The CIO News

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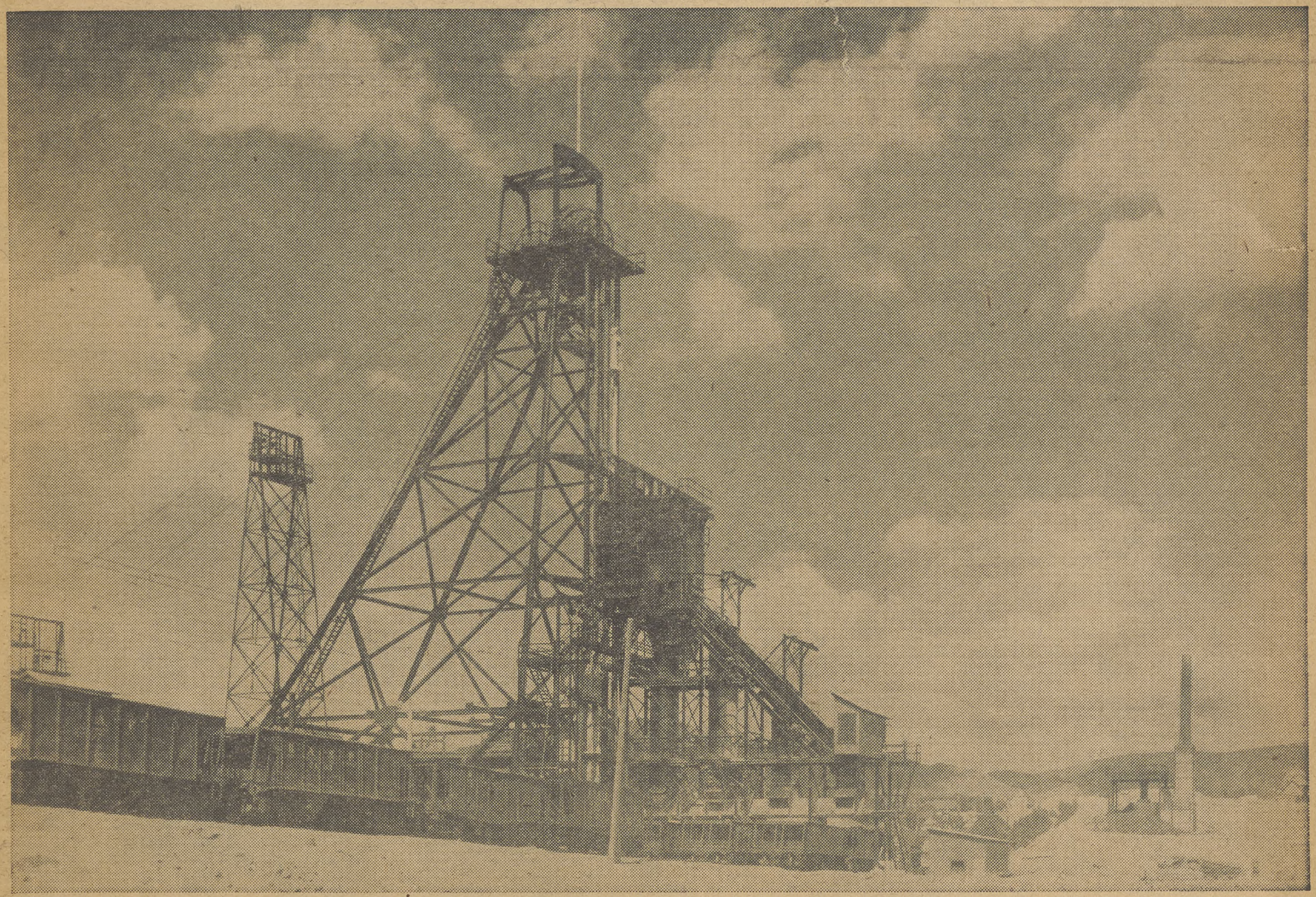


"THE RICHEST HILL ON EARTH"—Here is a typical copper mine head and tipple at Butte, Mont., on "the richest hill on earth" where the hard-rock miners are leading a drive to return to CIO. Three big locals with 7000 members in the Butte-Anaconda area have quit the Communist-run Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and moved to rejoin CIO by affiliating with the Steelworkers. CIO Pres. Walter Reuther backed the USA-CIO drive in the non-ferrous industry and welcomed its workers back into the main stream of the labor movement. **(See Page 3.)**

'A Better Future'—

Reuther Predicts Gains For Labor In 1954

AMERICA and the world in 1954 can count on the CIO "as a front-rank fighter for a better future for all the people," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared in a New Year greeting to the people of the United States.

"We are confident that in 1954," he said, "the forces of evil will be beaten back on every front. We are confident that as the New Year unfolds, we can, as we must, move toward world peace, toward world prosperity, toward world democracy."

The program of the CIO during the coming year, he explained, will be devoted "to placing the benefits of our great technology at the disposal of all the people so that all may share in the abundance that America can produce."

"To accomplish this, we shall fight to maintain and expand the high wage levels which have been the glory of the American people for decades," he added.

High Wage Goals

"Through high wages, and only through high wages, can the American people buy the tremendous output of our factories, mines and mills—and only through high purchasing power can American industry and agriculture find the great domestic market they need to achieve a constantly raising level of high production.

"The unions of the CIO will strive to obtain a guaranteed annual wage as aid and assistance to a functioning economy in order to provide incentives for keeping men at work rather than incentives for laying them off. We shall fight for strengthened civil liberties and for a civil rights program that will move against discrimination based on race, creed or color wherever it raises its ugly head.

"In Washington and state capitals, we shall lend our support to every worthwhile effort to produce better social welfare legislation so that the millions of less fortunate American families may obtain protection and help from their government.

"And we shall carry on our endeavor to organize the unorganized in order to bring to all eligible workers the real and tangible benefits that spring from democratic unions, sound collective bargaining and good citizenship."

Threat From Soviet

While the people of America and the world face 1954 with a common hope for peace, prosperity, freedom and brotherhood, Reuther said, "they also are plagued by great uncertainty as to whether 1954 will be a year of human advancement or retrogression."

The threats of Soviet aggression—continuing because the cease-fire in Korea has not been developed into a lasting peace—and of atomic and hydrogen warfare still hover over the world, he recalled.

"Here in the United States," the CIO chieftain continued, "there is uncertainty as to whether America may continue to enjoy the multiple blessings of full employment. Men of little vision, who would have us believe that depression is normal and prosperity is merely good luck, talk of the inevitability of recession or depression.

"Millions of working men and women are plagued by the fear that their jobs and their income—their shares in America's prosperity and abundance—may be snatched away by a depression as unnecessary as it will be cruel.

"We who treasure our civil liberties and the concept of equal rights for every American, regardless of race, creed or color, are disturbed by the growing recklessness of attacks on our priceless American heritage.

"At a time when we should be preeminent among the forces of freedom throughout the world, free peoples in other countries are confused and bewildered about the future of American policy.

"Our leadership of the forces of freedom, leadership based on human resources and spirit and upon industrial might, is open to challenge among other peoples because of the lack of faith in America by those Americans who fear civil liberties and civil rights, full employment and full prosperity."

To achieve the strength we must have in basic spiritual and moral values, he declared, "we need to give greater consideration . . . to putting our own house in order."

Freedom And Peace

He reiterated the long-standing position of the CIO that it will not act as a narrow economic pressure group.

"But while we try to develop common denominators of joint action," he added, "we will raise our voice and we will mobilize our power to fight against discrimination and to fight against every ugly manifestation in our national life, because we believe, and we believe this sincerely, that we can win in the world and that freedom and peace can be made secure only if we first make them secure in America for all the people in America.

"That is our task."

The Moral Balance Of Power

"Communism is able to translate social injustice into political power," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told 200 members of the Detroit Pastors Union.

Reuther said America must develop moral and human values if it hopes to maintain world leadership, because "Russia can meet our material power. The balance of power must be in the moral and spiritual fields."

"If you have social injustice in a wealthy country," Reuther told the ministers at Solidarity House, CIO Auto Workers' headquarters, "Communism can build power out of poverty. In countries rich or poor, where there is a strong, free labor movement which recognizes its social responsibility, Communism is unimportant and has no influence." (LPA)

Ike Urges More U.S. Contracts For Job Layoff Crisis Areas

PRES. EISENHOWER last week took the first major action of his Administration to aid "areas where there has been a large amount of unemployment"—but the moves paralleled policies begun by the Truman Administration some three years ago.

The President, while holidaying at Augusta, Ga., issued these orders:

1. That defense agencies allocate more military contracts to areas with heavy unemployment. Labor Dept. figures show that there are 42 communities with high layoff levels.

2. That special "rapid tax write-off" benefits be given to firms locating new defense plants in job crisis areas.

The Eisenhower annoucement, as press reports pointed out, came after "the government over a period of months has tried to relieve unemployment by channeling defense contracts into these areas. What made the White House announcement important was the fact that Mr. Eisenhower identified himself personally with the Administration attack on jobless conditions in a number of cities."

The President referred specifically to a recent order by Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, to speed up tax write-off benefits.

THAT ORDER was issued after strong representations by CIO officials in Washington and after several delegations of CIO Textile and Electrical Workers came from New England to Washington.

CIO spokesmen at that time said that it was a step in the right direction but that it did not go far enough. The CIO, while opposed to hopped-up tax amortization generally, approved it as a means of stimulating job opportunities in chronic unemployment areas.

It maintained that the benefits should be allowed all industry, not just defense ventures.

Flemming himself admitted that defense plant expansion was about completed.

Press Sec. James Hagerty listed a number of typical cities where unemployment is high. These included Terre Haute, Ind.; Lowell and Lawrence, Mass.; Winston-Salem, Durham and Asheville, N. C.; Altoona, Johnston, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton, Pa.; and Providence, R. I.

The Labor Dept. said that it had "certified" to ODM 42 cities where more than 6% of the total work force was unemployed, and that the cities named by Hagerty were among the group.

The President's orders were welcomed by Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.) but opposed by two southern Democrats, Sens. Maybank (D. S. C.) and George (D. Ga.).

2 Stations Add Vandercook

Two new stations will be added Jan. 4 to the more than 150 carrying the CIO-sponsored John W. Vandercook broadcasts nightly over ABC Radio. The two are WIRL, Peoria, Ill., 1290 on the dial, at 6:00 p.m., and WTOR, Torrington, Conn., 1490 on the dial, at 7:00 p.m.

CIO, AFL Unions Link Insurance Bargaining

CIO INSURANCE Workers and the AFL Insurance Agents have begun a joint program for collective bargaining with the industry, presidents of the two unions announced last week.

The first in a series of meetings to plan such action took place in Washington shortly after the CIO and AFL signed the "no raiding" pact.

A joint statement by IWA Pres. Kenneth O'Dell and IAIU Pres. George L. Russ pointed out that "for many years the insurance companies have benefitted by the fact that there are several unions representing insurance agents, and thus an opportunity has been afforded companies to play one union against another, particularly at the time of negotiations."

"This divide - and - conquer strategy by the companies," the statement said, "will now be met with united labor action."

The statement said that specific matters agreed on at the first meeting were:

1. "Mutual support and assistance during collective bargaining negotiations with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the Prudential Insurance Co. and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., as well as all other companies with which the two unions have contracts.

2. "United action to secure passage of an amendment to that section of the New York State Insurance Law establishing the amount of money insurance companies may spend to acquire and service business. This law has long been used by insurance companies as an alibi for not granting wage increases which agents deserve and are entitled to.

3. "No overlapping of organizational efforts on the part of these two unions, who recognize that their common effort should be directed toward bettering the lot of insurance agents, rather than opposing one another."

Present at the first meeting for the IWA, in addition to O'Dell, were First Vice Pres. Simon Helfgott, Sec.-Treas. James E. Brisbane and Gen. Counsel Irving Abramson. Representing the IAIU, besides Russ, were Vice Pres. Charles G. Heisel, Sec.-Treas. Max Shine and Gen. Counsel Isaac N. Groner.

Future meetings of the two unions will be held shortly in New York City.

Jobless Action Urged By Ohio CIO

THE OHIO CIO Council, alarmed at growing unemployment, has urged Gov. Frank Lausche to take the initiative in an anti-depression program.

In a pre-Christmas visit to the Governor, a CIO delegation urged he include liberalization of the state unemployment insurance law in his official call for a special session of the Legislature, set for Jan. 11. CIO also urged the State develop a stand-by works' program to alleviate unemployment.

State CIO Pres. James P. Griffin, who led the delegation, warned the Governor of "hidden unemployment," not reflected in official statistics. These figures report 81,000 receiving unemployment compensation—three times the level of last August.

But, said Griffin, who is also Steelworkers district director in Youngstown, these figures "reflect only those who filed for unemployment compensation. The actual unemployed in the State are at least double this amount." In addition, he said, there is widespread cut in working hours, which is curtailing workers' income.

The CIO reminded Lausche of the "anemic" action of the last legislative session which granted workers $2 a week more in benefits, but which cut employer premiums by $40 million a year.

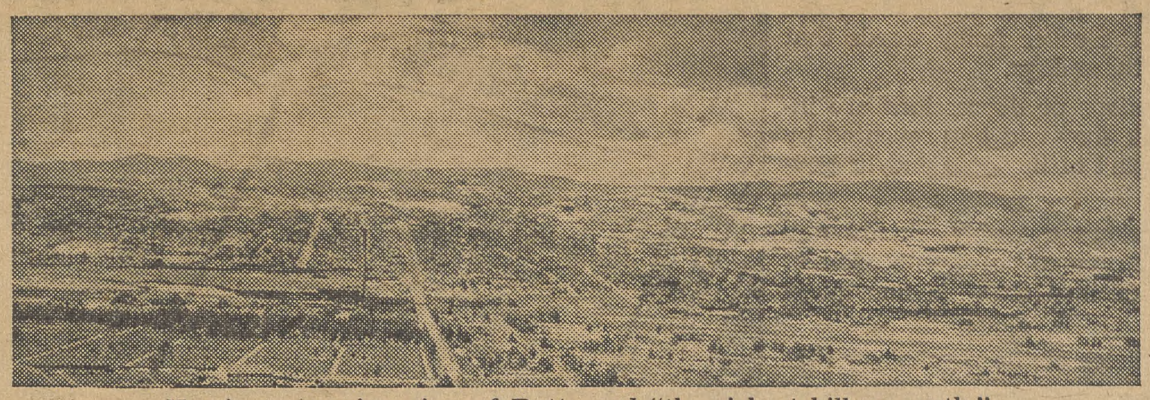
"This $40 million bonanza to employers would buy a better standard of living for the unemployed and help business too," Griffin said. He warned the Governor that "it is unfair to the individuals affected and dangerous to our economy to permit the pittance now given to unemployed workers to remain unchallenged or unchanged."

Pointing out that unemployment benefits now amount to only a third of average wages, Griffin said "this inevitably means that neither the worker can adequately sustain dignified life, nor is the economy stimulated by the creation of necessary purchasing power."

3 Big Mine-Mill Locals Return To CIO

THREE BIG anti-Communist local unions of the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which was expelled from the CIO in 1950, have taken steps to leave Mine-Mill and re-affiliate with CIO through the Steelworkers, the CIO announced last week.

The three locals involved are located at Butte and Anaconda, Mont., and have more than 7000 members. They have a long tradition of militant democratic unionism and opposition to communism.



Here's a sweeping view of Butte and "the richest hill on earth."

Others Invited

In making the announcement, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther appealed to other locals of the "disintegrating" Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers to take similar steps to rejoin the CIO through the Steelworkers, headed by Pres. David J. McDonald.

He pledged that non-ferrous metal workers, as part of the Steelworkers, "will more than regain the organizational strength they have lost . . ." during the past few years, "will find great economic, social and legislative benefits . . . (and) will re-establish their great traditions of unionism."

In calling for Mine-Mill locals to sever ties with the "destructive . . . rule or ruin" group in control of their international organization, Reuther said:

"The record shows that about half of the membership of Mine-Mill in 1950 has left it, mostly to come into the CIO.

"As a result, more non-ferrous metal workers are in the CIO today than in the discredited Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Tempo Increasing

"The tempo of this swing to the CIO is increasing. Strong democratic local unions of Mine-Mill, seeking to restore the union's great tradition, had tried to reform it from the inside. But the interference of the Communist leadership of the international in local affairs, their undemocratic practices, their steam-roller tactics—have convinced an ever-growing number of workers that there is no future for democratic unionism in Mine-Mill."

Reuther pointed out that the CIO has always recognized that most individual members of Mine-Mill are not Communists or favorable to communism. He added:

"The CIO . . . sympathizes with the aspirations of non-ferrous metal workers for a democratic, militant, effective union. The CIO extends the hand of friendship to the rank and file of mine, mill and smelter workers.

"The CIO will help them in every way possible to preserve the strength of their local unions in order to win the best possible conditions for their members through collective bargaining and legislation.

"The CIO hereby appeals to all members of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union to bring their local unions into the CIO, and extends to them all possible help and support, moral and financial."

Advantages Cited

Reuther added that "the CIO feels strongly" that workers in the copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver mining and smelting industries will find "tremendous advantages" in affiliating with the Steelworkers.

In 1950, he recalled, the CIO found that the Mine-Mill international officers were "Communist-controlled and interested in their own power rather than the welfare of the membership." Time has confirmed the correctness of that analysis, he declared.

Reuther: We Extend Hand Of Welcome To Mine-Mill Workers

Here is the text of a statement by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther concerning the Mine-Mill situation:

SINCE 1950 the members of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers have been isolated from the bona fide democratic trade union movement of the United States and Canada. This isolation was caused by the irresponsible and Communist-dominated leadership of the international union, whose adherence to the Communist Party line brought about the expulsion of Mine-Mill from the CIO early in 1950.

At that time the CIO, in its report expelling Mine-Mill, stated that its findings "carry no implication that the individual members of the union are Communists or favorable to communism.

The CIO recognized then as it does now that the overwhelming majority of members of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers want a democratic union controlled only by the members, and that they are devoted and loyal to the principles of American democracy.

A Proven Record

In the four-year period since the expulsion of Mine-Mill from the CIO, the Communist-dominated leadership of the international union of Mine-Mill has proven a hundred times their 100% devotion to Communist ideas.

These four years have proven what the CIO found in its 1950 report—that the Communist leaders of the international union have used all sorts of devices and maneuvers to keep themselves in power, "concealing all the while the fact that the union's policies and activities were not the real informed decision of the members but determined in accordance with the line of the Communist Party." *These international leaders are carrying on a rule-or-ruin policy—which has practically ruined Mine-Mill.*

There has been a growing realization among Mine-Mill members of the destructive leadership provided by the Communist rule-or-ruin group in the international. Revolts against this leadership have been frequent and the record shows that about half of the membership of Mine-Mill in 1950 has left it, mostly to come into the CIO.

As a result, more non-ferrous metal workers are in the CIO today than in the discredited Mine-Mill & Smelter Workers international union.

Act To Rejoin CIO

The tempo of this swing to the CIO is increasing. Strong democratic local unions of Mine-Mill, seeking to restore the union's great tradition, had tried to reform it from the inside. But the interference of the Communist leadership of the international in local affairs, their undemocratic practices, their steam-roller tactics—have convinced an ever-growing number of workers that there is no future for democratic unionism in Mine-Mill.

Recently, a number of strong anti-Communist local leaders in Mine-Mill—spearheaded by those in the Butte and Anaconda locals—have taken steps to leave Mine-Mill and rejoin the CIO. The Butte and Anaconda locals are three of the oldest, strongest and most influential locals in Mine-Mill. Through all these years they have conducted their own affairs democratically, efficiently, successfully and wholeheartedly in the interests of their members.

These big locals have seen for themselves that the national officers of Mine-Mill have bankrupted the union financially and spiritually. They have separated Mine-Mill members from the rest of the labor movement.

The international officers have been ineffective in holding the union together, ineffective in organizing the unorganized, ineffective in the collective bargaining process, ineffective in securing better legislation for the non-ferrous miners and smelter workers, ineffective in democratic political action.

The CIO, as it always has, sympathizes with the aspirations of non-ferrous metal workers for a democratic, militant, effective union. The CIO extends the hand of friendship to the rank and file of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

The CIO will help them in every way possible to preserve the strength of their local unions in order to win the best possible conditions for their members through collective bargaining and legislation.

The CIO hereby appeals to all members of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union to bring their local unions into the CIO, and extends to them all possible help and support, moral and financial.

A Strong Union

To carry out this process, the CIO in 1950 conferred non-ferrous jurisdiction upon the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, one of the largest unions in the nation. That union has scores of thousands of non-ferrous metal workers in its ranks.

The CIO feels strongly that the workers of the copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver mining and smelting industries will find tremendous advantages in affiliating with the United Steelworkers. This great union—with its solid tradition of winning economic benefits, health and welfare programs and pension plans, and with its democratic, responsible leadership — has brought great benefits to its members—steel workers, aluminum workers and workers in other non-ferrous metals.

The CIO's analysis in 1950—that the Mine-Mill international officers were Communist-controlled and interested in their own power rather than the welfare of the membership—has been clearly borne out during the past four years. We believe that our analysis today will equally be borne out by future events:

(1) The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union is disintegrating.

(2) It can no longer offer leadership and protection to the workers of the non-ferrous industries.

(3) These workers are anxious to return to the mainstream of American industrial trade unions—the family of CIO unions.

We welcome the thousands of Mine-Mill workers who have already joined our ranks. We hail the decision of the Butte and Anaconda local leaders to leave the discredited Mine-Mill international union in order to rejoin the ranks of the CIO.

Regain Their Strength

We extend the hand of welcome and support to the thousands of rank-and-file mine, mill and smelter workers who recognize that the Communists in control of the international have departed from the great tradition of that union.

We pledge that the non-ferrous metal workers, as a part of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, will more than regain the organizational strength they have lost. In the United Steelworkers, CIO, they will find great economic, social and legislative benefits. In the United Steelworkers, CIO, they will re-establish their great traditions of unionism.

We are confident that all mine, mill and smelter workers in this basic industry will respond to this call, and will come united into the ranks of the CIO in order to build a better future for themselves, for their children and their country.

Labor's Cleanup Of Commies Praised

UNIONS HAVE "sharply reduced" Communist influence in the U. S. labor movement with "virtually no aid" from employers, a Brown Univ. professor told the Industrial Relations Research Association at a meeting in Washington last week.

Prof. Philip Taft also charged that there is "some belief that some firms have gone beyond neutrality and show favoritism to Communist unions."

"This is undoubtedly based upon a belief that such a policy offers some short-run advantages in that it keeps workers split among several unions and thereby prevents unified action," he explained.

Taft predicted that "by and large the Communist influence in the labor movement will continue to decline," and said "it is the non-Communist trade unionist who has cleaned house."

Thomas E. Harris, CIO assistant counsel, told a panel that Communist influence in labor is on the wane, and predicted it would be practically eliminated in the next few years.

Harris cautioned against giving government agencies the right to decide what unions should be allowed to function. Noting that some legislative proposals would authorize decisions based on secret FBI material from unrevealed sources, Harris warned that great injustices could be done by such a government agency.

'Orthodox' Recessions

We don't like "recessions," "depressions," "downward adjustments in the economy," "establishment of more realistic normals"—or any of the other fancy words that business economists are using these days.

We don't think that recessions or depressions are inevitable or necessary. We think they can be prevented by wise economic policies on the part of business and/or government.

We don't believe that workers out of work are any happier or any less hungry because a corporation economist with a string of degrees has decided that his unemployment is inevitable.

We don't think that acceptance of the psychology that recessions or depressions must be lived with, or cannot be changed, is sound for America or for the free world.

We do think that it's time that the economists, in the corporations and in the government, devoted more time to developing policies to bring back full employment and full prosperity, than to finding new phases to make recessions or depressions sound more attractive.

Prosperity can be achieved; attractive synonyms for "depression" never can be found.

Welcome To CIO

The action of three big Mine-Mill locals in Montana in coming back to the CIO will be welcomed by trade union members throughout the land.

For years, the rule-or-ruin international Communist officers of the Mine-Mill union have pursued policies that have isolated the non-ferrous metal workers from the democratic labor movement—and weakened the union as an instrument both for collective bargaining and for legislative and political action.

The overwhelming majority of the members of Mine-Mill are democratic-minded Americans and Canadians, who had hoped they could reform Mine-Mill from inside.

That has proven impossible—and it can be anticipated that in the months ahead, a substantial number of Mine-Mill locals will join the CIO through the Steelworkers Union. Already, there are more non-ferrous metal workers in CIO than in the disintegrating Mine-Mill organization. That number of CIO metal workers will certainly increase in '54.

Social Security's Future

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce—working with furious energy—has been trying for the last year to wreck the nation's social security system.

The Chamber has important allies in Congress, as the bill made public by Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.) has already shown.

Using as sugar-coating the fact that it would bring social security coverage to just about everybody, the Curtis and Chamber of Commerce proposals would wreck the delicate mechanism of the social security system. Instead of having something like insurance, with definite returns on the premiums paid in, the country's senior citizens would find their benefits lowered—and their benefit payments subject to the whim of each Congress.

It's not impossible to believe that Congress or the Administration will accept these proposals, bad as they are. One way to stop this drive to wreck social security is to write to Senators and Congressmen demanding defeat of the Curtis bill and asking passage of the Lehman Bill, which would truly improve social security for all.

The CIO News

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Hi, Ho—Oh, Hum! It's Back To Work We Go

In Other Words—

'The Conditions Of Peace'

The following article on "The Conditions of Peace" is condensed from the Free Labour World, monthly publication of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

WE CANNOT repeat often enough the reasons why the working classes have always been the most eager defenders of peace. It is only in the calm of peace that the foundations can be laid for the structure of universal social justice, such as defined at the constituent congress of the ICFTU in London in 1949, and which is their real aim.

Bread, peace and liberty—for all men and all mankind!

So cherished is peace by all peoples that there is no government and there is no organization, religious, political or trade union, which can omit it from its program—and there is no demagogue so hardy as to exclude it from his claptrap.

"World peace" is a phrase issuing only too easily from the mouths of those whose real intentions are to justify another war. And who is to say that the wolf in sheep's clothing is always consciously a wolf?

Horse Of Another Color

It is another thing to define peace. Not all conceptions of peace are identical, quite apart from the fact that *"everyone who talks about Heaven ain't a-going there."* It is not everyone who desires the foundation of peace to be firmly laid.

Our own conception of peace is based upon our conception of liberty. Our view is that a lasting peace cannot be established except upon a foundation of respect for elementary human rights. How can the internal peace of a country be guaranteed when the government itself of that country depends upon force?

What authority have governments, whose people are under military or police constraint to remain silent and obedient, to discuss "peace?"

Hitler was among those who spoke of peace. He dreamed of a peace conditioned by the supremacy of his own will. He dreamed of a world obedient to his handful of Nazi seigneurs, Teutonic into the bargain, with himself as the Feuhrer, infallible and supreme. Stalin's conception of peace was not so different. Instead of Nazi seigneurs, he proposed a small caucus of Communists, with himself in Hitler's place as head of the hierarchy.

The peace of which one hears so constantly from the Communists and their organizations, including the quasi-Communists, is of a Stalinite or Hitlerite brand. The free world, and in particular its workers organized internationally, have quite different ideas about the conditioning of a peace to be real and lasting.

Its struggle for peace is closely bound up with its fight against all kinds of repression, individual or of peoples, and against all kinds of imperialism. It supposes that all men and each man—and in particular the man who thinks or works—has the right and the duty to voice his opinion on the kind of social and political organization he prefers. It is also his right, by universal suffrage, to participate in legislation and in the choice of men and bodies whose duty it is to supervise the application of the law.

An Improving Democracy

It is also his right, through trade unionism, to take part in the drawing up of economic plans, in decisions concerning the distribution of the essentials of life and the application of programs to raise general standards of living, in the establishment of full employment, and in the practical guaranteeing of the livelihood of workers and their families through social security.

Such are the foundations of peace as we want it. Its foundations are none other than those of pure democracy. No other formula, no other kind of social order, can offer either peace or order in the true practical sense, for their impurities themselves are the germ of revolt, which is to say of war.

The events which have marred the years following World War II have left the free trade union movement no room for illusions that world peace and harmony are round the corner.

The world free trade union movement will not be discouraged. It will continue along the same road, insisting that a peace is inconceivable without conditions, and that its conditions must be created first.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER'S belated invitation to Democratic leaders to discuss his State of the Union message, just before Congress was to reconvene, was no substitute for an absolute decision by the President about McCarthyism, Brownellism, and Deweyism.

Mr. Eisenhower has persistently stated that "communism in government" would not be an issue in the 1954 congressional elections. He categorically declared it was inconceivable that former Pres. Truman would have "knowingly" promoted a "Communist spy" to high office.

But McCarthy, Brownell and Dewey seem to disagree with him.

The frustrated but still ambitious Governor of New York had the gall to make a McCarthy-like attack on Mr. Truman and the Democrats, that in effect called Democrats traitors and bloody-handed blunderers.

Figures

Undersec. of the Treasury W. Randolph Burgess says the question of whether a 15% decline in the country's economy constitutes a "recession" or a "readjustment" is a "matter of taste."

If it's under 15% you might taste a steak once a year. If it's over you'll go a long time before you taste anything.

PAC Pipeline

Brownell's performance in the Harry Dexter White case is well remembered. *It must be noted that Mr. Eisenhower's Attorney General, many weeks later, still had not had nerve enough to schedule a press conference at which he could be cross-examined over the inconsistencies in his statements about White and Mr. Truman.*

Mr. Eisenhower once suggested that reporters here were too impatient with Brownell—that a news conference would no doubt be held soon—but the President was wrong. No pressure of journalistic "impatience" has been sufficient to tempt the Attorney General into the cockpit. *He definitely prefers not to be cross-examined.*

A Gesture From The President

So comes Mr. Eisenhower with a gesture for Democrats. Their official House and Senate leaders were summoned to the White House to get a 48-hour advance tip on what the President proposed to say in his State of the Union message.

Practically speaking, the majority party has no obligation to "consult" intimately with the minoriy party in America, if issues are clearly drawn between the two groups and if the majority is stable.

The President's desire to draw the Democrats in on his program arise from his knowledge that his own Republican party does not have really a safe majority in Congress, and that he will need Democratic help to put through any part of his program that could accurately be labeled as "dynamic and forward-looking."

The point is that Mr. Eisenhower can't have it both ways. He cannot request Democratic cooperation while letting his party subordinates call Democrats coddlers of Communists and a set of malignant blunders.

Comrade Brownell will never live down, although he may not yet know it, the effect of his scandalous attack upon Mr. Truman. Gov. Dewey will never live down his speech assailing Truman's brave actions regarding Korea. McCarthy will never live down anything.

If the President has a progressive program and wants to get Democrats to support it, he must assert himself effectively to call off Republican dogs of war. Politics in America, as Adlai Stevenson remarked last year, is not a battle to exterminate an enemy but a discussion between free men and friends, "and the rules are different." The party that tolerates tactics of extermination even by subordinates is likely to find that the other party will fight back.

Background On The POWs

A couple of newspapers have made a thorough study of the backgrounds of the 22 American war prisoners in Korea who chose to stay with the reds. Here are some of the unnoticed facts.

Not one of the 22 is a college graduate or an intellectual—a so-called egghead. All of them are primarily products of little schooling. The majority are farm boys or small-town boys rather than boys from the cities.

There is no substantial trade union background. There is no history of purely juvenile or adolescent "revolt" against the American status quo. There is, instead, a history of some broken homes and a lack of interest in politics.

Take a relatively unschooled rural-area or small-town boy, or a boy who feels he has little opportunity either through his education or his trade skills, and turn him over for Communist brainwashing in a far-away land after he has been drafted into an enterprise he does not understand—and maybe he will become one of the 22. That's what the evidence shows.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

John Vandercook Says—

Judicial Commission Urged For 'Fresh Start' On Commie Checkup

Investigation of Communists in and out of government by a judicial group rather than by competing congressional committees was the approach suggested by John W. Vandercook, whose nightly newscast on ABC is sponsored by CIO. A part of his broadcast follows:

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

THE EXCUSE is not lacking for the kind of work the congressional investigating committees were set up to do.

Why, then, are so many Americans openly dissatisfied with these committees? Chiefly, I think, because they have, by and large, done their job so badly.

The process by which chairmen of congressional investigating committees have been chosen has always been somewhat mysterious. But few will deny that the choice of these chairmen has always been unfortunate. *The post seems to have attracted men who have consistently—from Martin Dies and Jailbird Thomas down to Velde, Jenner and McCarthy—shown little regard for the traditional legal rights of the witnesses who have been brought before them.*

With no conspicuous exception, the chairmen have, on the record, shown little capacity in cross-examination—and astonishingly less to contrive watertight cases and get convictions.

Mountains Of Publicity

One realizes that when one remembers that not one of the important Communist leaders or spies, now in prison—with the exception of Alger Hiss—was put out of circulation as the direct result of a congressional investigation.

Meanwhile, the investigators have had mountains of publicity. They have, all too often, done great public damage to one of the most sacred of American traditions—our tradition of exact and carefully guarded justice. And their achievements have been very close to zero.

Is there not some other way? Of course there is.

If the search for active Communists, spies and traitors is important, then it is too important to be mixed up—as certainly it has been—with personal and party politics. If the intention is to safeguard the American way of life, then that intention is defeated if the keystone of the American way of life—our system of justice—is done public harm.

—Herblock in Washington Post

"No Leash For This One?"

In cooperation with the White House, the legislature can, if it wishes, disband the warring, shadow-boxing and strikingly incapable investigating committees which now exist, and substitute something which is, as a matter of fact, far closer to the American tradition.

Congress and the President can appoint not a bipartisan, but an entirely nonpartisan commission of inquiry. Such a commission should be headed by judges—by men who have been trained, as this random collection of senators and congressmen has not been, in arriving at the truth by due process of law. And, to that commission, should be appointed representatives of both houses of Congress, of each party.

Men to head such a commission would not be hard to find. The American judicial and legal profession has no lack of able, just and honest men who could accomplish two things, neither of which is being accomplished today—*the conviction of the guilty and the clearing of the innocent.*

Reuther Replies—

CIO Stands For Civil Liberties

CIO STANDS for the protection of civil liberties while safeguarding against Communist espionage, Pres. Walter P. Reuther has made plain.

In replying to an editorial in the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, Reuther said that CIO yields *"to no one in our desire to protect the national security against spies and saboteurs."*

The Scripps-Howard chain newspaper editorially criticized the recent CIO convention resolution on civil liberties and internal security. The editorial implied that present federal loyalty programs are necessary to root out Communists in government.

Citing the long anti-Communist record of the CIO, Reuther pointed out that "many of those who shout the loudest about communism at home do the least to defeat Communist imperialism abroad."

The CIO program for fighting communism, Reuther wrote, calls for:

- A sufficiently strong military force to deter Russian aggression.
- Economic and technical aid to the peoples of the free world in their struggle against communism.
- Free speech for all, even for those whose views, like the views of the Communists, we detest.
- Professional spy-catching, not harassment of government workers.

No apologies were necessary, said Reuther, for CIO's "distinguished record in the struggle against communism. We put our own house in order many years ago by expelling those unions which, after a full and fair trial, were found to follow the Communist Party line."

Reuther noted that the CIO supported by word and deed aid to Greece and Turkey, the Marshall Plan, Point IV and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Your editorial misstates, or at the very least misinterprets, the resolution of the CIO," Reuther told the newspaper. "It is our position, as stated in the resolution, that the loyalty and security programs aimed at federal employes have been carried out without regard to the rights of those employes, have wasted the time of thousands of FBI agents and have failed to disclose 'a single instance of espionage or of improper use of documents.'

What About Hiss Case?

"You ask editorially 'What of the Hiss case?' Alger Hiss was out of the government before these programs began. You ask 'What of Judith Coplon?' She was caught by counter-espionage methods—not by the loyalty or security programs. You ask 'What of the Rosenbergs and of Harry Dexter White?'

"All of them were out of the government before the loyalty and security programs began. We repeat: *The federal loyalty and security programs have failed to disclose a single instance of espionage or the improper use of documents."*

Reuther said it was the desire of the CIO to protect the nation against spies and saboteurs. "But," he continued, "it does not serve our national security or catch spies and saboteurs to harass loyal government workers with interrogations about contributions made to organizations 15 years ago, and about people they might have met in college long ago.

"Reckless attacks on government workers may be good politics, but they are bad national defense. Spy-catching is a professional business which is not helped by the amateurs running the federal loyalty and security program."

Ike Hopes For Accomplishments - - But Congress Has Other Ideas

"...Whether or not the Congress enacts a progressive, dynamic program enhancing the welfare of the people of our country will determine the future political complexion of the Congress and the future of the Administration...

"Unless the Republican party can develop and enact such a program for the American people, it does not deserve to remain in power."

—Pres. Eisenhower, Dec. 2, 1953

By MILTON PLUMB

AGAINST a background of fast-approaching elections, the 83rd Congress returns to Washington this week—and to a pile of unfinished business which towers as a high as the Washington Monument a few blocks from the Capitol.

Taxes and government spending, a full employment economy, defense and aid to our allies abroad, sound labor legislation, a better housing program, aid to farmers, social security, civil rights, the development of atomic energy—all of these and a host of other complex and important issues confront the returning lawmakers.

They were shoved aside last spring and summer, during the era of "government by postponement" in the first months in office of the new Republican Administration.

The expiration of present laws, mounting demands for action to meet pressing social needs, and other factors make it imperative that Republican leaders face up to these issues in the coming session.

Answers Demanded

They're all right where Congress and the Eisenhower Administration left them—*demanding answers before the spring primaries and the November general elections in which all members of the House and a little over a third of the Senate will be up for re-election.*

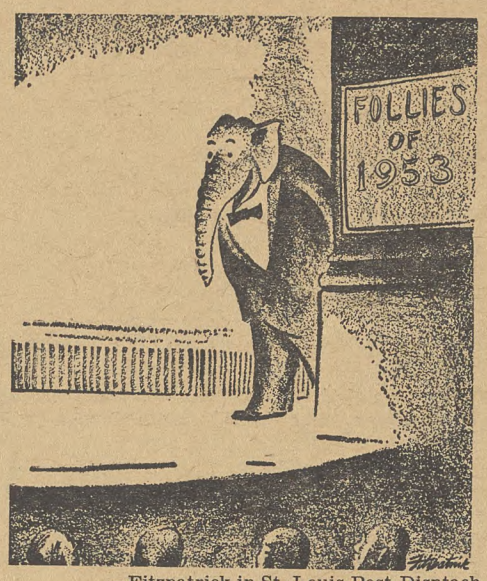
From Pres. Eisenhower down, Republicans have begun to recognize that there's plenty of electoral dynamite in the legislative logjam confronting the second session of the 83rd Congress.

This was indicated by the President, when he met with GOP House and Senate leaders for three days over the holidays and said:

"The people of this country are looking to the Republican Party to continue to enact a forward-looking, progressive program that will serve the welfare of 160 million people, and I know we shall succeed."

The American people are hoping the President's confidence is not misplaced.

But Eisenhower's optimism over the chances for even a watered-down legislative program is not shared by many veteran Washington observers, who recall the dismal record run up in the "do-nothing" 80th Congress by largely the same House and Senate leadership in power today.



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Disptach

"We're Conferring Now On A Program."

A Different Color

The Administration program may easily collide this session—as it did last year—with the emphatic wishes and desires of the McCarthys, Knowlands, Jenners, Brickers, Reeds and Tabers of the 83rd Congress and end up an elephant of a different color.

It would seem from the nature of the White House conferences that the President is now aware that the chief threat to any "progressive, dynamic" Administration program during the coming session lies within Republican ranks.

There are now 48 Democrats, 1 Independent and only 47 Republicans in the Senate, and Democratic support will be essential before any law can be passed. Yet Eisenhower confined the recent meetings to members of his own party, obviously seeking to iron out as many differences as possible among his own "supporters." Subsequently, he invited Democratic leaders to a White House session this week.

CIO's position on major legislative issues; see Page 12.

By and large, Democratic leaders did not appear to resent the exclusion. Most, while reserving the right to object to specific proposals, were still promising to support the President as they had last session on those measures which they believe will serve the general welfare of the nation.

Although no details of the GOP 1954 program have been forthcoming, the President said that it "will be based, in principle and in philosophy, on the 1952 Republican platform." He emphasized, however, that the 29 hours of discussion were "not all-inclusive of the recommendations that I shall submit to the Congress."

A Crowded Session

Eisenhower will reveal his program for the first time in three messages to Congress—the State-of-the-Union address on Jan. 7, his economic report about a week later, and a final message on the budget.

If the Republicans attempt to live up to all the unfulfilled pledges of their election platform, the coming session bids fair to be one of the busiest in history. It will be a busy one, in any case, for there is enough basic disagreement within GOP ranks to insure fights on almost every major issue that reaches the floor.

And despite the President's reference to the GOP platform, it is almost certain that no civil rights legislation will be enacted. Since this is the case, many Democratic backers of such measures predict that the Republicans won't let civil rights bill reach the floor because of the likelihood that the GOP might lose some Dixiecrat votes they need and otherwise would get on other issues.

This same reasoning is also being applied to the chances of new legislation backing up GOP campaign pledges to make Taft-Hartley "fair to labor," broaden social security, give home rule to the District of Columbia and statehood to Hawaii, etc.

Warmed-Over Spy

Since none of these developments would help Republican chances in next year's elections, those predicting them say that the politically-wise committee chairmen to which such bills are assigned will probably keep them bottled up throughout the session.

To cover up such reneging on promises, Republicans are thought by some to be getting ready to follow Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell along the paths of McCarthyism by "serving up warmed-over spy" as the main course of action for the session. Even Senate Majority Leader Knowland has publicly differed with the President over the importance of "reds in government" as a campaign issue.

A rash of new "investigations" aimed more at pre-election headlines than at getting at the facts, can be predicted with certainty for the present Congress in an election year. Many are likely to pose new threats to civil liberties. They will certainly cost taxpayers a fortune.

Up To The President

There will also be strong pressure from the Administration and within Congress for the enactment of a law to legalize wiretapping. Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), whose questioning in recent weeks appears to have been in large part based on illegal wiretaps, has advocated such a measure. It also has been recommended by the Attorney General.

Whether or not the 83rd Congress will be predominantly legislative or investigative appears to depend largely therefore upon the kind of fight Eisenhower makes on behalf of his program.

There is still doubt, however, that the President intends to make the all-out drive to rally support behind his program that will be necessary to secure its enactment. To do so, he will have to risk an open fight with the more reactionary leaders of his own party—something he has been unwilling thus far to do.

Key Laws Expiring

According to a survey by Congressional Quarterly, no less than 38 laws of considerable importance will expire during the coming year. In most cases, Congress will almost certainly have to extend them in some form. It will also have to devote considerable time to routine "housekeeping" operations and appropriations.

Weighed against the time demands of spring and summer primaries and the November elections, the outlook for carefully thought out laws on all of these matters is extremely dim. The odds—based on the record of past performance—all point to the likelihood of more postponement of final decisions.

This means that, despite the President's warning about the need for constructive action, GOP congressional leaders are likely to try to keep new legislation to a minimum and simply extend existing laws where necessary for another year.

This course would have the political advantage of not actually revealing to the voters real Republican plans for changes in basic New Deal-Fair Deal programs until after the elections are over. The disadvantage, of course, is that enough intimations about those plans have leaked out to require a clear-cut reversal and repudiation of the grounds for fears now held by the electorate.

The existing farm price support program, for example, has been strongly opposed by Sec. of Agriculture Benson. Farmers, greatly concerned by his public pronouncements and promises of a "new farm policy," are not likely to be satisfied if Congress merely extends the present law for another year while the same official continues to shape Administration agricultural programs.

Similar fears about threatened Republican give-aways also are not going to be allayed if Congress merely postpones its final decision on pending proposals to turn over Niagara Falls, public forests, grazing lands, and even the TVA to private interests.

Moreover, hovering over the session will be two major problems on which the American people will insist Congress give unequivocal answers. These are the big questions of national security in the sense both of military defense and of economic and social welfare.

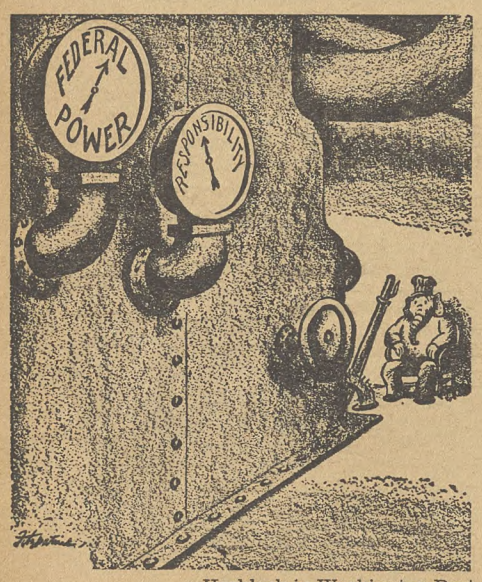
Meaning Of Security

Each of these problems is many-sided, and will require many separate measures for a complete answer. Few, if any, Americans today fail to realize, for example, that military security also involves, besides the budget for the armed forces, such other factors as foreign trade policies, immigration barriers, and the treatment of minority groups within our own borders.

The people also know that before they can be secure in the economic sense, Congress and the Administration must take steps not only to check rising unemployment but also to provide decent housing, fair labor standards, and social security and other protection.

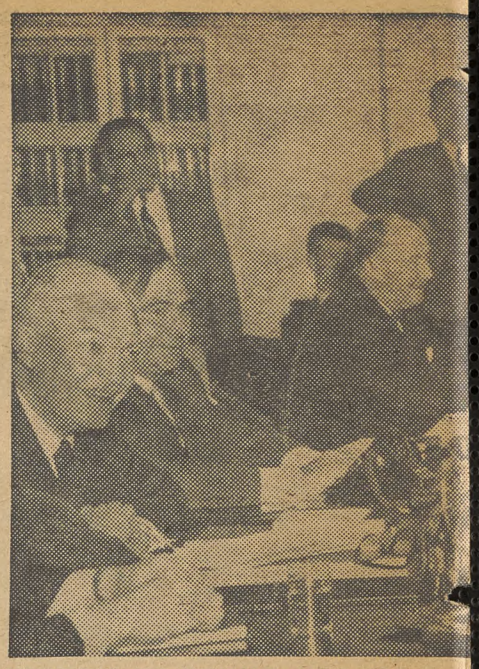
Failure to act, as the President has himself warned his party's leaders, will be just as much an answer that the people will clearly understand as the enactment of a reactionary program.

Either could spell disaster for GOP election chances in 1954.



—Herblock in Washington Post

"You See, I Inherited The Whole Thing."



WHAT'S IN STORE FOR '54 was Eisenhower and top GOP congressio holiday legislative conference at th Administration proposals for the com the table with Eisenhower (left)

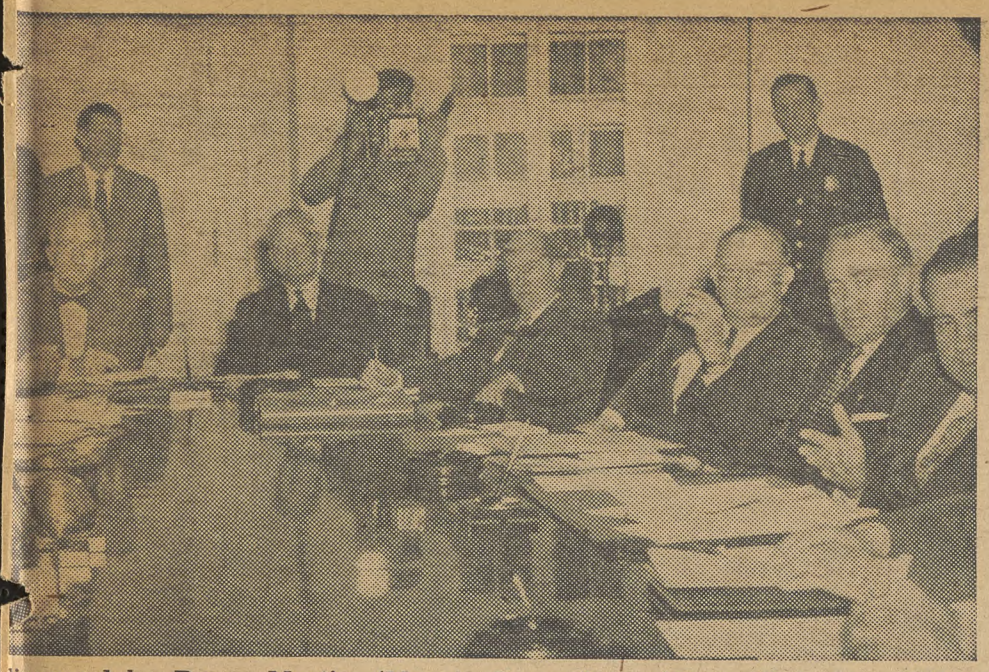
Get The Facts

Two CIO publications on Taft-Hartley provide excellent information on the most controversial labor law ever adopted. They are:

"The CIO Case Against Taft-Hartley," a definitive study of the act with congressional testimony by CIO Pres. Walter Reuther and General Counsel Arthur Goldberg. $1 a copy, quantity prices on request.

Also, "116 Questions About Taft-Hartley"—some of the most frequently asked questions, plus the answers. 5c each, 50 for $1.50, 100 for $2.50, 500 for $10, 1000 for $18.

Both can be ordered from the CIO Publicity Department, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.



liscussed by Pres. l leaders in a pre- White House on ıg session. Around e House Speaker Martin (Mass.), Rep. Short (Mo.), Maj. Gen. Wilton Persons and Sherman Adams of the White House staff, Rep. McConnel (Pa.), Sen. Capehart (Ind.), Sen. Bridges (N.H.), and Vice Pres. Nixon. Harmony, on the surface, was reported after three-day conference.

From Taxes To Atoms, The Big Issues In Summary

By Public Affairs Institute

WHEN THE SECOND session of the 83rd Congress convenes this week, it will find that the need for legislative action "to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" is pressing in many fields.

Here are some of the major problems Congress will face:

National Defense and International Relations: How big an armed force should we have? Which should come first, national defense or economy? Should foreign aid, both military and economic, and Point Four be further reduced? Should the proposed Bricker Amendment to the Constitution, restricting the power of the President in international relations, be adopted? Should tariffs be increased on lead, zinc and wool? Should residual fuel oil imports be limited?

Taxes: $8 billion in taxes are scheduled to expire between now and Apr. 1, 1954—10% of income tax, excess profits taxes, certain corporation and excise taxes. For the year ending June 30, 1955, it is estimated that the Treasury will be in the red anywhere from $4 billion to $13 billion.

Here are three alternatives for Congress and the Administration: (1) Vast new cuts in government expenditures. The Eisenhower Administration estimates that 75% to 80% of such cuts would have to be in the defense program. (2) Increased taxes. (3) Deficit spending and increased debt.

The $275 billion public debt ceiling is now being reached and must be lifted. The Senate refused to take such action during the first session of the 83rd Congress.

Agriculture: A farm recession is so deep that workers are being laid off by industries making farm supplies.

Congress must decide whether to extend the 90% of parity supports in face of surpluses of cotton, corn and wheat, or to let the support level decline to discourage production, thereby further aggravating the economic situation in agriculture. It will be confronted by demands from both dairy producers and some livestock groups to add their commodities to the list getting mandatory 90% supports.

Labor-Management Relations: Many changes are being suggested in the Taft-Hartley Act: injunctions, non-Communist affidavits, rights of strikers in economic strikes, secondary boycotts on struck work, industry wide work stoppages and closed shop. Proposals are also being made to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to $1.

Social Security: Changes are being proposed in the national Social Security system in which nearly 47 million Americans have invested. One would extend the coverage to some 6-10 million people not now eligible. The administration would freeze the 1.5% of the tax rate and cancel a scheduled increase to 2%.

Natural Resources and Power: Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act will be proposed by the Atomic Energy Commission calling for interim legislation to permit private ownership of fissionable materials and liberalize atomic patent law restrictions.

Ike, GOP Slip In Latest Gallup Polls

ON THE EVE of the Congressional session in which Pres. Eisenhower is to present his much vaunted "program," the General's popularity, and that of his party is slipping badly.

Those facts are brought out in a series of recent Gallup polls, the most important of which shows the President's personal popularity has slipped to a new low of 60% as compared with 75% as recently as September.

The biggest loss in popularity for Pres. Eisenhower, the poll confirms, is with the nation's farmers and white collar families.

Heralding this loss of personal prestige was a Gallup poll a few days earlier showing that "nearly one out of every 10 voters (9%) who voted for Eisenhower last year say their attitude toward the GOP today is less favorable than it was a year ago."

The biggest defection, the pollsters find, "lies in the fact that 17% of the independent voters say their attitude toward the party has changed, and the change is on the unfavorable side by a ratio of almost 5-to-1."

The voters' opinions of the Republican Party itself, and what it stands for, show the same trend in still a third sampling by Dr. Gallup's researchers.

One out of every four voters with an opinion, says Gallup, believes the Republican Party stands for "the rich, privileged few; big business." And that's half again as many as thought so in 1951.

In the same sampling, four times as many voters (4%) think the Republicans stand for "corruption and graft" as did in 1951.

Taft—Hartley--It's Still No. 1 For Labor

By AL ZACK

WILL THE Taft-Hartley Act wear a "new look" when Congress adjourns this year? If so, will that "new look" be more favorable to labor or to management?

Those were the two big questions on labor legislation as the 83rd Congress comes back to Washington.

There were plenty of opinions floating around Washington about these questions—but no answers.

Part of the answer, or at least a hint as to what it may be, is known to a few men at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. They are the presidential advisers, reportedly busy writing the Eisenhower views on this controversial legislation.

But the general public—and the Congress—doesn't as yet know what position Pres. Eisenhower intends to take on Taft-Hartley.

Presumably, that position will be made known Thursday when the President makes his State-of-the-Union speech to the Congress. But he might deal in generalities in that speech and save his specific recommendations, if he intends to make any, for a later special message.

No Sugar-Coating

CIO, last winter and spring, told Congress what it thought those Presidential recommendations should be. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that CIO stood for ultimate repeal of Taft-Hartley, but would cooperate with and support all attempts to make the law "fair and just" through amendments.

But, said Reuther and the other CIO witnesses, these amendments would have to be substantial and realistic. They must go to the heart of the problem.

"Sugar-coating," said the CIO, "won't do."

Thus the President, if he intends to keep his campaign commitments to make Taft-Hartley "fair and just" to labor, management and the public, would have to recommend the law be substantially amended.

This would necessitate recommendations going far beyond the 19-point abortive message which led to the resignation of Martin Durkin, the first Eisenhower Secretary of Labor.

Durkin quit when, he said, the President broke his commitment to send this message to Capitol Hill. Newspapers reported the Administration backed away from the message under pressure from big business that it was "too pro-labor."

Fundamental Problems

But the CIO pointed out that far from being "too pro-labor," the 19-point message did not deal with a number of major problems fundamental to revising the law to make it fair and just.

Those major issues not covered in the 19 points included:

- The one-sided injunction in so-called national emergency disputes, which puts the weight of the government and the power of the courts on the side of the employer, no matter what the merits of the union's case.
- Other injunction sections of Taft-Hartley, which negate the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, which the President had hailed as ideal when he was a candidate.
- Intimidation of workers which exists under the misnamed "free speech" section of Taft-Hartley.
- The rights of economic strikers to vote, which the President had flatly upheld during the campaign, were not protected. The 19-point message merely postponed the date of an election in the event of an economic strike.
- Changes in the boycott provisions of the law, as suggested in the message, were designed to benefit only the building trades unions. The other restrictive sections would have stood.

—Herblock in Washington Post

"Any Time You Guys Are Ready for the Second Half!"

Lost Opportunity

- Unions would not be protected from harassing suits which are designed to weaken responsible unions, despite the President's contention that strong, responsible unions are necessary for maintaining good labor-management relations.

But the President never officially sent these weak recommendations to Capitol Hill and business publications were freely predicting that this year's message (if there is one) would be "less pro-labor."

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, who told the last CIO Convention that the Eisenhower Administration had mishandled Taft-Hartley, does not believe the President could "lead the Congress into a constructive program for a really fair labor law."

The President, he says, had that opportunity last January "in the flush of his victory when he had a new Congress."

"He has lost that opportunity," Goldberg now believes. "The timid way in which the Administration has faced the Taft-Hartley question means that constructive amendments, in line with the President's campaign commitments, will not stand any chance of enactment now. The Administration has lost the initiative."

The conservative Wall Street Journal, summing up Taft-Hartley prospects, candidly says, *"the result could easily be that Congress will side-step the touchy labor law issue entirely next year."*

That may become the official GOP position on Capitol Hill but there were still many indications that reactionaries, both in the Republican and Dixiecrat ranks, were anxious to *"make Taft-Hartley tougher."*

The mid-December ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the Pennsylvania picketing case, has been a new spur to these state's rights forces to narrow the federal jurisdiction and give anti-labor states more opportunity to cripple unions.

As the 83rd Congress meets, the labor legislation picture is clouded at best. *The only point on which Capitol Hill observers were agreed was that this year the fighting would be tough and the results unpredictable.*

CIO's Stand

This is the CIO position on Taft-Hartley, as spelled out by the Cleveland convention:

CIO is pledged to fight for the ultimate repeal of Taft-Hartley.

It believes that Pres. Eisenhower has not kept his solemn pledge to amend the law to make it just, fair and decent.

CIO will continue to seek a fair, just labor relations act based on the principles of the Wagner Act.

In This Day And Age—

Child Labor Is Still Shaming The Nation

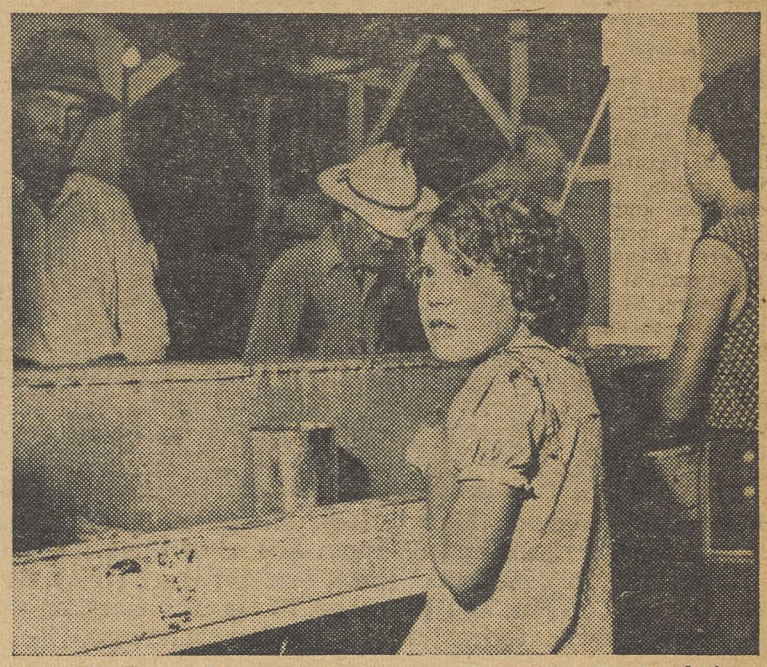
CHILD LABOR, the blot on our society most Americans thought had been erased years ago, is still with us.

Grave abuses remain, many of them developing along with agricultural improvements.

Preparing to celebrate its 50th anniversary within a few months, the National Child Labor Committee's autumn bulletin reveals the battle to prevent exploitation of youngsters must be waged even today.

The inhuman system that put children into mills, mines and canneries at a tender age has gone forever. States seeking new industries no longer feature ads boasting "No child labor laws." But the farm, the neighborhood bowling alleys and the corner newsboy are still targets where the committee seeks to end abuses.

SURE HE'S CUTE—too cute to have to grub for a living in a stony cotton field before he's old enough to start school. Despite child labor laws, there are a lot like him.



SHE MIGHT BE your daughter, working in a Texas shrimp packing shed at the age of 11 when she ought to be romping in the fresh air or studying her lessons.

Evil Still Lives

The committee makes these points:

The children of farm migrants, America's most neglected youngsters, are working under conditions reminiscent of those in the early 1900's.

Farm machines may have revolutionized agricultural production—but they are taking a ghastly toll among the children who often operate them.

Bowling alleys hire young schoolboys for late night work as pin-setters.

Half the children who enter high school do not remain to graduate.

Most startling, perhaps, is the news that every year brings new attempts to break down hard-won state and federal child labor laws.

In New York, for example, the campaign of the committee and other groups this year defeated two bills that would have permitted children of any age to work on commercial farms for any number of hours.

In Pennsylvania, an attempt to extend child labor laws to cover migrant children was defeated.

Toll On Farms

A survey by the committee turned up 253 serious farm accidents between May and August in which children working on tractors and other farm machinery were involved. Of these, 81 were under 12 years; 68 children were killed, including 19 children 12 years old or younger. The injured numbered 212. Sixty of those killed were working on tractors, most of them as drivers. The survey is admittedly far from complete.

The Iowa Farm and Home Register reported 87 tractor accidents in that State alone in May, June and July, of which 27 involved operators under 15 years.

An editorial in the Minneapolis Star pointed out that "the tractor is a deceptively simple machine. Children 7 and 8 can operate one. But the fact also is that in the hands of the unskilled and inexperienced operator the machine can be, and is, a killer."

Gertrude Folks Zimand, general secretary of the NCLC, reported that the basic aims of the group have not changed during half a century, but they are interpreted more broadly. The present concept of what is wanted for American children goes far beyond what the founders of the NCLC envisioned.

A Sore Spot

Bowling alleys are a persistent sore spot. Young schoolboys are employed late at night. Often their work is illegal. But if the law catches up, the proprietors make strenuous efforts to amend it and exempt bowling alleys from age and night work provisions.

"Up Your Alley," published this year by the NCLC, discusses the problem. The pamphlet was held responsible, with other factors, for the defeat of bills in seven states to break down standards for children under 16 employed in bowling alleys.

An Open Invitation To Chiselers

Labor Dept. budget cuts by the Eisenhower Administration are a wide open invitation for chiselers to break child labor laws.

A 22% slash in an already insufficient appropriation will hamstring efforts by investigators to punish violators. The cut hits directly at the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Div., which is charged with protecting 22 million workers against violations of the 75c minimum wage and child labor laws. It means closing of 26 regional and field offices and dropping 250 people, including more than 100 investigators. This will result in a cut of at least 25% in the investigations carried through.

Jersey PAC Has A Machine—Here's How It Works

ANY LINGERING doubt that the New Jersey CIO Council Political Action Committee has a "machine" that works in high gear is laid to rest in a new book, "The New Jersey CIO-PAC Plan," which bares all.

The machine, however, is not the kind usually associated with politics. It's a collection of automatic, mechanized equipment that saves time in large gulps and permits the PAC to speed information on issues and candidates to all or any of the 250,000 CIO members in the state and their families.

The book, published jointly by the CIO and Remington-Rand, Inc., explains how it operates (see photos below). Its basis is punched cards—the same system used by governments and large firms to handle large lists of names.

The operation involves punching the name, address, ward, district, local union, international union and registration status of each CIO member on a Remington-Rand tabulating card.

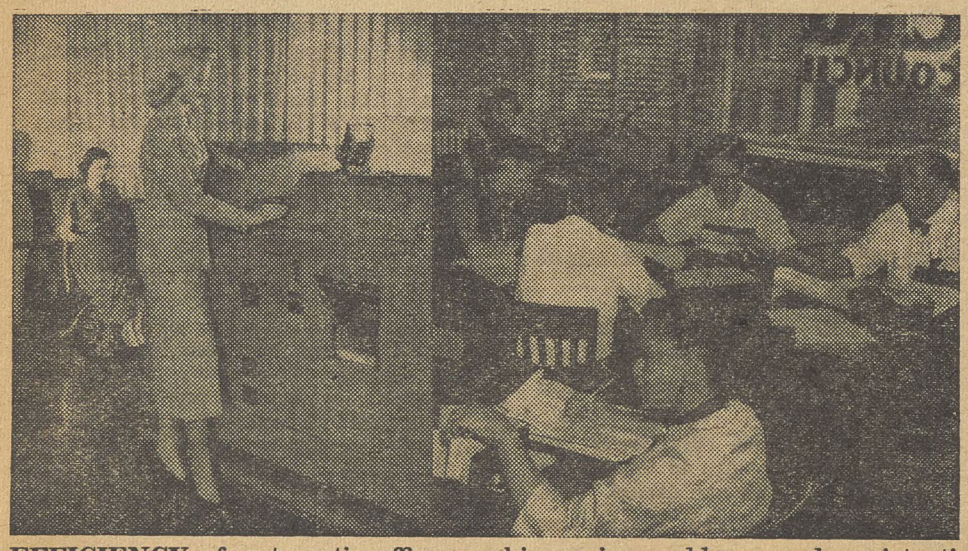
These cards can be automatically sorted into registered and unregistered voters, or in any combination of these breakdowns — international or local union, county, city, or ward.

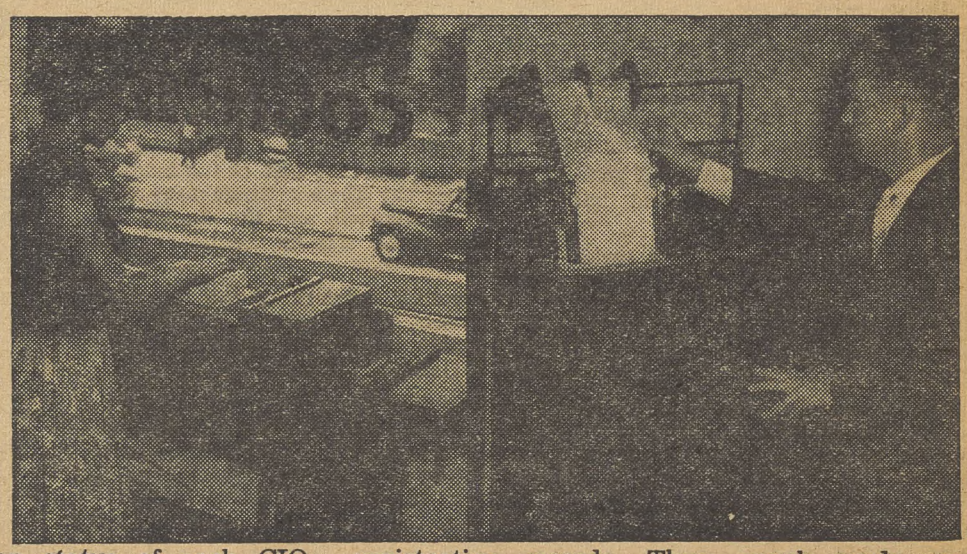
A tabulator machine automatically prints each name and address as it appears on the card, along with code designations for local and international union, ward and district, at the rate of 1000 lines per minute.

Two lists can be printed simultaneously from the same punched cards on a roll which the tabulator separates into two rolls. If additional copies are required, carbon paper is used.

The tabulated roll is then placed in a hand-operated mailing machine which cuts and pastes the labels on envelopes as fast as it can be manipulated.

To top off everything, an automatic inserting and mailing machine "stuffs" up to four different pieces of literature into the addressed envelopes, then seals and stamps them for mailing.





EFFICIENCY of automatic office machinery is employed by New Jersey State CIO-PAC in state and federal election campaigns. At left, names, address and registration status of each CIO member in state is punched on tabulator machine cards. Next, cards are checked against official registration records. Then, punch cards are sorted by union, community or district, and, (finally), placed in printer for PAC mailings.

CIO COUNCILS In Action

SEN. MORSE (Ind. Ore.) will be the principal speaker at the third annual **Michigan CIO** legislative conference at Lansing, the State capital, on Jan. 22-23. Delegates will be assigned to panels which will discuss taxation, FEPC and civil rights, workmen's compensation and safety, unemployment compensation and welfare, reorganization and reapportionment of the State legislature, State labor mediation, and social welfare legislation.

The Upper Peninsula CIO leadership training institute, which was held at Weber's Resort near Marenisco under the **Michigan CIO Council's** auspices, was attended by some 60 students, the largest number in the school's four-year history.

The **Greater Flint, Mich., CIO Council** will soon move into a two-story building to replace its former quarters, destroyed by fire. There will be parking facilities for 50 cars. The Council has asked Gov. G. Mennen Williams to investigate further the manner in which some Genesee county justices of peace garnishee workers' wages.

Pres. Harry E. Mayfield of the **Columbus, O., CIO Council** has been named a member of the 16-man advisory committee of Mayor-Elect Maynard E. Sensenbrenner. The latter said committee members "have been selected on the basis of their ability to assist me in giving Columbus the best possible municipal government."

A decision by the California Public Utilities Commission upheld the stand taken by the **California CIO Council** against the proposal of the Los Angeles Transit Lines and the Pacific Electric Co. to stop issuing commutation tickets for school children. The commission also refused to abolish tokens but hiked their price from three for 40c to four for $1, which the Council opposed.

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois named John Alesia, **Illinois PAC** chairman and director, to the Workmen's Safety and Education Commission, which study safety and health programs in the State.

Dr. Robert Ray of the State Univ. of Iowa Public Affairs Institute spoke at an **Iowa CIO Council** political action meeting at Des Moines, designed to prepare for carrying on an effective campaign in 1954.

Here and There: For the fourth successive year the **Oakland, Mich., CIO Council** is sponsoring a bowling league open to men and women of all races . . . Joseph D. Luke, Jr., of the CIO Packinghouse Workers and a member of the CIO Editors Association of Illinois, was elected to the executive board of the **Illinois CIO Council.**

Three Birds —One Stone

The Pennsylvania CIO Council has found a way to promote labor unity, help members of affiliated locals save money and raise money for local PAC funds.

Council Pres. Harry Boyer urged locals to buy AFL union label hosiery, which in some cases can be bought for as much as 40% under retail prices. In a letter to the affiliates explaining the plan, Boyer pointed out that the locals could sell the hosiery to their members at "substantially below the retail price, and use such revenue for political education purposes."

He told the locals to write directly to Union Label Dept., American Federation of Hosiery Workers, AFL; 2319 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

High-Level Hells Canyon Dam Gets Nod Of Army Engineers

A MEMORABLE legal battle looms to decide the future of Hells Canyon dam, the proposal for a multi-purpose power project on the Snake River.

"A Look Into Hell's Canyon," a study of the battle being waged to provide essential low-cost in the Northwest, has been published by the Public Affairs Institute.

Leland Olds, former Federal Power Commission chairman, and Benton J. Stong wrote the study for the Washington group. They trace the project's history from its proposed development as a public measure to the recent Administration decision to turn its site over to the Idaho Power Co. Instead of a high dam, a series of smaller dams would be built by the utilities firm.

"Whatever the FPC decides in the license matter, a court case appears certain," the authors said.

"Hells Canyon may be well on the way to becoming as historic as Muscle Shoals, the center of a 20-year struggle that ended with the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority," they concluded.

The study recommended that Hells Canyon, the continent's deepest canyon, be developed into a "single, giant, federal multipurpose dam which will take its place with Hoover, Shasta and Grand Coulee dams."

The issue, said the authors, "involves not just the power resources of a 100-mile stretch of the Snake River, not just the resources of . . . the Columbia River basin with its 34 million kilowatts of potential hydroelectric power. Beyond these, it involves the principles of river basin development which will insure the people of the entire country the best use of the resources of all their rivers."

The multipurpose project, the authors maintained, "would provide as much new energy as used by the entire city of Detroit in 1952."

SUPERIORITY of the original proposal for a single high dam at Hells Canyon is borne out by an Army Engineers' report recently made public.

The Army report, almost two years old, was made at the request of a Senate committee. It concluded that the two best plans for development of mid-Snake and Salmon Rivers water resources required construction of the multi-purpose dam at Hells Canyon.

Part of the report was devoted to comparison of the Hells Canyon dam with a high dam at Mountain Sheep, storing five million acre feet of water, which would flood out the Hells Canyon site and back water up to the proposed Oxbow site of the Idaho Power Co.

The private utility has Interior Dept. blessing to erect a series of smaller dams on the Snake, reversing previous policy to make power available through a single high dam.

The Army Engineers estimated that costs at Mountain Sheep would be higher and the benefit-to-cost ratio would be lower than use of the Hells Canyon site. Their study contrasted several plans involving erection of dams at different sites and sustained the case of Hells Canyon.

Job Aid Seen

If the Eisenhower Administration is worried about unemployment, it can undertake a "bold program" of new construction of Columbia River basin power projects.

That's the suggestion of Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), who said continuation of industrial expansion in the far West can "go far to avert economic distress."

Morse protested to Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge citing a "report" that the Administration's new budget will delay scheduled power generation at The Dalles dam from November 1957 until November 1958.

"Such a delay would be a serious setback to the economy of Oregon and the power requirements of the Pacific Northwest," Morse said.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

N. Y. City Labor Dept. Formed By Mayor Wagner

MAYOR-ELECT Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York City last week announced—shortly before he took office—that he will set up a city Labor Dept., to provide expanded services to labor and management.

He said he will appoint as head of the new department Joseph E. O'Grady, former director of the city's Div. of Labor Relations.

Wagner was making good a campaign pledge by creating the new department, whose function will be to help promote amicable labor-management relations.

It is expected the department will operate through two divisions, one board, and two advisory committees. There will be a mediation division, whose functions are now performed by the present Div. of Labor Relations, and a division of statistics—a "little" Bureau of Labor Statistics.

When Wagner announced his plans, those present included Michael J. Quill and Morris Iushewitz, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of New York City CIO Council. Quill also is president of the CIO Transport Workers.

'Citizen CIO' Is Making Gains With CSC Work, Beirne Says On Radio

CIO MEMBERS are good citizens in their communities, Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Community Services Committee emphasized on a recent nationwide radio broadcast over NBC.

Beirne, who is also president of the CIO Communications Workers, discussed the role of unions in integrating themselves into community life. CIO-CSC, he said, stresses that people get from their communities what they put into them.

"We organize at the local level in the community for aiding and operating fund drives, for enrolling members in all sorts of volunteer work at the community level, for work of all sorts in aiding the community," Beirne said.

He estimated the number of CIO people involved in this field at several hundred thousand.

THE CHANGED attitude of unions and social agencies in recent years, Beirne continued, was typified by the story told by a social worker who sought entrance to a union meeting "in the old days." The social worker waited and then was given a few minutes to talk before being ushered from the hall.

"Nowadays," Beirne went on, his experience has been that "because of programs like CSC, unions and locals and members constantly seek out social workers, try to get them into their meetings and are constantly searching for ways they can be of help in their community."

Beirne traced the development of CSC since its establishment in 1941 as the CIO's war relief arm.

"We also started the slow uphill grind of making our health and welfare agencies more responsive to the needs of the people, more democratic in their policy-making boards," he said. " At the same time we helped our members utilize their community agencies and to find their proper places on boards and committees of the agencies. That job is far from finished today."

CIO HAS a full-time community services staff and 47 full-time people integrated with community chests and the national agencies, Beirne reported, and five CIO international unions have CSC departments.

Beirne described community services work as "practicing Christianity" and added: "We want our members to be good citizens—we think most of them are . . . A union member is more than a union member. We want them to realize that what is good for a community is good for them."

Good Example

A practical example of how CIO members help in community activities was demonstrated when CIO Communications Workers in Dallas, Tex., donated several thousand dollars in a drive to aid victims of cerebral palsy.

In addition, more than 400 members donated from two to eight hours of their own time to handling phone calls during a fund-raising telethon program. Over a 16-hour period the CWA members handled over 100,000 incoming calls which netted more than $250,000.

Labor's Aid In '53 Praised By 2 Civil Rights Groups

TWO civil rights organizations have credited unions with aiding the fight for fair play for all Americans in 1953.

They were the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Congress and the National Urban League.

NLS said unions and the American people were "continuing to take the lead" in the civil rights battle last year.

"Ever since the challenging report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights was laid before the public six years ago, there has been an unprecedented forward march toward full and equal opportunity for Americans of all races, creeds and ancestries," NLS said.

"Citizens in every walk of life have joined a nationwide drive to eliminate discrimination and segregation."

Advances reported by NLS included the decision of the AFL Teachers to void charters of any local practicing segregation and admission of Negro members by the railroad trainmen and carmen.

NLS also reported Clairton, Pa., and Duluth, Minn., enacted fair employment ordinances. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oregon and Washington State strengthened their laws against discrimination.

Lester B. Granger, NUL's national executive director, said, "Housing is the most critical problem today in race relations so far as the well-being of the Negro population is concerned."

NUL locals found jobs for 10,625 Negro citizens in 47 cities in 1953, including 274 new job openings with employers who had not previously hired Negroes.

Beef Prices Drop A Little But Packers Are Rolling In Gravy

THE DROP in beef prices that put occasional steaks on workers' tables over the last few months yielded a lot of gravy—and the packers got their share of it, too.

The high profits they chalked up by selling beef at lower prices are mainly responsible for boosting over-all profits far over 1952 levels, according to the National Farmers Union.

The NFU claim was borne out by the annual reports for Swift & Co. and Cudahy & Co. for fiscal years ending Oct. 31.

Swift's sales increased by less than one-tenth of 1% and its taxes went up 69%, but its profits soared over the 1952 fiscal year, the report shows. The net, which was $21.6 million in 1952, leaped to $33.9 million, or on a per share basis, from $3.66 to $5.72.

Cudahy managed to lose $7.2 million in 1952. Its sales sagged 17.3% in 1953, but instead of going deeper than ever into the red, it showed a profit of $543,000.

ANOTHER of the Big Four packers, Armour & Co., is expected to show a profit jump from $7.1 million in 1952 to $10 million for 1953, the Wall Street Journal predicted. Wilson & Co., according to the NFU, also is due to report a sharp rise in its net.

North American Aviation, Inc., which recently staged a bitter fight against paying realistic wages to its workers and forced 32,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers to strike, reported a net income of $12.7 million, or $3.72 a share, for the year ending Sept. 30.

This compared right well with $7.8 million, or $2.28 per share, for the previous year. And the recent strike, Board Chairman J. H. Kindelberger told stockholders, "will not materially reduce" sales and earnings for the 1954 fiscal year.

J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., family firm of Sec. of the Army Robert T. B. Stevens (he reluctantly sold his share on taking his post), reported net income of $9.3 million for the year ended Oct. 31 compared to $8.9 million the prior year, or $2.35 a share compared to $2.27.

Net income of the Detroit Edison Co. showed a nice jump—from $16.5 million in the 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1952, to $21.3 million this year.

Benson's Boys Swing Brush And Whitewash Beef Prices

THE DEPT. of Agriculture got out its king-size whitewash brush last week and vigorously applied it to the country's beef retailers.

Except in scattered cases, it solemnly avowed, retail beef prices "have generally reflected" the declining prices ranchers have received for their cattle last year and this. The cases of "extremely wide" spread between the farm and the table, the department maintained, generally involved lower grades of beef and smaller market operators. The big chain stores it found clean.

The only thing wrong with the 33-page report was a lack of direct comparison of farm and retail prices of all grades of beef. The department did nothing to explain the omission, although it included 25 assorted tables and charts on less significant phases of the problem.

The report was based on a survey started several months ago after congressional complaints that somebody between the rancher and the housewife was getting too much of the price spread. The middleman, congressmen suggested, might be making exorbitant profits.

The packing industry, toward which a great deal of suspicion was directed, was not covered by the survey. That did not prevent the American Meat Institute from declaring itself "gratified with the results."

U. S. Checks Health Plans

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission is conducting a nationwide investigation of ad claims for mushrooming hospitalization and medical plans.

There are now 800 companies in the field, compared with only 50 in 1925. In 1952 they collected $1.883 billion in net premiums, an increase of 206% over 1946.

FTC said "certain practices may be prevalent . . . by insurers using the United States mails . . . resulting in buyers of such insurance being deceived by false and misleading representations as to the actual benefits payable thereunder."

The commission said it would bring the attention of the states to any violations of their laws.

GOP Axes Rent Lids In Defense Areas

THE EISENHOWER Administration has quietly and without fanfare all but ended federal rent controls four months ahead of time, it appeared last week.

Within the past few months, ceilings have been lifted on all but two of the 25 defense areas classified as "critical" last summer by Sec. of Defense Wilson under the stringent rules enacted by the GOP-dominated Congress at its last session.

The end of controls in atomic energy plant areas, where housing has been critically short, came last week when Dir. Glenwood J. Sherrard of the Defense Rental Area Div. of the Office of Defense Mobilization, ordered them lifted as of midnight Dec. 31 at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The order was promulgated so quietly that residents of Oak Ridge first learned of it when they read the Knoxville, Tenn., newspapers.

It brought a quick protest from Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.). He wired a request to Defense Mobilization Dir. Arthur Flemming to reconsider his decision, pointing out that Congress authorized continuance of controls to Apr. 30.

"Such action on your part is precipitous," the telegram said, "in that it effectively prevents opportunity for protests by Oak Ridge Town Council and representatives of interested citizens' groups, should they desire; and comes prior to imminent action by Congress, when it reconvenes, on disposition of the town."

The CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, with many members in the area, also prepared to protest. The Atomic Energy Commission, which owns the town, has been aiming at a 28% general rent increase. It boosted prices by that much when controls were lifted at Los Alamos, N. M., and Hanford, Wash., where there were no strong unions to protest. In Pike county, O., and neighboring Scioto county, controls were ended about a month ago and rents have soared fantastically.

The situation around military installations, already critical, has been made worse by orders ending rent controls which were issued so quietly as to be almost secret.

Zooming

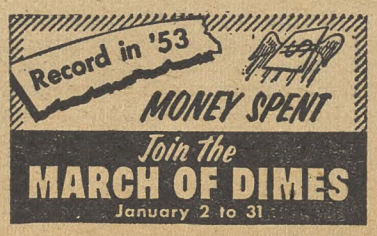
When the Republicans scuttled federal rent controls in Pike and Scioto counties, O., a month ago—five months prematurely—they laid Atomic Energy Commission employes and other workers open to incredible boosts.

One woman in Portsmouth, in Scioto county, reported a jump from $26 a month to $26 a week. Another tenant suffered a 470% increase, from $17.50 to $100 a month. Other samples: $31.50 to $65; $14 to $45; $49 to $75; $28.50 to $42.50, and $30 to $55.

CIO-CSC Sets Up Staff Meetings

The CIO Community Services Committee will hold two informal staff conferences early in the new year, National Dir. Leo Perlis announced last week.

An eastern conference will be held beginning 10 a.m. on Jan. 11 in the Carnegie Building, 345 E. 46th St., New York. A session for the midwest has been scheduled for the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Jan. 26.



How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius For LPA

MODERATE-INCOME families can expect another year of high living costs for 1954, with a little relief possible if you plan and buy wisely.

Some goods you must buy for your family will be a little cheaper this year, but some of the most important necessities are still going up and will offset the declines. Food prices, particularly, are sneaking up again, although they dropped very little in 1953 compared to the sharp decline in farm prices. *Higher costs of food, housing and services will offset prospective lower prices for clothing, furniture and auto costs.*

Price Prospects For '54

If you already own a home, you can expect your total living costs to be about the same in '54 as last year. But if you rent or are planning to buy, you will be pressured by increased costs in the new year.

Here are trends and tips in various departments of living to help you plan your buying and budget in the struggle against 1954's high living costs:

FOOD: Despite a drop of 4.7% in farm prices of food in 1953, average retail food prices went down only 1.6% and now are beginning to climb.

Particularly stay away from pork and pork products this year. The supply is low and pork prices will shoot up even more between now and August. Beef, lamb and veal will remain comparatively modest in cost this year, with lower grades of beef especially the most reasonable meat. But even the prices of these more abundant meats will be firmed up by pork's high cost, and it will be advisable to substitute cheese, eggs and fish for meat as much as possible. Cheese particularly will be reasonable this year, and eggs will cost less.

CLOTHING: You can expect slightly lower prices this year, especially on rayon garments which will mean a break in the costs of women's clothing, and a small reduction on some cotton clothing, which will be of benefit to the men and children in the family. For home sewers, rayon piece goods too will be cheaper this year. Small reductions on denim work clothes will show up soon as the result of recent wholesale reductions.

HOUSING: Shelter cost will be the big problem this year for many families. Rents went up 6.5% in '53 alone as the result of the removal of controls and will be forced up further this year. House-seekers will have to pay the new higher interest rate on mortgages effected by the Administration in '53. Utility bills are also steadily moving up. Fuel oil prices will remain at about present levels; the Autumn price raise has now been rescinded by most suppliers.

Home furnishings may cost you a little less as the result of retail price-cutting of furniture and appliances, now also forcing down manufacturers' price ideas. However, manufacturers will attempt to avoid price reductions by introduction of new and in some cases improved models.

CAR COSTS: It will cost you less to run your car this year, if you use regular-grade gas. The oil companies have brought out new premium gases at a higher price, of possible benefit to owners of some late-model cars with high-compression ratios. But prices are being trimmed on regular grade in many areas. The spread between regular and premium has now widened to 3c on many brands. Unless your car needs very high octane, you'll save even more on regular this year.

The cost of buying a car will be a little less for a workingman this year too. Dealers are under pressure to cut the list prices, and the spread between used and new cars is widening to more normal levels. Prices of repairs, however, are going up.

Anti-Trust Case Pushed

AN ANTI-TRUST case against Pillsbury Mills, Inc., which had been dismissed by a Federal Trade Commission examiner, was ordered resumed by unanimous vote of the FTC.

The examiner, Everett F. Haycraft, dismissed the complaint against the nation's second largest flour miller immediately after hearing the prosecution's case. His grounds were that it did not spell out a violation of the anti-merger section of the Clayton Act.

The FTC ruling said evidence so far presented establishes a "prima facie" case that the effect of the purchase of Ballard and Ballard Co. and Duff's Baking Mix Div. of the American Home Products Corp. by the Minneapolis firm "may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." Pillsbury's defense has yet to be heard.

Good News From A Textile Town

THE OWNER of a Plymouth, Mass., textile mill gave the city's holiday spirit a boost when he paid $24,000 in retirement and vacation pay obligations of the once-closed plant.

He is Bernard Goldfine, the new owner of the George Mabbett & Sons Co. mill. Goldfine presented the checks to more than 100 employes, members of the CIO Textile Workers.

He acquired the mill last September after it was forced to close. The mill will be opened shortly for capacity production after being modernized.

For more than a half-century the mill has produced worsted fabrics. When it closed, accumulated retirement and vacation pay totaling $24,000 was lost to its employes.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THERE'S NO KIND WAY of telling a man he's laid off. You can use words like "recession," "soft spot," "temporary cutbacks," to describe the conditions that produce layoffs, but the fact to the man who gets the pink slip is always the same: *he's plain out of work.*

Some of the men in government, now, seem to like to play around with phrases like "temporary readjustments," and they speak of shaking down our economy. But whether the adjustment is temporary or prolonged, once again the facts are plain: that thousands of our fellow Americans are not going to be able to keep their families in decent food, clothing, and shelter.

Temporary starvation is no easier than long term starvation, and as the toll of laid off workers mounts day by day, we Americans have the right and duty to demand more than lip service from the men of government.

Our economists do not yet see any genuine trend in the layoffs, not one that can be pinned down so that we have a clear picture of where we are going—though the tracks seem to be greased downhill for a way ahead. Hardest hit are the farm implement workers. The farmers, already in a state of recession, or depression, can't buy that new tractor, or plow. Industrial workers suffer, accordingly, as I have pointed out before.

CERTAINLY, this situation, even though it is still limited, is a grave test of the Administration. If they can't handle the relatively mild industrial setbacks we are now going through, *there are many millions of Americans who are going to ask if such an Administration could possibly handle a genuine economic disaster, or whether they have the willingness to face up to the genuine needs of the people.*

No sane man would doubt the good intentions of the President of the United States, but the men around him are dedicated to a program that is narrow in its viewpoint, and limited in its approach to the general welfare. They would take us back to the days of Mark Hanna, who lived by the idea that if the corportions were strong the people would eventually prosper. It is that "eventually" that is the source of trouble, right now.

The Adminstration, for a year, has been studying and studying and studying, and appointing commissions and councils and investigating committees—and the bottom has dropped out of the farm market, the farm implement market, the used car market, and there is trouble in the new car market—all these things taking place while the situation was being "studied."

People don't eat "eventually." People don't pay their rent on "studies." Most of all, people are not little figures on business charts. They're flesh and blood and they get hungry and angry.

We are fortunate in many ways. We have some of the legacy of the past administrations. We have unemployment compensation to cushion the layoff shock, although it is still inadequate. We still have some farm controls that could pull the market together. But even these measures are under attack. They are called "socialistic."

THE NEWSPAPERS TELL US we are at the end of an era. They say the works of the New and Fair Deal are at an end. It may be so, but I doubt it. We learned some things in the troubles of the Thirties that we are not likely to forget. *We learned that our government* **could** *bring a sick and tired nation back to its feet. We learned that democracy does work for* **all** *the people, so long as* **all** *the people are willing to stand behind it and do their share.*

And we learned the mighty, fundamental lessons of the trade union movement. We learned to organize, organize, organize.

We had little thought in those days of the great union contracts that now protect our workers and keep the greedy from turning a depressed situation into a dog-eat-dog battle for jobs.

We fought some of our hardest battles just for a scrap of paper that said the company would recognize the union. We built a great economic future for millions of men and women out of those scraps of paper.

There is a song I heard many times at union meetings in the South: "We will overcome, we overcome someday . . . "

That "someday" seems with us now.

Fact-Finding Proposal Averts New York City Transit Strike

A FACT-FINDING proposal by Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York City last week averted a possible New Year's Day strike of 44,000 employes of the city-owned transportation system, who are members of Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers.

When the adamant attitude of the Transit Authority caused the collapse of the negotiations, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill indicated the union would follow its "no contract, no work" policy. The present memorandum of understanding expired Dec. 31.

In naming a fact-finding board Wagner followed a proposal made by Quill, who pointed out that the present memorandum provides for such a body but that the the union would insist on retroactivity of economic benefits to Jan. 1.

TWU was first to accept the plan. Eight days later the authority accepted it conditionally.

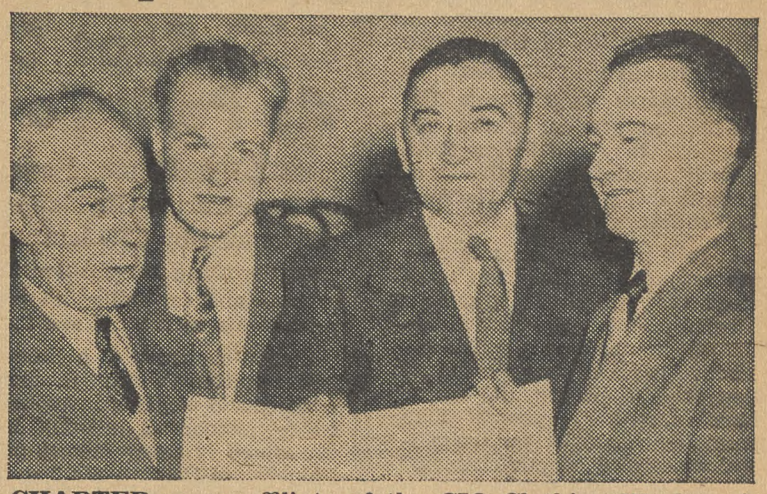
Quill and Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU Local 100 met last week with Wagner and Transit Authority representatives. Agreement was reached on the fact-finding formula.

A time limit of 30 days was set on the fact-finding procedure.

In a wire to the mayor-elect they said there were "serious questions of detail and procedure which undoubtedly the authority discussed with you, but which the union has not yet had the opportunity to discuss."

"IT IS TOO BAD," the wire said, "that little or no time is left for the intensive negotiations that you proposed but it is typical of these people that first they wait seven days in torturous indecision, consulting more and more lawyers, pondering law suits and injunctions and sending threatening letters to their employes."

TWU's 15-point bargaining proposals include a 25c across-the-board increase and three weeks' paid vacation after one year's service.



CHARTER as an affiliate of the CIO Clothing Workers is presented by ACWA Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg (left) to officers of Consolidated Cutters & Shavers Union at a ceremony in Gloversville, N. Y. The presentation ended 18 years of independent existence for CCSU and spurred formation of an ACWA joint council in the glove and leather industry in the area. Shown receiving the charter from Blumberg are (left to right) former Pres. William Bennett, Financial Sec. John Sutliff and Vice Pres. John Noone.

USA-CIO Cracks Solid Front In First Gold Strike Pact

THE FIRST break in the solid front of union-busting mine operators in the rich ore fields of Northern Ontario and Quebec came last week when the big Hollinger gold mine, Timmins, Ont., reached a strike settlement with the CIO Steelworkers.

The pact, ratified at a mass meeting of Hollinger workers, provided for an across the board wage increase of 5c an hour, full reinstatement without discrimination of all strikers, and an 18-month contract subject to reopening in case of a change in the price of gold or in the Canadian Gold Mine Assistance Act.

The first of the 1600 strikers went back to work a day after the ratification meeting. The agreement, it was expected, would constitute a pattern for settlements at other struck mines in the gold-laden Porcupine Camp employing about 3200 additional USA members.

THE NEW contract is substantially along the lines suggested by Minister of Labor Charles Daley, of Ontario, after both sides had conferred with him and with Prime Minister Leslie Frost.

The provincial government, for its part, agreed to set up a commission to study the economics of the industry and of the miners, and make recommendations to the parties if its study warrants.

The walkout continued, with negotiations deadlocked, in the still richer base metal mining area in Northwestern Quebec.

At the Noranda mine and smelter in Rouyn-Noranda, Que., the company made a unilateral offer of a 10c an hour pay boost and tried to stage a "vote" on it among its 1000 or so employes.

THE WORKERS boycotted the balloting, but in a vote held by the USA, turned down the offer by a margin of better than 10 to 1. About 600 additional USA members are on strike or locked out of other mines in the area, a source of lead, zinc and copper.

The union issued a statement pointing out to Noranda management the failure of its effort to impose a settlement on its workers, and invited it to renew negotiations looking toward a joint settlement.

Strikes in the two mining areas began last August. The lines of the workers have stood firm in spite of great economic and social pressures, and their fight won widespread financial and moral support from all parts of the U. S. and Canada. The Steelworkers estimate it has cost them nearly $1.5 million.

Fortune Sees 'Steady' Drop For Economy

A "STEADY, mild" decline in production, accompanied by an increase in unemployment, was forecast for 1954 by Fortune Magazine in its annual New Year economic prediction.

However, it said, the year probably will be second to 1953—biggest year on record for business. Gross national product will fall 3% and industrial output will drop 6%, it said, with production averaging about the same as in 1952.

The business magazine said defense spending will drop, demand for consumer durables, especially autos, will be less, and farm prices and the cost of living will hold "fairly steady." Public works spending, which sagged in 1953, is now going in the opposite direction, it said. It forecast that inventories will be cut $4 billion during 1954, that about 1.1 million homes will be built, and that credit will be "easy."

Ruttenberg Rejects FOA Post

AN APPOINTMENT to serve on the advisory board for Point Four operations overseas was declined last week by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education.

In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, Ruttenberg noted that he had read about his appointment to the Intl. Development Advisory Board in the press and in a White House news release. He pointed out that he had not received official announcement of it. He also noted that there had been no previous discussion about the matter either with him or with any appropriate CIO officers.

Ruttenberg said he "assumed" he was being named to fill a vacancy created by the failure of the White House to reappoint Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee—who, Ruttenberg noted, had served more than two years "ably and conscientiously" on the board.

He could not accept the appointment "under those circumstances," he declared, and expressed doubt that "any labor person" would in view of the decimation of labor functions in the Foreign Operations Administration under the directorship of Harold Stassen.

Curran Says NMU To Ask Annual Wage In New Talks

GUARANTEED annual wages will be sought by the CIO Maritime Union in coming negotiations, Pres. Joseph Curran said last week.

Calling for "suggestions and ideas" to be presented to shipowners in 1954 negotiations, the NMU-CIO head stressed the members' need for "both high wages and security in employment."

"Remember, you can get all the wage increases that you want," Curran wrote in The Pilot, "but if you don't have a job on board ship, where wages are being paid, then wages don't amount to anything."

Curran recalled that "this industry is one that rises when wars exist, and goes down during peace time. Ships that a year ago were sailing are now being used for grain storage, principally because the present Administration has no interest in the merchant marine in peace time, and has arrived at no foreign policy and no foreign trade arrangements which are necessary for the flow of ocean trade."

CIO Legislative Program Is Summarized

By GERVASE N. LOVE

AS MEMBERS of the House and Senate returned to Washington this week for the second session of the 83d Congress, they had before them a well-rounded legislative program drawn up by the National CIO convention.

It is a program, according to the resolution setting forth the views of more than six million American workers, "based on the aspirations of our people for a better life for everyone, and . . . that it is a proper and major function of our government to promote and provide for the general welfare of all our citizens." Highlights follow.

Economic Planning

A positive program combining congressional and state legislation, plus administrative action by federal, state and local governments, was urged by the CIO to counter the economic dangers latent in the downturn of employment and to help increase purchasing power to meet the needs of the people and to create expanding markets and job opportunities.

At the national level, it called for tax legislation giving priority to lower income groups by increasing personal income tax exemptions, removing excise taxes which limit personal consumption, and rejecting a national sales tax in any form.

In addition, it urged giving the great mass of people greater purchasing power by raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, increasing social security coverage and benefits, enacting national health insurance and anti-discrimination legislation, a housing program geared to provide two million new units a year, the planning of a vast system of public works, a sound farm program and abandonment of the Eisenhower Administration's "sound" money policy.

Taft-Hartley Act

The CIO again urged Congress to repeal the "unfair and unjust" Taft-Hartley Act, and to enact "a fair and just labor relations act based on the principles of the Wagner Act." (See Pages 6-7.)

Housing

The National CIO convention demanded a housing program calling for construction of two million new dwelling units a year until the nationwide shortage is overcome. Included in the proposal is a national slum clearance-low rent housing program with at least 200,000 new units built annually.

The CIO also asked Congress to re-establish rent controls in areas in which rents rise appreciably due to defense activities which create housing shortages, to reduce interest rates on FHA and VA mortgages, to require the Housing and Home Finance Agency to compile new, comprehensive statistics on all phases of housing.

Social Security

The position of the CIO is that Senate Bill 2260, introduced by Sen. Lehman (D.N.Y.) and others, should be enacted by Congress.

The bill provides for substantial benefit improvements, broadened coverage, liberalized retirement tests, added federal programs of permanent and temporary disability insurance, and increased funds for rehabilitation of injured workers.

The CIO believes a sound program must continue to relate benefits to earnings and include an adequate reserve, and for this reason opposed the proposal of Pres. Eisenhower and others that the increase in the payroll tax from 1.5% to 2%, scheduled for Jan. 1, be repealed. The CIO also has warned Congress that suggested Chamber of Commerce amendments may lead to loss of benefits by those now insured, or require much higher contributions.

Taxes

In view of the economic turndown and to maintain and stimulate purchasing power, the CIO advocated a program permitting cuts in federal excise taxes, due Apr. 1, to go through; reduction and eventual removal of all other excise levies except those of a regulatory nature; increasing personal income tax exemptions (now $600) to $800 immediately and to $1000 if the need to stimulate purchasing power arises; enactment of a witholding tax for dividends and interest.

Also, taxation of income from state and local bonds, now exempt; removal of depletion allowances which permit oil, gas and mineral companies exorbitant deductions; increase in the capital gains tax from the present 26% to 50%; closing of "family partnership" loopholes; rewriting of estate and gift tax laws to yield substantially addi- mandatory joint returns for the split income provision, and closing of other loopholes.

In addition, the CIO vigorously opposed a federal sales tax, no matter what its name.

Minimum Wage

A three-point program was proposed which included increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extending its coverage to all workers in commerce or in industries affecting commerce; appropriation of sufficient funds to enforce the act, and repeal of the Fulbright Amendment to the Public Contracts Act.

Farm Program

The CIO stands behind farm programs "designed to keep prosperity on the farms and in the cities and to give farmers the security they need if they are to meet the growing demands that the future will make upon them."

Specifically, it called for a farm program "geared to a full economy, including reasonable price supports, farm credits, soil conservation, improvement of rural living standards, and protection of consumers."

Civil Rights

A program of civil rights legislation and increased protection for civil liberties includes passage of a fair employment practices law; legislation outlawing poll taxes and other undemocratic restrictions on the right to vote; an anti-lynching law; anti-segregation riders in federal appropriations for state aid; amendment of Senate Rule 22 so a majority vote can end a filibuster; reform of congressional committee procedures to insure fairness, and repeal or drastic amendment of the Subversive Activities Control Act to eliminate unworkable and repressive features.

Education

A nine-point program outlining the federal role in aid to education proposes a general aid to education law to raise teachers' salaries and improve school facilities; a companion act providing funds to aid school construction; enactment of the "oil for the lamps of learning" bill of Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) earmarking royalties from off-shore oil for improved education; federal scholarship grants; a school lunch program; creation of a labor extension service in the Dept. of Labor; federal grants to help states develop health services for children; a federal free library service demonstration program, and safeguards in all federal education legislation against racial segregation and discrimination.

Health

The medical goal of the American people, the CIO believes, "requires a national health program, based on national health insurance."

Recommended for such a program were expanded federal aid to schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing and medical technician training; assistance in building new hospital and health center buildings and facilities; student scholarships and aid to research, plus a well-rounded program of prepaid national health insurance.

Natural Resources

To maintain the nation's natural resources for all the people, not for just a privileged, powerful few, the CIO proposed to preserve TVA as a public enterprise and use the experience gained there to detail plans for the integrated regional development of other rivers; and to preserve the public lands, including national forests and national parks, and not to yield them to private lumber and grazing interests for private exploitation.

In addition, Congress was asked not to surrender to private interests the Hells Canyon and Niagara River power sites, to restore cuts in Rural Electrification Administration appropriations, and to join in construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and power project.

Immigration

Repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act was urged, and its replacement by Senate Bill 2585, introduced by Lehman and others. A good new law, the CIO believes, would not discriminate because of race, color or religion; give naturalized citizens the same rights and privileges as native-born citizens; bar deportation of aliens except for serious crimes, and let authorities administer the law in a humanitarian manner.

Miscellaneous

The CIO also believes Congress should—

Reject the Bricker Amendment and universal military training.

Provide the funds for an adequate national defense even at the expense of an unbalanced budget.

Strengthen the economies and social structures of our anti-Communist allies, as well as their military forces.

Grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, and home rule to the District of Columbia.

Abolish the electoral college and provide for direct election of the president and vice president.

Vote to develop and maintain an adequate merchant marine, with funds to construct, repair and modernize ships.

Enact a minimum wage for agricultural workers, a constructive recruiting program for migratory farm workers, and control of illegal entries through adequate funds for the Immigration & Naturalization Service.

CIO Raps Curtis Old Age Proposals As Peril To Social Security Benefits

THE LATEST social security proposals of Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.) were strongly condemned by CIO last week as "threatening" existing benefits for the nation's older citizens and for failing to provide sound improvements in the old age insurance program.

Curtis, chairman of a House Ways & Means subcommittee which recently conducted a lengthy and partisan investigation of social security, announced he would introduce a measure which in many factors parallels the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's "pay as you go" plans for wrecking social security.

A statement by Joseph Curran, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee and Maritime Union president, said:

"In contrast to the Lehman Bill, which would raise benefits, provide disability insurance and cover all gainfully employed on a sound basis, Curtis' proposal would threaten the benefits now available by raiding the trust fund and ending all federal grants to the states for the aged and for dependent children.

"The CIO believes that all persons now aged should be taken care of adequately in an appropriate manner, but out of general revenues, not at the expense of protection assured by other persons as earned rights."

Curtis' proposal would merge social security, to which workers and employers contribute, and separate federal-state old age benefits now going to aged needy not covered by social security. The latter program, including aid for dependent children, would be ended.

And Curtis' program would be financed out of the $18 billion social security trust fund—a key C. of C. program—*until it was exhausted and thus open to annual changes by Congress.*

The GOP lawmaker's proposed bill would up minimum benefits from $25 to $45 a month for all persons 65 or over, but would not increase the presently-inadequate top benefits.

Rep. Keen (R. N. J.), a House social security expert, called some of Curtis' proposal "demagoguery" while Democrats said the proposal "definitely would put the social security trust fund in jeopardy." *(Editorial comment on Page 4.)*

GET-OUT-VOTE plans start in Texas with CIO members being sworn in as poll tax collectors at a meeting of the Dallas Area CIO Council. CWA Communications Workers Local 6215 had more members deputized than any other union.

Even the Score in '54
Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

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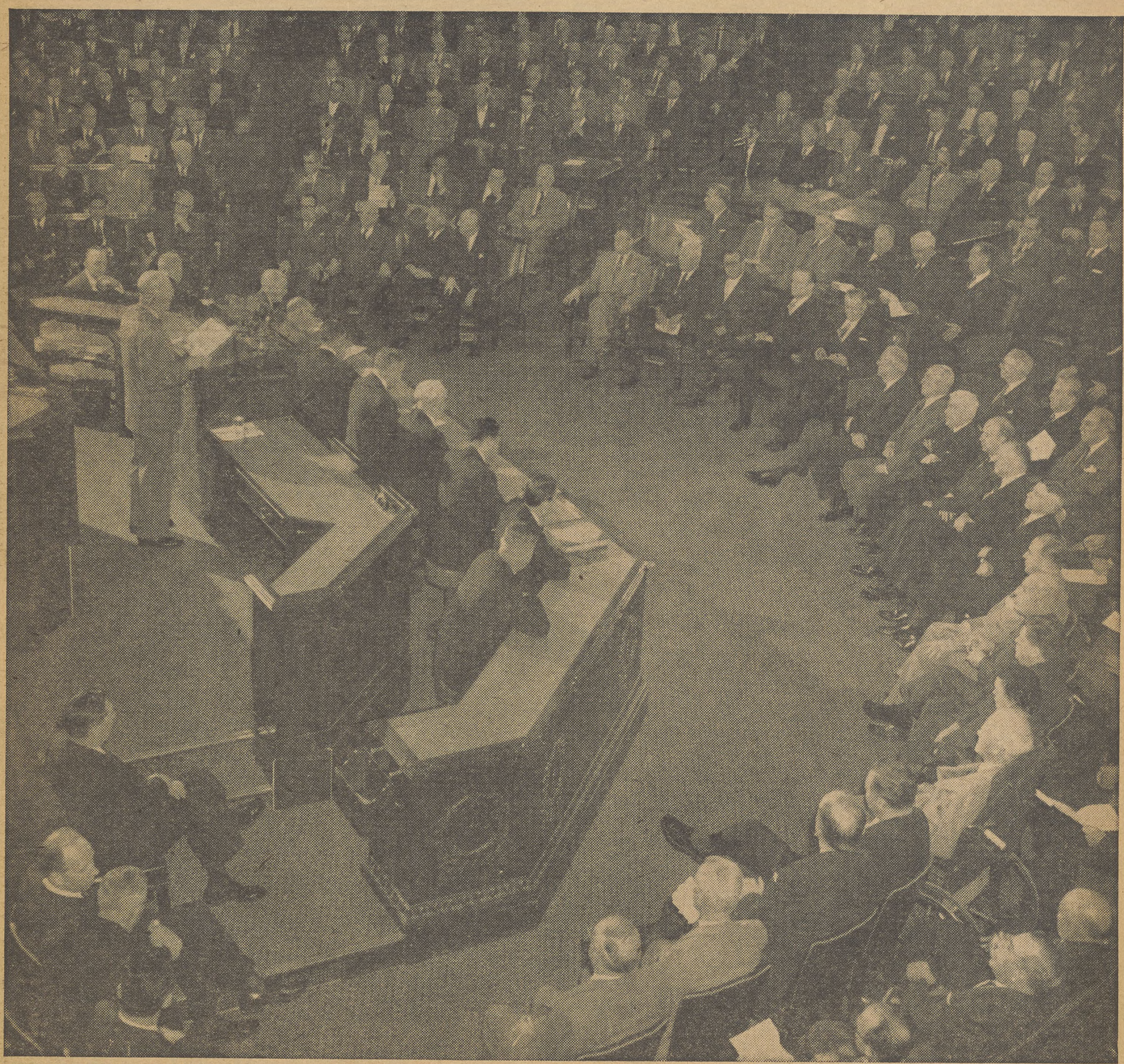
Jobless Toll Up 422,000

Ike Promises To Keep Prosperity

See Pages 2 & 3



ECONOMIC PREPAREDNESS to keep the economy strong and growing was pledged by Pres. Eisenhower in his State-of-the-Union message to Congress as it opened its session last week. The President, shown speaking with Cabinet members in front (right), was long on promises but short on specifics. These, he said, will come in a series of messages to be presented in the next few weeks. (Story and more pictures on Page 3.)

American Woolen Closing Down—

New England Mill Towns Swatted On Chin

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

NEW ENGLAND textile workers—long plagued by serious unemployment—were handed another jolt last week with the threat of the American Woolen Co. to sell 11 mills there and in New York State.

The jobs and security of several thousand mill operatives, most of them members of the CIO Textile Workers, hinge on decisions to be made at a stockholders' meeting Jan. 29. Sale of the plants and retirement of $19.5 million in preferred stock will be considered.

Of the 11 plants to be disposed of in the company's reorganization plan, two each are located in Lawrence, Mass., and Providence, R. I., and one each in Fitchburg, Mass.; Dover-Foxcroft and Pittsfield, Me.; Dover, N. H.; Winooski, Vt., and Utica and Fulton, N. Y.

Closing Under Fire

A substantial group of stockholders opposes the plan which was outlined in proxy statements and hints at future expansion in the South by American Woolen. This group seeks to retain the woolen and worsted industry in New England, its traditional home.

Most of the mills considered for sale have been closed for some time or running on drastically curtailed schedules.

In Lawrence, where two of the American Woolen's largest plants are located, the news of the proposed sale struck with the force of a major disaster. Beset by serious unemployment for more than two years, the Lawrence area now is threatened with the loss of its major industry.

The Wood mill, largest worsted mill in the world and at one time employing 7800 workers, now has a mere 300 at work and is among the company plants considered for sale. A third of a mile long under one roof and six stories tall, the mill was the area's largest employer.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Did Anyone Bring A 'Chute, Just In Case?"

Across the street from the Wood mill a newer plant, the Ayer mill, which once employed almost 3000, has been idle for more than a year and is also to be put on sale if the company proposal carries.

Workers in both plants are members of Local 227, CIO Textile Workers. TWUA represents employes in 20 of the 26 American Woolen mills.

Textile workers and other residents of the area have become increasingly critical of Administration policies which resulted in lower employment, and American Woolen management for lack of foresight. *Thousands heard Candidate Eisenhower in 1952 promise on the Lawrence Common to aid the city's stricken mills, a promise yet unkept.*

The state's Republican Administration has also shared in the criticism. A GOP majority in the Legislature last year imposed new restrictions on unemployment compensation which hit the pocketbooks of thousands of jobless workers in the state.

It has also been an open secret that numerous officials of American Woolen have been at odds with Pres. Francis W. White of the firm. Many top executives have quit to join other concerns because of their inability to work with White, who at one time was resident manager of the Wood mill.

Mills In 'Mothballs'

White last week reported that the Defense Dept. might make a survey of the New England textile industry to determine whether some large mills should be kept in "mothballs" for use in the event of war.

"If the Defense Dept. rules that the mills are essential to national defense, at least two of the larger mills will be retained on a mothball basis," another company spokesman added.

This plan was expected to draw opposition from civic leaders in the area who see diversification of industry as the best hope for a return to a stabilized economy. Some smaller industries have moved into Lawrence to occupy space formerly used by textile mills now out of business.

Nearly 7600 were drawing unemployment checks in Lawrence last week, an increase of 2700 over the same period a year ago. The figure would be far higher, officials admit, except that many have exhausted their benefits due.

The TWUA, dominant union in the area, has come through two years of serious economic trouble with increased prestige in Lawrence.

Delegations have been sent to Washington to recruit aid for the city and Area Dir. Arthur W. Brown of TWUA serves on several local groups trying to restore economic balance. Rep. Lane (D. Mass.), who represents the district, and Mayor Buckley of Lawrence both paid tribute last week to Brown's efforts and leadership.

Brown and the Mayor conferred with Frederick C. Dumaine, Boston financier and American Woolen director, who is one of several opposing the firm's reorganization plan and reported encouragement towards retaining the plants in New England.

'That Recession Is Here'—Douglas

The nation is now "experiencing a recession" even as it hopes and prays we may not slide into a depression.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), in a radio broadcast last week, made this point as he noted falling farm prices, reduced industrial employment, slumping mail order sales and lower freight car loadings.

"While the numbers of the unemployed are given by the Dept. of Commerce as only 1.4 millions for November or the same figure as last year, there are signs that this may be an understatement," Douglas said. Small errors in estimating the labor force, he said, could result in large errors in figuring the number of unemployed workers.

Ike's Job Aid Order Faces Bitter Attack

A BITTER fight over Pres. Eisenhower's announced policy of channeling defense contracts into areas of high unemployment loomed as Congress reconvened last week.

Sen. Knowland (Calif.), Republican Senate leader, told angry Southern Democrats he would work with them to correct "abuses" in the order, and predicted that Congress would act to limit its scope.

The Southerners renewed their opposition to the order, which was similar to one issued by the Truman Administration. Sens. Maybank (D. S. C.) and Russell (D. Ga.) introduced a bill to limit the government's authority for negotiating defense contracts.

The order provides that when a defense contract is to be let, 20 to 30% of it is to be set aside for the unemployment areas, provided they meet the lowest competitive bid submitted for the major portion of the order.

The CIO Textile Workers "welcomed" the order.

"WE HAVE long urged that steps be taken to provide jobs for the many thousands of workers whose security has been destroyed by the two-and-a-half year depression which has gripped the textile industry," said William Pollock, TWUA executive vice president.

In New Jersey, State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman called attention to the plight of the unemployed whose number there "jumped from 44,000 in October to 62,000 in November."

"In addition," he said, "'creeping' unemployment has hit thousands of other workers, whose overtime work has been cut and who are working on part-time schedules."

Holderman made a number of specific suggestions to Gov.-elect Robert B. Meyner and the State Legislature, to Congress and to employers for "bolstering purchasing power and preventing these layoffs from snowballing into a major depression."

Despite optimistic figures on unemployment issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, an Associated Press survey showed that 52,000 workers have been laid off throughout the country in recent weeks or face layoffs soon.

The wire service found that railroads and related industries had been hardest hit by recent layoffs.

No Help Wanted

The Studebaker Corp. closed down its night shift this week and was laying off between 3000 and 3500 members of Local 5, CIO Auto Workers. The layoff was the second in a few months, 5000 workers having been furloughed in September because of declining sales. It cut employment to about 12,000 workers.

Jobless Total Climbs By 422,000—And That Isn't The Whole Story

THE REPORT of the Commerce Dept. that 422,000 more workers were looking for jobs in December than in November is "bad enough," but it "doesn't begin to tell the full story," CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve declared last week.

Rieve, speaking as chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, said the department's measure of unemployment "just isn't adequate to catch what really has been happening" to jobs in the last six months.

The true picture, he added, is disclosed by comparing employment with a year ago—61.9 million at work in December 1952 against 60,764 million last month. The Commerce report showed 1.85 million jobless in December, compared to 1.425 million a year before.

"Simple arithmetic shows that while unemployment had increased only 425,000 in this period," he explained, "employment was over 1.1 million less than in December 1952. In other words, in addition to the official figure on unemployment, 700,000 jobs disappeared.

"If our economy had been maintaining a full employment gait, there would have been around 700,000 more people employed than in December 1952. That is the net addition to the work force each year . . .

"The explanations for the failure to record as unemployed these hundreds of thousands of workers are that most prefer not to find new jobs or are 'marginal workers.' This is tommyrot."

Rieve said that in preceding years, when the economy was expanding, the jobs were there and people stayed in the labor force.

IN THE early stages of a recession, he said, the Labor Dept. report on the unemployment compensation case load is a more sensitive index. This shows 1.382 million workers claiming benefits in the last week of December compared to 760,000 in December 1952—an increase of more than 80% as against a jump of less than 30% in the Commerce unemployment figures.

"We urge responsible political leaders not to hoodwink the American people by telling them that 1954 may be nearly as good as 1952, even if it isn't up to 1953," said Rieve, who also is president of the CIO Textile Workers. "Nostalgia for past records won't pay current grocery bills.

"The Administration and Congress should move promptly on the tax, social security, unemployment compensation, farm, public works, housing and minimum wage fronts to head off the spreading recession."

URW Asks Better Planning By Industry To Halt Layoffs

CIO RUBBER Workers last week called on the rubber industry for better scheduling of production in 1954 to prevent a repetition of last year's layoffs.

URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said employment in the industry dropped by almost 20,000 workers last year. In addition, he pointed out, those still employed have suffered wage cuts because of shorter work weeks.

He said an intelligent appraisal of expected demand for rubber products in 1954 should lead to production schedules which "will plan for the entire year ahead instead of just for the seasonal peaks and valleys."

"Overproduction in the first part of the year followed by a sharp decline in the later months has caused and if it is repeated will again cause great hardships on the thousand of workers who must be cut from the rolls," Buckmaster said.

Buckmaster said that a sales drop may not mean reduced profits, because the excess profits tax has ended, but "can have serious consequences for workers who must bear the brunt of any cutbacks through extended layoffs and shorter work weeks."

Ike Pledges U. S. Action To Keep Prosperity

CONGRESS RECONVENES as Speaker Martin bangs gavel and Rev. Bernard Braskamp, House chaplain, waits to give prayer. Center, Martin talks to Rep. Rayburn (D. Tex.) and Pres. Eisenhower at White House legislative session. New congressmen are being sworn in at right. They are (l. to r.) Rep. Lipscomb (R. Calif.), Williams (D. N.J.), Johnson (D. Wisc.) and Natcher (D. Ky.). Sponsors stand behind them.

By WILLIAM MILLIS

VIGOROUS but unspecific promises "to maintain strong, growing economy" were voiced by Pres. Eisenhower last week as the 83rd Congress returned to Washington.

First, in a broadcast address to the nation, the President pledged that his Administration will use "every legitimate means" of governmental action to maintain "basic prosperity."

"This Administration believes," he said, "that we must not and need not tolerate a boom-and-bust America."

Then, in his State-of-the-Union message to Congress, Eisenhower promised measures of "economic preparedness" so as "to keep our economy strong and to keep it growing."

Specifics To Come

But the GOP Administration's specific legislative proposals for maintaining a full employment economy were missing from the President's 7000-word message which formally opened Congress in an election year.

So, too, were any detailed plans or recommendations in a broad field of governmental policies — ranging from Taft-Hartley amendments to the farm price crisis, from tax and budget policies to international affairs. The President said the details would be provided in a series of special messages, beginning with one due Jan. 11 on labor-management relations.

The Eisenhower failure to spell out his legislative program —in a year in which Presidential leadership was promised in place of "government by postponement"—was in contrast with the congressional messages of former Pres. Truman and the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CIO's Comment

CIO interpreted the Eisenhower message as an "index" of things to come. A statement by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said:

"Pres. Eisenhower's State-of-the-Union message is in many respects merely an index of legislative proposals to come at later dates. The CIO will comment, at the proper time, on these specific legislative plans.

"Most Americans can agree with the basic objectives set out by the President for a better America. The CIO will judge the Administration by its ability to translate these fine sentiments into tangible and constructive programs to meet the problems of all Americans."

In his review to Congress of the first year of his Administration, Eisenhower claimed "a great strategic change in the world" with "that precious intangible, the initiative, becoming ours."

"We shall use this initiative," he said, "to promote three broad purposes: First, to protect the freedom of our people; second, to maintain a strong, growing economy; third, to concern ourselves with the human problems of the individual citizen."

But the President's address indicated that only part of the nation should concern itself with what he called "the forward road to a better and stronger America"—*that large sections of the American people aren't going to have much to say about the foundations of "the forward road," how wide it is, how straight it is, and whether it will reach a better America or detour into depression.*

For example, in the economic section of his message, Eisenhower said:

"A government always ready, as this is, to take well-timed and vigorous action, and a business community willing, as ours is, to plan boldly and with confidence, can between them develop a climate assuring steady economic growth."

Noticeably missing from the President's description of interested parties to the nation's economic future were labor, the farmers and consumers.

He limited it to business and government—which recalls Interior Sec. McKay's proud boast some months ago that *"we're here in the saddle as a government of business."*

'Keep It Growing'

The economic section said the Administration would "not leave to chance" the transition from a wartime to peacetime economy, and "is determined to keep our economy strong and to keep it growing."

Eisenhower said the Administration's "economic preparedness" includes proposals in the field of taxes, fiscal policies, improved social security and unemployment insurance, farm support, public works, and international trade—but, again, the specifics were promised for later messages to Congress during the next several weeks.

In the field of labor and welfare legislation, the President again called the Taft-Hartley Act "basically a sound law" but suggested that "in some respects it can be improved." His proposals will be sent to Congress on Jan. 11.

Other highlights of the President's speech on domestic issues:

CIVIL LIBERTIES: Eisenhower said convicted Communists should be stripped of U. S. citizenship for "actions akin to treason," and said Atty. Gen. Brownell will ask for legislation to legalize wire-tapping.

CIVIL RIGHTS: There was no mention of fair employment practices legislation. The President noted moves against segregation in the armed forces and the District of Columbia. He asked statehood for Hawaii, not for Alaska.

HEALTH: Flat opposition to "the socialization of medicine" was voiced, but he urged more federal encouragement of medical research.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The President renewed his plea for extending social security to 10 million persons not now covered, asked more aid for the physically handicapped, urged extension of unemployment insurance to 6.5 million workers now exempted. He also asked overhauling of federal grants-in-aid.

TAXES: Eisenhower asked continuation of present corporation income taxes and of excise tax rates which expire in April, but hinted "further reductions in taxes can and will be made."

HOUSING: The President in a later housing message will ask continuation of public housing, "redirection" of slum clearance programs and other measures so that "every American family can have a decent home."

AGRICULTURE: Again the details were delayed to a later message, but the President criticized the existing price support law and urged a flexible and "modernized" farm program.

CIO Leaders Discuss Plans

MEMBERS of the CIO Executive Committee met in Atlantic City last week for a two-day discussion of legislative, political and administrative matters for the coming year.

Also taking part in the "bull-session-type" discussions, were secretary-treasurers of the CIO's larger unions, the PAC operating committee, CIO regional directors and the PAC staff.

The CIO International Committee also met in Atlantic City for an evening discussion.

What Eisenhower Said About Jobs

Here are excerpts from Pres. Eisenhower's address to the nation, on the eve of the congressional session, concerning full employment and social welfare issues:

THIS ADMINISTRATION believes that no American — no one group of Americans — can truly prosper unless all Americans prosper. We are one family made up of millions of Americans with the same hopes for a full and happy life. We must not become a nation divided into factions, or special groups and hostile cliques.

We believe that the slum, the out-dated highway, the poor school system—deficiencies in health protection, the loss of a job, and the fear of poverty in old age—in fact, any real injustice in the business of living—penalizes us all. And this Adminstration is committed to help you prevent them. . .

And there is still another accomplishment. Perhaps this one should more properly be called groundwork for an accomplishment.

It is groundwork that has been laid by this Administration in the strong belief that the federal government should be prepared at all times—ready, at a moment's notice—to use every proper means to sustain the basic prosperity of our people.

I therefore give you this assurance:

Every legitimate means available to the Federal Government that can be used to sustain that prosperity for this purpose—is being used and will continue to be used as necessary.

This Administration believes that we must not and need not tolerate a boom-and-bust America. We believe that America's prosperity does not and need not depend upon war or the preparation for war.

We know that this great country can make the adjustments necessary to meet changing circumstances without encouraging disaster and without bringing about the economic chaos for which the Communists hope. Our system is the greatest wealth producer in the world—in terms of the life and the well-being of every citizen.

Sound planning and aggressive enterprise must, of course, be accompanied by the indispensable ingredient — a persistent and reasoned faith in the growth and progress of America, a faith which cannot be shaken by self-appointed peddlers of gloom and doom.

Survey Shows Demos Stronger

A survey by Crossley, Inc., and political analyst Louis H. Bean predicted that Democrats would win control of the House if an election were held today. Bean is a former official of the Agriculture Dept.

The Boston Post, which published the survey, said it showed that the Democrats could pick up 40 House seats. The survey was made in widely spread areas —the Northeast, the Ohio Valley, the winter corn belt, and the Pacific Coast states.

ACWA Hikes Pension $5

CIO Clothing Workers retired from the cotton garment industry will receive an additional $5 a month pension, raising the benefit to $35, come Feb. 1.

On the request of ACWA-CIO's officers, trustees of the Amalgamated Cotton Garment and Allied Industries Insurance Fund approved the increase.

Promises And Performance

Pres. Eisenhower has the support and agreement of all sections of the nation in his latest promise to maintain a full employment economy—and, from labor, a reminder that the time is overdue for performance on those promises.

In his radio-television address to the American people last week, on the eve of the new session of Congress, Mr. Eisenhower said that "every legitimate means available to the federal government that can be used to sustain that prosperity . . . is being used and will continue to be used as necessary."

There is a defensive note in the recent criticism by the President and Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall of "self-appointed peddlers of gloom and doom," and in the rollicking optimism of the Commerce Dept. which finds "the unemployment situation was exceptionally favorable during most of 1953."

Apparently, the Commerce Dept. believes that the more workers who lose jobs, the better the economic situation—an argument cut from the same cloth as GOP promises to provide more defense for less money.

Certainly, the news developments of the past week indicate the time for positive governmental action to keep the full employment promises is long overdue:

- The latest Commerce Dept. unemployment report shows the unemployment in December increased by 422,000—and that is only part of the story.
- In New England, the big American Woolen Co. is moving to shut down 11 mills. Yet the only direct Administration action to ease layoffs—contained in the President's recent statement underwriting former Pres. Truman's program for allocating defense contracts to job crisis areas—is under strong congressional attack, including that of Senate GOP Leader Knowland.
- As the auto industry began a new season, Studebaker announced another sweeping layoff, covering some 3500 workers.

What Course Of Action?

Behind the Commerce Dept.'s report of 422,000 more unemployed workers are even more serious figures. Only last August—at a seasonal peak—the U. S. had 63,408,000 workers on the job. In December, that figure was 60,764,000—a drop of nearly three million. The unemployment total of 1,850,000 is underestimated further by the estimated 700,000 workers no longer counted in the labor force and seeking employment and another 700,000 new, young workers who each year enter the labor force. They are all men and women who still have to pay the butcher, baker and candlestick maker every month.

Led by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO several times in recent months has spelled out our ideas for keeping America at work.

Fundamentally, it calls for a shift from the "trickle down" theory—which Herbert Hoover found fruitless—to a positive program for expanding consumer buying power as the only foundation for a full employment economy.

Some of the specifics urged by CIO: Implementation of the Full Employment Act, tax legislation aiding low-income groups, a higher minimum wage, expanded social security, improvement of unemployment compensation, a decent housing program, and planning for public works.

As Reuther noted recently, "depressions are man-made, and what man can make, he can also avoid making."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vol. XVII January 11, 1954 No. 2

'Now, Gentlemen, No Sour Notes'

In Other Words—

A Speech That Was Banned

Robert L. Condon, veteran California labor attorney and freshman congressman, was sent to Washington with strong labor support. In recent months, as in his campaign, he has been libeled with charges of being a Communist-sympathizer—charges voiced most recently at a House Un-American Activities Committee hearing in San Francisco. When Condon arranged to reply on Station KGO-TV, the station cancelled his time. Here are highlights of the speech that was banned:

By ROBERT L. CONDON

I HAVE been the target of one of the most evil attacks a man in public office can suffer. I can no longer sit silent.

I am an American. I have fought for America all my ife, both in peace and in war, and tonight, I believe I fight again for our beloved America.

You have read most recently that an ex-Communist informer, before the Velde Un-American Activities committee, meeting in San Francisco, attempted to implicate me. Earlier, you had learned from me that a similar attempt before the Atomic Energy Commission had been made.

The plot started last summer, when I was barred from witnessing an atomic explosion on the basis of unproved and unsubstantiated allegations. The AEC acted upon the basis of an unevaluated report from the FBI containing everything from absurdity to hearsay. *For instance, it was claimed that I had received unsolicited mail from an organization considered subversive. Certainly I cannot control what material is to be delivered to me by the U. S. Postal Service.*

I say now, as I have said again and again and again, that I am not now nor never was a member of the Communist Party.

I am sure that this carefully engineered accusation before the Velde committee is related to the fact that in my political career I have opposed the oil lobbies, the power trusts and the other monopolies which exercise such an unholy influence upon our representative government.

Just what is the specific charge made by the admitted ex-Communist? That I attended a "closed Communist meeting" in 1948. That statement is an absolute lie.

In 1948 there was a third party movement behind the candidacy of Henry Wallace for President. Upon instructions of the Democratic County Central Committee, I met with many of the leaders of this third party group in an effort to convince them not to run candidates against Democratic incumbents. It was at one of these meetings that Velde's witness might have been present. We now learn this story was first told five years ago.

Why now is this ex-Communist secretly flown from Chicago to San Francisco to appear before this political Velde committee six months before the primary election?

The hit-and-run tactics of the Velde committee in not giving me advance notice that this ex-Communist was going to be produced are outrageous. A fair-minded chairman, sincerely interested in protecting the integrity of Congress, would certainly have consulted with me before attempting to smear my name.

Look At The Record

I have voted wholeheartedly for the support of the UN, and against the aggression of North Korea. I have voted against cutting the budget for our Air Forces. I have voted for the funds for economic and military assistance abroad.

I even voted for funds so the Velde committee could continue to function. I apologize to you for this.

Why do they so recklessly trifle with the treasured reputations of Americans? Because as a party, they are completely bankrupt.

The danger signs of an economic crisis are not being heeded. Since the Republican party cannot face these issues, they use the magician's trick of diverting attention elsewhere.

I am making no apologies. Everything that has been said about me in the past few months was said in my campaigns in 1948, 1950 and 1952. It has no more validity today than it had then, and today it is staler and older.

I am now publicly stating that I am a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1954. The plots to frighten me or my constituents have failed. *I thank God that in this country, our people still have the right of choice at the ballot box.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. EISENHOWER'S proposals for a "dynamic" program will not be completed until Jan. 28. The long-drawn out process, nearly four solid weeks of successive speeches and messages, curiously suggests not full disclosure but a kind of clogging of communication channels, a disinclination to abandon airy generalities, a desire to stave off hard, hot questions.

We had first from the White House on Jan. 4 a 15-minute speech, complete with two teleprompter machines from which the President could read directly into camera's eye, asking people to heed his State-of-the-Union message Jan. 7.

Some observers were reminded of the old-fashioned movie "trailer"—the advertisement inviting you to come back Thursday and see the next thrilling episode in the Perils of Pauline.

The movie trailer, however, gave you a glimpse of the villian tying a beautiful girl to railroad track with train rushing upon her and hero far, far away. All very exciting and melodramatic.

Mr. Eisenhower underplayed it, suggesting with his famous smile that naturally people couldn't expect him to disclose the program in advance—but he did hope the country would like it.

An Idea Of Leadership

But before the State-of-the-Union message, we were told that even this wouldn't be totally specific. Farm policy and Taft-Hartley would be the subject of two separate messages on Jan. 11. Three more special messages would cover other topics, including taxes. The Budget Message comes next and the Economic Report on Jan. 28.

All of this arises, undoubtedly, from the President's belief that this is a way to exert leadership. Maybe it is, but it is reminiscent of the earlier months when he avoided press conferences and tried to rely on private consultations with congressmen and formal, controlled statements to the people.

He still does not seem wholly at ease in the give-and-take of news conferences and prefers to rely on the televised appearances, where professional advisers and advertising agencies control matters and no outlanders intrude with sharp-tongued queries.

Unfortunately many of the Cabinet members follow the President's example.

Sec. Dulles and Sec. Wilson hold almost weekly conferences, and the Treasury Dept. and Post Office leaders are available. That's the end of the line.

Interior Sec. McKay has had exactly one (1) news conference here in nearly a year. Ditto for Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby of Health, Education and Welfare, although she is a newspaper publisher herself.

Commerce Sec. Weeks has had two (2) conferences, Agriculture Sec. Benson the same.

A Justice Dept. spokesman says that Atty. General Brownell had has five conferences, but at least one or two have been informal replies to reporters after a visit to the White House.

It Doesn't Seem Healthy

Former Labor Sec. Durkin had five conferences in a few months; his successor, James P. Mitchell, has had none.

Subtract Durkin, and we have six Cabinet members who have totaled nine or 10 news conferences—an average of about 1.5 each in nearly a year.

There is a certain secretiveness here, an apparent distaste for the hot spots of politics, that does not seem healthy.

Reporters have no vested right to formal press conferences with the President or anyone else. But these conferences fill a place in the American scene comparable to the question period under the British system in the House of Commons.

They allow reporters to ask questions filling gaps in public knowledge. They tell officials much of what is on people's minds. They allow officials to defend their principles with fervor—but not to duck comment about the specific results of these principles.

If the news conference had not previously been developed as part of the national political scene, it would have to be invented.

The gradual disappearance of the press conference is one of the factors allowing Brownell, for example, to avoid questions for quotation on whether he did or did not, as charged, conceal something from the secret files when testifying on the Harry Dexter White case.

It is one of the factors making it difficult to judge, after 11 months, whether any really "dynamic" program will be proposed or can be passed in this Congress.

As Tom Was Saying

On the occasion of Columbia Univ.'s 200th anniversary, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey last week suggested a code of fair play to govern investigations. This is the same Gov. Dewey who, over the holidays, claimed "Truman and Democrat mean diplomatic failure, military failure, death and tragedy . . . Americans dying thousands of miles from home . . ." Charity—and fair play—should begin at home.

Vigorous Deeds, No 'Folding Our Hands,' Needed To Maintain Jobs

The short-range outlook is bright, but the Administration should be looking far ahead, Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, says in evaluating the economic outlook for 1954. His views are condensed from an article, "Good Times in '54, but . . ." in the New Republic.

By LEON KEYSERLING

AS I SEE the short-term economic outlook for 1954, it seems to me that in the over-all there are about two chances in 10 that 1954 as a whole will be a better business year than 1953, two chances in 10 that it will be about the same, five chances in 10 that it will not be as good as 1953 but quite good nevertheless, and only one chance that there will be a serious downturn.

The reasons why 1954, despite some probable undulations downward for a short spell, should be a year of high prosperity in general are these:

1. The new Administration readjusted its restrictive monetary policy rather sensitively as economic conditions commenced to change, and it is my belief, or at least my hope, that the government, regardless of party, will act sensitively and quickly on a broad front to help counteract adverse economic trends as they make themselves manifest;

Consumer Spending Cited

2. Incomes available for consumer spending are very high and are likely to grow in the aggregate, and retail trade is now quickening;

3. Many large businesses which condition the whole economy are planning investment programs geared to the long-range growth potential of U. S. and world markets, and some current estimates are that basic capital expenditure may be only 4% lower in 1954 than in 1953, while new construction is estimated as little as 2% lower;

4. Federal outlays are not scheduled to decline precipitately in the near future, and the federal-state-local total may decline less in view of the great backlog of need for local public improvements;

5. The bellwether industries, such as autos and steel, while not in as good shade as the economy at large, are likely to hold up better than was forecast by most of the gloomy a few months ago;

6. The dynamic urge to make new and better products, to probe new markets, to improve productivity and to reduce costs, is still present;

7. Liquid assets of all kinds are abundant;

8. Prudent confidence with regard to the future is more prevalent than a few months ago.

Factors For A Downturn

However, as against these strong favorable factors, there are others pulling in an unfavorable direction. Farm income and purchases have been running much lower than a year ago; the recent trend of industrial production has been downward although not yet seriously so; the purchasing power of weekly wages has declined slightly as the cost of living has risen; spot unemployment is inflicting real hardship in some places; housing starts for the second half of 1953 are down about 10% from the second half of 1952, although there has been an upward movement in the most recent months; and the current estimate is that expenditures of the federal government for the fiscal year 1954 will be about $2.5 billion lower than for 1953.

Most important of all, for the first time in several years the total output of the economy has been leveling off instead of growing, and it is of the essential nature of our economy that it cannot remain stable by standing still.

Balancing the favorable factors against the unfavorable, there might be some justification for extreme pessimism, if one were merely looking at a page of statistics and neglecting the imponderable factors in the American economy which many times since World War II have confounded the pessimists.

The most important of these is that the future will not be determined by rigid mathematical derivations from the statistics of yesterday, but by the human actions we take in response to the evolving problems of today and tomorrow.

Just as the main economic task of recent years has been not to step on the accelerator too fast, so the central task just ahead will be not to get frightened and jam on the brakes too fast.

There will be some softening of some industries, and some rolling readjustments in some sectors, but these should occur in orderly fashion, and if they can be prevented from spreading to the economy at large, they can lay a firm foundation for a sustained and throbbing economic expansion on a healthy basis onward to 1960.

Barring a total war, the total annual product of the U. S. economy can rise in uniform dollars from an annual rate close to $375 billion recently to close to $500 billion by 1960; the annual rate of consumer outlays can rise from the neighborhood of $230 billion to $325-330 billion by 1960, private business investment can rise from the neighborhood of $57 billion to near $85 billion.

The course most individual firms should follow in 1954 is clear. Since the over-all outlook is for reasonably high level general prosperity, the firm that is alert and well-managed need not fear disaster due to conditions beyond its control. It can do considerably better than the national average . . . if it becomes more efficient, does not look for a free ride, watches inventories, and adjusts prices and product policies.

A Full Employment Policy

If enough individual businesses respond to this challenge, instead of surrendering to abject fears or to depression-mongers, over-all economic results in 1954 may well be very close to 1953 and better than any preceding year. But if any individual businesses fall into what Paul Hoffman has called the psycho-depression mood, they can lag behind the pack and be unprepared to share in the long-range economic growth of the country.

More important, if too many individual businesses plan for a real depression, we will have one.

Policies of government are also of vital significance. The President has expressed his belief in the need for and in our capacity to maintain a stable and growing economy, which means an economy of rising employment and production year by year.

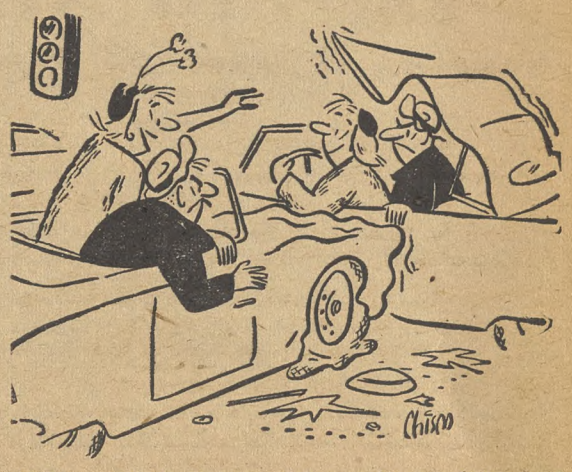
On the other hand, there are some men in high places who are committed to the economic policy of periodic contractions or "readjustments" in the economy. An example is a high official who in a recent statement said the government should take vigorous and aggressive action to prevent a "spiraling recession," which he defined as an economic downturn of 25-30%, but should not take vigorous and aggressive action on a broad front in the event of a "readjustment," which he defined as an economic downturn of 5 to 25%.

If the philosophy of folding our hands and waiting until the hour is late should prevail, we could all be in for very serious trouble.

'You Have To Work For Prosperity'—Reuther

The CIO rejects the defeatist belief that depressions are inevitable, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in a statement for the British Broadcasting Co.

"Depressions, like war, are man-made," he said, "and what man can make, he can also avoid making. Neither depression nor prosperity is inevitable. You can drift to depression, but if you want to build prosperity you have to work and you have to plan. That is precisely what we in the CIO are determined to do in America with other men of good will."



"Why, Edith Potter, I haven't run into you for ages!"

Looking To November—

Sparkman Says Small Business In Slump

(Fifth in a series about outstanding senators involved in next year's campaigns.)

By MILTON PLUMB

SMALL BUSINESS, target of a successful monopoly onslaught in the last session of the Republican 83rd Congress, is in real trouble today, in the opinion of Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.).

As chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee from 1950 to 1952, Sparkman was called "the greatest champion of small business in the Senate in the last decade."

He conducted many investigations showing the growing stranglehold of big business over major industries and was the author of the law setting up the former Small Defense Plants Administration in 1951.

That agency, which looked after the interest of small firms, was abolished along with the Reconstruction Finance Corp., which had done so much to provide financial help to small businessmen, in a GOP maneuver last year.

'Red Trouble' Feared

Although Sparkman no longer is chairman of the committee, small businessmen all over the country are still going to him with their problems. Many are Republicans, who say frankly that the Alabama Senator has shown more concern for their welfare than leaders of their own party.

"Small business today is definitely having a hard time financing itself—both in regard to new capital outlay and operating expenses," Sparkman said. "Congress in the last session virtually destroyed aid to small business as far as the federal government is concerned."

Sparkman, who is alarmed about the step-up in business failures in recent months, believes that this trend along with the depression being experienced by agriculture "can produce real trouble in other areas unless something is done."

"The greatest need of our economy at present," he believes, "is a positive program of help to both small business and agriculture."

Now completing his first full term in the Senate, Sparkman has run up such an outstanding record that only one issue now appears likely to be of any consequence in his coming campaign for re-election.

What the coalition of big industrialists and Dixiecrat bigots opposing Sparkman hope to use to defeat him is an entirely false charge, stemming from his selection as Gov. Adlai Stevenson's running-mate in 1952, that he is "soft" on the matter of race relations. Already, a picture published in The CIO News during the last election showing him with a group of Negro leaders is being circulated.

Significantly, however, the "cutlines" under that picture have been eliminated. The reason: They quoted Sparkman as refusing his visitors' request and saying he stood firmly on his record in regard to FEPC and similar legislation.

Consistent Record

The truth is that Sparkman has consistently been a typical Southern Senator in voting on race issues—and has often been cited as voting "wrong" on these questions in The CIO News Voting Records.

Unlike Southern extremists like former Rep. Rankin (D. Miss.) or the late Sen. Bilbo (D. Miss.), however, Sparkman has never been a bigot, or used bigotry for political purposes. *He has often said that the prime factor in creating racial tensions is the lack of economic opportunity.*

Believing that "when people are well off, racial tensions diminish," Sparkman has worked constantly for such things as good housing, better schools, support for farmers and small business, and other measures to bolster the economic welfare of all people regardless of race.

"In the matter of southern race relations," he says, "poverty is the biggest single detrimental force to be overcome."

His record in support of legislation to improve the South's economy is better than that of almost any other Southerner. And it runs back a long time, to the year 1936 when he was first elected to Congress from Alabama's 8th Dist.

He supported federal aid to schools and hospitals, old age pensions and broader social security. He also was a leader in the fight for TVA and the whole public power program.

Stood Up To Lobbyists

In 1946, Sparkman was reelected to the House and at the same time elected to fill out the unexpired term of the late Sen. Bankhead. He immediately resigned from the House and entered the Senate.

Acknowledged the leading authority in Congress in the field of housing, Sparkman as chairman of the Senate Housing subcommittee stood up to the powerful real estate lobby and fought it at every turn. He worked hard to preserve rent controls and was one of the principal sponsors of the Middle Income Housing Bill, FHA, farm housing, the GI Home Program and all public housing measures.

"The action on housing taken by Congress in the last session threatens the complete extinction of the federal housing program," he said. "That was bad legislation. We must try in this session to bridge the Republican-created gap in needed home construction."

Although he originally voted for passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, Sparkman shifted to support the President's veto. Throughout the 81st Congress, when the last key tests on Taft-Hartley were made, he voted right down the line for repeal of the act.

A Key Wage Issue

On still another key issue, Sparkman has shown his sound opposition to anti-labor measures. In the last Congress, the head of the lamp division of the Westinghouse Corp., which has two new plants in Alabama, instigated a drive for repeal of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and made a strong effort to line up Southern Senators behind the move. Cotton textile manufacturers joined in.

But Sparkman, recognizing that sweatshop conditions anywhere are a menace to the economy of the entire nation, voted in the Banking and Currency Committee, on each of several decisions, to maintain Walsh-Healey labor protections intact.

Sparkman has taken many courageous stands on behalf of civil liberties. In 1941 he issued a carefully reasoned statement condemning the "smear" tactics of the Dies Committee on un-American Activities. Likewise, in 1950, he joined Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) in a statement criticizing Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) for failing to prove his charges.

Fought Oil Giveaway

He has worked closely with Hill on other matters, notably the fight last year to prevent the tidelands oil giveaway and use the royalties for federal aid to education.

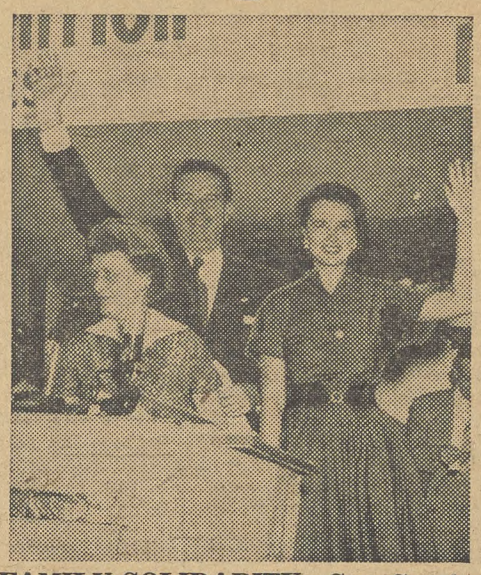
In their home state, the two Alabama Senators joined to personally lead a movement in 1949 which resulted in the ousting of every Dixiecrat from the Alabama State Democratic Committee. In this fight they had to oppose the "Big Mules," including many of the big money men of the State, who had captured the Alabama election machinery.

This Dixiecrat group has behind it the same out-of-state big business money that is being spent to lick liberal candidates everywhere. *The fact that, in Alabama, Sparkman's stand on the issues is so generally approved, explains why they're being forced to wage their campaign against him solely on a lie based on bigotry.*

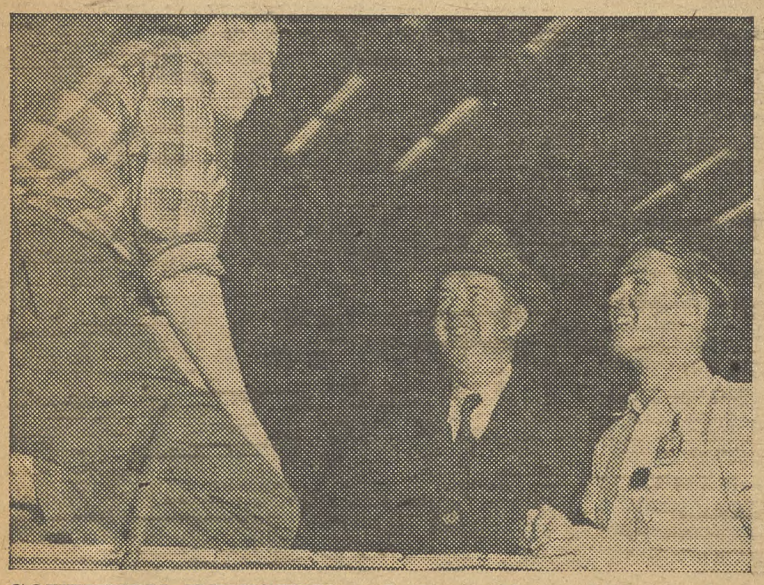
Penurious

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) last week charged the Small Business Administration set up by Congress last July to make loans to small business hasn't lent a penny.

He said the Eisenhower Administration was indifferent to the needs of small business and that, because no one was named to head SBA, it has "had to drift along without positive direction." He added that several important SBA programs were allowed to "disintegrate" until they are no real help to small business.



FAMILY SOLIDARITY—Sen. Sparkman and his family at CIO Labor Day rally in Los Angeles (left) got standing ovation, reflecting high esteem in which Alabama's Senator is held throughout the nation. "Shirtsleeve" campaigns, like the one in Enterprise, Ala., shown in picture at right, give Sparkman a chance to discuss problems with his constituents directly. This summer, he traveled 14,000 miles in Alabama to get people's views.



SOUTHERN INDUSTRY and the welfare of its workers have constantly been Sparkman's concern. Here he chats with workers in Birmingham's Betchol-McComb Airplane Modification Center, typical of new "industrial" South.

FARM PROBLEMS have been dealt with by Sparkman, the son of a tenant farmer, from his youth. One of the leading sponsors of legislation to aid agriculture, Sparkman talks "turkey" with cattlemen in Montgomery, Ala.

URW Troubadour Sings Of Unionism

By GEORGE SCRIVEN

THEY CALL Joe Glazer the "CIO's Burl Ives." For sure, he is the labor movement's "Minute Man of Music."

Now and then, Glazer, CIO Rubber Workers education director, leaves URW headquarters in Akron, O., and goes on a guitar-strumming, barnstorming tour to talk and sing up the union story.

He recently returned from a tour of one-night stands through the South.

"It seemed to go over big and I hope I did a lot of good in pepping up interest in the respective locals and making wives and family members see how they can help—and why they should—to make the union strong," Glazer said.

Right now, he is plotting another southern swing—this one next spring, down through Tennessee and on into Mississippi.

Actually, though, there's a lot more to Glazer's job than just singing. The music is only a small part of the education program.

On his recent tour, Glazer showed union movies, conducted a union quiz show and passed out literature on the URW and the union movement.

He made one-night meeting stops in Waynesville, N. C., Atlanta and Noonan, Ga., and Gadsden and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

JOE GLAZER
A strumming guitar helps to roll the union on.

He played two "shows" a day in the Alabama towns—to make sure workers on different shifts would be able to attend.

The music is just a gimmick.

"It helps liven up a program—education the easy way," he said. "The idea is to get away from speeches and still get the union story over."

Glazer's music, incidentally, doesn't have a "gimmick" sound. It's a hit with union members. In troubadour style, he just picks his guitar and begins on one of more than 50 union songs he has written:

"The give-away boys in Washington
"Are busy as can be."

Or:

"There was no unemployment in heaven,
"We worked steady all through the year,
"We always had food for the children,
"We never were haunted by fear."

Glazer fits the lyrics to popular or folk song tunes. He has cut a number of records for CIO Education Dept. and the CIO's Political Action Committee. He has just turned out a new record for the CIO-PAC, a blast at the Republicans called, "A Promise Ain't a Promise Anymore."

The tall URW education director—a member of AFL Musicians Local 24 and of the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists—said he first tried the guitar gimmick when he was assistant education director for CIO Textile Workers in New York.

It caught on. He gets big hands with his guitar at union conventions and rallies.

Education director for the URW since July 1950, Glazer toured France in 1951 as a Marshall Plan consultant. He showed films, spoke and played the guitar at union meetings.

Born in New York, he is a graduate of Brooklyn College. He did graduate work at New York Univ. and Univ. of Wisconsin. During World War II, he was an Air Force radio operator instructor.

His assistant, William Abbott, formerly State CIO Council education staffer in Wisconsin, gives him a hand on arranging union schools, preparing leaflets and setting up local union programs and committees.

Right now, they're working on the URW legislative institute—a spring training tour of Washington for rank-and-file URW members.

It's not all music for Glazer. Recently, for example, he was on a picket line in Welland, Ont., Canada. A URW local was on strike for a new contract there. Glazer was in town and helped out.

Glazer is married and the father of three children.

They're a good audience when he tries out a new song.

'The Year Of Attack' Gets Labor Aid For March Of Dimes

"THE YEAR of attack" is the name given its 1954 program by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis as the annual March of Dimes campaign got under way.

With the designation of Jan. 22 as Organized Labor's Day, the unions are expected to play the largest role ever in the fund drive.

J. J. Herkenham, Jr., director of the Labor Union Services for the Foundation, pointed out that families of union members will benefit directly from the "year of attack" program.

A two-pronged onslaught against polio, costing $26.5 million, will start this year through tripling supplies of gamma globulin and carrying on a vast validity study of a newly-developed trial vaccine.

But there will be no curtailment of the three established anti-polio programs—patient aid, scientific research and professional education. Most expensive of these will be aid to the 66,000 polio sufferers carried over from 1953 and to any additional stricken persons.

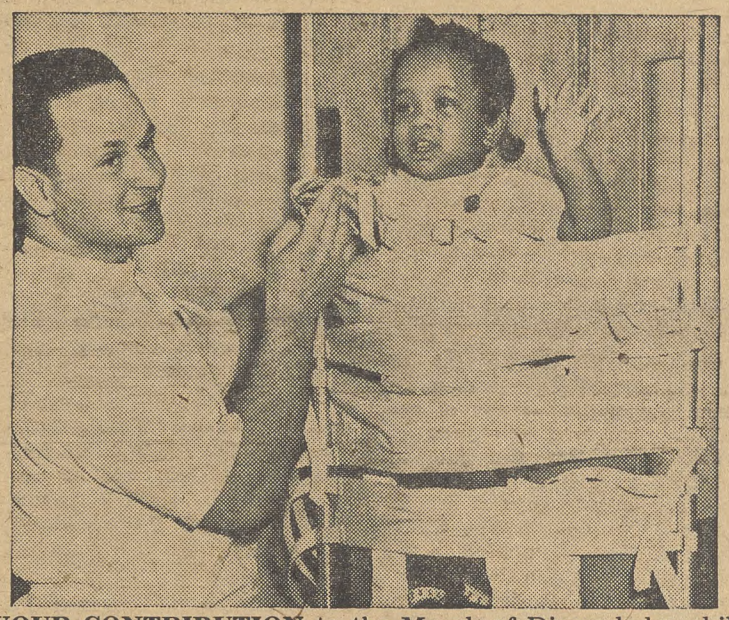
Top labor leaders are co-chairmen of the Foundation's National Labor Div. These include CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; David J. McDonald, president of the CIO Steelworkers; AFL Pres. George Meany, and George E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Direct contributions by unions to the March totalled $1.75 million in 1953. This figure does not include individual participation of workers and their families through unclassified contributions or employe group gifts.

The Foundation cited as typical of CIO support the work of the Textile Workers and the Indiana CIO Council.

It said that in response to the zeal of William Pollock, TWUA executive vice president, the union raised more than $100,000 in the five years he served as TWUA's March chairman.

Pres. Neal W. Edwards of the Indiana Council heads the Labor Service Div. for the March in the State for the second year. He told affiliated locals and councils: "Your support of the March of Dimes has enabled the Labor Service Div. to provide a program of direct service to members of the CIO and their families, as well as to all organized labor."



YOUR CONTRIBUTION to the March of Dimes helps children like Brenda Adele Johnson, two-year-old polio patient at Children's Country Home, Westfield, N. J. With the aid of an exercise tilt table, she is learning how to balance while standing.

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther has "whole-heartedly" endorsed the March of Dimes "as an opportunity to pay tribute to Franklin Roosevelt by contributing substantially to this fine, decent, worthwhile fight against a horrible disease."

In a letter to CIO affiliates, regional directors and councils, Reuther said:

"Next Jan. 30, which marks the 72nd birthday of our late President, we can again demonstrate our respect by assisting in a fine humanitarian cause which he founded—the battle against infantile paralysis.

"The Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Committee, dedicated to keeping his memory alive and assisting in the cause he founded has designated his birthday as the target date for this year's drive for funds needed to win this battle." Reuther is a member of the honorary committee of the memorial group.

Similar backing for the March of Dimes labor appeal came from CIO and AFL locals across the nation.

Checks should be made payable to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and mailed to The Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Committee, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

'What About Our Right To Work?' CIO Asks Timken

THE STEADY barrage of advertising against labor by the Timken Roller Bearing Co. has drawn the counter-fire of the Stark County CIO Council in Canton, O.

Timken's ads have nothing to do with promoting the sale of its bearings or the alloy steels. Instead, over the years, the firm has directed a stream of vituperation at the late Pres. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, former Pres. Truman and the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Timken's ads also frequently claim that "The right to work shall not be abridged or made impotent." In Canton, however, 1600 workers would like to know what the phrase really means. Laid off suddenly from their jobs, some of them gathered around the factory gate with signs asking: "Who abridged my right to work?"

Responding to the Timken barrage, the Stark County Council said "the Steelworkers Union and the CIO have been reluctant to answer in kind because we feel that the people of our community are wise enough to evaluate the attacks for what they are. We have urged the Timken Co. to discuss all matters of disagreement with us over the collective bargaining table rather than disturb the amity and goodwill of our community by such advertising, but we have been rudely rebuffed.

"Our union and its members need have no apologies for their love, respect and support for Mr. Truman and Mr. Murray. Their contributions to the American people make their place in history so secure that they will be remembered and loved long after their attackers have quieted down.

"Our right to support the late Pres. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman and their policies is just as sacred as was the right of some of our attackers to support Taft, MacArthur or such candidates as they chose to support.

"The Timken Company knows that communism is no longer an issue in the CIO. Those unions which bore the taint of red-domination have been expelled years ago. Even George Sokolsky, one of our most emphatic critics, credits the American labor unions with the major effort to destroy communism.

"Here is what he recently wrote: 'The only group that is actively fighting the red unions is organized labor . . . Industry does nothing about it'."

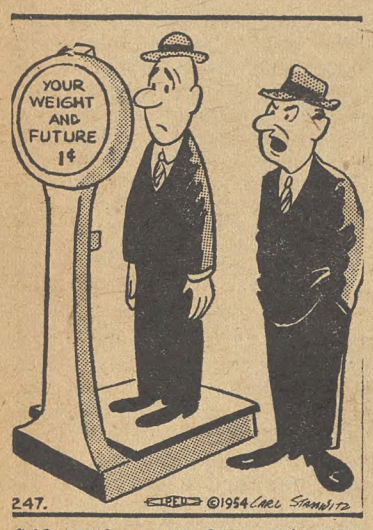
The Council's advertisement quoted the CIO constitution providing that no Communist or person consistently supporting communism may hold office.

If there are Communists in unions, the ad reminded, "then Timken and other employers should take stock of their hiring policies for they must first be hired in the plants and factories in order to join our unions."

The union recounted its efforts to sit down with the Timken management to discuss any problems. The ads, said the union, in no way promote the sale of Timken products and do not promote or improve goodwill and accord in the community.

IUE Sets Pay Goals At Westinghouse

THE CIO ELECTRICAL Workers last week called on the Westinghouse Electric Co. for a substantial wage increase, minimum pay of $1.25 an hour and a guaranteed annual wage program.



"AS LONG AS YOU STAY NON-UNION, SAM, YOUR FUTURE ISN'T WORTH ONE CENT!"

These demands were included in the 10-point basic goals and the five-point supplemental program adopted by the union's Westinghouse Conference Board at a meeting in Philadelphia.

IUE-CIO represents 58,000 workers in the Westinghouse chain. Negotiations will begin Apr. 1, and the present contract expires in June.

The demands, voiced in a keynote address by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, also included equal pay for equal work to eliminate paying women substandard wages, profit-sharing such as managers receive, pension plan improvements, and an additional paid holiday to bring the total to eight.

THE UNION also asked four weeks' vacation after 25 years, with additional days for service ranging from five to 15 years, the same privileges for hourly workers on sick leave and death in the family as are accorded salaried workers and a revision of the incentive system.

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, called for the substantial wage increase to "match the increased productivity of Westinghouse workers, to improve their living standards, and to maintain sufficient purchasing power to keep the nation's economy sound and to prevent unemployment."

Coupled with the request for the guaranteed wage was a demand for severance pay of one week's pay for each year of service. The five supplemental demands were headed by better pay for night shift workers, whose 10c hourly bonus, Carey charged, does not include an 18c increase won by the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in 1946 (before IUE was formed).

CAREY REVIEWED the membership gains made by IUE-CIO on the Westinghouse chain in the four years of the union's existence. He said "IUE-CIO represents 58,000 workers in the Westinghouse chain; UE represents, at best, a dwindling 12,000."

Carey cited the economic gains won by IUE-CIO in four years. He said that despite UE's "sell-out" and "the vigorous resistance of management . . . IUE-CIO won from Westinghouse wage increases totaling nearly 50c an hour and fringe benefits worth probably another 10c an hour."

FIGHT FOR JOBS—Federal intervention to bar Westinghouse Co. from moving aero-gas turbine plant from Essington, near Philadelphia, to low-wage Kansas City was sought by IUE-CIO leaders and Mayor Joseph Sill Clark at Washington meeting with four Philadelphia congressmen. Seated at table are (l. to r.) IUE Vice Pres. Harry Block, Pres. James B. Carey and Clark. IUE delegation fills room.

Jersey CIO Helps Chain Gang Victim

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council has joined the fight to save Walter Russell, Negro packinghouse worker, from return to a South Carolina chain gang.

"There appears to have been a substantial abuse of Russell's rights during his arrest, arraignment, trial, sentencing and imprisonment in South Carolina," said Arthur Chapin, State CIO civil rights director.

"The CIO is concerned about the denial of civil liberties to any person."

GOV. Alfred E. Driscoll has ordered Russell extradicted. In an effort to halt the move, Russell's lawyer and the Council—as a "friend of the court" — have joined in asking the Essex County Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

While buying a pack of cigarets in Clover, S. C., early in 1943, Russell was attacked by the white proprietor of the store. He was arrested and held in jail three months without a lawyer before being taken to court.

Russell pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years on a chain gang, where he was severely beaten. After several unsuccessful attempts, he escaped in 1946 and went to Newark, where he has lived since.

Sol Kapelsohn, State CIO general counsel, obtained a postponement of the hearing on the writ until Jan. 18.

Williams Seeks State Labor Law

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan has announced that he will ask the 1954 State legislature to enact a State labor relations act.

He said he was seeking such a law because "the new NLRB is rewriting the federal act (the Taft-Hartley Law) by administrative decisions." Williams recalled that he has urged the Legislature to enact such a law ever since his election in 1949.

IUE Certified In GE Office Vote

The Boston regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has recommended certification of the CIO Electrical Workers as bargaining agent for office clerical workers at the Lynn and Everett, Mass., plants of the General Electric Co.

The IUE did not receive a majority because of 478 challenged votes which the Boston NLRB office found had been improperly cast. The IUE already had been certified as agent for the production workers following an election held at the same time.

GOP Optimism Doesn't Help Anxiety In Mill Towns—Rieve

ECONOMIC predictions or legislative proposals from spokesmen for the Eisenhower Administration offer little basis for hope among textile workers.

The GOP's "political optimism" was scored by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers who pointed out that his membership already had experienced two years of depression. Rieve outlined a six-point program to overcome the "prevailing anxiety" of workers in textile mills throughout the country.

"The big business policies of the Eisenhower Administration have already resulted in a serious loss of confidence by textile workers in the future of their industry," Rieve said.

He hailed the President's action last week in ordering defense contracts channeled into "distressed areas" such as Lawrence, Mass., and Providence, R. I., but commented that the plan was too vague for comfort or encouragement to workers in these centers.

Rieve noted that TWUA-CIO had long urged similar remedial steps and reminded that TWUA delegations repeatedly visited Washington to call attention to the critical problem of unemployment. "We have come away empty-handed every time," said Rieve.

Peak employment in the textile industry has dropped by 250,000 in two years, Rieve commented, and mill liquidations have left a trail of ghost towns across the country.

Rieve's program called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, increased minimum wages, expanded Social Security coverage and benefits, federal minimum standards for unemployment insurance and a strengthened Full Employment Act.

Jobless Conclave Set in Wisconsin

The Wisconsin CIO Council has called a conference at Milwaukee Jan. 17 to open a counter-attack on the unemployment problem. Several hundred delegates are expected to attend the meeting to which representatives of the Council's 200 affiliated locals have been invited.

GOP Gov. Walter J. Kohler of Wisconsin ignored warnings from the Council last Apr. 10 and Nov. 9 that unemployment was growing in the State. Nevertheless, he will be invited to the conference.

Shoe Union Gets Better Health Plan

"THE BEST agreement with small shoe manufacturers" has been signed by the CIO Shoe Workers with 60 northeast Massachusetts concerns employing 10,000 members of the union.

That's the way USWA Pres. Russell Taylor described the pact that was enthusiastically ratified by members in the plants.

The outstanding features of the contract are the medical and hospitalization benefits. They include $8 a day hospitalization for 31 days, special hospital services of $50, doctor's fees while in hospital of $50; $150 surgical fee, and $15 a week sickness and accident benefits for 13 weeks, and up to $225 for maternity care.

Other contract gains included a half day's pay for the traditional Armistice Day holiday, which is the first time that any agreement in the industry provides for more than six paid holidays.

USWA was represented by Taylor, Angelo Georgian, national USWA director for Massachusetts, and a committee of 23 representing the locals.

Gold Coast Workers Drive Reds From Union Offices

THE RAPIDLY growing labor movement in the Gold Coast of West Africa has literally been snatched from the grasp of the Communists within the past two months by the workers themselves.

They have kicked out of office union leaders who had spearheaded a bolt of the Gold Coast Trades Union Congress from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and were guiding it toward membership in the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. In addition, they have ousted officers of local unions who had been following the party line.

Highest-ranking among those driven from office was Turkson Ocran, general secretary of the congress. Ocran introduced the resolution, at the congress' convention in August, that took the organization out of the ICFTU.

Impetus for the anti-Communist drive came from the country's prime minister and leading political figure, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

The in-fighting was led by I. K. Kumah, vice president of the congress, who took the issue to the membership. One result of his work, in addition to the ousting of Ocran and Anthony Woode, another national level leader, was the removal of party liners from the leadership of five local unions in Takoradi, a major seaport, within one week.

N.Y. Teachers Ask Pay Hike

A DRIVE for $25 million in salary increases has been opened by United Teachers, Local 378, CIO Government & Civic Employees, in New York's City's public schools.

"With a new Administration in city hall, to whose election CIO made a major contribution, we believe that now more than ever the salary problems of teachers and related groups can be solved," the local said.

A single pay schedule for teachers in the $4000-$8000 brackets with no more than 10 step-rates is the major goal. Increases of $1000 a year are sought for senior high, junior high and special school teachers; $500 for elementary school teachers and other school personnel.

CIO COUNCILS In Action

THE MINNESOTA CIO Council has named two important committees—one for community services and the other for human rights and civil liberties.

Both were authorized by the 1953 State convention. Nicak Krmpotich of the CIO Steelworkers is temporary chairman of the human rights committee, and Hubert Schon, executive director of the United Labor Committee for Human Rights and area representative of the Jewish Labor Committee, is secretary. Art Raichle of the CIO Electrical Workers is temporary chairman of the other group.

The **Indiana CIO Council** voted $400 for Purdue Univ. Economic Workshops, which have set up a three-year program. A recent planning meeting for Economic Workshops for High School Teachers was attended by Council representatives, including Pres. Neal W. Edwards, and industrial representatives.

"One of the most shameful and despicable performances of this session (of the General Assembly) was the failure to enact a good FEPC law," says the legislative report of the **Pennsylvania CIO Council,** just issued.

"In this session, for the fifth consecutive time Republicans failed to live up to one of their most important campaign pledges," continues the 34-page pamphlet, which includes the State CIO's legislative program and actions of the General Assembly.

The Council plans to send to its affiliated unions shortly the voting records of Assembly members.

The **Michigan CIO Council** has asked county councils to set up migratory labor committees. The Council suggested a five-point program, which included "stressing the fact that any action on the part of the migrants to help retard the progress of the labor movement will, in turn, tend to lower their own living and working standards."

Sec.-Treas. Harold Slater of the **Washington State CIO Council** is a member of the advisory committees to State legislative committees on penal institutions and on unemployment.

Pres. James Miller of the **Buffalo CIO Council** protested to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey the failure to use any appreciable part of the $580 million bond issue for the State throughway system to improve the Niagara Frontier section of the road. He spoke on behalf of thousands of workers in the area who are caught in traffic jams on their way to and from work.

With the judicial election coming in the early Spring, Sec.-Treas. Fred Erchul of the **Milwaukee County CIO Council** urged affiliated locals to take part in Labor's Political League, whose steering committee met recently. AFL and independent unions also belong to the league.

The **Connecticut CIO-PAC** is off to an early start on registering voters for the November election. It has set up an office at Storrs under the direction of Mrs. Dorothea Glynn, who was engaged to supervise the job of checking the names of workers to see whether they are registered. —F. R.

Michigan CIO Vets' Santa

"Merry Christmas to Our Veterans from Michigan CIO Council Affiliates," said the label attached to cigarets received by hospitalized ex-GIs in the State. Ten thousand packages of cigarets were given to the veterans as the Council distributed the gifts for the 13th year.

An incomplete list compiled a few days before Christmas showed that some 80 local unions and county councils made contributions.

IWA To Ask Contract Bans Against Any Kind Of Bias

BANS ON discrimination of any sort will be sought by CIO Woodworkers in future contracts.

Vice Pres. James E. Dicey of IWA-CIO said copies of the model contract clauses have gone to all locals for use in coming negotiations. The clause bars "discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion . . . against any employe by either party because of age, sex, race, creed, color, or because of membership in the union."

The last IWA convention adopted a fair employment practices directive.

Other civil rights developments:

- Three southern states were warned that abolition of their public school systems would lead to classroom quackery they would be powerless to regulate. Exec. Sec. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People served notice on South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi at the group's annual meeting.

The three states have threatened to substitute subsidized "private" schools for the public school system if the Supreme Court rules against them in the present school segregation cases.

- Noting that there have been no lynchings during the past two years, Tuskegee Institute announced abandonment of its 41-year-old lynch reports, explaining that "lynchings as traditionally defined are no longer valid for judging race relationships."
- Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Lehman (D. N. Y.) will receive the Jewish Labor Committee's Baltimore Community Tribute on Jan. 27 for their efforts for human rights. Union leaders will join in honoring the pair who fought for revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

GOP Power Sell-Out Rouses New Attacks On Policies

By GERVASE N. LOVE

ADMINISTRATION power policies were under increasing fire last week as members of Congress, farmers and conservationists stepped up attacks aimed at protecting the public interest.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) in a blistering foray accused Administration officials and utility lobbyists of "working hand-in-glove" to undermine the public power program.

He told the Intl. Platform Association, a professional lecturers' group, that the National Association of Electric Power Companies, "sparked by a high-priced, high-pressure executive named Purcell Smith," has taken charge of the fight against federal development of Hells Canyon. Smith is executive director of the private power group.

"THIS LOBBY GROUP," Kefauver said, "is out to poison the minds of Congress and the country against the ideal of public power . . .

"Sometimes insidiously, and sometimes with bold contempt, they attack the Tennessee Valley Authority, rural electrification, public development of Niagara, and any other point at which public power comes to the front."

Hells Canyon, in the Snake River of Idaho, was earmarked for a single high dam by the Truman Administration. Early last year, Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay withdrew federal objections to plans of the Idaho Power Co. to build three low dams at which much less power would be generated. The Federal Power Commission is now holding hearings.

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) declared the Eisenhower Administration's "revolutionary" new policy for selling power developed at federally-owned dams will do "irreparable harm" unless checked.

The new policy, of selling power to private utilities on a short-term basis until "suitable" arrangements are made for marketing it to preference customers such as rural electric co-ops, went into effect Jan. 1 despite requests for a delay from 26 members of Congress.

THE REQUEST was turned down by Acting Sec. of the Interior Ralph A. Tudor in a letter which Murray described as "a complete evasion." Murray said he and some other senators will try to have the policy "aired fully and completely" before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Chairman Langer (R. N. D.) also has been critical of the new policy.

Rep. Burdick (R. N. D.) warned the Administration it will be "committing political suicide" if it creates obstacles for Rural Electrification Administration co-ops. He demanded to know if the new power sales policy is "a move to embarrass and hamstring the REA system," and if "those fomenting this move are in full sympathy with public power, or do they seek to turn the whole business, lock, stock and barrel, over to private interests."

Burdick explained how a private power company "sandbagged" him when he sought to have electricity brought to his country home in Maryland, near Washington.

-Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Disptach
"There's The Monster That Controls This Property"

"Only three poles were required to run the line to my place," he recounted, "and believe it or not, I had to dig up $680 cash on the barrelhead before the company would put in that line.

"I asked them what that was for, and they replied that was the cost of the poles, wire and labor. Then I said, 'I presume that line will be mine then, after I paid for it.' Their answer was, 'No, we still will own the line.' I had no alternative but to be sandbagged.

"At Williston, N. D., I have two REA lines, and I paid no bonus or blood money at all. I am given the chance to pay back the government, which I do at the conclusion of each month.

"This situation prevails all over the West where there are REA lines. The people want them, they know the benefits, and the political party that makes any attempt to high pressure them out of business will get a political licking that will make headlines."

MIDWEST FARMERS, at the convention of the Consumers Cooperative Association, warned that the fertilizer increasingly needed in the nation's bread basket requires development of the full power potential of Hells Canyon—not just part. A fertilizer co-op in which the association has an interest owns phosphate beds in Idaho which can be developed only with the aid of low-cost power such as from the proposed big dam.

McKay was warned that he is in for "one hell of a fight" if he persists in building a big dam in the Dinosaur National Monument, in northeastern Utah.

The Emergency Committee on Natural Resources, headed by Dr. Ira M. Gabrielson, president of the National Wildlife Federation and former head of the Federal Fish & Wildlife Service, said McKay's plan for construction of the proposed Echo Park Dam near the confluence of the Green and Yampa Rivers would be an invasion of the national park system. The CIO has taken the same view.

TVA Has Another Good Year

The Tennessee Valley Authority reported last week on its annual look at the states it serves—Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. As in past years, it liked what it saw.

It found residents of the seven states paid 6.2% of the nation's 1952 income tax receipts, compared to 3.4% in 1933, when TVA was set up. Since 1929, it reported, the number of jobs in the area has increased by 72%, with the national average but 41%, and about 1600 new industrial plants have gone into business. And during the fiscal year ending June 30, the power project retired $5 million of its bonds and paid about $10 million into the U. S. Treasury, all out of $19.3 million in net revenue.

CIO Group Plans National Safety, Health Conference

THE NATIONAL CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health last week announced plans for a leadership conference on industrial safety and occupational health, workmen's compensation and aid to the physically handicapped.

The conference will be held at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago on Jan. 22 and 23.

In a joint announcement, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Michael Quill said the conference—first of its kind held by CIO—was designed to develop a unified, national program for CIO in these three fields.

The conference, approved by the CIO Executive Committee, is expected to draw attendance from 200 qualified people from CIO affiliates and councils. Quill, committee chairman and president of the Transport Workers, will preside.

Frank Cronin, CIO regional director in Illinois; Pat Greathouse, regional director of the CIO Auto Workers in that area and a member of the National CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health; and Joseph Germano, district director of the CIO Steelworkers and president of the Illinois CIO Council, will open the two-day conference.

Panels composed of CIO experts and experts from federal and state departments will discuss each of the three topics.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, whose previous commitments prevent his attending, will be represented by one of his assistants, and Reuther has been invited to speak.

Steel Aide Elected

John Moulin, of the CIO Steelworkers, has been elected vice president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

You And Your Money—

Charity Racket 'Take' Should Prompt Givers To Make Check

"AN EXCELLENT IDEA" is the way Supt. of Schools E. R. Swanson, What Cheer, Ia., described the "Jungle Jim" equipment (above), which Local 111 of CIO Glass Workers gave the primary school.

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

OF THE MORE than $4 billion given by generous Americans to charitable causes each year, more than $120 million goes to out-and-out racketeers who trade on human sympathy to enrich themselves.

And additional millions go to organizations that mean well, and are honest, but who either pay too much to fund-raisers or dissipate their receipts through wasteful administrative methods.

The curtain was raised on the charity facket in a probe by a joint committee of the New York legislature, which brought announcement by Rep. Javits (R. N.Y.) that he would introduce a bill to require charitable groups to make public reports on how they spend their money.

F. Emerson Andrews, of the Russell Sage Foundation, said Americans are giving more generously than ever before, but that *"charity rackets diminish regular giving by planting doubts in the minds of contributors."*

A guide for giving was offered by Lieut. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, president of the Greater New York Fund, who testified that the Fund spends only about 9% of its receipts for fund raising, and 3% for administration. *Testimony before the committee showed some outfits spend up to 90% on fund raising and administration.*

CRITTENBERGER said the way to protect yourself is not to give to groups that: Pay fund-raisers a commission; send unordered tickets or merchandise on a "remit or return" basis; use the names of persons as sponsors or board members without authorization.

Sidney Paymer, chief counsel for the committee, said the National Kids Day Foundation was guilty of all these practices. Nathan Frankel, the committee's chief investigator, said that of the funds this group raised, 82% went for fund-raising expenses, 2.5% for administrative expenses, 7.5% to promote National Kids Day, and 8% was available for future use.

The committee was told that the National Kids Day Foundation took in $3,978,000 in five years, and only $302,000 was spent for its announced purposes. The committee was told that the names of Bing Crosby and Mrs. Bob Hope, among others, were used without authorization.

Moral: Before you give, make sure the cause is legitimate. In other words, before you write a check, make a check.

'SRO' Sign Faces Junior As School Crowding Grows

THE "STANDING room only" situation in America's elementary and high schools is growing worse, the National Education Association said in a recent report.

The group estimated that 632,000 children this school year would be deprived of full-time schooling for lack of classrooms. Last year NEA figured 500,000 youngsters were attending classes on double-session or other makeshift arrangements.

The study by NEA's research division noted a continuation of the "crisis situation" reports of recent school years. America's public schools will employ 71,589 "emergency" teachers this year, many of them working on substandard teaching certificates.

This, the study said, does not reveal the entire story since "a substantial part of the (teacher) shortage is concealed by enlarging classes."

The school building program has improved slightly as to rural elementary schools, NEA said, but was definitely worse in regard to city high schools. Last year 28 states reported serious high school shortages; this year the number jumped to 41.

More than $5 billion, it was estimated, is needed for new school construction to house today's enrollment. This does not include repair or replacement of old buildings or future needs.

New Chicago School Honors Murray

On the South Side of Chicago—not too far from the scene of the Memorial Day Massacre when Chicago police killed 10 unarmed people in 1937—there's a new primary school being built that will be named in memory of Philip Murray.

The late CIO and CIO Steelworkers president is being honored by the Chicago Board of Education at the suggestion of John Doherty, board member and USA-CIO representative.

The new Philip Murray school will replace a portable building now being used, and should be ready for occupancy next fall.

U. S. Sales Tax Bill Presented

A BILL to impose a 5% manufacturer's sales tax was introduced as Congress convened last week.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Mason (R. Ill.), would replace all present excise taxes except those on alcoholic beverages and tobacco. Only foods, drugs, seeds, fertilizer and a few other items would be exempted.

The CIO is opposed to all federal sales tax proposals and to all disguised versions, such as Mason's bill.

Station Changes Vandercook Time

The CIO-sponsored nightly newscast, "John W. Vandercook and the News," is now being heard at an earlier hour in Knoxville, Tenn., the American Broadcasting Co. reports. In Knoxville, the Vandercook program is now heard over Station WBIR at 7 p.m. each weekday night.

FTC Clears Big Soap Makers

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed complaints charging the Big Three soap manufacturers with unlawful discriminations in price and in granting of promotional allowances. The firms are Lever Bros. Co., New York City; Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N. J.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius For LPA

THE SEMI-ANNUAL midwinter shoe sales give your family an important opportunity to save on shoes. Footwear is actually a moderate-income family's biggest clothing expense, often taking as much as 20% of its entire clothing expenditure. *You can darn and patch the family's other garments, and pass along kids' wearables from one to the other, but when shoes go you have to get new ones.*

Going Up

Meat prices will be higher because supplies will be smaller during the first half of the year, the Agriculture Dept. predicted last week.

You can beat the high cost of shoes by judicious shopping. Here is a two-point policy:

1. Anticipate your needs by making it a habit to buy at least the adults' shoes in semi-annual midwinter and midsummer shoe sales. Almost all stores and nationally-advertised brands offer reductions of 15-20% on staple styles. But be careful about the clearances of high-style fashion items which very likely were overpriced to start with. Also, make sure you get correct fit. If shoes don't fit they are no bargain no matter how much they were reduced. They not only will be painful, but give poor wear.

2. You can't wait for sales or "buy ahead" for children since their growth won't wait. In fact, many moderate-income families tend to have children's shoe sizes checked only twice a year, possibly in an effort to keep down costs. *A growing child's feet should be checked four times a year.*

But you can still save on children's shoes by shopping the retailers and chains who sell moderate-priced brands. The quality of these shoes is generally quite good, but you may have to take more care to judge the fit yourself, because the clerks do not always take as much time to properly fit the shoes as do the fitters in the higher-priced shoes.

Check The Construction. The best construction is the so-called "welt" shoe. Generally welt-made shoes are a little heavier, give longer service than other types and are easy to repair. In this construction, the upper is not attached directly to the sole but both upper and sole are sewn to a thin strip of leather (the welt). To tell welt construction, run your hand inside the shoe to make sure the insole feels entirely smooth, with no bumps indicating nails or staples were used.

Judge the Leather. Good leather (so-called "full grain") has a close, fine grain and small pores. If you bend the shoe at the quarter you'll notice 15 to 16 fine lines in a half-inch of good leather, but only six or seven in cheaper, coarse leather. Many moderate-priced shoes nowadays have synthetic soles like Neolite. The better synthetic materials actually outwear leather soles, but tend to be hotter in summer, colder in winter and don't carry off perspiration as well as leather. In leather soles, so-called "bend" leather is longest-wearing. Thick soles wear longer and are also more comfortable, for women as well as men.

Other Quality Clues. In well-made shoes the rear seam has a leather reinforcement at the top to prevent splitting. In the best shoes, the leather overlaps at the top of the rear seam.

Judging the Fit. Don't rely on the size stamped on the shoe; shoes made by different factories vary. Try on **both** shoes with your full weight on them. Shoes made on correct lines are straight along the inner edge and do not curve outward from the naturally straight inner lines of the foot. Nor do they have a pointed toe, but a broad, round one. It's often advisable for a woman to try the larger-size girls' shoes.

Careful fit is vital for children's shoes, especially if you buy them at moderate-priced stores. When bought, shoes should be a half-inch longer than the foot and at least one-quarter inch wider at the toe.

Public Demand Gaining For Adequate Health Care

INCREASING public demand for better medical care at lower cost is reflected in a billion-dollar national health program ready for congressional study.

The Committee for the Nation's Health in its annual report last week said the Ives-Flanders-Javits bill is evidence that medical care is a non-partisan issue which no Administration can ignore. The bill's sponsors are Republicans.

The non-profit, non-partisan CNH, an organization of physicians and laymen spearheading a drive for an adequate national health program, pointed out that the Eisenhower Administration has not accepted American Medical Association policy in health matters.

"The demands of increased millions of Americans for more and better health insurance, for doctors, and for hospitals that shall be both physically and financially accessible, are increasing without regard to the party which controls the executive or holds a majority in Congress," the Committee said.

"We saw this exemplified in the action of Congress in making larger appropriations for medical research than had been suggested by the Budget Bureau."

The rising number of union medical services, CNH reported, "represent the best pattern of health insurance . . . because they furnish comprehensive medical services, preventive as well as curative, instead of the limited health insurance plans which focus on high-cost illness and do nothing to prevent them or reduce their costs."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS, CIO has scored two great victories over what is left of the Communist-dominated unions in this country. I have already reported to you the victory of IUE-CIO at Lynn, Mass., where workers once again chose the American trade union way as against the party line.

No less important is the action of the miners in Butte, Mont., who have cast off their affiliation with the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and have joined the United Steelworkers of America-CIO.

It is heartening to know that this movement for American trade unionism was led by workers in the shop, by their rank and file leaders. In their statements after the election, they pointed out that they had tried to rid their organization of the commie stooges while also trying to hold their union together.

When these efforts failed, they did what all honest Americans, who sincerely believe in the trade union movement, find it in their conscience to do: they broke with the Communists and joined the ranks of their fellow workers dedicated to the preservation of democracy.

At the National CIO convention, the Organization Dept. had the honor to report that our membership was at its highest point, and that those Communists, who once used international unions as loudspeakers for their propaganda, were reduced to the barest whispers.

There is still much organizational work to be done before we finally eradicate the last of the Communist strongholds, but we can take great pride in the fact that without loss of liberty or dignity, without stooping to the un-American tactics of those publicized people who claim to be fighting communism, we of CIO have carried out the most successful campaign against the Communists this country has ever seen.

CIO TEXTILE WORKERS Pres. Emil Rieve, in a forecast for 1954, has come up with several important points that deserve our consideration. Last week, in this column, I spoke of the economic difficulties that we were having. Now Rieve points out that the textile workers of this country have already gone through almost two years of depression.

The only industry in the United States that is suffering wage cuts at this time is the textile industry. It is good to note, in the face of this challenge, that the CIO Textile Workers are increasing and strengthening their organizational efforts. And National CIO is supporting this effort to the fullest extent.

A good report comes from Brother Gus Faber of the CIO Transport Workers. He tells us that in addition to the history making wage scale achieved by Local 100, in New York, of $2 an hour for bus operators, Local 257, Miami, Fla., won 11c an hour for employes of the Freuhauf Trailer Co., and 7.5c for employes of the City Ice and Fuel Co. Local 282, Bristol, Pa., won 10c an hour, and Local 518, Oakland, Cal., won a new rate for airline navigators of $807.50 a month. *That kind of victory means organization of the unorganized.*

Another victory was won by the CIO Electrical Workers in an NLRB election at Collins Radio, Dallas, Tex. The vote was: IUE-CIO 408, IBEW-AFL 292, and no union 19 out of 830 eligible to vote. The campaign was handled by CIO Rep. R. W. Purcell.

AND MORE VICTORIES: Irwin De Shetler reports from California: LIU 78 won at Porterville Sunland Packing Co., Lobue Bros., and the Garin Co., Brentwood, Cal., with CIO Rep. James Spangler in charge assisted by CIO Reps. Santiestevan and Rose and Local Reps. McGraw, Parker and Dismond.

In Philadelphia, Local 1711, now affiliated with CIO's Brewery Workers, reports victories at Cargill, Inc., and the Enterprise Tallow & Grease Co., and, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a victory at the American Tobacco plant.

CIO Electrical Workers won at the Cincinnati Tool Co., Cincinnati, O., with IUE-CIO Rep. Jim Greenwood and CIO Rep. Jim Elsnor on the job. The CIO Steelworkers won at Dayton Steel Foundry, Dayton, O., CIO Packinghouse Workers won at Creative Textile, Inc., Vega Baja, Puerto Rico.

CIO Chemical Workers won at McKesson & Robbins, Memphis, Tenn. (CIO Rep. Bill McKomzio worked on the campaign), and International Mineral & Chemical, Wales, Tenn. Jim Temple of CIO and Max Lackey, UGCCWA-CIO, worked on the campaign.

CCL Warns On Layoffs

A WARNING that mounting unemployment in Canada is more than seasonal was sounded last week by Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Joblessness during this winter may pass the post-war record of 1949-50, he said, citing the fact that 48% more workers were looking for jobs in November than in November 1952.

MacDonald called on the dominion government for moves to offset the harmful effects of spreading unemployment.

"Unemployment insurance benefits should be raised," he said. "A comprehensive public assistance system, as advocated by the Canadian Welfare Council, could be instituted. Projects from the long-standing 'shelf' of public works should be undertaken where unemployment is heaviest. Increased aid to underdeveloped countries would provide new long-term markets. Immigration should be restricted while jobs are non-existent for prospective citizens.

"It is time that the government fulfilled its duty to the people as a whole by thorough planning with industry and labor."

OWIU To Join In Merger Convention Of Oil Workers

A CONVENTION of independent unions of oil workers, to which the CIO Oil Workers has accepted an invitation, will be held Feb. 15 in Philadelphia.

The purpose, according to a call issued by 10 leaders of unaffiliated unions in the industry and its branches, is to establish "a new international union of oil and allied workers through a merger of as many as possible of the presently existing unions in this field."

Maynard P. Sands, Independence, Mo., president of the Central States Petroleum Union, representing employes of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and subsidiaries, is spokesman for the group which called the meeting.

IN COMMENTING, he made the same point Pres. O. A. Knight and other leaders of the OWIU-CIO have repeatedly made in the past.

"Collective bargaining efforts of oil workers have been handicapped by the fact that we were divided into dozens of separate unions," he said. "We have now come to the realization that the welfare of wage earners in the oil industry can best be served by the establishment of a single over-all union in the industry."

Knight, who also is a CIO vice president, said the OWIU-CIO is "pleased" to meet with the independents to try to work out the formation of a new body representing a greater proportion of oil industry workers.

"WE DON'T know yet exactly what such a merger would entail," he explained, "but I believe the OWIU will be willing to go to great lengths in order to reach a harmonious understanding with the independents and thereby build a stronger international oil union.

"OWIU has for many years been the largest and strongest union in the oil industry, but our bargaining power has been hampered by the fact that we have not represented a sufficiently large proportion of the total number of oil workers.

"Whatever we can do to bring about the establishment of a union representing a substantially large number of workers will be to the best interests of those men and women who work for wages in oil and related industries."

Knight said he had polled the union's international executive council on attendance at the convention. It authorized representation by the three international officers, the eight executive council members, the eight members of the policy committee, the eight district directors, and one additional rank and file delegate to be elected in each of the eight districts. All but the international officers and the district directors work in the industry.

The oil industry has proven a haven for independent unions for many years. Often many of them have been company-dominated, but they have exhibited increasing restiveness as the OWIU-CIO chalked up its series of contract gains in recent years.

Bus Drivers Get $2 Rate

Thanks to the CIO Transport Workers, several thousand drivers on three privately-owned New York City bus lines are working 40 hours a week at $2 an hour—highest rate in the industry.

The improvement went into effect Jan. 1 on the New York City Omnibus, the Fifth Avenue, and Avenue B and East Broadway lines under terms of a recent arbitration award.

Employes of six other lines will receive the 26.5c an hour increase and the 40-hour week within the next few months. Meanwhile, they are receiving a 10c hourly bonus.

TWU Has New Home

The CIO Transport Workers and their big Local 100 have moved to new headquarters at 210 West 50th St., New York City. The move to the new location, where their offices and other facilities occupy two floors, was necessitated by the union's increased activities and growing membership.

Harvester Sued By UAW For Health Plan Changes

BREACH of contract has been charged by the CIO Auto Workers in a suit against the International Harvester Co.

The UAW-CIO contends the company violated a health-welfare agreement signed in 1952 which runs until 1955. Suit was filed by Dir. Raymond H. Berndt of the union's I-H Council on behalf of 27 local unions representing 30,000 company employes.

Action by the company transferring insurance coverage from the firm's own Employee Benefit Association to the Aetna Life Insurance Co. brought about the suit. The union said two benefits were removed from the disability plan when it was converted to the insurance company despite an agreement that benefits will be identical.

Benefits removed by the company, according to the suit, were the right of worker representation on a chain-wide joint appeal board and the right to have an employe representative in each plant to take up disputed insurance claims with the local management.

The suit asks the court for a declaratory judgment restoring the plan in its original form with the joint appeal board and the function of the plant employe representative.

UPWA Gains Health Plan In New Hygrade Contract

ESTABLISHMENT of the Packinghouse Workers' Welfare Fund was announced by Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers following six months of negotiations with Hygrade Food Products Corp.

Initially, 4500 employes of Hygrade and its subsidiary, Kingan, Inc., in 10 plants across the country will be covered but the union plans participation throughout the industry under UPWA contracts.

With the employer contributing $2.85 a week for each employe, the fund will provide a $2500 life insurance policy, full family hospitalization and surgical-medical benefits, special accidental death and dismemberment protection as well as polio coverage.

The fund went into operation with a $75,000 surplus paid in by the company from monies previously accumulated by agreement with the union for health and welfare purposes, UPWA announced.

Locals now covered by the fund are in Detroit, Indianapolis, Boston, Buffalo, Omaha, Atlanta, Mishawaka, Ind.; Newark, N. J.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Jacksonville, Fla. —LPA

NLRB Stalling Causes Strike

PROTRACTED delays by the National Labor Relations Board and a series of firings caused a strike by CIO Textile Workers at the Federal Silk Mills, Williamsport, Md.

Federal Silk makes considerable tape for the government—not the red variety for which government is noted—but parachute tape. On non-government work, wages averaged 79c an hour.

TWUA won an NLRB election at the plant last June but certification has been withheld to date. Meantime, the firm fired several active union members and carried on an intensive campaign to discredit the union.

The combination of low wages and employer harassment provoked the walkout when the plant attempted to resume operations after the holiday.

TWUA Reg. Dir. Wesley C. Cook is trying to get the NLRB to expedite a decision on certification to compel the employer to bargain.

Textron Sued On Wage Boost

Charging failure to pay a 5% wage boost due last September, five locals of the CIO Textile Workers in New Hampshire have filed a $25,000 suit against Textron, Inc., there.

A 1950 contract called for pay increases for 2000 workers in divisions of Textron at Manchester, Suncook and Nashua, N. H. Action is returnable in March.

USA Gets 15c Package In Continental Can Pact

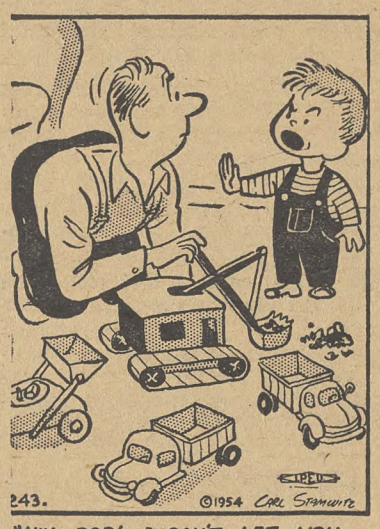
CIO STEELWORKERS last week scored a major victory in their 36-day strike against the Continental Can Co., winning a 15c wage package.

The settlement, announced jointly by USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald and Gen. Lucius Clay, chairman of the Continental Can board, covers 14,500 members, who went on strike Dec. 1.

The strikers immediately began returning to work in the company's 33 U. S. and three Canadian plants.

The new contract, which runs for a two-year period from last Oct. 1, contains the following major provisions, McDonald and Clay said:

- An 8.5c across-the-board wage increase, retroactive to last Oct. 1.
- Provision for slicing down the sex and geographical wage differentials, with an average 3c adjustment going into effect next Feb. 1 and an additional 2c next Oct. 1.
- Improved vacation and holiday provisions, costing 1.5c an hour.
- Provision for severance pay, never before included in the contract.
- Establishment of a joint union-management job evaluation program.



"NIX, POP! I CAN'T LET YOU OPERATE MY EQUIPMENT IF YOU DON'T CARRY A UNION CARD!"

The two-year contract, the announcement said, provides for a reopener on wages, pensions and insurance next Oct. 1, with the union free to strike at that time.

Negotiations continued with American Can Co., struck at the same time. An approximate 18,000 Steelworkers are still manning the picket lines at American's plants.

James Robb, director of USA Dist. 30 in Indianapolis and chairman of the 45-member union negotiating committee with Continental, and General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg took part with McDonald in the final negotiating sessions in New York City.

As the strike began the union was seeking a 21c package and management's top offer was 10.5c. The union's demand called for 8.5c in wage increases, following the pattern set in basic steel last year.

As important as the wage increases, the union said, was the problem of geographical differentials and the lower pay for women workers who make up 20 to 25% of the can working force.

In American, where the strike continued, the geographical differentials amounted to as much as 17.5c an hour less in Florida than in northern plants, with women workers receiving as much as 5c an hour less than men.

GOOD BACKGROUND is supplied for publicity banquet of Chicago Area CIO Auto Workers' locals at which Martin M. Imrisek, blind president of UAW Local 484 (center), received $1500 check to help pay for eye operations. From left: Walter Madrzykowski; Dir. Pat Greathouse, UAW Reg. 4; Imrisek; James E. Hamby, and Fred J. Nicholas, Chicago area publishing committee secretary.

NAM, Farm Bureau Wheeze Out Same Tired T-H Tune

LABOR'S opposition, playing a tired old tune on a wheezy instrument, again is calling for "strengthening" the Taft-Hartley Act.

Over the holidays, when they should have been relaxing, spokesmen for organized industry huffed and puffed to battle any Administration move to liberalize the law and thereby fulfill a campaign promise.

The National Association of Manufacturers called on Congress to put more teeth into the controversial legislation or else leave it alone. Industry's best hope is that all its din will result in Congress leaving the present as is. Privately they would concede there is little chance of adding more repressive features.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, which represents the "factory farms" rather than the dirt farmer, added its clamor to that of the NAM.

According to the NAM, the Taft-Hartley law would be "improved" by adding stronger guarantees of free speech for employers, a ban on strikes for union recognition, tighter definitions of union responsibilities for the actions of union members.

It would likewise bar all forms of the union shop and spell out an alleged "right to work" section that would guarantee workers a job without having to hold union membership — something industry itself won't do. Similar proposals were advanced by the Farm Bureau Federation.

Beirne Asks Probe Of Lee In FCC Post

APPOINTMENT of Robert E. Lee to the Federal Communications Commission has been protested by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers.

Lee, a close friend of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), is up for Senate confirmation. His appointment would give Republicans a 4-3 edge on the FCC. Normally, his case will be studied by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce headed by Sen. Bricker (R. O.).

Beirne asked for public hearings in a letter to Bricker "with special emphasis on Lee's competency."

Lee has produced McCarthy's TV program, "Facts Forum," and was active in the 1950 campaign which unseated former Sen. Tydings, Maryland Democrat. McCarthy strongly supported Tydings' GOP opponent in that contest, Sen. Butler, which was the subject of a Senate inquiry and led to the jailing of the victor's campaign manager by a Maryland court.

Police Claim Reuther Death Plot 'Solved'

THREE underworld characters were arrested last week and a fourth was being hunted in connection with the near-fatal shooting of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on Apr. 20, 1948.

Named in a two-count warrant charging assault with attempt to commit murder and conspiracy of assault with intent to commit murder were:

Santo Perrone, wealthy Detroit underworld figure and ex-convict with a long and sordid record of strikebreaking; his son-in-law, Carl Renda, also a professional strikebreaker; Peter Lombardo, now serving a five-year sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., on a charge of auto theft; and Clarence Jacobs, a Canadian who has had trouble with U. S. police and immigration authorities.

Renda, arrested by Detroit police in his home, stood mute when arraigned. A not guilty plea was entered for him and he was released in $25,000 bail for examination on Jan. 14. A detainer was placed against Lombardo.

JACOBS was arrested by Ontario provincial police on a fugitive warrant. At his arraignment, Crown Atty. Bruce J. S. Macdonald read a letter from Wayne County (Detroit) Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien which said:

"Jacobs participated in the actual shooting."

Perrone has vanished from his Detroit haunts and is being hunted.

In Detroit, O'Brien said "this is the solution." However, he added that "there may be other involvements," and said four additional men were being sought.

REUTHER, then president only of the CIO Auto Workers, was sharing a late-evening snack with his wife, May, when he was felled by a blast from a shotgun fired into the kitchen of his home. He was left with a permanently crippled right arm. When advised of the break in the investigation, he said:

"I have followed a policy of full cooperation with the law enforcement agencies. The matter is in their hands. Any information must come from them."

His brother, Victor G. Reuther, then UAW educational director and now assistant to the CIO president, was the victim of a similar attack on May 24, 1949.

THE SENATE Crime Investigating Committee headed by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), after hearings in Detroit, issued a report in May 1951 declaring the "inference" was inescapable" that there was a tie-in between Perrone and the Detroit Michigan Stove Works, and Renda and the Briggs Manufacturing Co. "to enlist the assistance of Perrone's gangster friends" in the firms' labor relations.

Ike Fills NLRB Post

ALBERT C. BEESON, a San Jose, Calif., industrial relations expert, was nominated last week by Pres. Eisenhower to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

If Beeson gets Senate confirmation, he will take the place of Paul L. Styles, who resigned last year.

Since 1947 Beeson has been industrial relations director of the Food, Machinery and Chemical Corp. in San Jose.

CIO Supports Crusade For Freedom

CIO. PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week announced that the CIO Executive Committee has "voted its wholehearted approval and support for the Crusade for Freedom."

In a letter to Clyde Vandeburg, executive director of the American Heritage Foundation which is conducting the Crusade for Freedom, Reuther said:

"The leaders and members of the CIO and its affiliated bodies have long been aware of the tremendous need for the peoples of the free world to talk directly to the millions of people in the satellite nations who are isolated behind the Iron Curtain.

"In Radio Free Europe, we see an excellent medium for bringing the precious words of liberty and freedom to the restless millions of people under the yoke of Soviet-dominated Communist totalitarianism."

The events of last June in Berlin and other parts of the satellite world, Reuther observed, "show clearly that the flame of liberty still burns brightly and that the words of truth from the democratic peoples are heard and understood behind this man-made artificial barrier."

"So," he continued, "we of the CIO are glad to lend our support to the Crusade for Freedom in order to strengthen Radio Free Europe."

Reuther also told Vandeburg that CIO international unions and the state and city councils would support the Crusade for Freedom.

"I feel certain," he said, "that millions of CIO members will sign the Freedom Scroll and will generously give their Dollars for Truth to the Crusade for Freedom."

The Woman's Angle and PAC (See page 12)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Reuther, McDonald Hit Ike's Plan To Make T-H 'Worse Than Ever'

—See Page 3

THE JOB OUTLOOK—Mounting layoffs in industry due to defense cutbacks and lagging purchasing power are reflected in long lines of unemployed seeking compensation like those in a Detroit office shown at top. Michigan's jobless are estimated at 150,000. In the lower photo Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming (center, seated) listened to the story of near-disaster in New England mill cities told by a delegation of CIO Textile Workers last week. Standing just behind him are TWUA Research Dir. Sol Barkin and New England Dir. J. William Belanger. (Stories on Page 2.)

Job Outlook Turns Bleaker Across Nation

By WILLIAM MILLIS

UNOFFICIAL estimates of the nation's unemployment total topped two million persons last week, as reports from several CIO unions in basic industries and CIO councils in heavily-industrialized states gave flesh-and-blood meaning to the economic figures from government agencies in Washington.

With but few exceptions, the economic news last week was of more job layoffs—in auto, steel, aircraft, oil and other industries.

And the predictions and the U. S. reports were on the bleak side. Paralleling the cutbacks in industry, which have hit manufacturing employment hardest, is a shortening of the work week which is meaning sharp reductions in wages for millions of American workers and their families.

For example, the latest estimate of private industry payrolls is at an annual rate of $164 billion. That was a drop of $1.6 billion in the month from mid-October to mid-November and of $3.7 billion from last summer's record.

Lagging Commerce Dept. estimates of unemployment have been outdated by recent figures of unemployment compensation claims.

The latest Commerce Dept. figure for mid-December is 1,850,000, but that "doesn't begin to tell the full story," CIO has pointed out. For one thing, it doesn't allow for the 700,000 workers who have left the labor force.

Last week, Labor Dept. reports showed the layoff trend is continuing. In the last half of December, its figure on "insured unemployment" jumped by 188,000 or 13%.

In the week ending Jan. 2, claims for state unemployment benefits reached the highest point in more than three years. New claims were 413,304, up 19.4%, while continuing claims were 1,662,702, up 20.4%.

Auto

Twin cuts in auto production and defense contracts hit the Detroit auto area, as the Michigan Employment Security Commission estimated unemployment in the state at close to 150,000. That's more than 5% of the labor force.

Over the week end of Jan. 8-10, when the industry normally is rushing into production of new model cars, more than 12,000 auto workers were laid off. Chrysler fired some 7600 workers; Hudson laid off 4500 for at least a week.

Exceptions

Dayton, O., is one of the few cities where the job trend is up —not down.

According to the Dayton CIO News, employment in that industrial city has climbed to over 132,000, an increase of some 600 persons.

In Milwaukee, some 350 members of the CIO Brewery Workers have been recalled by Schlitz and Pabst after recent layoffs.

In Detroit, the A. O. Smith Corp., an auto frame and parts supplier, has recalled some 700 workers.

The trimming-down of the nation's defense spending was reflected in a Defense Dept. order cancelling more than half of the Army's orders for jeeps and medium trucks. Firms affected include General Motors, Chrysler, Reo and Willys.

Steel

Steel production last week was scheduled at 75.0% of capacity, down from 84.3% a month ago. (Until a few months ago, steel was operating at more than theoretical capacity.)

In the Buffalo, N. Y., area, as an example, Bethlehem has cut operations to two-thirds of capacity, closed down 12 of 34 open-hearth furnaces, and put 17,000 members of the CIO Steelworkers on a four-day work week.

Electrical

A CIO Electrical Workers delegation which came to Washington got backing in both houses of Congress in a fight to stop moving of the Westinghouse Navy jet engine plant from a Philadelphia suburb to Kansas City. Some 2500 jobs are at stake (see page 8).

Textile

In Washington last week a delegation of CIO Textile Workers from New England reported to government officials that the woolen and worsted industry has contracted by more than 40% in a little more than two years and the situation has become desperate. (See story on this page.)

American Viscose Corp. laid off some 200 workers at Roanoke, Va., Lewistown, Pa., and Parkersburg, W. Va., while a shorter work week of 32 hours was ordered at the Marcus Hook, Pa., plant to save some 100 jobs.

Aircraft

At Dallas, Tex., the Chance Vought Div. of United Aircraft announced layoffs totalling more than 3250, about one-fourth of its production force.

Oil

Some 4100 oil field and refinery workers have been laid off since last fall, principally in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. As result, Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers said that "if reductions in force by oil companies become general, we plan to ask for a shorter work week so as to spread the available employment to as many men as possible."

Maritime

Rising unemployment in the maritime industry will be one issue before a joint conference in Washington this week of CIO and AFL maritime unions.

Furniture

Declining production and employment in the furniture industry, directly affecting members of the CIO Furniture Workers, was indicated in a Wall Street Journal description of the Chicago home furnishings show as producing the smallest orders since 1950.

The States

In New Jersey, new claims for unemployment insurance reached 88,672, or 7% of covered workers and the highest in eight years. The State CIO Council asked the Legislature to improve jobless benefits (see Page 8).

In Ohio, where layoffs are estimated to exceed 115,000, eight Democratic state senators asked Gov. Frank Lausche to call a special session of the Legislature to liberalize unemployment compensation and enact an anti-recession program.

In the New York Legislature, Democratic members called Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's request for upping benefits by $3, to $33 weekly, "a measly increase" and far from adequate. Unemployment in the state, they said, climbed from 236,000 in early December to 340,000 in early January.

In Wisconsin, Republican Gov. Walter J. Kohler turned down an invitation to attend a State CIO Council full employment conference scheduled to be held in Milwaukee on Jan. 17.

Looking to the future: Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of Harvard's Graduate School of Business predicted 1954 will bring a 6 or 7% drop in production, unemployment of more than 2.5 million, warned *"the readjustment in 1954 bids fair to be both broader and somewhat deeper than that of 1949."*

McDonald Says—

Ike And Smith Make T-H Worse Than Ever

Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers issued the following statement on Pres. Eisenhower's message to Congress on the Taft-Hartley Act:

DAVID J. McDONALD

PRES. EISENHOWER'S message to Congress proposing amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act utterly fails to achieve the "justness and fairness" which the President pledged during his election campaign.

The few minor proposals which purport to mitigate only some of the many harsh provisions of the act are completely overshadowed by other proproposals of major consequence which would make the act even more anti-labor than at present.

In contradiction of his campaign promise to lessen the extent of government interference in labor relations, the President's recommendation for government conducted strike ballots would substantially increase such interference on the part of employers.

As detailed in Sen. Smith's bill implementing the President's message, a vote would be conducted by the NLRB during a strike to determine if a majority of the employes desire continuation of the strike.

Such a provision can only lead to intensified and prolonged industrial strife. Heated and emotional election campaigns by both parties to a dispute would replace the calm, sober judgment and good faith bargaining which are essential for expeditious resolution of the dispute.

This recommendation of the President is aimed at discrediting the leaders of a striking union and, in effect, provides the procedure for decertifying a union during a strike. It would thus be a powerful weapon on the side of struck employers.

Surely, the recommendation does not gibe with the President's prior statements concerning the necessity for having free and responsible unions.

It should be kept in mind that the Steelworkers Union has its own democratic procedure for authorizing strike action. No strike may be called without the sanction of the Steelworkers' Wage-Policy Committee. This committee consists of elected officials of the union and elected representatives from local unions throughout the nation.

Furthermore, in strike votes held under the discredited election provisions of the Smith-Connally Act, members of the Steelworkers voted overwhelmingly in favor of strike action.

The President also recommended changing the checkoff provisions of the act to permit employes to revoke voluntary checkoff authorization at any time. At present revocation is permitted once a year. Certainly this is sufficient protection for an employe who signs a voluntary authorization card.

This proposal would also weaken the union's security and would upset industrial stability, since campaigns for revocation might be started at any time during the life of the contract. In addition it would create manifold bookkeeping and administrative problems for unions and employers.

Other provisions of the message, such as those dealing with federal-state responsibility, also represent a backward step. Certainly Congress should take no action on these far reaching recommendations without hearings.

New England TWUA Asks U. S. For More Than Promises

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

CIO TEXTILE workers from depression-struck New England cities last week challenged the Administration to meet the grim facts of life with something besides promises.

Officials and workers from Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., and Providence, R. I., traditional centers of the woolen and worsted industry, appealed to government officials and a congressional group to translate pledges into work for idle mills. An all-day series of conferences in Washington offered little in the way of immediate hope to the TWUA-CIO delegation.

Pres. Eisenhower recently selected the three cities for assistance under Manpower Policy Four, intended to aid "distressed areas" by sending them defense orders.

"Perhaps these cities should be getting Point Four aid, not promises of help under Policy Four," TWUA Research Dir. Sol Barkin told Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming.

He recited the tragic figures: 39 mills employing 23,000 closed in New England during the past two years; 135 mills employing 45,000 liquidated since World War II.

The industry, Barkin said, has shrunk from peak employment of 134,000 in February 1951 to 88,500 today. He warned that additional mill closings and higher unemployment are not far ahead.

Discussing the proposed sale of 11 mills by the American Woolen Co. in New England, Barkin said the internal battle within the company "is one of the blackest pages in American corporate history."

Barkin advanced a program calling for: Approval of the findings on a prevailing wage for the industry by the Labor Dept.; stockpiling of military fabrics to provide employment; extension of unemployment compensation benefits; elimination of duties on raw wool imports, and appropriation of funds for a study of new uses of woolen fibers by the Agriculture Dept.

Arthur W. Brown, TWUA area director in Lawrence, reported that five plants there employed 20,800 in 1948. Several of these firms have since liquidated and a scant 200 are at work in the remainder, Brown said. Approximately 20% of the labor force in Lawrence is idle, the highest percentage in the nation.

Brown reminded officials that statistics of the unemployed compiled by counting those drawing jobless insurance are not good barometers except after several years of high employment. There is no way of determining the jobless total after a siege of long depression, since unemployment benefits credits must be earned in wages, he said.

TWUA's New England Dir. J. William Belanger said the area was the country's "No. 1 economic problem." He urged "action, not statements, before it is too late."

Elizabeth Nord and Louis Vergados, TWUA joint board managers in Providence and Lowell respectively, forecast additional mill closings in their areas and mounting city relief rolls unless help is given.

Ike Wants T-H Made 'Worse Than It Is'

By AL ZACK

PRECISELY 356 DAYS after taking office and 345 days after saying "we should promptly proceed to amend" the Taft-Hartley Act, Pres. Eisenhower last week revealed his labor policy. Despite campaign pledges to make the law "fair and just," the President's proposals, CIO said, "would make Taft-Hartley worse than it is."

Highlights of the labor legislative situation:

1. The President's 14-point message, supplemented almost immediately by a bill introduced by Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, contained one major surprise—a proposal for a government-conducted strike vote.

2. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, charging the Eisenhower message failed to "change the anti-labor character of the law," took immediate issue with the strike-vote proposals. It added, he said, "to the anti-labor arsenal provided by the law."

3. Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers said the proposals would make Taft-Hartley "even more anti-labor than at present." The President's message, he said, "utterly fails to achieve the 'justice and fairness' which the President pledged during his election campaign."

—Herblock in Washington Post

"All Clear On The First Tee"

The Eisenhower message—every Washington observer, including Sec. of Labor Mitchell, immediately assumed—was calling for a rank-and-file vote in advance of a strike. The vote, the President said, should be conducted under government auspices.

Called Union-Busting

But when the Smith Bill was filed, accompanied by a statement from the Senator alleging that it was the Administration bill, this assumption was shattered.

The Smith Bill clearly called for a vote at some undetermined date after the strike had started. This, CIO charged, was "clearly a provision for government strike-breaking. This is union busting, which Pres. Eisenhower proclaimed against during his campaign speeches."

As the week ended, the confusion over the strike-vote provision was still raging in Washington. At his press conference, the President refused to say whether he wanted a vote before or after the strike started. That, the President said, was up to Congress.

Key To Controversy

Significantly, he failed to put a "must" tag on this controversial proposal, which had been roundly condemned by all leaders of labor, by Democratic senators and congressmen and by the GOP's claimed expert on labor relations in the Senate, Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.).

Key to the controversy was not only the timing of the strike vote but the very existence of a government-conducted vote among union members on the subject of either calling or continuing a strike.

During World War II, the Smith-Connally Act provided for pre-strike votes such as it was assumed the President wanted. Statistics show that 2,923,655 workers were eligible to vote in these elections. Only 332,874 voted against striking.

"Fortunately," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg pointed out in a press conference, "strikes of this number and magnitude did not occur." The reason, he said, was not the law but "voluntary and patriotic response of the union membership to the no-strike pledge of their union leaders."

The pre-strike vote, every responsible labor authority pointed out, would be a clear attempt at driving a wedge between the union membership and its leadership. A post-strike vote, on the other hand, also would be an attempt to break a strike.

While the pre-strike vote would result in both management and labor campaigning for frozen positions, "when they might be better occupied in bargaining in good faith, Reuther noted, the post-strike vote, taken at any time the management-packed NLRB wished, would be clearly used to break strikes.

The Smith proposal also included the non-democratic voting procedure once contained in Taft-Hartley when union-shop elections were required.

Voting Plan Explained

To win the election, with non-union members eligible to vote, the union would have to receive a majority of all eligible voters, not a majority of those voting. Thus, if 500 workers were eligible to vote, and the result was 250 for the strike and none against, the vote would still have failed.

Goldberg told reporters he doubted that Sen. Smith "would agree to measure his own acceptability to his constituency by such a test."

CIO pointedly observed that it wasn't worried about the outcome of such votes, which would cost the government tremendous sums and require much additional personnel for the NLRB.

"The record proves we have no reason for fear," CIO's official analysis added, recalling that all CIO unions provide for democratic determination of strike action.

"Our objection," CIO continued, "is rather to government interference in labor-management affairs in such a manner as will hamper, rather than encourage, good faith collective bargaining and the reasonable settlement of disputes."

Most of the other points in the Eisenhower message and the Smith Bill likewise failed to meet the specific campaign promises of the President or his party, CIO said.

Reuther said the message contained a "few ameliorating recommendations" but these were regarded by CIO as mere "sugar coating to disguise new anti-labor restrictions."

"This is not a middle of the road approach," CIO said. "This is not the reform promised by President Eisenhower as a candidate."

Rather, CIO's analysis pointed out, both the message and the Smith bill were *"a victory for the National Association of Manufacturers in the undercover struggle" which has been raging in the Administration for a year.*

"This is another give-away to the Republican party's financial angels," Goldberg charged.

Besides the strike-vote provision, the GOP called for more state laws which would go further than Taft-Hartley in restricting union activity. Smith's bill also provided for state compulsory arbitration in some instances despite the Eisenhower campaign denunciations of compulsory arbitration.

Instead of "even-handed justice" in labor relations, Goldberg observed, the Administration would provide "52 brands" of justice, one for each state, territory and the District of Columbia.

Injunctions Kept

In the injunction field, the Presidential message again violated the Eisenhower campaign pledges. Then he deplored injunctions in labor disputes and in his message he also observed

(Continued on Page 11)

COPIES of Pres. Eisenhower's special message setting forth the Administration's proposed Taft-Hartley Act amendments and a new "flexible" farm price support program are checked by Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), Labor Committee chairman (left), and Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.), Agriculture Committee chairman (right). (See Page 10 for story on farm message.)

NAM Agrees

The National Association of Manufacturers put its "OK—but" stamp on the Eisenhower Taft-Hartley proposals. From Los Angeles, NAM Pres. Harold C. McClellan said the NAM was solidly behind the President's proposals.

His "but" dealt with the President's proposal for more study of the business-inspired attempts to give anti-labor states the right to pass "tougher-than-Taft-Hartley" laws. The NAM indicated it was for this anti-union feature, without waiting for more study.

Weeks At Work

Administration insiders report the Eisenhower proposal for government strike votes was rammed through by Sec. of Commerce Weeks, previously credited with killing ex-Sec. of Labor Durkin's attempts to amend Taft-Hartley.

Washington correspondents reported that Durkin's successor, James Mitchell, fought against the proposal but finally agreed to support it as a "team player."

Weeks, claiming credit as one of the message's authors, called the Eisenhower program "sound, constructive and fair to all."

Reshuffling

In a reshuffling of Senate committee assignments, the Republicans last week added Sen. Cooper (Ky.) and Sen. Upton (N. H.) to the Labor Committee. Upton is successor to the late Sen. Tobey (R.). The second vacancy resulted from the shift of Sen. Aiken (Vt.) to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. McCarthy (Wisc.) was assigned to the Rules Committee, which must pass on the request of his Investigating Committee for funds.

Reuther: Anti-Labor Character Of T-H Is Left Unchanged

The following comment was made by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on Pres. Eisenhower's Taft-Hartley Act message to Congress:

THE PRESIDENT'S message to Congress on the Taft-Hartley Act, while containing a few ameliorating recommendations, in toto does not change the anti-labor character of the law.

In fact, the proposed addition of a government-sponsored strike vote in every potential labor dispute adds to the anti-labor arsenal provided by the law.

No responsible authority in the field of labor-management relations has suggested restoration of the discredited Smith-Connally Act, which provided such a vote and which was dropped, as a demonstrated failure, at the end of the war.

The proposal is obviously based on the same misconception that prompted the strike-vote section of the Smith-Connally Act, and the similarly abandoned provision in Taft-Hartley for union shop elections—the misconception that unions act contrary to the will of their members rather than in response to that will.

For example, all unions in the CIO provide for democratic determination of strike action.

In both the Smith-Connally and union shop elections, it should be remembered that more than 95% of the votes were cast for the union position.

These futile elections are expensive to the government. But, even more important, they intensify industrial disputes rather than solve them.

Time better spent in bargaining in good faith and in seeking reasonable compromises would be consumed in campaigning by both sides for their solidified position.

In the field of labor relations, every dispute would be conducted in an election year atmosphere. We all know how difficult it is to have a bipartisan approach in such an atmosphere. And a bipartisan collective bargaining approach, between labor and management, is what is needed at all times in labor-management relations.

The remainder of the President's message is general in character. The CIO will offer additional comment on the President's program when the specifics are made known in the Administration's bill when it is offered.

Since the hearings of last year unfortunately were conducted in the vacuum resulting from the Administration's delay in stating its position, we are confident the labor committees of the Senate and House will afford the CIO and all other interested parties an opportunity to make known their views on these proposals of the President.

Stop The Loss of Jobs!

According to newspaper reports, the Advertising Council is planning a giant publicity campaign to combat the "depression psychology" and to sell the idea of prosperity.

The Council's campaign can be highly useful—if it does not fall back on the Hoover philosophy that we can "smile our way back to full employment," and if it shows that America has the resources, the manpower and the intelligence to build a peacetime full-employment, expanding-production economy.

But there are a growing number of workers—their number is up 800,000 in three months—who are out of work, and who will need more than an advertisement on a bus or a billboard to remove their feeling of "gloom and doom."

The Administration has said, on a number of occasions, that it will move resolutely to combat unemployment if times get bad.

But what are bad times? They may mean one thing to the jobless worker with no opportunity for work, and another thing for the corporation executive poring over figures of record profits.

The Administration cannot afford to wait until we are in the midst of crisis to use the many weapons of government economics to fight this recession. As the current CIO Economic Outlook points out, Uncle Sam's spending and tax programs should serve as a "balance wheel" to keep the economy stable.

The blind men who scream for "economy" just for the sake of balancing the budget should remember that the true balance sheet of America is not its dollars but the sum total of the human welfare of its people.

On that basis, an unemployed man or woman is a far more serious deficit than a red-ink figure on the government's statistical charts.

To The Right Of Taft

After weeks of circus-type ballyhoo and 18 months of vague promises, the Eisenhower position on labor legislation at last has been revealed.

The Adminstration, which calls itself "middle-of-the-road," has produced a policy on Taft-Hartley that is to the right of the late Sen. Taft.

Indeed, many of the liberalizing amendments which the Senator suggested last year, when the Administration was refusing to take a position on Taft-Hartley, are now conspicuous by their absence.

With no advance notice, the Administration has proposed T-H amendments which CIO Pres. Reuther rightly brands as adding to "the anti-labor arsenal provided by the law."

The President's proposal for a pre-strike vote, conducted by the government in all labor disputes, is an open insult to unions, their leaders, and especially to union members. It suggests that union members are so weak that they will be led around by the nose, unless a kindly government protects them.

Eisenhower does not suggest that any other group in America needs the government similarly to manage its affairs. He doesn't suggest polling stockholders on decisions of management, with the use of proxies denied.

The President might well profit by re-reading the speeches he read during the campaign. For last week's message set a new high for breaking campaign pledges—even Republican campaign pledges.

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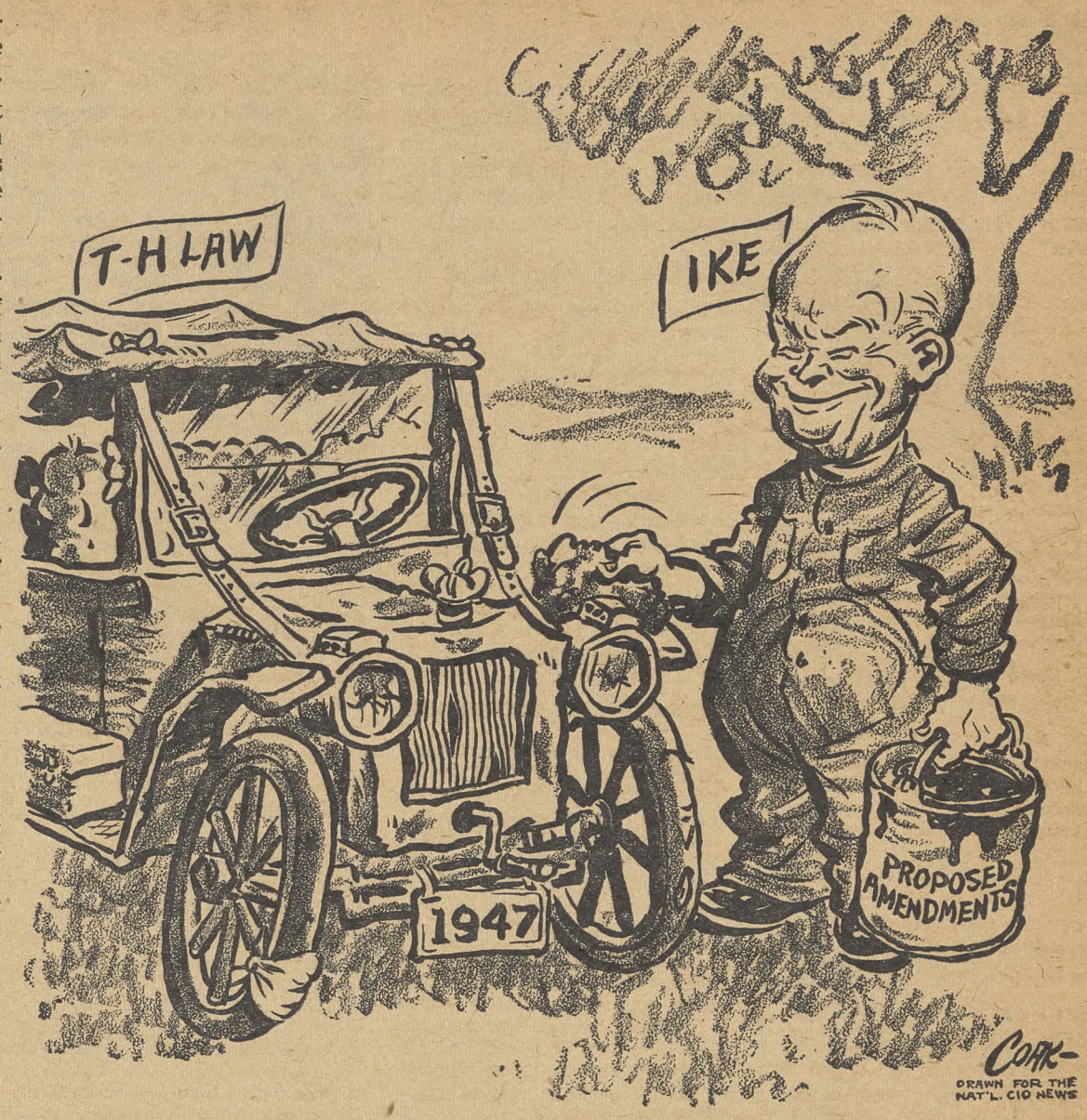
Too Old To Simonize



In Other Words—

Totalitarian Threats To The South

This discussion of totalitarianism in Latin America was written by Luis Alberto Monge, general secretary of the Inter-Americal Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and a speaker at the Cleveland CIO convention. It appeared in the ORIT Inter-American Labor Bulletin.

By LUIS ALBERTO MONGE

THE COMMUNISTS have once again become very active in Latin America. They are working with immense financial resources in our countries.

The Communists are concentrating on certain strategic points. Thus, they are attempting once again to penetrate the Brazilian labor movement. They are displaying unusual activity in attempting to seize control of the Chilean labor movement through manipulating the recent unification of democratic and Communist factions. With each day their strength grows in Guatemala.

The Communists are paying particular attention to the dictatorships, where the persecution of the free labor movement offers a particularly good opportunity. They are also especially interested in workers in basic industries, which are generally in the hands of foreigners.

Communism has again become dangerous in Latin America because the majority of our workers continue to look with indifference at the Communist danger, which they consider remote and distant. The principal reasons for this are psychological and circumstantial rather than political.

The Communist danger can be summed up under two headings: 1. Destruction of political liberty, and 2. Economic exploitation by a totalitarian state.

Closer To Home

The majority of the workers of Latin America cannot understand this menace when they themselves suffer political oppression at the hands of dictatorships which call themselves anti-Communist, and economic exploitation by national and foreign firms which also proclaim their anti-communism.

The worker of the United States, who enjoys a high standard of living and political liberty, rationally understands the menace of communism. *The Latin American worker, on the other hand, cannot dedicate all of his attention to the Communist danger because he is absorbed in the struggle to reconquer his own liberty and his own fight against extreme economic exploitation.*

The ORIT, therefore, considers that the first steps in the struggle against Communist totalitarianism in Latin America are the destruction of Latin American dictatorships, and improvement in the conditions of life and labor of our peoples.

Special attention should be paid to Peronismo. Peronismo is a dictatorship for the Argentines, but for the rest of Latin America it has been converted into an imperialist and totalitarian menace. The Argentine government has spent millions to "Peronize" Latin America. Each of the embassies has come to function as a fifth column.

Peron Objectives

Peron has two objectives in international affairs: political and trade union hegemony in Latin American countries, and an appearance of sympathy and support from other Latin American countries with which to blackmail the United States. The second objective derives from and complements the first.

We have constantly fought the imperialist penetration of Peronismo. If Peron wants to gain sympathy from the people, he must first re-establish democracy in Argentina and renounce his desire to "Peronize" Latin America.

The democracies which remain, some in better condition than others, have proved themselves incompetent in the solution of social problems, thus creating the conditions which foster Peronismo and communism. This incompetence is more dangerous than the totalitarian tendencies themselves.

However, the political picture has some optimistic aspects. The maintenance of democratic institutions in Chile, after the coming to power of Gen. Carlos Ibanez; a similar event in Panama after the assumption of power by Col. Jose Antonio Ramon; the triumph of Paz Estensoro over the military in Bolivia; the improvement in Columbia after the coup of Gen. Rojas Pinilla, and the smashing electoral triumph of Jose Figueres in my country, Costa Rica, are unequivocal signs of a democratic trend.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS CITY, like any other democratic capital, has its fair proportion of high-principled, public-spirited officials and another fair proportion of politicians who are occupational cynics. *It must be recorded that Pres. Eisenhower's first specific proposals for legislation provoked a wave of skepticism unparalleled in recent years on Capitol Hill.*

One example involved the farm program, proposed in a 7000-word hodgepodge message promising "fairness" to farmers even while threatening to cut down their government checks. Many legislators promptly began talking one way publicly and another way privately.

A typical southwestern House member privately admitted that piled-up farm surpluses under rigid 90% price supports might be self-defeating, that maybe the President was correct in advocating sliding-scale flexible supports.

"But this isn't what I am saying for my people," he hastily added. So far as "his people" are concerned he's a red-hot 90% parity man. And he's a little contemptuous of the President's idea that, merely by sending a hodgepodge message to Congress, the White House is successfully exerting "leadership" toward a "sound" program.

Efficiency

The "new team" in Washington is so excessively efficient that it wants to save reporters the trouble of interviewing senators.

A Post Office Dept. release announcing appointment of Abe Goff of Idaho as departmental solicitor went on to say, deadpan, that both Idaho senators had "enthusiastic comment"—and then quoted the comment.

Considering the fact that Goff couldn't have got the job if either senator had objected, the gurgling press release seemed superfluous. Also it involved the use of public funds for political propaganda.

'Economy' Before People's Needs

It is a safe bet that this Congress, headed into an election, will not dare to cut the size of government checks earmarked for millions of farmers. Nor is this, in the minds of all members, merely an exercise in cynicism.

Agriculture Sec. Benson's plan, which he sold the President, is fundamentally a budgetary plan and a scheme to cut down government activities in the farm area. It does not consider farmers as human beings caught in a postwar squeeze of sliding demand, sliding farm values, sliding prices. *It takes little account of the needs of consumers for food and fibers at prices they can afford to pay.*

It is based on a desire for government economy, no matter what the cost in human suffering, and the now-familiar yen to whittle down government functions. The congressmen have their ears closer to the ground.

Another example involves taxes. Mr. Eisenhower asked prompt extension of the 52% corporation tax and the excise taxes now scheduled to expire Apr. 1. The House Ways and Means Committee hastily began discussing another bill to buy political capital by "relieving" various individual citizens of taxes they now must pay.

Taft-Hartley Generalities

A third example involves Taft-Hartley. The President's vague and generalized message made it triply certain that no comprehensive T-H revision will be voted this year.

Sen. Ives of New York, the Republican party's most knowledgeable national figure in the field of industrial relations, was openly shocked at the President's proposal for a rank-and-file vote by union members regarding a strike. The inescapable inference is that Ives wasn't even consulted on Eisenhower's message in final form.

The new Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, was forced to admit in a lengthy press conference that he didn't know the exact contents of Sen Smith's bill purporting to be the Administration measure.

Smith verified for a New Jersey newspaperman a suspicion that he himself had dreamed up the fatuous notion of forcing a government-conducted strike vote "two or three weeks" after a strike has started, instead of in advance. But Eisenhower promptly indicated to a news conference that the details of T-H legislation were up to Congress, thus suggesting that he didn't care that Smith's proposal violated Sec. Mitchell's undeniable preferences.

The President's personal popularity and prestige bounced back to a new high after his United Nations speech on atomic energy. But members of Congress, wise in politics and intimately informed on legislative issues, took his farm and T-H messages as confirmation of their view that he still doesn't know much about civilian matters—*and that they can more safely reject his "leadership" on specific matters than defy their constituents.*

★ A report from Europe is that Charlie Chaplin, who once made a Hollywood film murderously satirizing Adolf Hitler, now plans a European-produced film on Joe McCarthy, his friends and contributors. Even if not shown in the United States, such a satire would unfortunately get a worldwide viewing elsewhere as an exposure of "reactionary" Americans, including the zillionaires who back McCarthy politically.

The Cost Of Layoffs

REMEMBER how the daily press hollers, every time there's a strike of consequence, about umpteem-million man-hours of production being lost because of labor-management disputes?

The press isn't hollering now, but the nation's recent sharp rise in unemployment—a climb of 800,000 in the past three months—already has cost as much in idle manpower as all the strikes for six out of the last seven years. And if the presently-predicted layoffs continue, the total in lost working days soon will exceed the strike-idle total from World War II to date.

The mounting cost in idle men and lost production resulting from unemployment was checked by CIO economists with past U. S. figures on strike idleness.

The recent "new" unemployment hitting 800,000 workers has resulted in four million idle man-days each week, on the average. That is at an annual rate of 208 million man-days idle.

That figure of 208 million almost exactly equals the actual total of man-days lost through strikes for all the years from 1947 through 1951 and for 1953.

And the cost per year of the present "new" unemployment is almost twice the total for the peak year of labor-management disputes, back in 1946 after the end of World War II wage controls.

In 1946, strike idleness averaged 2.2 million man-days idle per week and totalled 116 million for the year. In 1952, when the figures shot up during the steel strike, the weekly average was 1.1 million and the yearly total 59.1 million. In comparison, the '53 strike figures were 519,231 weekly and 27 million for the year.

Now comes the beginning of '54, with the economic cycle turning down, and the present cost of unemployment is up to 208 million idle man-days a year.

That means lost work, lost production, lost wages, lost sales, all never to be regained. And they are figures you won't find in your daily paper.

Economic Outlook Says—

'Balance Wheel' Of Spending, Taxes Will Help Keep Prosperity

A "BALANCE WHEEL" role is advocated for government spending and tax programs to maintain full employment and support a high-level economy.

That's the suggestion of the current issue of Economy Outlook, the monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

"When the country is confronted with substantial unemployment," the Outlook explains, "well-directed increases in government spending or tax cuts which leave more money for private spending can help people back to work and add to America's economic strength.

"In peacetime, when private spending—by business and consumers—seems adequate to provide full employment, then government's spending should be kept to the necessary minimum.

"But in all cases, the objective must be a combination of enough private and public spending for full employment and economic growth from year to year."

To provide full employment for 1954, national spending from all sources—federal and other governments, business and consumers—must approximate $385 billion, compared to about $370 billion in 1953, the Outlook says.

But production and employment have been dropping, it notes, and economists now estimate total spending in 1954 at anywhere between $10 and $18 billion less than last year, or some $30 billion off the full employment goal of $385 billion.

Jobs, Production Dropping

This means that four to five million fewer workers might have jobs by the end of 1954. Talk of such a decline as a "healthy adjustment" is "dangerous and misleading," the publication says, because "from bitter experience we know that a drop to $355 billion in 1954 would be only the beginning" and "might be $320 billion in 1955."

But to close the gap, the Outlook maintains, the federal government would not have to spend a full $30 billion extra.

If Congress acts promptly, starting by cutting the taxes of low income families who spend all their incomes and stepping up spending programs like public works and housing, "recession could be halted and then reversed."

"A combination of tax cuts and increased spending totalling together around $10 or $12 billion, if it were announced now and then put into effect right away, would probably close the gap in 1954," the Outlook says.

Debunks Fear On U. S. Debt

"All in all, the $10 or $12 billion outlay would quite probably result in a total spending increase of $25 or $30 billion, enough to prevent recession and restore full employment."

The Outlook debunks the claims of the people who worry lest a mounting public debt push the country into something like national bankruptcy.

Only a few years ago, it recalled, the same people were insisting the New Deal would bankrupt the nation because the federal debt increased $24 billion to $40 billion in nine years ending in 1939, due to the fight against the depression.

On top of that, it continued, came the staggering increase to nearly $280 billion in 1945, due to World War II, and the present $275 billion—all with "no very serious effect on the economy."

"The only time the federal 'balance sheet' is in true balance," the Outlook observes, "is when we enjoy full employment and a growing national economy."

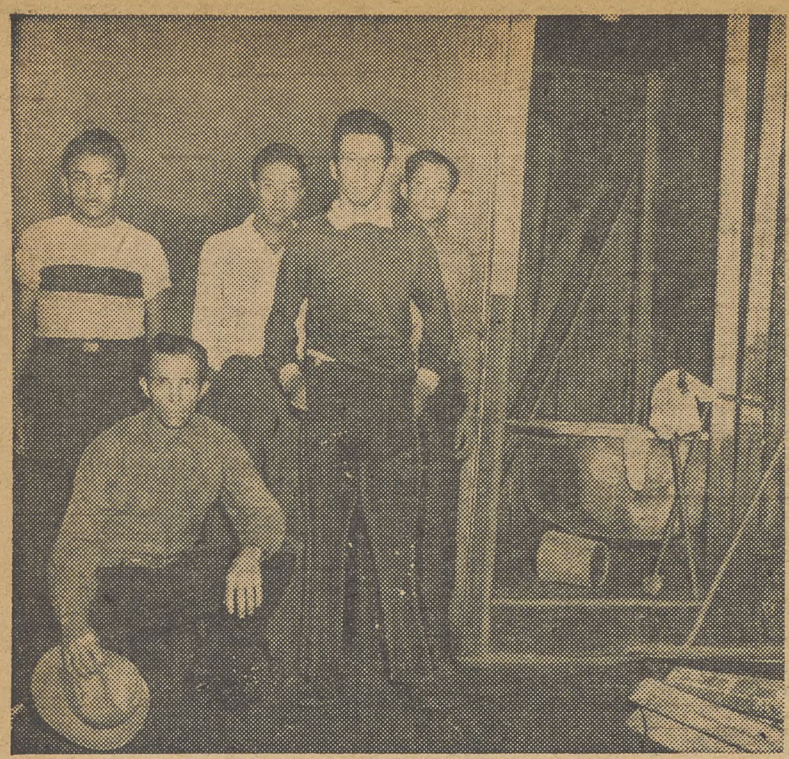
Any increase in the national debt, it maintains must be measured against the additional wealth the added indebtedness creates. (Adequate national security, it also notes, likewise is more important than the size of the debt.)

The real problem of the public debt is meeting the regular interest charges. Since payment must come out of taxpayers' incomes, the Outlook notes, "the higher the income, the lower the percentage going for interest."

To pay interest on an increased debt of $12 billion would cost the federal government $360 million a year, it points out. But it might yield an increase in the national income of as high as $30 billion a year.

Bankers Like It

The Eisenhower Administration's "hard money" high interest policy, as organized labor predicted, brought record-breaking profits to the nation's bankers last year in spite of higher operating costs and lower deposits and total resources, according to the New York Journal of Commerce. The Journal said the net jumped 5 to 15% over 1952, reflecting "both the sustained high volume of earning assets and the higher scale of money rates." "Money rates" is a fancy name for interest.



CIO STEELWORKERS sponsored housing survey in Youngstown, O., by Community Chest Labor-Liaison Rep. John Carney to prove Puerto Ricans lived in squalor.

HOT BEDS were common practice as shown in store-front house where 45 Puerto Ricans slept in shifts. USA-CIO Local 1418 Pres. Steve Timko was active from first meeting of Puerto Ricans called by Mayor M. J. Kovach to solve problems.

ROSE VALEZ bobs for doughnut as Girl Scouts help play American party games.

Steel Union, Church Center Aid As Puerto Ricans Move To Midwest

By ED LASHMAN

THE KEY to the city of Youngstown hangs on the wall of a former granite monument plant in that steel-making center which goes by the imposing name of the Puerto Rican Social Recreation Center.

It's a far cry from summer of 1952 when half of the 3000 Puerto Ricans in this city of 170,000 were walking the picket lines with their fellow CIO Steelworkers at the sprawling Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Republic Steel plants.

That year, Catholic Charities, a Community Chest agency, spent nearly $15,000 feeding Puerto Rican strikers who were not eligible for county relief.

And it's a far cry from that fall's expose of the filthy, squalid housing conditions available to Youngstown's newest citizens.

That story of greed and lack of responsibility on the part of landlords was brought to light by reporter Bill Callahan in a picture story in the diocesan weekly, the Youngstown Catholic Exponent, after a survey conducted by Community Chest Labor-Liaison Rep. John Carney. Carney now is on the staff of CIO's Community Services Committee.

As USA-CIO Dist. 26 Dir. James P. Griffin said, "we had no problem in the mills. The first thing the Puerto Ricans looked for was the union. And we saw to it that Spanish-speaking people were available to help handle their grievances. But it was the community problem that worried us."

"Foreign-looking" people are no new thing in Youngstown, with its 45 or 50 different nationalities.

Because the social welfare organizations already operating in the area were not equipped to meet the particular complex problems involving Puerto Ricans, including a language barrier, the Puerto Rican Social Recreation Center was established.

Provide Many Services

Its director is Dr. Alfonso Garcia, a native of Havana, Cuba, who had been an instructor at Gannon College in Erie, Pa. He began an intensive program to integrate the Puerto Ricans into the Youngstown community through the center, which provides counselling and referral services as well as cultural, recreational and welfare activties, along with interpreting service.

How well the center has succeeded in bringing Youngstown's diverse groups together with the Puerto Ricans and helping them make friends all over town is demonstrated by the key to the city which was presented at Washington's Birthday dedication ceremonies to "Puerto Ricans of the Mahoning Valley."

But it is best summed up in Dr. Garcia's words: *"We'll very soon put ourselves out of business."*

FIESTA may be Puerto Rican, but jitterbugging is strictly American style.

PUERTO RICAN grandmother explains meaning of Rosary to children who cluster around her at Youngstown's Social Recreation Center operated by National Catholic Community Service under the auspices of United Community Defense.

COURSE IN home nursing is taught at Puerto Rican Center by Red Cross Instructor Mrs. Florence Belden. Mrs. Margaret Mills, far left, Youngstown College teacher, interprets.

A Decent Home For All—

CIO Urges More Building To Block Crash

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

"NO GOOD American family should honestly have to be ashamed of its home."

The CIO endorsed that statement by Pres. Eisenhower but it warned last week at a national housing conference that Administration sights are too low to make this hope a reality unless a goal of two million homes a year is set and met.

Meeting in Washington to consider America's housing problem of 1954, the CIO Housing Committee pointed out that the target of a million homes this year —top estimate from Administration planners—will not "attack the problem of adequately housing the people . . ."

Further, the committee counseled, it will not "enable the housing industry to provide enough jobs for its own employes and related industries to fully use housing as an anti-depression weapon."

Attended by representatives of government and consumer groups, the CIO conference advanced its own program, taking issue at several points with the only program in this field yet issued by an Administration spokesman.

Thimmes Writes Ike

CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, who heads the housing committee, made public a letter to the President in which he set forth the union's views. Thimmes, who is also vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, served as a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs which made its report several weeks ago.

The major propelling force in any housing program, Leon Keyserling told the conference, is the people's need, recognized and expressed by themselves.

The chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers during the Truman Administration said there were "basic gaps" in the housing study just completed.

He said it offered a "useful foundation" and hoped that Congress would pass legislation recognizing changes in American housing needs, the country's potential and the methods necessary to meet the challenge of better housing for more people.

HOUSING RALLY—There were gaps in the report which bears his name, Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole (at left) told the CIO Housing conference. Eyeing Cole are CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes (center), housing committee chairman, and Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) At right, minority problems were discussed by Sec. Francis Shane (left) of the CIO Steelworkers civil rights group, Dir. George L-P Weaver of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, Vice Pres. Alex Fuller of the Wayne County (Detroit) CIO Council and Robert Weaver, chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, who addressed the conference which was held in Washington.

Keyserling predicted a U. S. population of 170 million by 1960 in line with the expected increase in new families and population growth in recent years.

He pointed out the constant relationship between the level of housing construction and the general health of the economy. Between 1946 and 1953, Keyserling recalled, an average of 900,000 non-farm housing units were constructed each year. In the 1937-40 period this average was 465,000 annually.

Unemployment Feared

Keyserling foresaw America's problem as one of raising productive capacity to raise national income from $375 billion in 1953 to $500 billion by 1960. The clear alternatives to this, he warned, were great unemployment and lack of opportunity for investment.

Keyserling said there must be a rise in housing investment to $10-$12 billion annually by 1960.

Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, a former congressman, defended the report made by the presidential 21-man study committee which he made public several weeks ago. He admitted there were gaps in the report and some matters that were left untouched but said he believed it was the most realistic approach to the housing problem done in a long time.

CIO Program In Summary

Here are CIO's proposals for a comprehensive housing program, supported as an anti-recession safeguard:

- **Full resumption of the public housing program for slum clearance and redevelopment of urban centers.**
- **Large-scale construction of private housing for low-income groups, using small down payments and long-term mortgages.**
- **A warranty from the builder to purchasers of new housing.**
- **Abandonment of any plans to raise mortgage interest rates.**
- **Legislation for terms as long as 75 years on mortgages on specified rental housing.**
- **Greater authorization for erection of cooperative housing.**
- **Keeping any program for rehabilitating dwellings and neighborhoods in perspective as no answer to slum clearance.**
- **Recognition of the need for increased housing opportunities for minority groups.**

Cole admitted that a proposed policy of rehabilitating run-down dwellings and neighborhoods would be no substitute for slum clearance projects.

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) told the conference he opposed any increase in interest rates such as was proposed by the Cole committee's study. He said he had long been an advocate of a flexible determination of such rates.

A proposal to build a million housing units and selling them to people instead of putting families into public housing projects was outlined by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.).

Pres. Ira Robbins of the National Housing Conference urged establishment of citizens' councils on the local level to serve as "a watchdog and gadfly" to the public.

The U. S. has arrived at the point where it is respectable to talk about housing problems for minorities but has also become ready to do something about it, reported Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Weaver urged that government aid be withheld from any housing program in which there is contemplated segregation and called for an end of slum clearance projects used as devices to dislodge large numbers of non-white groups.

The unavailability of housing for minority groups who could afford to buy at current prices was noted by Weaver as he called attention to the two Levittowns built in Bucks County, Pa., and on Long Island, N. Y.

Levittowns Hit

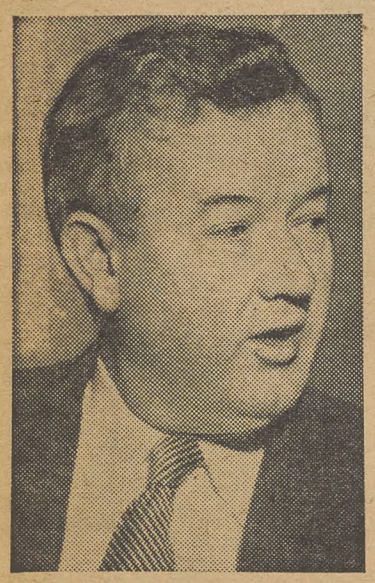
"Tens of thousands of homes have been built by Levitt," Weaver said, "but not one has been made available by the builder to a non-white family."

Wallace Campbell, Washington representative of the Cooperative League of America, urged more opportunity for co-op building and home ownership.

Campbell smilingly stated that there were three ways to get a home in America.

"If you have a lot of money, someone will be very happy to build you one. If you have no money and there are enough others like you living in squalor so that you become a threat to the health and safety of the community, the federal or local governments will build one for you.

"If you don't fit in either of these categories, you will just have to build one for yourself."



HIGHER interest rates for home buyers were attacked by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) who told conferees he favored flexible scales.

CIO Urges Ike To Up Homes Goal

THE CIO viewpoint on housing was made known to Pres. Eisenhower in a letter from CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, who was a member of the presidential housing study committee. Excerpts from Thimmes' letter follow:

"We of CIO are disturbed at persistent indications that government officials and industry spokesmen are setting sights for the coming year far too low.

Public Housing: "A small program of 20,000 or 35,000 public housing units does not justify the overhead required to develop further public housing. We of CIO consider a continuation of this token size program as being tantamount to no public housing program at all."

Low Income Private Housing: "We recognize there may be some reluctance to face up to the reality of what a low-income family really is and how important this group is to the achievement of a high rate of home construction. For the purpose of planning an over-all housing program, families with income up to $5000 are clearly low income.

"They are not eligible for public housing but they do need adequate housing and they do constitute the great mass of consumers with unfulfilled housing requirements. It is in the $3000 to $5000-per-year group that the major reservoir of desirable and available consumer demand must be recognized."

Interest Rates: "To sustain a high level of building, prices must be suitable to the purchaser. The rate of interest and other related charges constitute important items in the consumer's monthly housing costs. An increase in interest rates would be a major disaster for the expansion of home building."

Minorities: "To solve the minority housing problem, special attention must be given to making sites available for new construction of units available to minorities; the tendency to squeeze minorities into overcrowded, restricted areas must be successfully resisted; and the relocation of minority families in slum areas which are demolished must be provided in such manner as to provide better housing and more democratic neighborhood patterns."

HOUSING'S role in the nation's expanding economy was detailed by Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

N. Y. CIO Reports—

'You Pay The Bill'—Under Dewey It's Hefty

By BERNARD RASKIN

"TEN YEARS of misrule" under the Dewey GOP Administration were denounced by the New York State CIO Council as the Legislature began its session.

"The dominant policy of the Administration has been to put the demands of rich and powerful corporations above the needs and wishes of the people," the Council charged. "And the price to the people has been staggering."

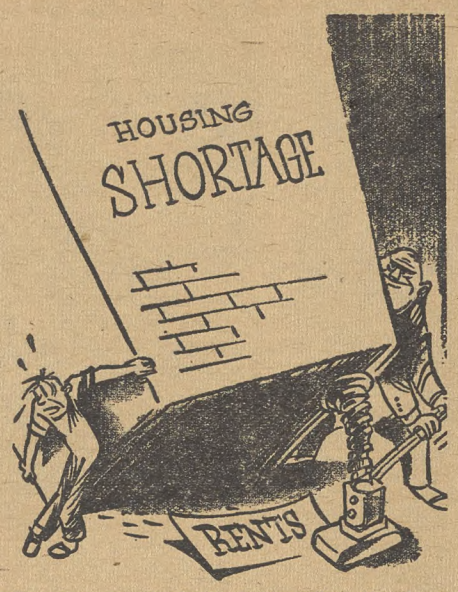
A quarter-million copies of the eight-page report, bearing the title "You Pay The Bill," are being distributed to New York State farm, consumer and community organizations in addition to CIO and other labor groups.

Elections Coming Up

It is the second of a series on State and national issues which the Council plans to distribute in pamphlet form prior to the 1954 elections. The series is part of a $100,000 educational campaign which will include use of television and radio.

New York elects a governor and a full Legislature in November. CIO leaders see prospects this year as the best in a long time for electing an Administration "which will have decent respect for people and the problems they face."

Three recent acts of the Legislature, the Council charged, were "designed for the particular benefit of giant banking, industrial and real estate interests" at a cost to the people of the state of almost $1 billion.



"Jacking up rents in a housing shortage is dangerous business."

These are:

- Amendments to the unemployment insurance law which permitted division of more than $695 millions of the unemployment insurance reserves among a handful of the state's largest corporations and at the same time tightened eligibility and benefit rules against claimants.
- Weakening of State rent controls last year which has resulted in rent increases for two million families totaling more than $200 million per year.
- The financial package imposed on New York City by the State last year which prescribed transit fare increases and a standby payroll tax as the principal means to be used by the City in meeting its perennial fiscal crisis.

The Dewey Administration was also charged with "long-term neglect" of schools, housing and health services; "shortsighted policies" affecting farmers, consumers and workers; and "consistent concentration" on giving special advantage by law to big business at the expense of smaller business enterprises.

'Rawest Give-Away'

The report described the Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance amendments, enacted in 1951, as "the rawest and most reckless giveaway in the history of the state."

"Basic protection against the threat of depression was squandered through these amendments, as well as vast amounts of money," the report stated. "Unless quick action is taken to repair the damage done to our unemployment insurance reserves, the price of this gift to a few corporate giants by our Legislature may turn out to be catastrophe."

"Emphasis now is on employer's tax rebates instead of protection."

The Legislature has begun its 1954 session and is expected to concentrate on providing window-dressing for the Republican campaign this Fall.

The State CIO Executive Board, which met in Albany last week, planned further steps in the educational campaign so as to make the window dressing transparent and keep the public eye on the real issues.

IUE Gets Backing In Fight For Jobs

CONGRESSIONAL backing has been given the CIO Electrical Workers in their efforts to prevent the moving of Westinghouse's Navy jet engine plant from Essington, near Philadelphia, to Kansas City, Mo.

Some 2600 workers would lose their jobs if the firm goes through with its plan.

Several Senators and representatives came to the support of IUE-CIO after a large delegation of IUE-CIO members, Pres. James B. Carey and Philadelphia's Mayor Joseph S. Clark, met with congressmen and defense officials in Washington.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) questioned the proposed move on the Senate floor, calling on the Defense Dept. to find out why the company is considering taking the plant to Missouri.

HE SAID the government should be vitally interested because it has invested $25 million in power tools at the plant. Morse also declared the transfer would be costly, disrupt production and apparently would result in laying off the Essington workers.

Those present at the meeting included Reps. Graham, Barrett and Green, all Democrats from the Philadelphia area, and Rep. Hugh Scott, Republican, also from Philadelphia; Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming; Navy Undersec. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., and other defense officials.

"We're being shuffled between statements by the company and by government officials in this matter, and we don't like it," Carey said.

Gates indicated that the proposed move would be brought up by the Navy when its officials meet with Westinghouse representatives Jan. 20. Carey proposed that the workers involved also should attend the meeting.

Jersey CIO Asks Boost In Jobless Pay

INCREASED unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits are called for in a 56-point program presented last week to Gov. Robert B. Meyner and the Legislature by the New Jersey CIO Council.

Payments up to $45 for single workers and to $65 for workers with four dependents and high earnings are sought. The Council urges integration of unemployment compensation and guaranteed annual wage plans.

Support for an "adequate Bonus" for Korean and World War II veterans was another program highlight. Chairman John B. Kelly of the Council legislative committee and Legislative Dir. Harry Kranz made it clear, however, that no form of sales tax should be levied to pay off the bonus bonds.

BESIDES asking for continued rent controls and eviction postponements, the committee asked "establishment of a state fund for low interest loans to municipalities, cooperatives, etc., for a middle-income housing program."

The Legislature will be asked to investigate the insurance company profits on workmen's compensation in the state and to revise mine safety codes.

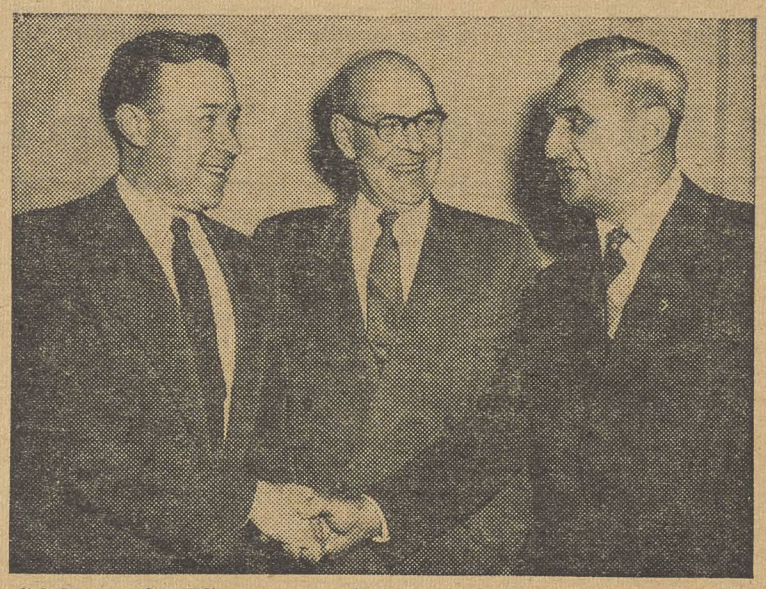
Give A Buck To PAC

Veterans Thank Michigan CIO For Yule Smokes

SEVERAL VETERANS' Hospitals in Michigan have thanked the State CIO Council for the Christmas gift of 10,000 packages of cigarets for hospitalized ex-GIs. This is the 13th Christmas that the Council has distributed the cigarets.

"Your continued interest in the veterans is noticed by the patients," said N. E. Scheib, chief of special services, Saginaw VA Hospital, which was typical of the messages received by the Council.

Others that commended the CIO state body included the Battle Creek and the Dearborn VA Hospitals and the Michigan Veterans' Facility. A complete tally showed that some 90 locals and county councils contributed.



GOOD WISHES are extended by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left) to Aaron Smith, New Jersey chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, as that organization opens its campaign for funds to maintain the Crusade's broadcasts to Iron Curtain countries. Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council (center) beams his approval.

Labor's World—

ICFTU Urges Stronger UN Ban On Cartels, Monopolies

STRENGTHENING of the proposed agreement against monopolies and cartels, recently recommended to the United Nations, was urged last week by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The proposal originated with the UN Ad Hoc Committee on Restrictive Business Practices. Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the ICFTU charged it still left open many loopholes which must be closed if it is to protect the public interest as it should.

The tentative compact, the ICFTU pointed out, should cover not only restrictive practices of private individuals and firms, but also those of governments. Both should be liable, it added, to international investigation not only on complaint of a UN member-government, but also from "responsible non-governmental organizations representing important economic and social groups."

Northern Rhodesia

A demand that African natives be given the same job opportunities and wages as whites has been voted by white miner union members at the Roan Antelope copper mine in Northern Rhodesia.

The action created a sensation in the rest of southern Africa and especially in Nationalist-controlled South Africa, where the anti-Negro government of Premier Malan rules. Throughout southern Africa, white miners traditionally have had the most skilled and best paying jobs, with Negroes barred from them.

France

The National Collective Bargaining Board, with employers boycotting the meeting, approved a union-recommended monthly budget of $71.92 for an unmarried worker living in Paris, a sharp increase over the present minimum of $54.28 a month.

The board's decision on living costs was meant to serve as the basis for a government decision on increases in the minimum wage paid by both government and private employers. The unions have renewed their pressure for a substantial boost in the wage floors. G.N.L.

Reuther Is Patron

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther served as a patron for an archaeological exhibition, "Land of the Bible," from Israel. The display, sponsored by the American Fund for Israel Institutions, was shown in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

HONORED—Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council (left) receives 1953 Civil Rights Award of the State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Dr. B. K. Johnson, State NAACP president. Boyer was honored because of his fight for civil rights in Keystone State.

'Shocking' U. S. Migrant Policy Protested By Reuther To Ike

THE MENACE to friendly U.S.-Mexico relations and the "natural resentments aroused among workers of both nations" through illegal Mexican migration was pointed out to the White House by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week.

In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, the CIO head described the "shockingly inadequate" way in which this government is handling the rising tide of illegal Mexican entrants and the programs for bringing in foreign contract farm labor.

Reuther urged Eisenhower to display leadership in his recommendations for migrant labor legislation and appropriations. The latest agreement with Mexico expired Jan. 15.

Copies of Reuther's letter went to Sec. of State Dulles, Atty.-Gen. Brownell and Sec. of Labor Mitchell.

REUTHER TOLD the President that the director of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Dept. of Labor had informed him that if by Jan. 15, "a satisfactory agreement is not reached with Mexico, it is our plan to join with the Depts. of State and Justice in recommending a proposal for continuing a similar program on a unilateral basis."

Such unilateral action, Reuther noted, would precipitate a most unfortunate situation by exposing Mexicans to exploitation without any protection from their own government and by straining our relations with Mexico.

Instead of such a drastic step, said Reuther, "a constructive, cooperative program should be developed after adequate consideration of the workers' viewpoint."

Reuther charged that organized growers in areas along the border and in many states farther north prefer to use Mexican contract nationals.

HUNDREDS of CIO union members in the packing sheds of California have lost their jobs, he added, because lettuce packing was carried on at substandard rates by Mexican contract workers, contrary to the intent of Congress.

A conference of U. S. and Mexican union officials last month agreed that participation in formal negotiations covering workers would be requested by labor representatives.

Reuther said these representatives "should be fully consulted, either through participation in formal negotiations or through close collaboration, if some other method of handling legal migration of Mexican workers is developed."

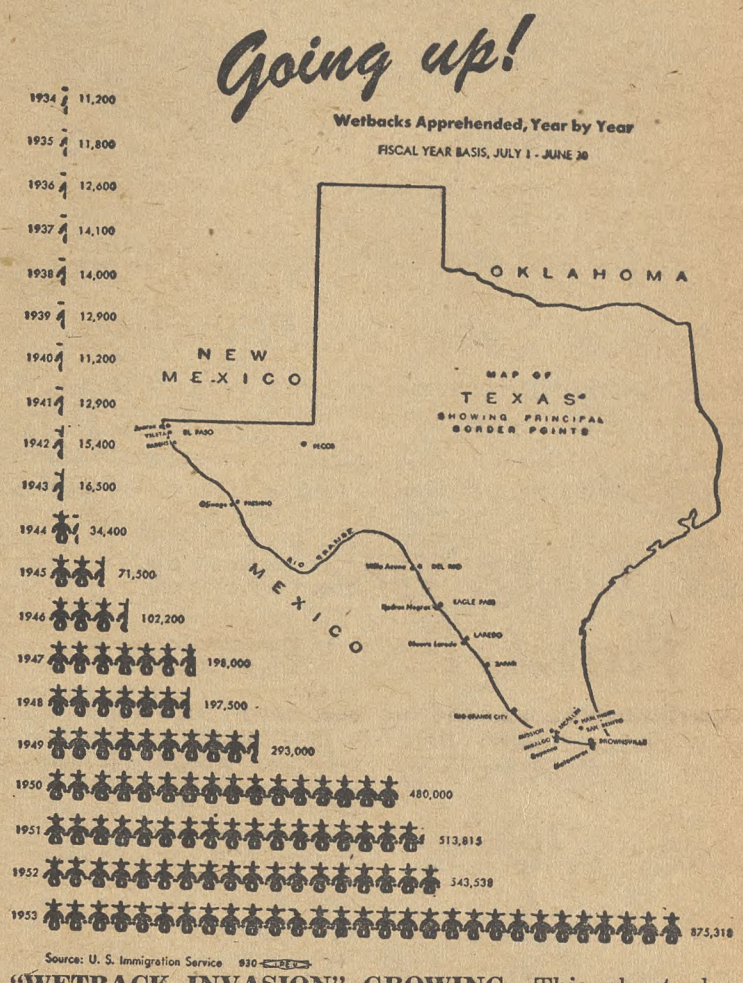
Reuther concluded that if Eisenhower familiarizes himself with existing abuses "you will be shocked and will insist on remedies, many of which are possible through executive action."

A similar letter was sent to the President by the AFL.

New Record

Illegal "wetback" migration from Mexico soared to a record two million persons in 1953, according to a New York Times estimate.

More than one million were arrested and deported when they were caught crossing the 1600-mile border by U. S. immigration officials. Authorities figure one gets through for every one halted.



"WETBACK INVASION" GROWING—This chart shows the tremendous increase in Mexicans illegally entering Texas since 1934.

Smith Stalls Hearings, Knifes Chance For FEP

GIVING NO REASON except that he found it necessary, Senate Labor Committee Chairman Smith (R. N.J.) has ordered hearings on the Humphrey-Ives fair employment practices bill postponed until Feb. 23.

His action, strongly objected to by both Republicans and Democratic Senators, is regarded by backers of FEP legislation as having killed all chances for its enactment by the 83rd Congress.

Smith acted in spite of the protests of Chairman Ives (R. N.Y.) of the Senate Civil Rights Subcommittee. Ives' group was scheduled to open the hearings, which have been in preparation since last May, on Jan. 12.

Ives released a blistering statement condemning Smith's action to the press. He said he "strongly objects to this postponement" and added that he felt that "such postponement may actually destroy the effectiveness of the hearings."

SEN. DOUGLAS (D. Ill.), a member of Ives' subcommittee, also expressed "deep disappointment" over the decision of the Republican leadership to postpone hearings. He said all Democrats on the committee will continue to push for early and affirmative action.

"Only early action by the committee would provide any substantial hope for its being considered and passed this session," Douglas said. "This has apparently been knocked in the head by the action of Sen. Smith and the Republican leadership."

Another of the 18 co-sponsors of the FEP bill, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), said that the postponement of the hearings, coupled with the lack of any recommendation for civil rights legislation in Pres. Eisenhower's State-of-the-Union message, indicates a "turning away from this fundamental problem" by the Administration.

SEN. LEHMAN (D. N.Y.) termed the postponement "very unfortunate" and a "great disappointment."

Smith's action was taken Jan. 7 after he had spent all of the previous day unsuccessfully trying to persuade Ives to call off the hearings. Democratic members of the committee said they were not consulted in advance.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wired Smith that his organization was "inexpressibly shocked" by the postponement.

He added that there was "general belief at high Senate levels" that the postponement "really means cancellation of a bill which is desperately needed," particularly in view of increasing unemployment.

Members of minorities "form a highly disproportionate percentage of present unemployed and, in the absence of FEP legislation, will form a disproportionate number of those soon to be out of work," White said.

Townsend Named To NAACP Board

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has elected Arthur B. Spingarn to his 15th consecutive term as president. Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employees was among those re-elected to the board of directors.

Unions Hit By Wetback Tide, Warning

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

CHARGES that employers are making illegal use of Mexican workers and "wetbacks" in an effort to wreck U. S. unions were hurled by CIO spokesmen in a mass meeting at El Centro, Calif.

Called by CIO United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers LIU 78, the meeting attracted upwards of 400 union members and local business people.

El Centro is the center of crop-rich Imperial Valley, reclaimed by irrigation from the desert along the border of Mexico and now supplying practically all of the nation's winter lettuce.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO organizational director for five western states, said "the Mexican nationals and wetbacks are caught in an economic swirl which was devised—and solely devised—to beat down the workers in the agricultural industry."

Jim Smith, Local 78 president, accused growers and shippers of "using nationals to tear down this labor union."

Ben Perry, Local 78 director in Imperial Valley, said that employment among lettuce packinghouse workers has dropped from some 3200 two years ago, to less than 700 this season.

A new process for cooling lettuce for shipment, which includes packing of the commodity in the fields, is causing a sharp cut in the employment of packingshed workers. With packingsheds by-passed, and foreign labor used for field packing, domestic workers are being hard hit.

Smith pointed out that Local 78, which holds contracts with practically all packing sheds in the Valley, has a minimum wage scale of $1.33 an hour for lettuce packers. The Mexican field workers get from 70c to 87c an hour.

"Our own workers are being thrown out of jobs, their union weakened, and local business people are losing thousands of dollars of pay-roll money usually spent here by our members," DeShetler said.

"It is a policy that is economically unsound and morally wrong."

Texans Pay For Wetbacks

THE PRICE paid by the American people in disease, depressed wages, crime, lost business and human misery as a result of the "wetback" invasion of the U. S. is emphasized in a new book just published at Austin, Tex.

Publishers of the booklet, called "What Price Wetbacks," are the Texas State AFL and the American GI Forum of Texas, a veterans' organization made up primarily of Americans of Latin descent.

The publication is a report on an intensive investigation of the wetback situation by Ed Idar, Jr., executive secretary of the Forum, and Andrew C. McLellan, a Rio Grande City businessman who has long worked on the problems of Mexico and of Latin-Americans in Texas.

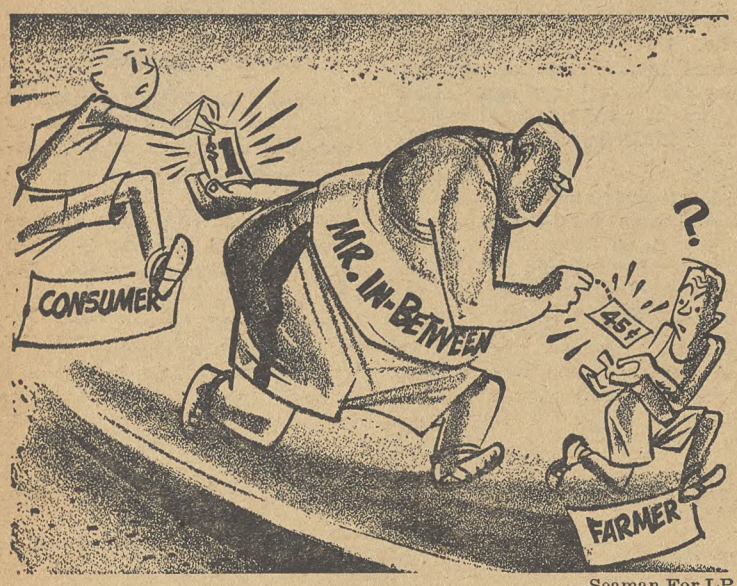
Its purpose is to show that the dangers of the wetback influx are not over-emphasized, as has been claimed in some quarters.

The two found that wages of wetbacks generally are around 25c to 30c an hour and that living conditions in the camps of the illegal immigrants, who enter the U. S. by swimming or wading the Rio Grande, are so unsanitary that they endanger all residents near them.

"Disease observes no racial or nationality lines," the report declares.

The booklet can be ordered for 50c each from TSFL, 412 Littlefield Bldg., Austin 15, Tex., or the GI Forum, 310 Nalle Bldg., Austin, Tex. —LPA

Ike Calls Farm Plan 'Flexible' —Farm Income Sure Would Be



—Seaman For LPA

"Passing Your Buck"

By MILTON PLUMB

THE MUCH-ballyhooed Republican farm program, which the Administration has repeatedly promised would check the recent alarming decline in farm income, was finally announced last week.

Thousands of "consultants" reportedly worked to shape the program Yet, except for a few modifications, the "new" proposals which Pres. Eisenhower outlined in a special message to Congress are nothing more than the same farm law enacted in 1948 by the Republican 80th Congress.

That law calls for a "modernized"—lower—parity and "flexible" price supports as low as 75% in place of the "rigid" 90%.

THE PRESIDENT'S program would lower some price supports next year and all of them in 1956, despite the fact that the drop in farm income in recent months has reached a $3.6 billion annual rate. *However, to lessen the shock, the President recommended that the maximum dollars-and-cents drop in prices resulting from application of the new parity formula be limited to 5% in any one year.*

If put into effect immediately, the over-all drop in parity prices would be about 20% for peanuts, 15% for wheat, 10% for corn and 5% for cotton, Agriculture Dept. officials said.

Wheat, having a present parity of $2.44 a bushel and a support price of $2.20, would drop, under the President's proposed formula, to a "modernized" $2.10 parity. On top of this cut, the new "flexible" price supports of 75% to 90% would be figured on the lower value.

AS ANOTHER means of cushioning the effects of the new program — and incidentally to continue 90% price supports beyond next November's elections—the GOP program incorporates a plan long advocated by Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union for creation of a "food reserve stockpile."

First congressional reaction indicated general support for the latter proposal by leaders of both parties, but Democratic leaders and a large number of Republicans from farm states broke sharply with the Administration on "flexible price supports.

Although the American Farm Bureau called the plan "essentially sound," both the Farmers Union and the National Grange expressed concern over the Eisenhower program. Grange Master Herschel Newsom said he was "apprehensive" and didn't see how it would "keep us from having the same surplus bug-a-boo."

SEN. LANGER (R. N. D.), recalling that during the campaign Eisenhower had said in a speech at Fargo, N. D., that he was for 90% parity, said his remarks now look like "campaign oratory."

Meanwhile, Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) pointed out that application of the President's proposals "would immediately reduce the price of wheat, cotton, corn and peanuts in Oklahoma by one-sixth. That would mean a full-scale depression in our State within a year."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius For LPA

IF YOU ARE A TYPICAL wage-earning family, your 1953 Federal income tax probably represents the biggest tax bite you ever paid. A worker who earned the typical industrial wage of $71 a week during 1953 pays Federal income tax of about $350. *That is more than most wage-earning families spend for clothing or home furnishings in a year. Next to food and rent, the Federal tax is probably the biggest item in your budget.*

Tips On Tax Deductions

You have until Mar. 15 to sit down and figure out how much of that money you legally get back as a refund.

Many wage earners take the easy way and simply fill out the short form which automatically provides a ten per cent allowance for various deductible expenses, such as medical costs, contributions, etc. Or even if they fill out the long form (which must if they earn more than $5000), they still take just the allowance.

The wise way is to figure out your tax both ways, to see whether the standard ten per cent allowance, or itemizing your actual deductible expenses, would result in a lower tax. You can switch back and forth each year as you find you have deductions worth itemizing or it would be more profitable to take the standard ten percent.

Here is a list of potential deductions for wage-earners and moderate-income families if you itemize deductions:

MEDICAL: You can deduct all medical expenses over 5% of your income, or if you or your wife are over 65, the whole amount. There are limits: you can't deduct medical expenses of more than $2500 on a joint return, $3750 with an additional dependent, $5000 with two besides you and wife.

Deductible expenses include fees paid to doctors, dentists, chiropodists, optometrists, other practioners; medicines, including cold and cough preparations such as aspirin tablets, patent medicines; vitamin preparations and tonics suggested by a doctor; nurses' fees and costs of board, including costs of a practical nurse to care for a sick person; all costs of transportation for medical care.

WORK CLOTHES, TOOLS: Ordinary work clothes like dungarees are not deductible although some tax examiners are more lenient than others about allowing small deductions for them. The test is, could you wear the clothes away from work? The costs of any distinctive working uniforms are deductible without question if required as a condition of employment and not adaptable to general wear.

OTHER WORK EXPENSES: You can deduct union dues and assessments; fees to employment agencies; unemployment insurance in states that levy this tax on pay.

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS: Deduct all contributions to bona-fide charities, non-profit hospitals, and schools, churches and welfare groups, including contributions through payroll deduction. You can also deduct fair market value for goods or food contribution to such groups as Scouts, Salvation Army, church bazaars, etc., also costs of gas and oil used in performing services for charitable, church or government agency like school or Civilian Defense.

INTEREST CHARGES: Fully deductible the year you pay them are interest charges on your mortgage, cash loans and installment purchases such as a car bought on time.

OTHER TAXES: You can deduct all state and local taxes you pay (but not Federal excises or Social Security tax). Deductible are property taxes; state and city income taxes; state and city sales taxes; auto and driver license fees, and poll taxes.

That Food Price 'Spread' Faces Another Senatorial Inquiry

STILL ANOTHER congressional check on the "spread" in food prices—the wide gap between what farmers receive and what housewives pay—is getting under way in Congress, as latest economic reports indicate that the consumers' cost-of-living soon will resume its skyward climb.

The Senate Agriculture Committee named Sen. Williams (R. Del.) to head a subcommittee to look into the farm price "spread." Other members are Sens. Schoeppel (R. Kans.) and Hoey (D. N.C.).

In the previous Congress, a committee headed by Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) looked into the question of who gets how much of the consumers' dollar. And in the last session, he sought a full-scale investigation of the problem, but was turned down by the GOP majority.

Recently the Agriculture Dept. reported on an investigation of its own, which proved largely a whitewash.

PREDICTIONS of the Wall Street Journal that Armour & Co., the country's second largest packer, would show a $10 million profit level for 1953 were borne out last week when the firm made its annual report.

The actual net was $10.3 million, an increase of 44% over the $7.1 million earned in 1952. This leap, which meant a boost in per share profits from $1.02 to $1.81, came despite an increase of but 5.62% in sales measured by tonnage.

General Mills, another food industry giant, last year was able to increase its sales only 5% over the 1952 figures, but pushed its net profit up 24%—from $4.3 million to $5.3 million. That meant earnings of $2.18 a share compared to $1.75 in 1952.

The Ralston Purina Co. turned an even neater trick. Because of the drought impact on its feed business, sales went down 16%, but profits were upped by 13.4%.

Looking to the future, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index and the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index both were climbing in recent weeks.

In the week ending Jan. 12, the Dun & Bradstreet index, representing the total wholesale prices of one pound each of 30 commonly used food products, soared 18c to $7.03, highest point since $7.07 was registered on June 19, 1951. The increase was the tenth in as many weeks and the sharpest since the week ending Sept. 9, 1947, when the figure rose 31c to $7.02.

Recent jumps in the wholesale food price index presage later boosts in the BLS consumers price index.

New Health Center For Chicago ACWA

A medical center which will provide complete care, short of hospitalization, for 12,000 members of the CIO Clothing Workers and their families in the Chicago area has been chartered by the State of Illinois.

Labor Aids Top Gains For Credit Unions

MORE NEW credit unions were organized in 1953 than in any other single year on record.

That's the report of the Credit Union National Association which said an average of 180 were organized each month, bringing the total to 18,125 in North America. The eight million members of those credit unions saved an estimated $1 million in interest payments last year, according to CUNA officials.

Although the largest number of credit unions continue to be organized by industrial workers, CUNA says more and more farmers are following their lead because the drop in farm prices has sharpened the need for reasonable credit rates to finance agricultural eqiupment.

CIO affiliates operate 243 credit unions with a membership of about 119,000 and total assets estimated at $27,945,000. Labor organizations set up 149 new credit unions in 1953, bringing to the total operated by trade unions to 776.

Magnuson Asks Floor Under Private Health Benefit Plans

NATIONAL standards for private medical insurance plans were advocated last week "to outlaw the fine print that many chiselers put in present-day policies."

Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chairman of the President's Commission on the Nation's Health during the Truman Administration, supported a proposal to establish government re-insurance of private pre-payment plans.

He said they would give a needed "shot in the arm" to expand coverage. Existing plans, Dr. Magnuson claims, concentrate too much on "$5 and $10 medical bills," ignoring or excluding the big medical expenses "that break the back of the average wage-earner."

He said any insurance company should be required to meet standards specifying completeness of coverage before it could qualify for government re-insurance. "I am unalterably opposed," the doctor said, "to the government insuring health insurance policies which aren't worth the paper they are printed on."

"Catastrophic" insurance should cover the entire family, underwrite all medical expenses and cover all prolonged illness with the possible exception of mental illness and tuberculosis. Dr. Magnuson suggested a government standard with a "ceiling" of about $2500 for any one illness.

AMA Scorched

Chairman Wolverton (R. N.J.) of the House Commerce Committee fired a blast at the American Medical Association last week for opposing all proposals for better health programs as "socialized medicine."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THIS IS THE most crucial year in our history. I want to take this opportunity to outline the things I want the staff of National CIO to do to meet the challenge.

The state of our union is fine. We're strong and healthy and we have a program that meets the needs of the workers and the nation. On the other hand, we now know enough about the policies and practices of the present Administration—through the few recommendations that have been sent to Congress, and through the most recent rulings of the NLRB—to realize that we are headed for harder days. Certainly, there has been no reassurance that workers will find themselves in a time of greater freedom of self-organization.

Yet we must organize. We have to forget how strong and healthy we are, and think of ourselves as back in the early days. We have to build from the ground up. Every living, waking moment has to be dedicated to bringing unorganized workers the union message.

We have to move forward with our legislative program. We have to realize that in political action, as well as organization, this is the year of decision. I know that the burdens on our staff are heavy.

YET I EXPECT that each and every man—wherever it is consistent with his assigned duties—will give every assistance possible to our political action program, will work closely with the regional and district directors of the various international unions, with our own regional directors, with the councils—in bringing back to the people of the United States the realization of the ability they have as free men in a free country. But let's face the facts. The people's confidence in their own power is asleep.

Sleep is one of those luxuries we may not be able to afford for a while. There are long nights and hard days ahead, but days filled with useful work in a great cause. We should never lose sight of that fact. We are fighting for what's right.

Sometimes people say to me, *"Why don't you fellows in labor compromise? You want things your own way all the time."* I say to them that we are willing to negotiate, and always have been.

However, men seeking justice don't compromise. Justice and truth don't wear any political labels, nor are they the particular property of any party or group or organization. And in seeking them, we do not act in behalf of any special group or organization.

I have talked before about the challenge that is upon us. It is no longer a matter of talk. Your national officers are dedicated to carrying out the policies and programs of CIO. We are dedicated to moving forward, not merely holding the line.

REG. DIR. FRANK CRONIN reports two NLRB elections: The CIO Oil Workers won at the Corn Products Refining Co., Pekin, Ill., and the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the poultry house of P. G. Gray, Esterville, Ia.

A series of victories was reported by Reg. Dir. George Craig. The CIO Paper Workers won at P. Mossman & Co. and the Hancock Paper Co., both in Philadelphia. The CIO Steelworkers won bargaining rights at the Fairless Works Tube Div., Bristol, Pa., and the Lenover Corp., Lenover, Pa., and the CIO Playthings Workers at the Thrifty Product Manufacturing Co. and the Na Ro Co., both in Philadelphia.

At the International Minerals & Chemicals Corp. plant in Wales, Tenn., the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won; at the International Equipment Co., New York City, the CIO Auto Workers were victorious, and at the Hawthorne Melody Farms Dairy, Whitewater, Wis., Local Industrial Union 1705 successfully beat back an AFL Teamsters raid.

15c Pact Won At American Can As USA-CIO Ends Long Strike

SCORING their second contract victory in two weeks, the CIO Steelworkers last week ended their 42-day strike against the American Can Co. and accepted a 15c package proposal.

Almost 20,000 can and milk carton production workers will get an 8.5c wage increase across-the-board and retroactive to last Oct. 1.

The contract is for a two-year period with a reopener on issues of wages, insurance and pensions next Oct. 1, with the union free to strike.

Al Whitehouse, chairman of the USA-CIO 75-man negotiating committee, announced the settlement terms. He said it was in many ways similar to that negotiated a few days earlier for 14,500 workers at Continental Can Co. Union members in both concerns struck Dec. 1.

The 8.5c increase follows the pattern set in basic steel last year. Equal in importance to the wage increase, union spokesmen said, were reductions of differentials based on sex and location. Some wages were as much as 17c out of line in Florida with scales in northern plants, with women receiving 5c an hour less than men.

The American Can settlement calls for improved holiday and vacation provisions. Good Friday and Election Day will now be added to the list of paid holidays. Service time computed for vacation pay purposes has been liberalized as have overtime provisions.

Union officials said that seniority clauses had been bolstered and that severance pay, a new feature, had been included in the settlement.

Pact Gained At Merck By Gas, Coke

A SEVEN-WEEK strike of some 3200 CIO Chemical Workers ended last week at five Merck & Co. plants and won wage increases ranging from 6c to 11c an hour.

The plants are at Rahway, N. J., Danville, Pa., and Philadelphia, where three factories of Merck's Sharp & Dohme Div. are located.

UGCCW Pres. Elwood D. Swisher said the pay raises are only part of the "victory package" won from the firm, one of the giants of the drug manufacturing industry.

The strike also gained the modified union shop and an increase in paid holidays to seven. Swisher praised John Dohaney, board member and the union's Dist. 4 director, for his leading role in the negotiations.

The workers got a 6c across-the-board hourly pay increase at Rahway, 8c at Philadelphia and 11c at Danville, where the basic rate was the lowest.

Workers at all plants received $50 for the two holidays when they were on strike and for the Christmas bonus. In addition, some 2000 Rahway and Danville workers got $96 in cost-of-living increases due for the last quarter.

Key Witness In Reuther Case Walks Into Cops After Flight

A KEY witness in the shooting of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther surrendered to police of Preston, Ont., last week, four days after walking out of a Detroit hotel where he was supposed to be under police guard.

Charged in a warrant issued in Detroit with assault with attempt to kill Reuther in 1948, Donald Ritchie first waived extradition after Canadian authorities picked him up and agreed to return to the U. S., then changed his mind. Preston is about 185 miles northeast of Detroit, between that city and Toronto.

Reuther was president of the CIO Auto Workers at the time of the assault, a post he still holds in addition to the CIO presidency. The UAW, which shared in offering rewards totaling some $240,000 for the capture of his assailant, paid $5000 in cash to Ritchie's wife an hour after he fled the hotel and 15 hours before police announced his departure.

Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien of Wayne County (Detroit) said his case against four underworld figures named a week earlier was based on Ritchie's statements. He released copies of one statement in which Ritchie admitted receiving $5000 for riding, as a spare driver in case of an emergency, to the scene of the shooting with three other men.

Clarence Jacobs, a Canadian held by Ontario police as a fugitive, was named as the triggerman. The statement quoted Ritchie as saying the day after the shooting, he was paid $5000 by Carl Renda, professional strikebreaker and son-in-law of Santo Perrone, Detroit underworld figure and union-buster.

Renda was arrested and freed in $25,000 bail. Perone is a fugitive. The fourth of the originally named quartet, Peter Lombardo, is at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., with a detainer against him.

Rail Union Gains 5c Hike

THE CIO Railroad Workers last week won a 5c hourly wage increase for some 36,000 Pennsylvania Railroad shop employes—more than 70% of the railroad's maintenance personnel.

The new contract does not contain the cost-of-living escalator clause in effect since 1951, but incorporates a total of 13c an hour gained under that provision into the basic wage rate.

The union boosted paid vacations received by workers with 15 years' service from two to three weeks.

A few days later, the road laid off 600 to 700 more shop workers.

CIO Leaders Hit Ike's Taft-Hartley Proposals

(Continued from Page 3)

that injunctions often have "the effect of making settlement . . . more difficult."

But the message called for only one slight modification of the Taft-Hartley injunction sections—the changing of mandatory injunctions in boycott cases to discretionary ones.

The so-called national emergency section, which CIO says "everyone recognizes as unsound," is only changed in a manner which would make "procedure even more unsound."

The President proposed giving emergency boards of inquiry the right to make recommendations, but stipulated these recommendations could only be made when the injunction has almost run its course. CIO pointed out that "whatever virtue there sometimes may be" in such recommendations was lost by this ill-conceived timing procedure.

Elsewhere the President failed to repeal Taft-Hartley's major union-busting clause, as he had promised, and only proposed to slow-down such union busting. He urged provisions which would give employers more opportunity to coerce workers under the guise of free speech.

He likewise proposed to ban all negotiation and discussion on any subject once the contract was concluded, even though the matter might never have arisen in negotiations.

The President likewise proposed changing the satisfactory checkoff of union dues worked out under the present law; called for study and new laws against union welfare funds; gave slight relief in secondary boycott cases and provided some changes in union shop provision clauses for industries like the maritime and building trades, but CIO pointed out that other Taft-Hartley provisions could take these gains away.

Adverse reaction to both the message and the bill came quickly:

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) had "grave question regarding the wisdom" of the strike vote proposal. Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) said it "looks anti-union."

And Sec. Mitchell, addressing a GOP dinner in New Jersey, called for enactment of the Presidential program except for the strike vote proposal. He specifically opposed that provision, saying it "seems to have developed misunderstanding and confusion."

Reuther On TV

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on At Issue, Martin Agronsky's television program, at 8 P. M. on Jan. 27. The program, to be telecast over ABC-TV, will originate in New York.

TRANSIT CASE—John F. O'Donnell, TWU-CIO general counsel, urges fact-finding committee to act quickly on demands of the union's members employed by New York City transit lines. Next to him is Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU Local 100. At extreme left is Jack F. Turcott, board member and newsman. Other members are John I. Synder, Jr., and George Faunce, Jr., industrialists.

Women Voters Get Big Hand At PAC Rally

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WOMEN in America were not always first class citizens, Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee reminded nearly 200 women delegates who attended a Conference on Family Participation in PAC last week in Washington.

The delegates, women who work in CIO-organized plants themselves, or are wives of CIO members, represented practically every CIO union as well as state and local councils and women's auxiliaries throughout the country.

Recalling the days not many years ago when women picketed the White House a few blocks away demanding the right to vote, Kroll said too many women now seem to have lost interest in that right, after winning it in principle.

He urged the delegates to speak out at their round table discussions and tell what can be done to draw more women into political activity.

Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, former member of Congress from California and the main speaker at a luncheon meeting, made a stirring address interrupted often by applause. She was introduced by Mrs. Esther Murray, PAC field director, who headed arrangements for the conference.

POCKETBOOK ISSUES are important for greater participation of women voters in political action, CIO-PAC conference in Washington on family participation in PAC was told. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll speaks at left, while second photo shows (from left) CIO Rubber Workers Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker, PAC Rep. Esther Murray, Mrs. Bessie Hillman, and former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas. Some 200 women attended the meeting.

Mrs. Katie Lochheim, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, also spoke briefly at the luncheon on the importance of women's activity in politics. "Men do the difficult, women the impossible," she said.

MRS. DOUGLAS told the women that they live in a fascinating time in history. Urging them not to be discouraged by present setbacks, she reminded them how short a time women have had the vote.

"We have made tremendous strides in this short time," she said. "Don't be discouraged."

It's not enough just to be active politically, Mrs. Douglas told the women. "In order to be effective, you must be in control of your mind—you not somebody else," she said.

Modern means of quick communication by radio, television, press, have made it very easy for unscrupulous politicians to arouse fear in people's minds, she said, but "the citadel of freedom lies within you."

"McCARTHY is no threat to freedom if you don't give him power" through fear, Mrs. Douglas said vehemently, as the delegates broke into applause.

The women delegates were not backward about talking up at the half a dozen round table discussions into which the conference was divided at both the morning and afternoon sessions. They had many ideas about why women hang back in political activity, or seem to lack interest, and what should be done about it.

Same Old Line

PAC conference delegates applauded loudly when Helen Gahagan Douglas compared the new GOP program to the sales talk of the auto industry, which claims to have something brand new in the way of cars.

"You find it has the same old body, the same old engine, with only a few more gadgets. What the GOP does have that is new, is a 'McCarthy siren," Mrs. Douglas said, as the delegates burst out laughing.

A number felt that the apathy of men on interesting women in politics, was partly to blame for women's failure to be more active.

"WOMEN usually sit back and listen. They are afraid the men will make fun of them if they say something wrong," said one delegate. Another said that most men don't discuss politics with their wives; some don't even want them to go to meetings.

Others said things like this:

- There is not enough attention paid to women's interests in unions. You can't interest women purely in political issues. You have to tie these into something that they themselves can do. There isn't enough presented that interests the housewife.
- Lectures are dull to most women, for women "are essentially doers, not listeners." They can be reached best through some community activity that touches them closely. There should be more effort to reach them through the work of Community Service Committee.
- Part of the lack of political interest is general apathy felt also by the men.

Several delegates spoke for PAC work on a year round basis, instead of just at campaign time.

OTHERS thought an effort to distribute pamphlet material more widely to the rank-and-file rather than just at the official level would be helpful.

Some advocated tying in political education with recreation. Parties, banquets, games could take up most of the evening, with a drop of political education added, but not enough to bore the women.

One delegate did not agree that it was hard to interest the women. She had found they were more interested than many of the men.

Another thought that it was hard to interest women in politics when their men were bringing home good wages and things seemed to be going pretty well. "They get interested when things go wrong," she said. "Then they wake up."

After putting in practically a 12-hour day presenting the problems, discussing what to do about them, and then summarizing the results at an evening session, the women took the second day to tour the Capital, meet some Senators and Representatives and visit Congress in session.

ADA Backing Is Welcomed By Mitchell

CLEARING UP a widely-publicized misunderstanding, Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee welcomed the support of Americans for Democratic Action.

Mitchell said help was welcome from ADA or other groups "who believe in the principles or approve the candidates of the Democratic Party."

ADA is an independent, liberal, non-Communist organization of voters in which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey have taken active roles.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and James E. Doyle, ADA national co-chairmen, said last week that Mitchell's statement "helpfully clarifies" the relationship between the group and the Democratic Party.

They added that "the great advances of the last two decades have been produced in large measure by a coalition between Democratic and independent voters who shared a common belief in the liberal principles of the New Deal and Fair Deal. The task of our times is to re-formulate these principles in terms of the challenge of the future."

The misunderstanding between the two groups arose because of accounts of television statements attributed to Mitchell.

Beirne Warns PAC Rally Against 'Corporate Fascism'

A GRIM warning against "corporate fascism" as a result of the continued growth of big business was sounded by CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne last week.

"Unless you and I, who have enough to get by on every day or every year, unless we fight against big business," he told the CIO-PAC Family Participation Conference, "we'll wake up one day to corporate fascism and wonder where it came from."

Beirne, who as president of the CIO Communications Workers deals with the country's largest corporation, said that interlocking directorates with less than 150 directors, "who do each other's log-rolling . . . control the wealth and the economy of the United States."

He told the delegates that there is an answer to the situation.

"It's not to ruin them," he stressed. "It's in the understanding we accept of our own form of government and our determination to take our part in the democratic processes."

He drew a parallel between the constitution of the United States and the CIO, showing how both stress concern for the welfare of all the people and manifest a belief in the future. He asked for the "help and understanding of people like yourselves" in providing the strength "to fight the battle of tomorrow."

Beirne rapped the Eisenhower Administration for its quick payoff of big business and financial interests which suupported the GOP during the campaign. He also hit proposed Taft-Hartley Act changes as putting the government on the side of breaking unions.

ACW Trying To Find Takers For $5275

THE PHILADELPHIA Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers is looking for 214 men and women. It wants to give them approximately $5275.

The windfall is the second for former employes of the Eastern Uniform Co., Philadelphia, which went into bankruptcy in November 1941. It followed the union's 12-year court fight, led by Board Manager Charles Weinstein, first to collect back pay due under the Walsh-Healey Act, then to collect interest. The union won on both counts, beating out the government in a fight for the interst.

The first windfall represented $23,068 in back pay for 369 ACWA-CIO members. The second is the interest. It totalled $9294, and already the union has distributed $4015 to 155 former employes.

It's having a tough time locating some of the people to whom the money belongs. A number have died, and their heirs must be traced. Others have moved and now live in the South or Middle West. Still others just can't be found despite searches of union files and telephone directories, or the help of the Post Office.

Some of the claims probably will never be paid, Weinstein said, but one Philadelphia woman got a little extra. She had 32c due. To get it she would have had to pay 30c carfare. *The union made the trip worth while for her.*

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Even the Score in '54
Give a Buck to PAC

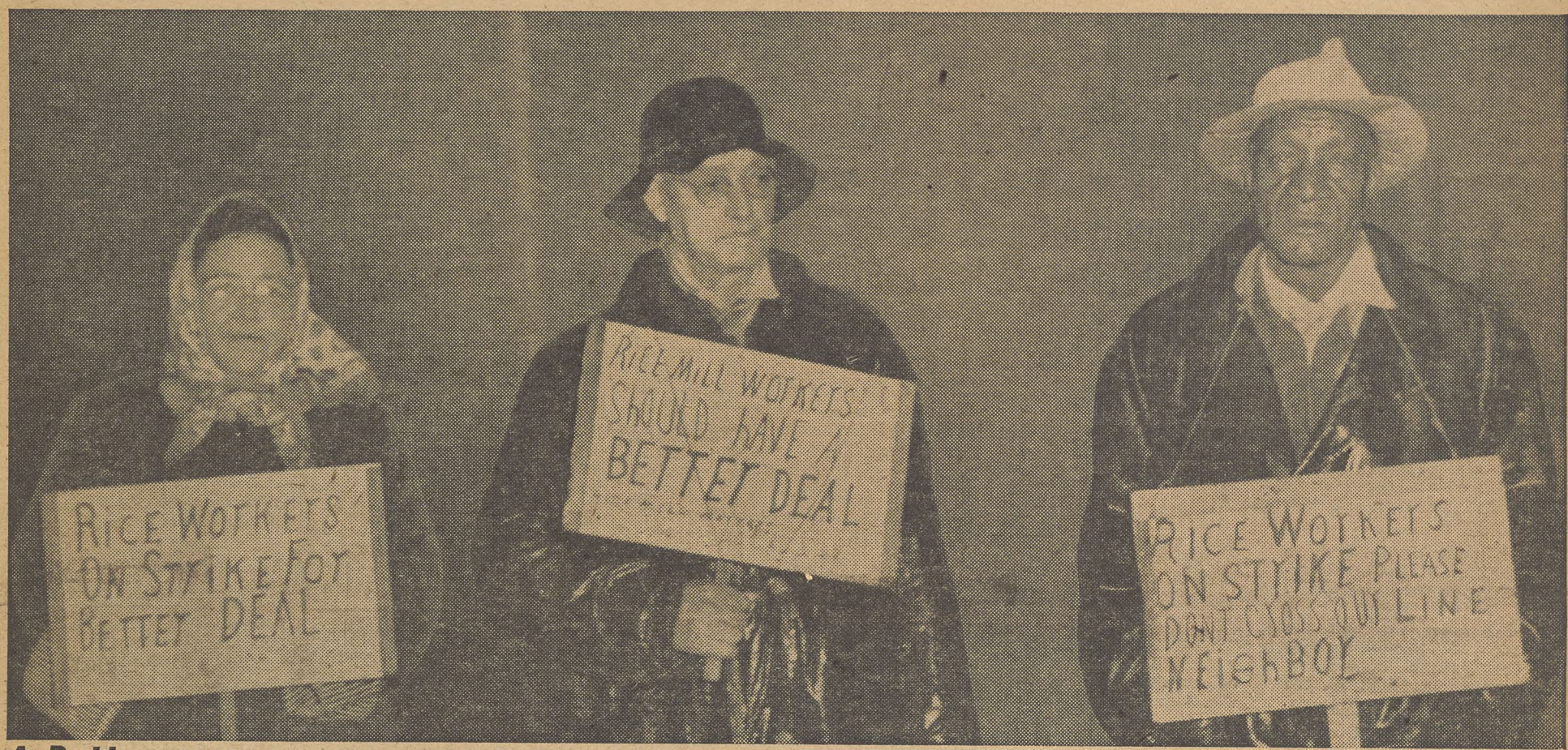
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

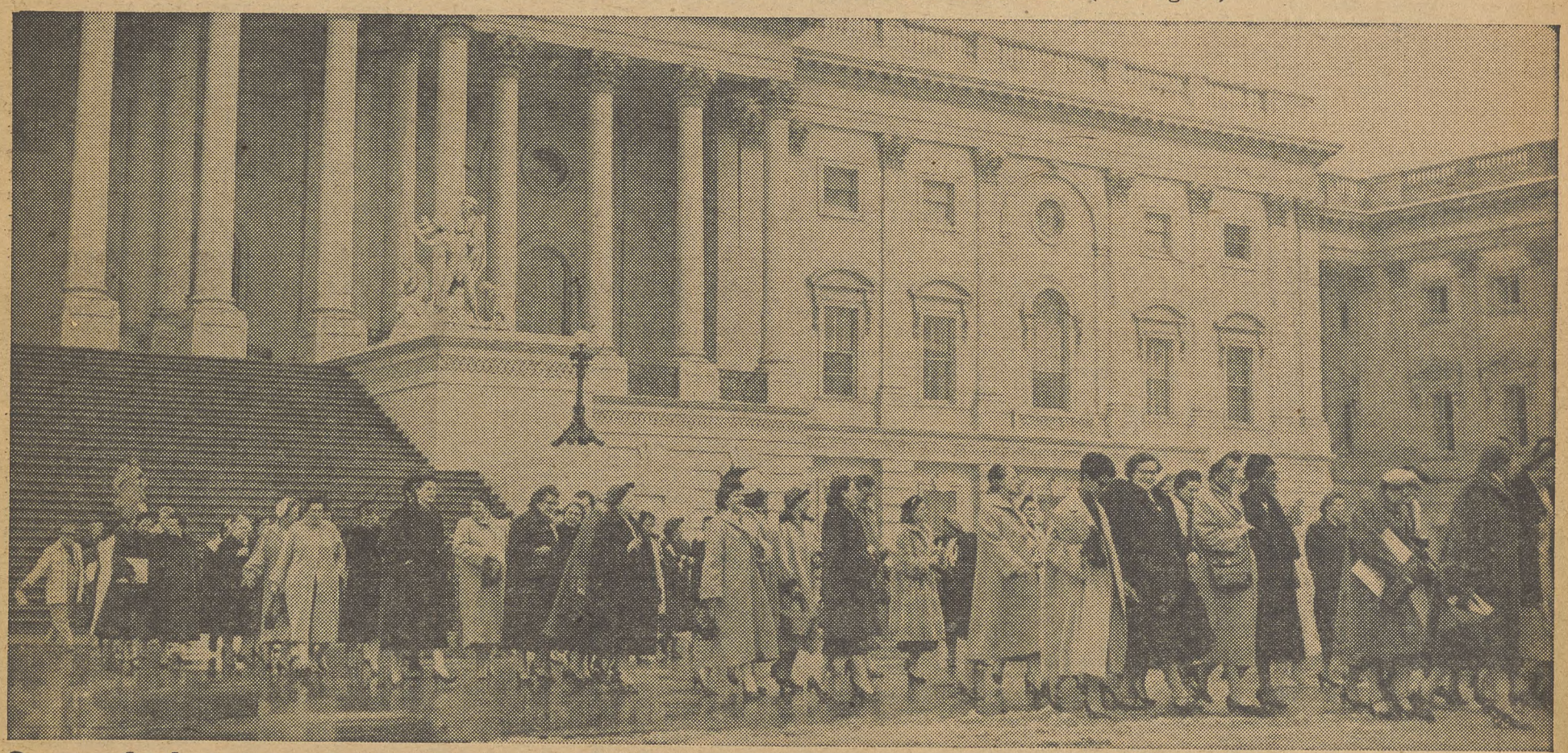
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 4

Reuther Asks Jobs Parley

—See Page 2



A Better Deal— That's what members of the CIO Brewery Workers want at two big rice mills in Stuttgart, Ark., and they've been on strike for 15 weeks to get it. On the line, during a weeklong rain and snow storm, are (from left) Mrs. Hazel Sanders, local union secretary; Fred Wells, picket-line captain; and Roscoe Dabbs, a mill employe for 12 years. The rice mill strikers were given backing by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe at Arkansas State CIO Council convention in Little Rock. (See Page 9.)



Snow And Sleet— A rigorous winter storm in Washington didn't chill the enthusiasm of this large group of women delegates to a nation CIO Political Action Committee Conference on Family Participation, shown leaving the Capitol after meeting with Sen. Douglas, Rep. Bolling and other members of Congress. Delegates were members or wives of members of CIO unions in several basic industries, talked over plans for the '54 campaign. From Sen. Douglas they got this advice: "Talk with your neighbors over the back fence." (See Page 7.)

Reuther Urges Ike Call Full Employment Parley

A VIGOROUS request that Pres. Eisenhower "call at the earliest practicable date a broad, representative conference to discuss ways and means of maintaining full production and full employment" was voiced last week by Walter P. Reuther.

Reuther, president of CIO and the CIO Auto Workers, addressed his plea to the White House as a follow-up to the UAW's recent "Keep America At Work" conference in Washington.

"In a very real sense," he said, "actual unemployment last month approximated 3,250,000."

This estimate, Reuther noted, includes the 1,850,000 officially listed as unemployed by the U. S. early in December, as well as the 700,0000 drop in the labor force and the past annual increase in the labor force of another 700,000 workers.

ALL OF THESE, Reuther noted in his letter to the President, "would have been working or looking for work had there been greater possibilities of finding jobs."

The UAW president gave Eisenhower a company-by-company breakdown of mounting job layoffs in the auto and agricultural implement industry and then said:

"We in the UAW-CIO have faith and confidence in the future of the American economy. We believe we must steer a course between panic, on the one hand, which could produce a psychological depression, and a do-nothing attitude, on the other hand, which could produce a real depression.

"Clearly, a recession has set in. So far the decline has been small overall, but its impact has been severe in some industries and areas, particularly in farm equipment. This decline is a warning that can be ignored only at our peril."

Reuther praised the President for his call, in his State-of-the-Union message, for "economic preparedness" and suggested a national conference of government, labor, industry, farm and other groups as the next step toward "developing a practical program for full employment."

Pretty Big Molehill

Henry Ford II last week proclaimed that unemployment in Detroit "doesn't amount to a hill of beans."

The Ford Motor Co. president even said there is "no cause for pessimism and gloom" over the nation's contracting economic situation.

Coincidentally, the Michigan Employment Security Commission gave these alarming figures:

Unemployment in Detroit climbed by 25,000 in just one week, to a total of 107,000. One out of every 13 workers in the auto city now is out of work.

For Michigan as a whole, layoffs climbed in a one-week period from 138,000 to 167,000 workers. And an MESC aide predicted another 92,000 auto workers will be laid off during the coming year.

Program For Full Employment

A LEGISLATIVE program for full employment was sent to Sec. of Labor Mitchell last week by CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In forwarding the proposals adopted by the UAW's recent "Keep America At Work" conference in Washington, Reuther said of the fast-climbing unemployment reports:

"Behind these figures are the families of the workers who do not have jobs and are bringing home no wages. Our concern is for these workers and their families and for what their lack of buying power can mean to jobs and business prospects throughout the economy."

Specific UAW proposals include:

Federal standards to increase and extend state unemployment benefits, a federal minimum wage of $1.25 hourly, expansion of social security to at least $200 a month, increase of personal income tax exemptions, and a "full equity" price program for farmers.

HEAVY job layoffs hit the auto industry in the Detroit area again last week, as the U. S. Labor Dept. reported another sharp increase in new claims for unemployment compensation.

Initial benefit claims — the most up to date guide to unemployment — climbed by 13.1% to a total of 467,509 in the week ended Jan. 9.

Continued claims climbed by 13.6% to a total of 1,889,448 —a level exceeded only once since the end of World War II.

Here is a digest of job layoff developments in the past week:

AUTO: "Slow sales" were blamed by CIO Auto Workers Local 190 for a one-week shutdown of assembly operations by Packard. Packard laid off 7500 workers, Chrysler another 2700 who were building Packard bodies. Chrysler, Hudson and other independent auto makers earlier cut back operations. Only General Motors and Ford are operating at usual early-season levels.

At South Bend, Ind., a strike vote move by UAW-CIO Local 5 forced Studebaker to delay its move to eliminate night shift. The plant has gone on a four-day week.

STEEL: The Aluminum Co. of America has laid off some 550 workers at two fabricating plants in Tennessee. In Schenectady, N. Y., American Locomotive Co. will lay off 574 shop workers during the next month, reflecting railroad cutbacks. Unemployment in Pittsburgh, according to Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.), has climbed by 26,000 in recent months.

RAILROADS: The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad fired another 5000 workers, on top of 6000 laid off early this month. Some 20% of B. & O. workers now are on the shelf.

FARM IMPLEMENT: At Rock Island, Ill.—one of the agricultural implement centers in the Quad Cities, where 20% of the working force has been idle—there was a small item of good news. The Farmall works of International Harvester Co., which laid off 1700 of its 4500 workers last summer, announced it would recall 400 workers. Another 150 will be recalled at the East Moline works.

Churchill Rejects Strike Vote Plea

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL of Great Britain last week turned down a fellow-Conservative's suggestion for a government-conducted strike vote before a walkout can be called—something along the lines of Pres. Eisenhower's proposed Taft-Hartley Act amendment.

"The government have no intention," Churchill told Parliament, "of departing from the established tradition in this country, under which the trade union movement is left to manage its own affairs to the fullest possible extent without government interference. I am advised that the disadvantages of your proposal would greatly outweigh any advantages."

Pre-strike votes under government auspices have been suggested before in Britain, but none has been enacted. management disputes. *(See story on Page 11.)*

WLB Experts Condemn Ike's T-H Strike Poll

By AL ZACK

THREE TOP OFFICIALS of the old National War Labor Board, all recognized as outstanding experts in the field of labor relations, last week protested against government-conducted strike votes.

In a statement sent to the chairmen of the House and Senate Labor Committees, the trio—William H. Davis, chairman of the old board; Jesse Freidin, its general counsel, and Theodore W. Kheel, its executive director—said such votes "would do more harm than good."

Their warning, based on their experience with similar votes conducted under the Smith-Connally Act, was published by the CIO as a public service in an advertisement in major newspapers in New York and Washington.

THE THREE experts also cited, as proof that such government votes were wrong, experience with government-conducted union shop votes under Taft-Hartley, later scrapped by the Congress, and the T-H provisions for "last-offer votes" in so-called national emergencies.

Latest proposal for government strike votes came from Pres. Eisenhower, who apparently called for pre-strike votes, and from Sen. Smith, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, who definitely called for post-strike votes.

The pre-strike proposal, CIO said, was an attempt to drive a wedge between the union and its leaders and the membership, while the Smith proposal was designed to do that and also operate as a strike-busting weapon.

The three former officials of the War Labor Board contended that government strike votes, whether taken before or after a walkout, would make it more difficult to settle industrial disputes.

THEY SAID workers construed such votes as a means of strengthening the bargaining power of their unions.

Pointing to election statistics under the Smith-Connally Act, the trio observed they resulted in overwhelming victories for unions.

The statement claimed that the votes acted as an incitation to strikes and created an atmosphere of conflict when the stress should have been on developing mutual good will.

Hearings

Senate committee hearings on Taft-Hartley amendments will begin Jan. 25, Chairman Smith (R. N. J.) announced last week.

Lead-off witness, Smith said, will be Sec. of Labor Mitchell. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg will testify as will other labor leaders.

Reuther Hits GOP Indecision As Layoffs Climb

THE EISENHOWER Administration "has not taken decisive, aggressive and realistic steps" to halt the spread of unemployment, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged last week.

Appearing on the NBC Television program, "Youth Wants to Know," Reuther expressed CIO's concern at the Administration's failure to act.

"We are drifting toward greater unemployment," he said, adding that "the kind of dynamic economy that we have cannot mark time. You either go forward or you slip backwards."

In response to questions from 30 teen-agers from Washington area high schools, Reuther called the unemployment problem "very troublesome."

"I personally believe," he said, "that finding an answer to how a free society can maintain full employment in peacetime, making the good things of life, is basic in America."

America's full productive power, geared to the unlimited needs of the American people, will mean "full employment and full production for everyone in peacetime," he continued.

Reuther said the Administration's recent extension of the Truman order, that military contracts be shifted to areas of high unemployment, was "a very sensible policy."

But, he pointed out, that "as soon as the government tries to do that, other people begin to protest and there is a great deal of rumbling in the Senate and the House of Representatives about taking work from one section and giving it to another section."

This rumbling, Reuther said, indicated "the basic problem." He went on:

"There ought to be enough work for every section. Every American city ought to have full employment and every American, able and willing to work, ought to have such an opportunity."

Reuther charged that "too many big businessmen in America are talking about recession or adjustments being inevitable." That, he said, "is what the Communists are saying," adding:

"The Communists are wrong and big businessmen who are singing that theme song are wrong. Depressions are not inevitable. They are man-made, and what man can make, he can also avoid making."

Answering questions about the Eisenhower proposals to amend the Taft-Hartley Act, Reuther noted "you cannot legislate good labor relations. Fundamentally, labor and management must recognize the fact that there is no legislative substitute for good faith at the bargaining table nor for the voluntary discharge of responsibility on the part of both labor and management."

Reuther On TV

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on At Issue, Martin Agronsky's television program, at 8 P. M. on Jan. 27. The program, to be telecast over ABC-TV, will originate in New York.

CIO Protests On Beeson

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week asked Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) to urge the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, of which he is chairman, to recommend against confirming the nomination of Albert C. Beeson for membership on the National Labor Relations Board.

"Confirmation of his appointment would leave this board . . . completely under industry domination," Reuther said in a wire pointing out that Beeson's testimony before the committee confirmed his industry point of view.

"The CIO is strongly opposed to the Administration's attempt to pack this quasi-judicial board with representatives of industry."

Ike's Old Age, Health Bills Held Inadequate

By GERVASE N. LOVE

MESSAGES sent by Pres. Eisenhower to Congress on social security and health "fall far short of meeting today's urgent needs," the CIO declared last week.

"They do not measure up to America's capacity for a better standard of living for all her people," said Joseph N. Curran, CIO vice president and chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee.

Noting that the President's proposals go beyond past GOP stands, he continued:

"They are clearly a response to the widespread public apprehension that Republican foes of social security would scuttle the present system; and to a strong, popular demand for thoroughgoing improvements in our social security system.

"It, of course, remains to be seen whether the President's words or the GOP voting pattern represents the new Republican look."

Anniversary

The 83d Congress received Pres. Eisenhower's views on social security only two days less than 19 years after the 74th Congress heard the plan first broached by Pres. Roosevelt.

One thing the President's message on social security did, however, was to repudiate the recommendation of a House subcommittee headed by Rep. Curtis (R. Kan.) to junk the concept that social security rights are earned rights, and that the system should be converted into the Chamber of Commerce's idea of a dole for all the aged.

"Despite shortcomings which can be corrected," Eisenhower told Congress, "this system is basically sound. It should remain as it has been, the cornerstone of the government's programs to promote the economic security of the individual."

Curran said the President's social security stand is "weak" in three important points which are covered in the CIO-supported Lehman-Dingell bill. They are:

- "The aged and survivors need higher benefits and greater improvements than in the Administration proposals, although these are very good as far as they go.

Jobless Pay Need

- "Persons with chronic illnesses or long-time disability need monthlly payments similar to old-age pensions as well as rehabilitation services. The Eisenhower bill would not give these people a penny in the way of insurance benefits until they are 65.
- "Persons who are temporarily sick or disabled need substantial cash benefits. The Lehman bill proposes benefits up to $45 a week. The Administration proposes nothing."

The CIO statement also criticized the President for not dealing "realistically" with unemployment compensation in spite of rapidly growing joblessness.

Essentially, it said, "he has passed the buck to the states, which have failed miserably in the past," and gives no consideration to distressed areas.

The need is for national legislation, it continued, providing adequate benefits for at least 39 weeks. No matter what the President wants, it added, legislatures dominated by business interests will not correct too-low benefits payable for too limited a period.

The Manion Inquiry

Curran, who also is president of the CIO Maritime Union, said the committee appointed by the Manion Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to study unemployment compensation is made up of people who have tried to wreck the present system and prevent its improvement.

"There is every reason," he added, "to expect its role to be that of a lynching committee."

Curran described the President's health message as "disappointing."

"He has taken a few faltering steps forward, but has failed to come to grips with the pressing problem of medical care in America," he said.

"Realistic observers agree that only a national health insurance plan, plus great expansion of hospitals and personnel, will make good medical care available to all at a reasonable price . . ."

Curran said the most discussed proposal is for reinsurance of private health insurance plans—"whatever that means."

"It apparently does not mean, as claimed, added federal money to cover those who can't afford to buy prepaid health care," he said, "and it doesn't suggest means to improve the quality or efficiency of health care plans, or provide preventive medicine and diagnostic health services.

"Its net result would probably be only to increase health care premiums and further inflate doctors' incomes."

Curran maintained that "good administration and sufficient appropriations are essential" to sound social insurance and health programs.

Slashes Hit

"Unfortunately," he concluded, "the past year has seen severe slashing of essential services by the Administration or Congress, such as hospital facilities for seamen, research on industrial health, and the functioning of the state employment services.

"Far from being satisfied with recent developments, we must be more insistent than ever on adequate legislation, appropriations, benefits and breadth of protection."

HEALTH PLAN HEARING—Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the CIO Steelworkers (right) greets Chairman Wolverton (R. N.J.) of House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee at hearing on health and medical care insurance plans. Several CIO witnesses testified, urged national health insurance as fundamental need for adequate protection.

What Ike Proposes—

Summaries of Pres. Eisenhower's proposals to Congress on social security and health and welfare legislation follow:

Social Security

- Retain the existing "insurance" principle.
- Cover 10 million additional people, mostly the self-employed but including more farm and domestic workers, and clergymen and state and local government employes voluntarily.
- Increase benefits for those now retired by $5 a month for individuals at the $25 minimum to $20.25 additional for a man and wife now at $127.50 maximum; for those who retire in the future, higher benefits based on a new formula increasing the maximum family benefit from $168.75 a month to $190.
- Permit pensioners to earn up to $1000 a year without losing benefits, instead of the present $75 a month.
- Increase the wage base on which worker and employer pay taxes from $3600 to $4200 a year, permitting higher benefits to 15 million workers on retirement.
- Eliminate earnings in the four lowest years from computation of benefits, thus allowing larger payments.
- Permit a worker totally disabled after a "substantial" number of years in covered employment to draw the same benefits he would have received when he became 65.

Health, Welfare

- Appropriation of $25 million for a "limited" federal reinsurance program to encourage nonprofit and private health insurance organizations to offer greater protection to more families, the fund to be retired from premiums.
- Increase aid to states and local communities to improve health and welfare services, including construction of hospitals for the chronically ill, clinics, and nursing and convalescent homes.
- Simplification of present "complex formulas" for federal grants to states for health, child welfare, rehabilitation and similar programs.
- Strengthen Public Health Service research activities, particularly in cancer, mental and heart illnesses, dental problems, arthritis and blindness.
- A greatly extended program of vocational rehabilitation intended to restore 660,000 disabled men and women to the country's labor force in the next five years.

Dr. Edward J. McCormick, American Medical Association president, attacked the reinsurance plan. Private companies can handle the problem without U. S. held, he said.

PRESENT health insurance plans do not adequately protect the American worker and his family against the economic hazards of sickness and hospitalization, CIO representatives told the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce last week.

The only exceptions, they said, come in the cases of a few group medical practice organizations.

The CIO spokesmen appeared before the committee, headed by Rep. Wolverton (D. N. J.), during hearings on proposed health and welfare legislation.

They included John W. Edelman, representing the National CIO Legislative Committee; Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers; Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs of the Rubber Workers; James Brindle, acting director of the Social Security Dept. of the Auto Workers, and Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center of New York, operated jointly by the Clothing Workers and the industry.

EDELMAN, in a brief introductory statement, stressed the "widespread and deep uneasiness" among working people over constantly increasing costs of illness and health protection.

"Our final conclusion," he said, "is that national health insurance is the only finally adequate answer."

Abel, Childs and Brindle described the health and hospitalization plans covering most of the members of their respective unions. All expressed concern that whenever coverage is increased, under most of the plans, doctors and hospitals boost their fees. They made it clear that higher premium payments do not necessarily mean greater protection.

They were sharply critical of the medical profession. Abel described it as the chief stumbling block in the path of steel union and employer efforts to develop a better plan, and called it "one of the chief beneficiaries of our program."

"Until the federal government takes necessary and appropriate measures," he said, "many millions of Americans will go without necessary medical care."

Childs said the major weaknesses in present voluntary health programs were failure to cover "most" medical expenses; non-coverage during layoffs; uncontrolled hospital rates and physicians' fees, and lack of integration in health plans.

HE SUGGESTED that the committee examine integrated programs, such as the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, which offer greater service for comparable cost.

Brindle said workers want "prepaid medical care programs which will provide preventive, diagnostic, curative and rehabilitative care, both inside and outside the hospital." The UAW opposes the use of federal funds to subsidize inadequate or insufficient programs, he added.

Brand recommended federal loans to labor-management health and welfare funds, consumer-sponsored groups, hospitals and other non-profit groups to set up group practice medical centers, and establishment of a coordinated and integrated national health insurance program.

Labor Dissents In Hospital Report

USE OF social security and unemployment compensation funds to further the spread of prepay hospitalization programs was proposed last week by the Commission on Financing Hospital Care.

Two labor members of the 34-man voluntary commission filed minority reports pointing out major weaknesses in the commission's conclusions.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education, said the weaknesses arose "from the failure of the commission to consider and recommend a comprehensive system of social insurance covering the costs of hospital care."

He detailed the two major weaknesses this way:

1. "Costs of belonging to voluntary prepayment plans would continue to be too high for a large segment of the population, including many who are gainfully employed;

2. "The alternative offered to the substantial group of persons not covered would involve a means test."

Even in the framework of the voluntary approach to financing hospital care, Ruttenberg said, the commission "placed too much emphasis on action at the community level."

Boris Shishkin, AFL representative on the commission, filed a separate dissent which stressed the same points.

The commission found that in most communities there were inadequate funds for hospitalization of those receiving public welfare and no provision for assisting those in marginal income groups.

To Ike; From Winnie

In that one-page news summary which White House aides are rumored to place before Pres. Eisenhower each morning, we hope someone included British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement about government strike votes.

Turning down a proposal similar to that of our President—now incorporated in the Smith Bill—Winnie said:

"The disadvantages . . . would greatly outweigh any advantages."

That's true in Britain, and it's true in America.

The Journal Says 'Shhh'

The Journal of Commerce—that distinguished if somewhat dull contemporary of ours—is taking The CIO News to task for talking too much about unemployment.

A front-page column in the Journal notes recent stories in this paper about the growing number of jobless—and concludes that this "unduly pessimistic news" can have "unfortunate consequences" if it makes potential buyers stop buying.

What we judge the Journal of Commerce is telling CIO members is: "Please, be quiet when you're laid off. It may make your boss gloomy to hear about it."

Well, Journal, we have an old-fashioned notion that spiralling unemployment is news; and if that be gloom, make the most of it.

Cup Of Coffee

Coffee prices are up again, and soon the 10c cup of coffee will be as dim a memory as the nickel cup of java (remember it?).

Soon we can expect to get some earthy advice on this food problem from Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

And, chances are, Ezra will hope to solve the problem by saying: "Let 'em drink tea."

Dividend Tax-Cuts

The House Ways & Means Committee has announced a proposal for tax cuts—affecting those dividend checks on corporation stocks.

The tax theory behind that step, presumably, is that a dollar unearned is a dollar saved.

'Eat Faster, If At All'

A New York Post story from Berlin reports that the Soviet trade unions—if you'll excuse the expression—have come up with a new scheme for their members.

The proposal is that factory workers will order their lunch from the canteen a day in advance. So, Tovarisch, your cabbage soup will be waiting for you at the lunch table; and, according to Soviet trade union statisticians, you can then reduce the lunch hour to about 15 minutes.

That should please the Kremlin boys. But we predict the winner of the Order of Malenkov will be the engineer who figures out how to keep the Russian workers working without any lunch at all.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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None So Blind . . . !

In Other Words—

The Case For Congressional Reform

This discussion of "a very basic and important problem," the need for reform in congressional organization and procedures, is excerpted from a speech by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey to the Women's National Democratic Club in Washington.

By JAMES B. CAREY

AS THE CURTAIN rises on the 1954 session, we must once more face the fact that the rules and procedures of Congress are still antiquated and incapable of satisfying the will and needs of the majority of American people.

This is more than a problem for Congress—it deeply affects the liberties and welfare of every individual in the country. The creaking machinery of Congress is so appallingly inadequate for modern times that free representative government is in danger.

A well-established code of rules is essential to expedition and efficiency in lawmaking. Despite this need, parliamentary procedure practiced by the House and Senate are largely governed by time-worn precedents. Skillful manipulation can have far-reaching effects upon the content and pace of legislative policy-making.

Rule Changes Repealed

In January 1949 the House adopted the 21-Day Rule, designed to break the power of the Rules Committee to block legislation. This rule remained in effect throughout the 81st Congress but was replaced in 1951. In 1950, the House Appropriations Committee adopted the innovation of reporting all annual supply bills in a single package, but it returned in 1951 to the long-standing practice of reporting appropriation bills one at a time.

Notable steps toward congressional reorganization were taken in 1946 when Congress passed the LaFollette-Monroney Act. This streamlined and simplified the committee structure.

However, in streamlining the committee structure, this change further burdened the American labor movement. In the House, the Education and Labor Committees were merged into the Committee on Education and Labor. Rep. Barden, a former school teacher and lawyer in North Carolina who had served on the Education Committee, became ranking member of the newly-merged committee, and during the 82d Congress served as chairman.

His only competency and qualification was due to the merger and the fact that he had taught school for one year. He lays claim to being an expert on education. In practice, however, he is a bigoted former county judge with a definite anti-labor bias compounded by a lack of knowledge and sympathy for the problems of working men and women.

The present chairman is an investment banker. His qualifications are only a little less tenuous than Rep. Barden's.

The LaFollette-Monroney Committee was limited in the recommendations it could make. Several important provisions of the bill were lost in transit.

Seniority And Sectionalism

One was a better way of selecting committee chairmen than by seniority.

One of the most serious defects in the seniority system is that it tends to keep the leadership in the hands of the most reactionary members of Congress.

Another serious defect in the seniority system is that it gives overbalanced control to those sections of the country which regularly re-elect their members. These one-party states which do not reflect changes in public sentiment elect the same men year after year.

In the House, three states—Kansas, Michigan and Illinois—have 10 of the 19 standing committee chairmanships. These three states, with less than 12% of the population, control more than half the House committees.

The situation in the Senate is even more shocking. Seven of the 15 standing committees are under the chairmanship of senators representing seven states with a total population of seven million people. The city of New York has more people than these seven states, and yet they control close to half the Senate committees.

Due to the seniority rule we do not have representative government in Congress, *instead, we have sectionalism which jeopardizes the enactment of decent legislation that will benefit all the people.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ARTER A YEAR in power in Washington the Eisenhower Administration is batting considerably less than .200 in the field of civil rights.

The President's personal intentions are admirable (he is represented as being indignant about the arrest of a Negro Air Force officer for rejecting a Jim Crow seat on an interstate bus).

Vice Pres. Nixon is presiding over a commission seeking to enforce the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts. Navy segregation is being reduced. Atty. Gen. Brownell told the Supreme Court it had full power to outlaw school segregation.

Still, there isn't much force and fire in the general GOP drive.

The GOP's Record On Civil Rights

The 1952 platform promised "federal legislation" in the field of employment discrimination and "federal action" against poll taxes and lynching. *This was a big retreat from the 1944 platform criticizing Franklin D. Roosevelt for not "doing enough" with his wartime Fair Employment Practices Commission—which Republicans in Congress then promptly helped kill by refusing it further funds.*

The GOP isn't keeping even its watered-down pledges. There has been no "action" on lynching and poll taxes, no "legislation" on fair employment.

Sen. Ives of New York, second-ranking Republican member of the Senate Labor Committee, tried an early start this year on a modified FEP bill co-sponsored by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). But Ives was abruptly and arbitrarily ordered to postpone hearings.

★

Smith Swings The Hatchet

Sen. Smith of New Jersey, GOP committee chairman, directed Ives to delay the hearings until Feb. 23. The reason is obvious: *The Republican leadership doesn't want a fight this session forcing the senators to stand up and be counted on a civil rights issue.*

If Smith had let Ives move promptly, a favorable report on the Ives-Humphrey bill would have been filed and the GOP would have been stuck with it, early in the session, when filibuster threats are relatively unimportant.

Smith, a kindly Christian gentleman, stopped this nonsense by making sure that Ives could not file a report until sometime in March—and subject to further delay by Smith in the full Labor Committee. Then the GOP policy makers can claim "there isn't time" to handle a civil rights issue, and a filibuster, because of the pressure of other business.

★

Behind The Job Crisis

A good many government economists, accustomed to studying trends, think that unemployment will shoot over the two million mark by February and may jump to five million by the end of the year.

They won't talk publicly, for quotation, because they don't want to be listed among the "self-appointed peddlers of gloom and doom" denounced by Mr. Eisenhower in his Jan. 4 speech. *But neither do they believe the official Administration propaganda explaining away the serious drop in employment.*

The official line is that we've had an "overtime" economy and a "forced-draft" economy, with more people in the civilian labor force than "should" have been there. (They had jobs but they "shouldn't" have.)

So instead of counting as unemployed every person who has lost a job, the Administration subtracts hundreds of thousands from its guesstimates of the size of the labor force. A lot of laid-off workers, it claims, don't want new jobs and are therefore not "unemployed."

The grim facts remain: unemployment, measured by the narrowest standard, leaped 400,000 from November to December to a total of 1,850,000; employment dropped by 1,200,000. The mill layoff rate jumped to 24 per 1000 workers in November, hirings are falling, the rate of voluntary quits is approaching its postwar low.

In December 1952, jobless workers claiming unemployment compensation stood at 760,000; last December the number had climbed to 1,390,000.

★

Those Fanciful Figures

Sen. Bridges (R. N.H.) is pretty careless about facts. Many months ago District of Columbia officials exposed as a myth and falsehood Republican claims that "peak traffic movement" into Washington was "22 minutes earlier" than under the Democrats. *The implication was that lazy, good-for-nothing federal workers had been scared by the Republicans into an "honest day's work."*

There's no traffic survey figure that supports this claim, either in the District of Columbia or in nearby Maryland and Virginia, where thousands of federal workers live. The official figures prove the claim isn't correct, and the figures have been widely publicized here. But a couple of weeks ago Bridges repeated the claim in a public speech in New England.

The Capital Hill Scene—

Congress Rumbles But GOP Plans To Expand Million-Dollar Probes

By MILTON PLUMB

CONFRONTED with the heaviest legislative workload in years, the second session of the 83rd Congress is continuing investigations at a record clip, while Republican leaders have taken steps to expand their scope and speed them up.

This is happening at a time when criticism—within and without Congress—of the wasteful duplication and undemocratic methods of some chairmen of congressional probes is at a peak.

Chairman LeCompte (R. Ia.) of the House Administration Committee has estimated that over $1 million has already been spent on investigations by the House alone. Nearly $1.25 million more also has been authorized for the second session through action taken last year.

Senate investigations usually cost about the same as House inquiries, which isn't surprising since committees of the two houses so frequently are investigating the same things. They often pay the same witnesses their fees and expenses for testifying to the same matters as they've already testified to before the committee of the other chamber.

They Want More Dough

The millions already voted, however, are not enough to satisfy the appetites of such indefatigable investigators in both houses as the McCarthys, the Jenners and the Veldes,

Neither Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), nor Rep. Velde (R. Ill.)—despite the headlines which the Republican press has given to their probing—has yet produced any new evidence that has convicted anyone of espionage or subversion. They're determined, however, as chairmen of their respective investigating committees, to go right on spending more and more of the taxpayers' money.

Velde has just asked the House to underwrite its Un-American Activities Committee, which he heads, for another year at a rate that will make all previous chairmen look like pikers. He got $300,000 last year, wants the same again for 1954. That would put him $100,000 ahead of the record $500,000 the Un-American group spent in the 82nd Congress.

And McCarthy, who originally was talking about upping to $250,000 or even $350,000 the funds his Senate Investigating subcommittee will spend, now says he'll be satisfied to spend $200,000 in 1954 for a total of $400,000 within two years.

McCarthy Gets More Power

McCarthy's request has been approved by the full Senate Government Operations Committee, of which he is also the chairman. It now must be approved by the Senate Rules Committee and and then by the Senate itself, usually a mere formality.

Approval by the Rules group of McCarthy's request was made considerably more certain when the Republican conference voted him a seat on that committee. A unit of the same committee investigated McCarthy himself in the last Congress and produced a subcommittee report raising serious questions about the Wisconsin Senator's fitness to hold office.

—Yardley in Baltimore Sun

"You'll Be Eating 'Warmed Over Spy' For A Long Time To Come."

—Herblock in Washington Post

"What Does He Think We Are—Legislators?"

Meanwhile, McCarthy's investigating subcommittee is functioning with no Democratic members. All three members from the minority party resigned last July in protest against "one-man rule" by McCarthy.

In spite of criticism, McCarthy says he intends to keep on operating "roughly the same way."

At least some members of the Senate, however, want to take the "roughness" out of McCarthy's probing. McCarthy has sought to check them by raising questions about the motives and loyalty of the Senators behind the contemplated moves.

The Usual Smear

When Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.), for example, said he may introduce legislation to create a joint Senate-House committee to end overlapping investigations of communism, McCarthy commented:

"I don't think he will be the tool of elements in his own party that do not want to expose corruption."

And concerning a threatened move by Sen. Ellender (D. La.) and others to reduce funds for his investigations, McCarthy said that "would give the country a chance to have a better picture of just what both parties stand for."

Despite these threats, a growing number of members of Congress—realizing that "circus tactics" are undermining the important investigative function of Congress—are moving to curb abuses. And a number of Republicans are among them.

Rep. Frelinghuysen (R. N. J.) and Rep. Javits (R. N. Y.) both introduced bills this session to create new investigative machinery, and Rep. Keating (R. N. Y.) renewed a drive for adpotion of a bill to protect the rights of witnesses.

In general, these measures follow a pattern of similar bills introduced last year by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), Rep. Cellar (D. N. Y.), Rep. Roosevelt (D. N. Y.) and others.

Worse Than King George III

Cellar last week again decried the current "hectoring, bulldozing and bullying" of witnesses. He charged that McCarthy has *"done more harm to the U. S. than George III ever did."*

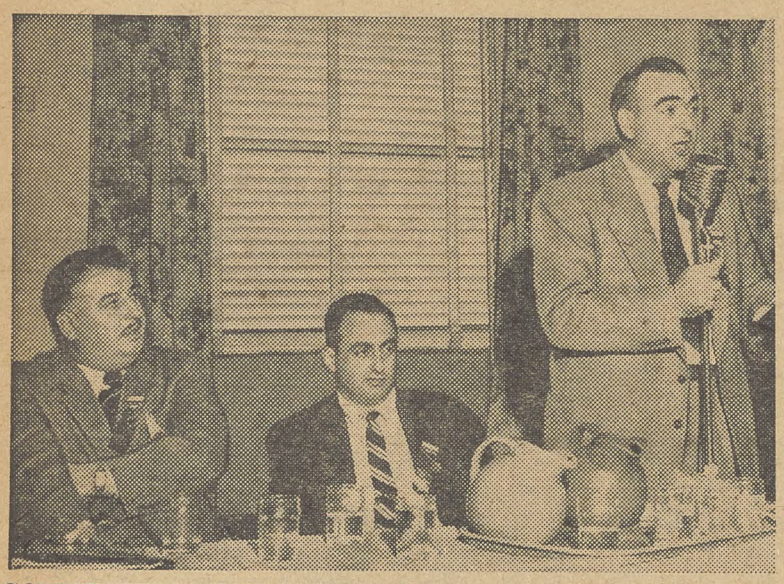
Investigations by the 83rd Congress have cost considerably more than the money counted in LeCompte's total of over $1 million in appropriations because a number of globe-trotting committees also used "blank check" foreign currency last year.

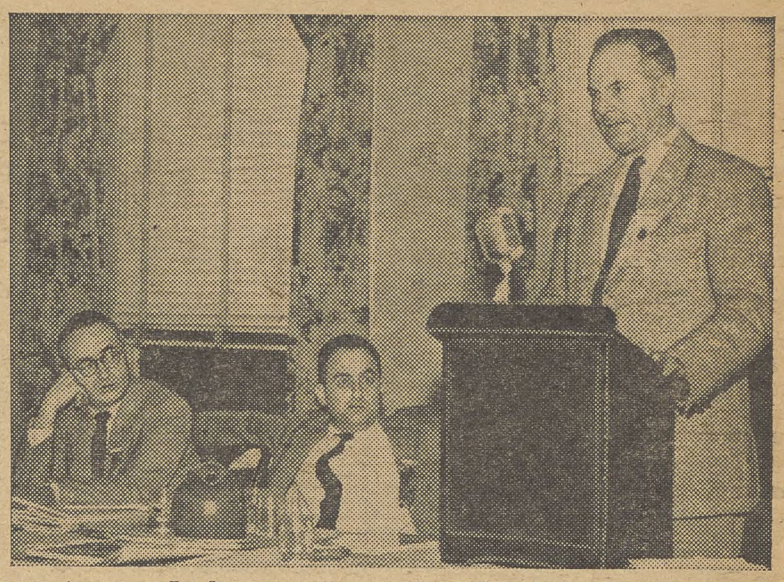
The latter money, put up by foreign countries to match U. S. aid, is available without limit to touring committees and no accounting is required by law. Since there were many foreign "junkets" last summer, the amount might easily run into additional hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Despite the growing outcry over mounting costs, it's still a good bet that the Republican 83rd Congress won't seriously curtail expenditures.

After all, 1954 is an election year and the GOP found in the last session that "scare" headlines about "warmed-over spy" distracted attention from the fact that the Congress—too busy probing—never managed to find time to do the job for which it was elected—namely, the enactment of laws for the good of the people.

Connecticut CIO Roasts GOP On Spit





CONVENTION SCENES—At Connecticut CIO convention, State Sen. Pat Ward denounces GOP for raising state sales tax while cutting taxes on insurance companies. Ward is CIO Auto Workers Region 9-A PAC director. In center, Estelle Lott, Council Union Label Committee secretary, beams approval at ACWA union label in Chester Bowles' suit. Bowles, former ambassador and governor, warned U. S. depression would bring "stark terror" abroad. At right, Gov. John Lodge says "your state Administration is trying to operate on the same basis as the national Administration." Judging from expressions, Council Sec.-Treas. John Driscoll (left) and Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff weren't enthusiastic.

By ED LASHMAN

A DETAILED indictment of Republican state and national Administrations was translated into a comprehensive political action program at the 16th Connecticut CIO convention in Bridgeport.

A 50% increase in the state sales tax was laid at the door of the Republican-controlled Legislature.

Concern was voiced that the "business-dominated" GOP national Administration neither "could nor would" act effectively to "stem the rising tide of unemployment."

Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India and once Connecticut's Governor, drew whisties, cheers and applause as he told the delegates "we've got to develop our expanding economy because even the beginnings of a recession would be far more serious than any depressions of the past."

BOWLES SAID the strength of the American labor movement "with wage rates set by contract" has tended to help keep our economy going.

But he pointed out that unless America makes sure "the economic pie grows to take care of a 30 million increase in population in the next 10 years, our standard of living will decrease 20 to 25%."

In the field of international relations, Bowles drew a picture of Asia which showed "colonialism worrying its people more than Communism." He warned that we must "build a better bridge between America and the half of the world that lives in Asia."

COUNCIL Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff, sharply criticized Pres. Eisenhower's "broken promises and fumbling," pointed out that as "in every other period of Republican national Administration, the reins of power have been in the hands of the special interests."

Sec.-Treas. John Driscoll of the 90,000-member Council called for a special legislative session to increase unemployment compensation benefits, and warned that "the rising tide of unemployment likely will get worse."

He noted that with over $200 million in the unemployment compensation reserve fund, "there should be no good reason for the Republicans now in control of both houses at Hartford to refuse liberalizing benefits and eligibility requirements."

A prediction that 1954 would see unemployment increase to five million was voiced by CIO Regional Dir. Hugh Thompson. He charged that the Eisenhower Administration's proposed changes to the Taft-Hartley Act would amount to "government strikebreaking" in the event of such unemployment.

A. A. Ribicoff, former Democratic congressman, made a flat prediction of a Democratic victory in the coming congressional elections.

THE REPORT of the Council's legislative agent, Mrs. Margaret Driscoll, was labelled "Cause for Comfort and Concern." The report spelled out the CIO's victories during the 1953 legislative session in improvements in civil rights and unemployment and workmen's compensation legislation. But it also laid the blame on Gov. Lodge and the Republicans for "discriminatory" tax increases.

Rep. Dodd, Connecticut's only Democrat in Washington, and a former FBI agent, accused the Eisenhower Administration of attempting "a violent invasion of our fundamental civil rights" by attempting to "legalize wiretapping."

He called wire-tapping one of the worst instruments of every police state.

An appeal for bigger financial contributions for political action was made by Massachusetts CIO Council Pres. William J. Belanger. And CIO Textile Workers PAC Dir. Al Barkan accused the Administration of being "determined to weaken and destroy the labor movement."

THE 400 delegates adopted a detailed program of political action, including a registration campaign designed to get 350,000 industrial workers qualified to vote.

Sviridoff and Driscoll were reelected without opposition. Daniel J. Gallagher was unopposed for election as assistant president in place of Ferdinand Sylvia, who retired.

Solidarity

Solidarity was the result when AFL Hatters made an appeal for contributions to strikers walking the picket lines outside the Hat Corp. of America, Norwalk, Conn., plant for 28 weeks.

Connecticut CIO Convention delegates contributed $322.34 and pledged support for "unfair" listing of company brands by Alex Malbin of the Danbury Hatters who made the appeal.

Belabored Republicans Get Their Day In Court

THE REPUBLICANS, who were the subject of heavy attack by officers, delegates and guest speakers at the Connecticut CIO Council Convention, got a chance to have their say in court.

Unhorsed

Connecticut's Republican Gov. John Lodge and the State CIO Council are pretty much on opposite sides of the political fence.

But Council Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff, when introducing the Governor to the convention, made it clear that the Governor's recent fall from his horse while riding in company with a CIO official was only "coincidence and not an expression of opinion."

As Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff put it: "How much more democratic can an organization be than to offer its own rostrum to its detractors?"

GOP Gov. John Lodge said "I want you to feel that your state government is trying to operate on the same principles as our national Administration with respect to every large question involving the good of the people."

THE GOVERNOR stressed the role the state has been playing in keeping industry in the state while at the same time working to attract new industry. He said his Administration has been keeping watch on reports of "industrial slackening" and that it "seemed only temporary, but we're not going to assume that."

Lodge said that Connecticut has three times the national average of per capita defense production, and predicted such orders alone would keep up the state's employment level.

Another foe of the State CIO, GOP Rep. Morano, had been invited to speak but declined.

REPUBLICAN State Sen. George A. Saden, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, who was introduced as "one of the fairest men in the legislature," entered a defense of the Republican record on labor legislation.

He said the record of the Republicans represented "on the whole an excellent effort to meet the demands of labor as far as reasonably possible."

Atlanta Parley Opens Series Of CIO Regional Meetings

LEADERS of the CIO from eight southern States met with national staff members in Atlanta, Ga., last week-end in the first of the annual series of regional conferences of CIO councils.

Arranged by the CIO Councils Dept., the meeting brought together officers of state, county and city councils, regional directors and staff members of international unions, as well as some rank-and-file participants.

Other conferences scheduled follow:

Chicago, Jan. 29-30, Regions 7, 8 and 9, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

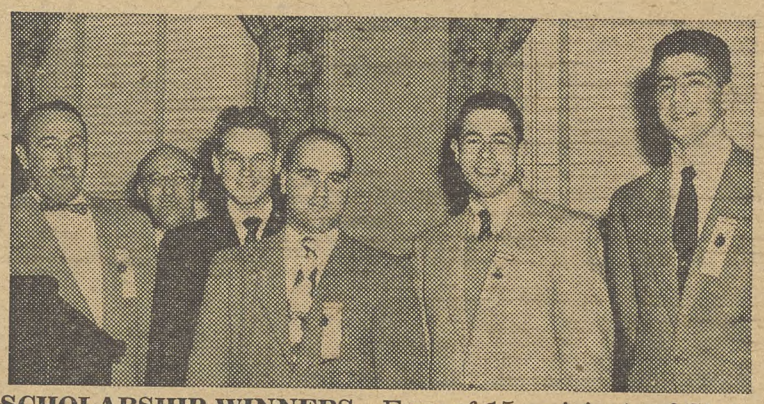
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5-6, Regions 3 and 6, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio and West Virginia.

New York City, Feb. 19-20, Regions 1 and 2, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, New York and New Jersey.

St. Louis, Feb. 26-27, Regions 10 and 11, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Mississippi.

San Francisco, Mar. 5-6, Region 13, California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Nevada.

Denver, Mar. 12-13, Region 12, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana.



SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS—Four of 15 recipients of State CIO scholarships to Univ. of Connecticut voiced thanks to convention. From left: George Paul of university, Charles Groves, Council Scholarship Committee chairman, Henry J. Holland, Girts Zeidenberger, Lewis Israelitt, Domenic Campi. They're from CIO union families.

Statehood Bill Gets Approval

A combined bill granting statehood to both Alaska and Hawaii was approved by the Senate Interior Committee. The Administration had favored statehood only for the island territory.

"TALK WITH your neighbors over the back fence," Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) advised a group of delegates from CIO-PAC Conference on Family Participation. These women delegates came from CIO unions in the steel, packinghouse, glass and chemical industries. Douglas urged bringing politics down to the everyday level.

"SEX AND POLITICS" was the title of voting chart on women voters behind these delegates to the PAC conference. With them are Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the CIO Paper Workers (left) and CIO-PAC National Dir. Jack Kroll.

Women PAC Workers Visit Capitol Hill

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

POLITICS is not for men only, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) told a group of CIO women delegates from the CIO Political Action Committee's Conference on Family Participation who visited the Capitol to see how their government works.

It's important to bring political discussion down to the level of everyday living, he said, and that's where women can do a good job.

"Even working class wives have considerable leisure these days, especially after the kids grow up," he said. "You can talk with your neighbors over the back fence in a relaxed way," he said, and get over important information about candidates and issues they should help support.

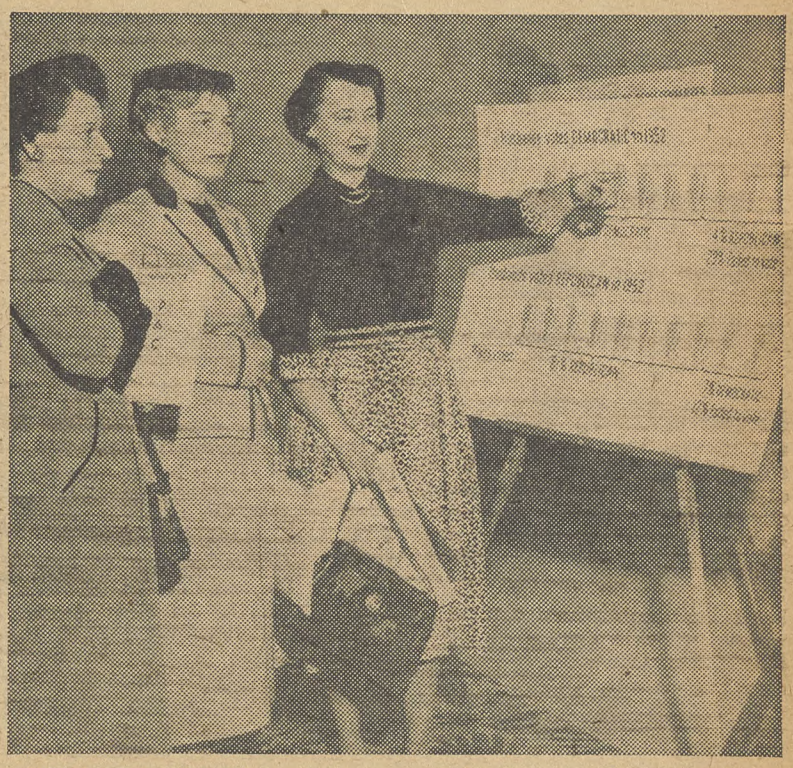
SEN. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.) and several representatives also talked briefly to the women who packed a room at the Senate Office Building after their sight-seeing trip. Sparkman told the women that he and Sen. Douglas were "fraternity brothers"—*that is, both are up for re-election.*

Speaking of the Administration's "new program," Sparkman warned against "opposing just for the sake of opposing." He advised waiting until we see what they do, and then come in with sharp shooting if necessary.

Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.), on the other hand, felt that "in spite of pious words," the Republican Administration was committed to maintaining the status quo. "But a standing-still program is not good enough," Bolling said.

"A STANDING-STILL program is not good enough," Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.), standing at right, told PAC women workers. With him at table (from left) are Reps. Lanham (D. Ga.) and Holifield (D. Calif.) and Max Kampelman, assistant to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). Bolling stressed need for positive programs to keep full employment.

WHAT'S NEEDED to spur women to more interest in politics? That was one of the questions up for discussion at this panel session during CIO-PAC Conference on Family Participation. One problem is apathy by the men, some delegates said. Leading the discussion is Olga Madar (standing), recreation director of the UAW.



WOMEN VOTERS tend to agree with their husband's political preference, according to this chart on the 1952 presidential campaign which got a lot of attention from two delegates with PAC Staff Rep. Esther Murray (center).

CWA Seeks Better Health Insurance

WAGE BARGAINING plans of the CIO Communications Workers were reviewed by the CWA Executive Board, meeting all last week in Atlanta, with company-paid hospital insurance set as a major goal.

CWA represents 300,000 workers, with the largest portion employed by Bell System operating and manufacturing companies. The 1954 contract talks get under way shortly.

Major national bargaining goals of the union were set at last year's CWA convention in San Francisco. At last week's Atlanta session, they were brought into shape for the forthcoming negotiations.

Along with the hospital-surgical insurance improvements, other CWA goals will be basic wage increases, pension improvements, elimination of the presently sizable geographical wage differentials, shorter progression schedules, and job upgrading.

The CWA board also acted on a number of legislative issues, condemning Pres. Eisenhower's Taft-Hartley amendment proposals as "a share and a mockery" which would "undermine American trade unionism."

The Administration's flexible farm price support program was criticized as falling "far short" of Eisenhower's 1952 campaign promises, while the Bricker Amendment curbing the President's treaty-making powers was opposed.

CWA supported Rep. Celler's (D. N. Y.) bill for "a more just reapportionment" of congressional districts.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS MEET.—Plans to strengthen locals and extend organization were made at meeting of CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee in Washington. Shown left to right, seated, are Bonnie Jean Attreed, R. J. Thomas, GCEOC Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray, Chairman Anthony J. Federoff, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Carey Haigler and Pearl Phillips; standing, Ewald Sandner, Hilda Siff, Pat Brady, Oral Garrison, Joseph Bogan, John Evans, Michael DiPirro, Jean Stoltz and Assistant Chairman John L. Yancey.

CIO Members Sign Report Urging Congress Pay Hike

"GROSSLY inadequate" salaries of members of Congress, now $12,500 annually plus $2500 in expenses, should be raised to $27,500, an 18-member fact-finding commission has reported.

At the same time it recommended salaries of $40,000 and "adequate" expenses for the vice president and speaker of the House, who now get $30,000 and $10,000 for expenses, and increases for all members of the federal-judiciary.

The commission which made the proposals was headed by Bernard G. Segal, Philadelphia lawyer, and included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers.

It also urged that members of Congress be allowed the actual cost of six round trips per year between their homes and Washington. They now get 20c a mile for one round trip and have to pay for the rest themselves.

(Carey urges congressional reforms; Page 4.)

Strong Union Plans Drafted By GCEOC

PLANS to strengthen existing locals and extend organization to many new groups were initiated last week by the top committee of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

They met in Washington with CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and his assistants, R. J. Thomas and Oral Garrison.

A series of regional conferences will be held to enlist the support and cooperation of CIO councils, local unions and the staffs of affiliated international unions. These groups will be asked to assist the GCEOC-CIO in its campaigns in already established areas.

The all-day meeting of the committee was followed by a two-day session of the GCEOC staff and officers. Problems of servicing, obtaining favorable legislation, new organizing and dues collections were discussed and methods proposed for solving them.

The committee is composed of Anthony J. Federoff, chairman; John L. Yancey, assistant chairman; Milton Murray, secretary-treasurer; Riffe; Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers; Joseph Bogan; Patrick J. Brady; Michael Di Pirro; John Evans; Frank Feloney; Pres. Joseph Fisher of the CIO Utility Workers; Carey Haigler, Ewald Sandner, and Hilda Siff.

Ohio Special Session Asked To Aid Jobless

POINTING to a weekly climb in the number of Ohio jobless for the past 15 weeks, eight Democratic state senators have called for another special session of the Legislature to take anti-recession action.

The entire Senate minority contingent joined in presentation of the resolution to Gov. Frank Lausche and the current special session as the number of Ohio unemployed mounted above 115,000.

The resolution scorched the Republican majority for having failed to adequately liberalize unemployment compensation in the past session, praised the Gov. ernor for his efforts towards this end and called for a top-level citizens' committee to "watchdog" recession and depression signs and advise the state. Republicans were invited to join the request for another special session.

LAST AUGUST, when the General Session adjourned, there were only 27,000 claims filed with the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation. Today's figures, the Senate group asserts, do not indicate the true unemployment situation in Ohio. "Many more are unemployed who, for a variety of reasons, do not or cannot file for unemployment compensation," it said.

Republicans were scored for what was termed "woefully inadequate" treatment of the unemployed in the past session. "The 100th General Assembly gave unemployed workers a paltry $2 increase while giving Ohio employers a reduction in unemployment compensation tax contributions . . . of approximately $40 million per year," the Senators said.

They asked the Senate to go on record requesting the Governor to call for a special session "to liberalize the unemployment compensation law and to consider such other legislation necessary to develop a stand-by works program to minimize unemployment . . ."

Sen. King (D. Toledo) said there were 15,000 on the compensation rolls of his city and that technicalities make for slow payments. He insisted the Legislature had a real duty to act immediately in heading off disaster.

Quote

Spokesman for the reactionary bloc in the Ohio Senate is Sen. Ferguson (R. Cambridge). Attacking a resolution to liberalize jobless pay, he rumbled:

"Unemployment compensation is nothing but a dole . . . the dole led Great Britain down the road to ruin . . . and some of these crackpots want to lead us down the same road."

HoldermanToBeNamed To Jersey Labor Post

CARL Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO Council and a veteran of 35 years in the labor movement, is slated for appointment as State Commissioner of Labor & Industry in the cabinet of Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, it was said last week.

He would be the first labor representative ever to hold the $18,000 a year post.

Holderman was secretary-treasurer of the State CIO from its organization in 1937 until 1945, and has been its president since.

He also heads the New Jersey CIO Political Action Committee, which campaigned vigorously for Meyner and other Democratic candidates in last November's election.

CARL HOLDERMAN

IN THE POST for which he is slated, Holderman would have direction of nine major divisions of the State government, all of direct concern to working men and women.

These include the State Mediation Board and the Migrant Labor Board, and sub-departments which deal with employment security, workmen's compensation, disability benefits and labor generally.

Holderman was born 60 years ago in Hornell, N. Y. He joined the AFL Hosiery Workers in 1918, held local and regional union offices and in 1928 became an international vice president. The same year he was named a member of the executive board of the New Jersey Federation of Labor.

WHILE director of his union's New York-New Jersey district in 1937, he was drafted by the late Sidney Hillman to serve as regional director for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. Two years later, when the TWOC became the Textile Workers Union of America, he was elected a vice president.

He has held a large number of public offices and committee posts, and is a member or official of many state and national organizations.

Reuther Witness Repudiates Story

Donald Ritchie, "key witness" in the attempted murder of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in 1948, last week repudiated a statement in which he named four persons in the shooting plot.

Ritchie, who collected a $5000 award from the CIO Auto Workers, of which Reuther also is president, for telling his original story to police, declared he had "no knowledge or information as to who were the person or persons involved" in the shooting.

The "witness" is awaiting extradition from Canada. Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien in Detroit said he was "not surprised" at the repudiation, and added that "he's a co-defendant now."

Six Months Later, TWUA Certified At Silk Mills

SIX MONTHS after an election, and more than three weeks after a strike started, the National Labor Relations Board last week certified the CIO Textile Workers as bargaining agent for employes of the Federal Silk Mills, Williamsport, Md.

The certification was issued after the board rejected the complaint of David Goetz, owner of the plant, that the union "influenced" the vote last June by paying $3 to each of 15 workers who use their autos in car pools. The payment was for time and expenses in getting the workers to the voting place.

Pat Ellington, TWUA-CIO international representative at Hagerstown, Md., was making efforts to set up a meeting with Goetz, who had said he was closing the plant.

The firm makes considerable parachute tape for the federal government, but on non-governmental orders has been paying wages which average 79c an hour. The walkout started Dec. 28, when a series of firings was topped off by Goetz's failure to pay the usual Christmas bonus.

CONGRATULATIONS are extended by John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, to the re-elected officers of the Arkansas CIO Council at Little Rock convention. They are (from left) Pres. George H. Ellison, Vice Pres. Lewis H. Sanders, Riffe, and Sec.-Treas. Charles M. Catton.

Arkansas CIO Meets—

Riffe Sees Drive For Shorter Work Week

By PAUL HARDING

"A SHORTER work day and a shorter work week if American industry is producing more than can be consumed." This was the demand CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe put before the 16th annual convention of the Arkansas State CIO Council meeting in Little Rock.

Riffe mentioned the possibility of a six-hour day, but quickly added that he did not think industry is producing more than is needed.

To enforce such demands and alleviate the serious unemployment problem, he said, great numbers of the 40 million unorganized workers of America must be persuaded to organize. He called for a goal of "A Million More In 54"—new CIO members.

Riffe urged cooperation with CIO of "teachers, farmers and all other groups having the same aspirations as we do." He pointed out that farmers "were the first to get in trouble at the start of the great depression of the early 30's, and farmers are having a tough time now."

HE VOICED an appeal to Arkansas farmers to give their support to the members of the CIO Brewery Workers Union who have been on strike against two Stuttgart, Ark., rice mills for 15 weeks in efforts to secure union contracts.

Political action came in for a major share of attention with Richard T. Leonard, special assistant to CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, reviewing recent developments in Washington, particularly Pres. Eisenhower's labor message to Congress.

To implement its intensive PAC and registration program the council set up a series of "Defend Labor Rallies" to be held in 14 localities during January and February.

Specialists in politics and government will be the speakers at the meetings.

NO CANDIDATES for office were endorsed by the convention. However, a swipe was taken at Sen. John L. McClellan, up for election this year, for his support of the tidelands oil give-away.

Gov. Cherry was criticized because he has "made no preparations, no planning to meet the rising situation where unemployment now exists and where it will continue to be widespread throughout the state."

Officers of the Council, reelected without opposition, are George H. Ellison, Glass Workers, Ft. Smith, president; Lewis H. Sanders, Steelworkers, Benton, vice president; and Charles M. Catton, Chemical Workers, Ft. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

★

Rice Mill Strikers Get CIO Backing

THE CIO has renewed its appeal to organized labor and its friends to support the strike of the CIO Brewery Workers against two Stuttgart, Ark., rice mills.

The appeal was made by Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe at the annual convention in Little Rock of the Arkansas State CIO Council.

Although the mill managements have brought in numbers of strikebreakers, the picket lines hold firm, as a convention resolution said, "through 15 weeks of blistering late summer heat and the cold rains, ice and snow of winter."

THE STRUCK PLANTS are the Wonder Rice Mill and the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association. Their products are retailed under the following brand names:

Sultana, Sunnyfield, Richlieu, Tohoco, Tropical, Good Treat, Oversea Chico, Adolphus, Comet, Show Boat, Riceland, Green Shield, Perfection, Monogram, Lotus, Goldcoast, Osceola, Wonder, Peacock and Cash Saver.

Riffe lashed out against the type of anti-labor attorney used by the rice mills in their negotiations. The attorney is John Daggett of Marianna, Ark., who says he is the author of Arkansas' anti-union legislation.

Senate GOP Ignores Ike, Pushes For Bricker Curb

By WILLIAM MILLIS

A HEAD-ON collision between Pres. Eisenhower and the Republican command in the Senate is building up fast, less than a month after Congress returned to Washington.

The issue is the Bricker Amendment—the proposed constitutional amendment designed to put a ball-and-chain around any President in the conduct of international relations.

Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee last week sent a telegram to all members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reflecting the CIO's conviction that the proposal would turn back the clock and "stultify" the U. S. role in foreign affairs.

"WE STRONGLY oppose the Bricker Amendment and any compromise that would alter the present treaty system," wired Potofsky, who also is president of the Clothing Workers. "This amendment would cripple our leadership of the free world and leave us helplessly adrift in the tide of world events."

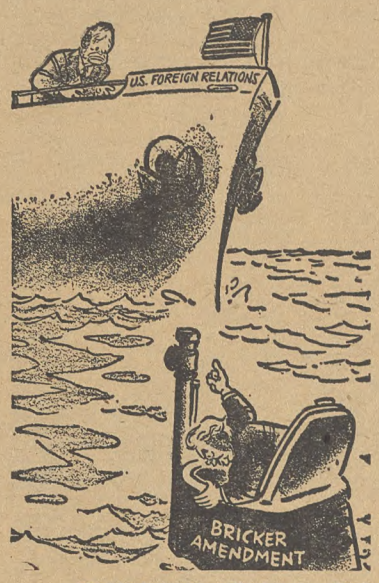
On-again, off-again negotiations designed to avert a GOP split over the Bricker proposition have been under way ever since Eisenhower delivered his State-of-the-Union message. There have been frequent reports of a "compromise." None of them jelled, and the Ohio Republican's measure—cosigned in its original form by a large majority of the Senate—is the next important measure on the floor.

THE PRESIDENT, at his first press conference after Congress returned, restated his strong opposition to the Bricker proposal.

Beyond that, according to the New York Times, he has said he is ready to stake his leadership on the issue, perhaps in an appeal to the people.

But the Republican leader in the Senate, Sen. Knowland (Calif.), apparently missed the cue. He said the proposed amendment would be brought up after the vote on the St. Lawrence Seaway, and "we will go on with it to the end."

What the Bricker Amendment would do is reduce the power of the White House, expand the power of Congress in the field of international affairs.



—Herblock in The Washington Post

"Hail To The Chief! Fire Away!"

In varying forms, it would give both houses of Congress ratification power over international agreements, and possibly even extend that power to the 48 state legislatures—thus returning the U. S. to the chaotic situation existing before the Constitution was adopted.

Such organizations as the American Veterans Committee and the League of Women Voters have opposed the measure, with the League saying it is "not only unnecessary but . . . dangerous for the future security of our country."

One of the targets of the Bricker Amendment's backers is the Intl. Labor Organization, the only world agency in which labor has an equal voice with industry and government. And one goal is to hamstring the efforts of this and other United Nations agencies to expand the individual rights and improve the material well-being of peoples throughout the world.

Factors behind the Bricker move include these:

- The assertion by Congress, developing ever since World War II, of legislative supremacy over the executive branch, extended now to the President's powers in the field of foreign affairs.
- An expression of high-pressure isolationism and an ill-concealed move to curb U. S. participation in the UN.
- A weapon for special interest groups—thus, the American Medical Association backs Bricker's amendment because UN includes the World Health Organization and other groups interested in medical care.
- A club for "hate" groups on the fringes of McCarthyism. According to Columnist Drew Pearson, among the lobbyists for the amendment are Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalists and Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council.

BACK when the Republicans were campaigning for the presidency—and preaching against "the Yalta treaties"—such GOP leaders as John Foster Dulles backed the Bricker Amendment.

Now that the GOP is in office, and John Foster Dulles is charged with the conduct of the State Dept., there's regret over past oratory. The Constitution, with its plain statement on the power of the Senate to ratify treaties, has been rediscovered.

The Republican leadership in the Senate, however, appears in 1954 to be still waging the campaigns of 1952, determined in Knowland's words to *"go on with it to the end."*

CIO Urges Dulles To Seek Release Of Franco Victim

A PLEA that the U. S. attempt to secure the release of Manuel Robles-Arangis, Basque union leader imprisoned in Spain, has been made to Sec. of State Dulles by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee.

Arangis, former president of the Catholic National Federation of Basque Workers and during the Spanish Republic a member of Parliament, returned to Spain in 1952 in the belief that he was protected by an amnesty for participants in the Spanish Civil War, Potofsky wrote Dulles.

In spite of the fact that he had engaged "in no activities warranting prosecution," he was arrested last June.

In his letter to Dulles, Potofsky, who also is president of the CIO Clothing Workers, enclosed a copy of a certificate Arangis received in 1945 from Pres.—then General—Eisenhower expressing "the gratitude and appreciation of the American people for gallant service in assisting the escape of Allied soldiers" while he was in exile in France.

"The CIO has consistently pressed our government to make representations to the Franco regime," Potofsky wrote, "urging the earliest return of elementary human and trade union rights to the Spanish people.

"We believe this case affords an excellent occasion for our government to use its good offices to attempt to right a shocking unjustice by urging the release of Senor Arangis."

St. Lawrence Seaway Gets Senate Okay

THE ST. LAWRENCE River Seaway, long favored by the CIO, won its first stage of congressional approval in 20 years of effort last week when the Senate approved it by a vote of 51 to 33.

It now goes to the House, which has never even voted on it during the stormy debates of past years. The Public Works Committee, which must pass on it, includes several strong opponents.

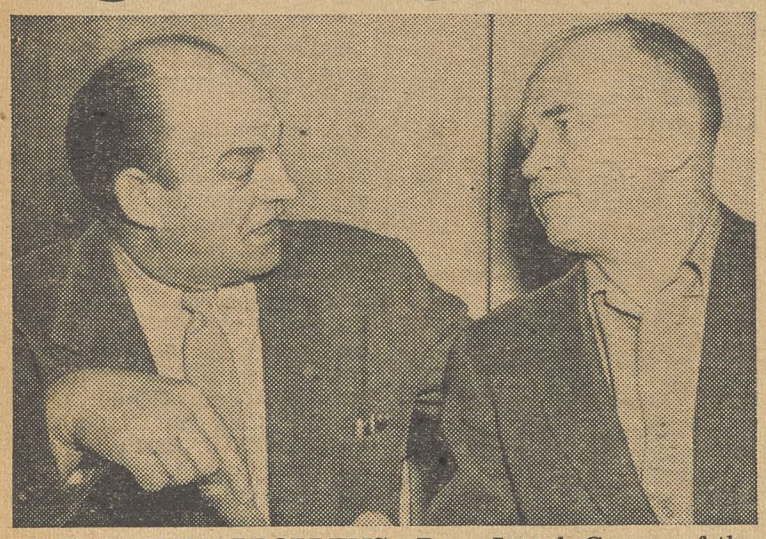
Passage of the bill in the Senate followed a week of almost continuous debate. Twenty-five Democrats, the same number of Republicans and the lone Independent, Sen. Morse (Ore.) supported it. In opposition were 18 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Plans call for a 27-foot deep waterway from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes. The U. S. would join with Canada in building only that part in the International Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

Correction

Officials of the United Tannery & Leather Workers Union of Fulton and Montgomery Counties (N.Y.) inadvertently were misnamed in a caption under a photograph in the Jan. 4 issue of The CIO News showing them receiving a CIO Clothing Workers charter. In the order in which they appeared, those shown in the photo are (left to right) Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg of the ACWA-CIO; Local Vice Pres. John Noone, Pres. William Wendel and Recording Sec. Gilbert Wendt.

'No Ships, No Jobs—' Unions Urge Strong Action By Ike



FACE COMMON PROBLEMS—Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union (left) and Pres. Harry Lundeberg of the AFL Seafarers' Union confer at a meeting of 13 CIO, AFL and independent unions in Washington. The conference was held to act on problems resulting from a sharp decline in U. S. shipping.

By FRED ROSS

"THE BOTTOM has dropped out of shipping. There are no ships, no jobs and an Administration with no shipping policy."

That was how Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union summed up the problems facing the maritime union conference which was held at Washington last week.

Thirteen CIO, AFL and independent maritime unions with a total membership of 130,000 participated in the meeting.

"This is the first time in our knowledge that representatives of all the legitimate maritime unions have attended one meeting," said Curran and Harry Lundeberg, president of the AFL Seafarers' Union.

The 50 delegates met to draft a program for lifting the shipping industry from its "deep depression."

CURRAN TOLD a news conference that only 1388 ships were in use today out of 5000 in operation at the end of World War II. A total of 657 have been taken out of service since February 1952, with a loss of 33,000 jobs for seamen.

Since 1939, coastal shipping has declined from 400 ships to 50, with a job loss of 14,000.

The seamen's leaders found that the answer to the problem would require prompt action by the Eisenhower Administration, which apparently has been blissfully unaware of the shipping depression.

A summary of the ship union's program for action by the government is in the adjoining story.

A PROMISE of cooperation of the ship owners with the unions in pressing vigorously for the revival of American shipping resulted from the conference.

It was announced that a conference committee and a dozen ship owners would meet Jan. 28. The conference committee will include Pres. H. L. Daggett of of the CIO Marine Engineers, and Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee.

The CIO delegates at the meeting included Pres. W. R. Steinberg of the CIO Radio Association, and following NMU officers: Curran, Sec. Neal Hanley, Treas. M. Hedley Stone and Vice Pres. Hulbert B. Warner.

In addition to the CIO and AFL unions already listed, unions participating in the conference included: Sailors Union of the Pacific, Canadian Seafarers, Marine Firemen, Masters, Mates & Pilots, Brotherhood of Marine Engineers, Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, Radio Officers Union, Marine Cooks & Stewards, all AFL; Brotherhood of Marine Officers of the Mine Workers, and the Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

The conference elected MFOW Pres. Vincent J. Malone permanent chairman.

Ship Union Goals In Summary

Highlights of the program adopted by the maritime union conference in Washington were:

- Developing coastal shipping through federal subsidies for ship construction, chartering of government-owned vessels to companies on a basis related to profits, and U. S. development of special-purpose ships, docks and facilities.
- Government action to place all American-owned, foreign flag ships under the U. S. flag and to keep American flag vessels from being transferred to foreign nations unless such transfers are in the interest of the U. S. Merchant Marine.
- Amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to legalize all union hiring halls, deny collective bargaining rights to Communist-controlled unions, to expel from unions narcotic peddlers and addicts, and Communists.
- Investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission for permitting railroads to engage in unfair competition with coastwise and intercoastal shipping.
- Transportation of all U. S. military and foreign-aid cargoes on American flag ships.
- Continuing medical care now given merchant seamen in U. S. marine hospitals—which the Eisenhower Administration has threatened to close—and payment to the hospitals of penalties imposed on seamen for infringement of rules, which now go to ship operators.

Mitchell Confirmed

The Senate unanimously confirmed appointment of Sec. of Labor Mitchell, who had been serving under a recess appointment by Pres. Eisenhower. Also confirmed was Samuel M. Brownell as Commissioner of Education.

GOP Plans Tax Savings—For 'Big Fellows' First

THE REPUBLICAN-controlled House Ways & Means Committee has gone to work writing a new tax bill and—to nobody's surprise—it's passing out the savings to the big fellows first.

First major vote was to reduce Uncle Sam's tax take on corporation dividends by a total of $1 billion over a three year period, by slicing the tax on dividends received by individual taxpayers.

This bonanza for top-income bracket taxpayers was voted 18 to 6 along party lines, and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) charged the Republicans are "primarily interested in helping the big fellow."

On another party-line vote, the committee later turned down a proposal which would have eased the tax load on workers and low-income families. Rejected was a move to increase individual tax exemptions from $600 to $700. The vote was 15 to 10.

The committee, by another party-line vote of 15 to 10, defeated Rep. Forand's (D. R.I.) proposal to subject dividend payments to a withholding tax—just like your wages are.

CIO has supported such a move to close up one of the numerous present loopholes which are reducing U. S. revenues, while workers and middle-income groups carry an unfair share of the tax load.

The committee also widened another tax loophole which CIO has suggested should be closed, by extending the "split income" provision now affecting a married couple to all persons who qualify as the head of a household. This will take $50 millions off the government's revenue.

ALL TOLD, the committee says it is aiming at a $1.5 billion tax cut measure.

The dividend tax provision, according to Labor Press Associated, provides varying exemptions over a three year period from any tax on portions of such income and then deductions of from 5% to 15% from the actual tax bill. Some 1.5 million stockholders, it was estimated, ultimately would be free of any tax on dividend income, while 2.5 million others would get large tax cuts.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius For LPA

THE BIG NEWS this month—and it's really big—is the sharp crack in the prices of household appliances and television sets. The price-cutting at retail levels is now spreading to manufacturers as they seek to clear their warehouses of excess inventories.

Some real buys are available at this time for families who avoided buying major appliances and TV sets during the Christmas season when prices are always highest. Prices of rugs, some furniture, plumbing and heating equipment also have been reduced.

Temporarily at least, some major appliances are selling at the lowest prices in years.

Here are tips on these and other buying opportunities:

MAJOR APPLIANCES: The manufacturer of Crosley and Bendix appliances has made a sharp price cut on washers, electric dryers, refrigerators and deep freezers in a temporary sale to clear warehouse inventories. The result is some unusually low prices for the next few weeks at least.

Prices have been cut on two Bendix automatic washers (also sold under the Crosley name as the same washers). One is the model with the flexible plastic liner which squeezes the wash damp-dry. The regular list price was $200; the new sale price is $160. With the 20-25% discount many dealers give, this washer can now be bought for as little as $120-$132. It is a compact, square-shaped washer that cleans clothes well, but does not damp-dry as well as most other automatics or as well as wringer machines.

The other Bendix on sale is the fully automatic, Model LWF, reduced from $300 to $228. It should be available for $180-$185 at the retail discounts so widespread these days.

Also on sale is the well-made Bendix (Crosley) electric dryer, which formerly listed at $240, and now has a sale price of $170, less the potential retail discount, which should bring it down to about $135. That would make it even $25 less than the next lowest-priced electric dryer, the Kenmore, which has been reduced to about the $160 mark.

However, if you have gas available, you should still consider that while a gas dryer will cost you more, it is noticeably less expensive to operate. In some areas the gas dryer will save a family of four about $50 a year in operating costs. Get a comparison of costs in your locality from your utility company.

The Crosley (Bendix) refrigerators have also been sharply reduced and should spur more competition among other manufacturers and dealers. Only one of the much-desired automatic-defrost models has been reduced. This is a huge 13.8 cubic-foot capacity which listed at $520 and now lists at $367.

The real significance of this open price-cutting by these big manufacturers is that the makers have increased prices several times since 1950, their inventories have piled up and now some at least are getting ready to trim their tags down to the public's buying ability.

TELEVISION SETS: More manufacturers are following the price cuts previously reported here on Westinghouse and Emerson sets. Now Philco too offers a 21-inch table model at $180 to match Emerson's price. It had listed at $200. RCA too has cut the tag on its 21-inch table model; now $200. These are all what are called full-quality sets; that is, with 22 or more tubes. They give better reception in fringe areas than the so-called "metropolitan" receivers which may have as few as 16-18 tubes.

Going Up

The price of coffee, America's favorite beverage, was moving higher and higher last week, both to housewives and restaurants. General Foods and Standard Brands, two of the largest roasters, jumped restaurant blends 5c a pound.

Major food chains boosted prices of national brands of coffee 3c to $1.03 a pound. Bag-packed brands did not go up in price—they were marked up three weeks ago.

Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.) predicted that "if this keeps up, we'll be drinking such watered-down versions of coffee it won't be worthy of the name."

Justice Dept. Makes A Deal, Drops A&P Anti-Trust Case

THE JUSTICE Dept., now bossed by Republican Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell, last week concluded a deal with the giant A&P food chain and dropped an anti-trust action begun in 1949 during the Truman Administration.

The original action had followed conviction of A&P in 1946, when it was found guilty of violating the criminal anti-trust act and was fined $175,000. Subsequently, the Justice Dept. brought suit to break the big trust into seven independently-owned competing chains.

The consent decree, entered last week, ends this attempt to halt monopoly operation, which will be allowed to continue. A&P agreed, however, to dissolve the Atlantic Commission Co., its produce buying subsidiary.

With this subsidiary, A&P had been accused of working both sides of the street—buying for A&P at the same time it was selling to competitors.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

LAST WEEK R. J. Thomas and I visited across the border, in Canada, where we met with Brothers A. R. Mosher and Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Congress of Labor. Our Canadian brothers are making considerable organizational progress, as that fine country opens more and more to industrialization.

We also sat down and talked with CIO Chemical Workers Pres. Elwood Swisher. Pres. Swisher and the CCL have been discussing the various problems of affiliation of the Chemical Workers with their organization, and the situation is very good.

From Canada, I made an equally pleasant journey to the convention of the Arkansas State CIO Council. Our Arkansas unions more than make up in trade union spirit for their lack of overwhelming numbers. Arkansas CIO members have a first rate political action program going. They also have a fine legislative program to lay before the people of their state, and the energy and drive to carry on a fine educational campaign to back it up.

BROTHER T. M. McCORMICK, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Oil Workers, reports several significant victories: Gulf Oil Corp., Port Arthur, Tex.; Suburban Gas Co. of Virginia, Portsmouth, Va.; Hedrick & Lyman Gasoline Co., Pure Oil Products Co., and Tide Water Associated Oil Co., Ventura, Cal.

Another good report of organizational and wage gains comes from Brother Gus Faber, secretary-teasuer of the Transport Workers. TWU Local 700, Philadelphia, won a 17c wage package after a two-day strike at the Sley System. The local also organized the Racquet Garage parking lots and won identical benefits for these new workers. TWU Local 281, Philadelphia, won 10c and 15c boosts, a five-day 40-hour week for drivers and a guarantee of 20 hours a month overtime for employes of the Modern Fuel & Heat Co. TWU Local 206. New Orleans, La., won a 10c wage increase package for employes of A. Centineo Co.

The CIO Auto Workers won an important victory in a representation election conducted at the Oakville, Ont., assembly plant of the Ford Motor Co. by the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

OUR COUNCIL PEOPLE are looking forward to the series of conferences calling together delegates from the various regions to deliberate on ways and means of putting CIO's program into working effect.

The first of these conferences was held Jan. 22, in Atlanta. The next will be in Chicago. Assistant Dir. of Councils Carl A. McPeak has set up a tough schedule of hard work for these meetings, but it is work that is necessary if we are to prepare ourselves for the difficult jobs that lie ahead, The various departments and committees of CIO are cooperating to bring to these conferences facts and material to assist the councils in their work. I hope to have more complete reports of the conferences as they develop.

Labor's World

Wage Increases Asked By Millions In Britain

MILLIONS of British workers are demanding wage increases in the face of widespread employer opposition that already has resulted in walkouts and threats of further strikes.

Pay boosts have been demanded by the Confederation of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions, which has three million members and which has called 24-hour strikes in thousands of individual plants; the National Union of Mineworkers, with 400,000 members; three railroad unions representing more than 500,000 workers; 10 unions representing one million building trades workers, and by the Communist-dominated Electrical Trades Union, which last Monday followed up a number of small one-day walkouts with a 24-hour strike of 30,000 members in atomic energy plants and export industries.

The Shipbuilding & Engineering Union, whose members average about $27.40 a week including overtime, and the railroad workers are asking 15% increases. Employers of the former refuse any pay hike, the rail unions are negotiating with the British Transport Commission, after rejecting as "niggardly" an arbitration award of 56c a week.

The electrical industry union, where workers average about $25.80 a week including overtime, is asking 4c an hour.

An important factor in all negotiations is England's export market, which is in stiff competition with other countries. But additional factors influence the workers—chief among them increasing productivity resulting in profits which they maintain should yield higher wages, and the continued rise in food costs.

Norway

The Norwegian Federation of Labor and the Clothing Workers Union have signed a two year agreement with two employers' groups for a cut in the work week from 48 to 42½ hours and, eventually, to 40 hours.

The agreement, an experiment, is based on increased production in two Bergen factories accomplished with the aid of U. S. specialists. Piece rates will be unchanged.

UAW Gains In Aircraft Pact

Some 6500 CIO Auto Workers last week gained a 11.5c an hour package in a new contract with Bell Aircraft Corp. at Tonawanda, N. Y. A 5c hourly wage increase and a no-strike clause were included in the agreement.

Carey Says Smith's T-H Bill Aids Bosses In Wage Parleys

REPUBLICAN proposals for government strike votes will create "an atmosphere highly favorable to management and extremely detrimental" to the IUE-CIO in negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse, scheduled to begin shortly.

That was the warning last week by IUE Pres. James B. Carey in a letter to Sen. Smith (R. N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee and author of a proposal for government strike votes to be held after a strike was in progress.

Carey told Smith the IUE was "shocked" by the proposal, especially the stipulation that every eligible worker who failed to vote would be counted as having voted against the union. Such action, said Carey, was not "consonant with the democratic process."

"Without any reflection on your senatorial integrity," wrote Carey, who is also secretary-treasurer of the CIO, "we are none the less convinced that the strike ballot proposal is a triumph for GE's anti-labor and union-busting propaganda."

In forthcoming negotiations, he said, companies "will be far less amenable to sincere, genuine collective bargaining." Knowing GE, Carey continued, "we know that management will exploit these pending restrictions by resisting, more than ever before, any real economic concessions to its employes."

IUE Reports New Plant Election Gains

SEVERAL organizational gains by the CIO Electrical Workers in Canada and the U. S. were reported last week.

Workers at the General Electric plant at St. Malo, near Quebec City, quit the AFL Electrical Workers and affiliated with IUE-CIO.

The other IUE-CIO victory in Canada was at another GE plant —in Montreal—where 125 salaried workers followed 800 production workers into the union. A local union charter has been issued to the salaried group, and provincial authorities were petitioned for certification.

AT METUCHEN, N. J., Westinghouse salaried workers beat off an attempt of the Independent Federation of Westinghouse Workers to expand and voted to retain IUE-CIO as collective bargaining agent. IUE-CIO actually increased its membership by gaining bargaining rights by technicians, draftsmen and model shop employes.

The vote in a run-off was IUE-CIO 112, FIWU 93.

In another National Labor Relations Board election, workers at the GE commercial shop at Auburn, N. Y., voted overwhelmingly for IUE-CIO over no union.

Ike Catches Up With His Mail— 11 Months Late

THAT PROMISED GOP "efficiency in government" apparently still has to be applied to the White House, which took precisely 11 months to reply to a letter from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey last week said that way back on Jan. 20, 1953, he had resigned from the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security, a unit of what now is the Foreign Operations Administration.

It wasn't until Dec. 19, 1953, that Pres. Eisenhower accepted the resignation.

In a letter last week to the President, Carey asked that the record show he hadn't served on the board during the past year "and was not a party to the dilution of the purposes of this (Mutual Security) Act during this period."

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	Mon.-Thurs. 630	7:15
		Fri.	9:00
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Torrington	WTOR	1490	7:00
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	WMAL	630	7:00
FLORDIA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Peoria	WIRL	1290	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	10:45
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00
Sprinfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WORC	1310	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:00
Lansing	WILS	1320	10:00
Muskegon	WKBZ	850	7:15
MINNESOTA			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	9:00
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	7:30
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30
Canton	WHBC	1480	10:00
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	6:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Pendleton	KWRC	1240	8:30
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	7:15
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Johnson City	WJHL	910	10:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:00
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:30
Roanoke	WROV	1240	9:00
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	7:00
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont	WVVW	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30
WISCONSIN			
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00
Superior-Duluth	WDSM	710	7:15
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:30
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30

Full Employment Drive Set By Wisconsin CIO

By ROBERT TREUER

A PROGRAM calling for concerted action at local levels to create full employment was approved by 397 delegates from Wisconsin's 200 CIO local unions at a rally in Milwaukee last week, sponsored by the State CIO Council.

Meeting only a full day after the State Employment Service reported more Wisconsinites out of work than at any time since 1936, the rally drew unexpectedly large representation. Mayors of eight cities hard hit by unemployment and several members of the Legislature sat in on the proceedings.

The plan delegates endorsed was prepared by the State CIO. It is based on the formation of CIO committees in every community charged with working with officials of different governmental units to develop full employment programs.

Delegates to the conference listed many projects that would quickly put men and women to work. They began with urgently needed schools, other public institutions, roads and housing—and went on from there.

Gov. Walter Kohler—who rejected an invitation to attend on the ground that the situation is "not serious" and who last year turned a deaf ear to State CIO warnings that joblessness was becoming dangerous—will be visited by a seven-man committee selected by the delegates.

The committee will give him a full set of resolutions adopted at the rally in the hope, as State CIO Pres. Charles M. Schultz said, "that now, at last, he will do something besides express his faith in the Eisenhower Administration's forthcoming actions."

Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee opened the all-day session with a call for the guaranteed annual wage "as a safeguard against this economic havoc."

He pointed out that under Republican rule, no funds are available to cities to finance programs providing large-scale emploment. Milwaukee needs a lot of things, he added, citing expressways, civil defense projects, roads and other improvements pigeonholed because of lack of federal support and cooperation.

Other speakers were Pres. Kenneth Hones, Wisconsin Farmers Union; Assemblyman Isaac Coggs, Milwaukee; Everett M. Kassalow, National CIO associate director of research, and Brendan Sexton, CIO Auto Workers education director.

"We have a program, and a good one," Schlutz said in summing up the rally. "We also have the people to push it in their cities, counties and districts.

"What we need are political leaders with the human understanding and the moral fortitude to carry out this program. *If the incumbents won't do it, let's elect some people who will.*"

Job Toll At 18-Year High In Wisconsin

How bad is bad in Wisconsin?

According to the official Wisconsin State Employment Service, unemployment at week's end was higher than at any time since 1936.

An estimated 54,000 were drawing unemployment compensation, but more people than that were out of jobs. Closest available official estimates stood at 65,000 to 70,000, but these figures are conservative.

Hardest hit are the farm equipment plants (Massey-Harris, J. I. Case and others) in the Racine-Kenosha area. Woodworkers report several hundred laid off in northern Wisconsin—nearly 50% of their membership in the state.

Breweries have laid off over 3400 men — about half the working force—cutting seniority to 11 years in some plants.

Steel foundries and processing plants are slowing down, as are fabricating and machine plants and rubber processing plants.

"HARRASSED HOUSEWIFE"—That's what Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.) called herself, sipping a cup of coffee as the price of java went to $1.03 a pound and more in groceries, brought on protests in Congress. One coffee roaster blamed Brazilian speculators, while Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) asked U. S. curb on coffee exchanges.

Labor Dept. Holds Own In Ike's New Budget

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN promises a year and a half ago to "build up" the Labor Dept. and to strengthen its services to American working men and women remained on the shelf last week in the wake of Pres. Eisenhower's new budget message to Congress.

The President's "necessity" budget for the 1955 fiscal year amounted to $65.5 billion. And the total for the Labor Dept. was increased from $300,446,000 at the present time to $340,635,000 for the coming year.

But all of this $40 million increase went to one field—administration and payment of unemployment compensation.

FEDERAL government grants to the states for operation of unemployment compensation benefits—which were whacked last year, forcing a closing of offices—was increased by $24.9 million. And an additional $15.8 million was voted for GI unemployment benefits to Korean War veterans.

The Wage & Hour Div. was trimmed again, from $6,250,000 to $6,233,000, while the Bureau of Labor Statistics appropriation was increased slightly from $5,345,000 to $5,396,000.

The President's total budget was reduced $5.3 billion from the present fiscal year. District defense and foreign aid would take $44.8 billion out of the $65.5 billion total. A deficit of $2.9 billion was estimated, prompting an Eisenhower request for no further general tax cuts.

GOP Warned By Lehman In Rules Fight

STALLING BY the GOP leadership on amending the Senate Rules to make it possible to stop filibusters will be made an issue in the 1954 campaigns unless there is action this session, Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) warned Majority Leader Knowland last week.

Lehman rose to support efforts by Sens. Anderson (D. N.M.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.) to get Republican leadership to schedule debate on a Republican-sponsored rules measure. Buried since the last session, the bill would permit a vote of two-thirds of the Senate members present to cut off debate.

Present rules require a two-thirds majority of the entire Senate membership—64 votes—before a filibuster can be broken. Anderson, and other liberal Democratic Senators, have advocated reducing this requirement to a simple majority vote.

ANDERSON reminded GOP leaders that, during last year's debate, the late Majority Leader Taft had promised that the question of a change in the rules would be considered in due course. Five months later the proposed amendment cleared the Rules Committee, but it was never scheduled for debate.

Declaring that "I expect to be standing here next January with an increasing number of my colleagues in the united demand to exercise our right to pass upon the rules," Lehman added:

"I believe, Mr. President, that the day is not long off when the shackles of minority control, forged by the present rules—the filibuster rule—will be cast aside. The people are demanding—and they will demand even more loudly—that we put an end to this disgraceful practice."

CIO Challenges Dewey To Fight Against Slump

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council has called on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to lead the eastern region in an anti-depression program.

The Council's Executive Board urged Dewey to call on the Legislature to increase the State minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to memorialize Congress to make this the national minimum.

"The way to combat a slump in the economy," said Council Pres. Louis Hollander, "is to act to expand consumer purchasing power. A necessary first step is to raise the minimum wage to at least $1.25 an hour.

"New York should take the lead in establishing this minimum and in extending it to the whole nation."

Hollander pointed to the quick reaction of Southern congressmen against Pres. Eisenhower's plan to channel some defense contracts to high unemployment areas.

"THE PEOPLE of New York and neighboring states have a right to expect their interests to be protected as vigorously by our representatives as are those of the South by theirs," he said.

The Council's board urged Dewey to call a conference of New England and Middle Atlantic State Governors to chart regional defense against "sweatshop competition" of Southern states.

The Governor also was called on to mobilize sentiment among New York's congressional delegation on the question and to use his influence with Eisenhower for cooperation from the Administration.

N. Y. CIO Plans PAC Broadcasts

The New York State CIO will open a series of political education broadcasts with a speech by Rep. Roosevelt (D. N. Y.), scheduled for Jan. 27.

Butte Locals Get Charters

THE CIO Steelworkers have issued charters to two Butte, Mont., locals which recently voted to bolt from the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and affiliate with the CIO unions.

A charter as USA-CIO Local 6001 went to Butte Miners Local 1, in the Anaconda Copper Co. mines, and one as USA-CIO Local 6002 to the Anaconda Mill & Smeltermen's local.

Mexico Irate On U.S. Migrant Policy

A NEW "go it alone" program dealing with the admission of Mexican agricultural workers was adopted by the Eisenhower Administration last week.

The action immediately had these adverse effects:

1. It united the people of Mexico against the U. S. Reports indicate that opposition to the U. S. action comes from all segments of the nation, ranging from the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, the man in the street, and the usually pro-U. S. labor groups all the way to the traditionally anti-U. S. groups on the right and left.

2. Mexican farm hands coming to the U. S. were stripped of wage and other protections guaranteed them under the treaty which expired Jan. 15. As a result Mexican farm organizations warned that no worker valuing his citizenship should leave Mexico for work in the U. S.

3. U. S. farmers in the southwest are threatened with an inadequate supply of Mexican labor for the first time in years. Mexico tightened border patrols by ordering additional troops to the area in an effort to halt the flood of illegal "wetbacks" estimated to number two million a year.

The U. S. decision brought a prompt protest from Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the CIO California Industrial Union Council.

"This kind of action would be like throwing the border wide open to a heavy influx of 'wetbacks'," he said, "and would worsen considerably the problems we already face."

Negotiations for a new treaty with Mexico broke down when the U. S. objected to Mexico's insistence on continuing to exercise her right to protect her citizens from exploitation through supervising work contracts and blacklisting employers who break their agreements.

Job Jitters of U.S. Employees (See Page 8)

The CIO News

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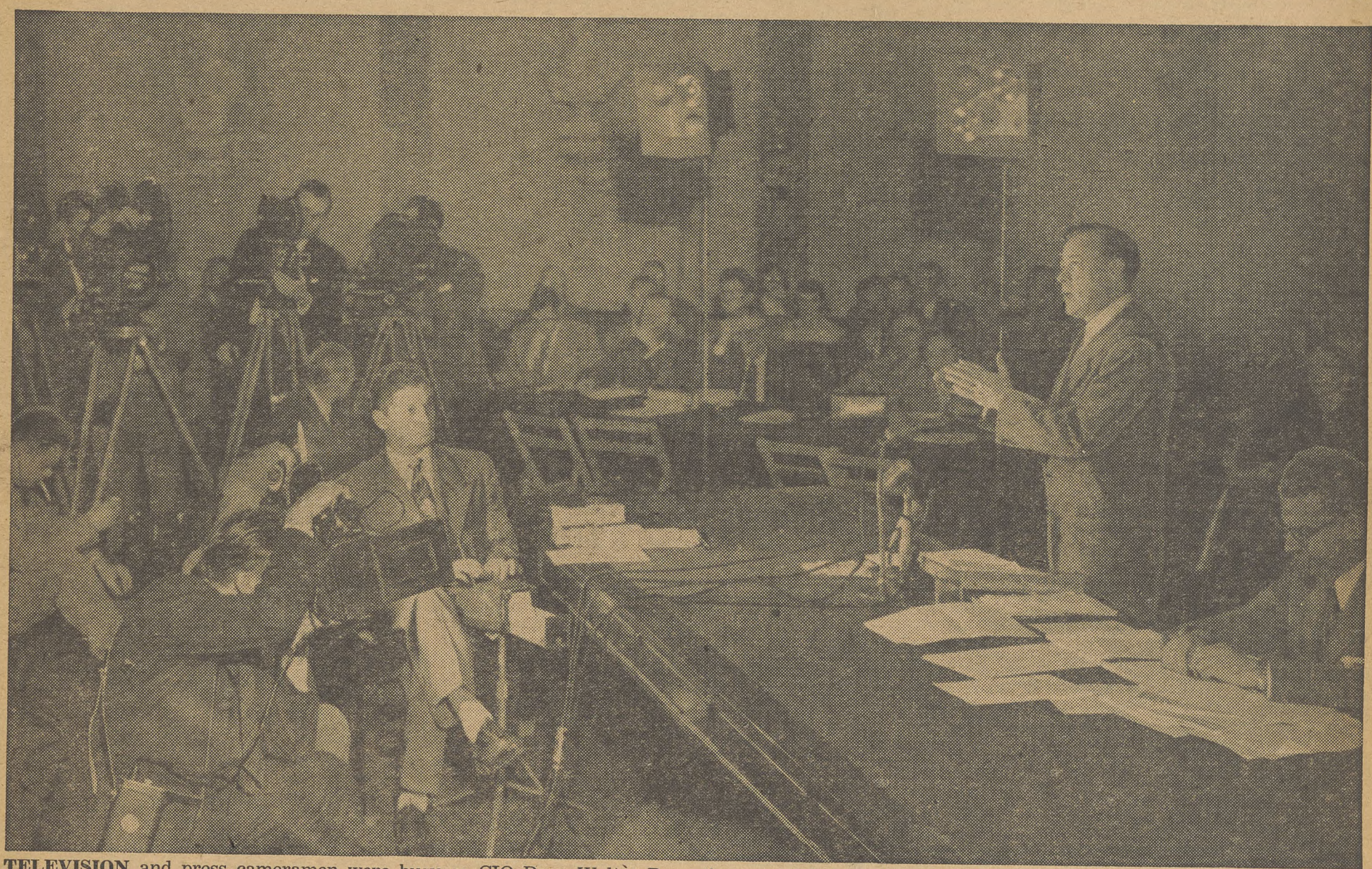
CIO Attacks Super T-H

Reuther Charges Ike Broke Promises



TELEVISION and press cameramen were busy as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther opened labor's case against Administration proposals for Taft-Hartley amendments before the Senate Labor Committee last week. Reuther assailed "sweet-sounding" campaign promises of Pres. Eisenhower which have been translated in the Smith Bill into new anti-labor curbs which would make Taft-Hartley "even worse than it is." (See Page 3.)

CIO Replies To GOP Chief's Attack

The following statement was issued by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in reply to an attack on CIO by Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall:

MR. HALL'S POLITICAL name-calling does not alarm us, nor does it serve as an answer to America's economic problems. The inescapable facts, contained in the Administration's own statistics, are these:

Unemployment is rising; the farmer's income is diminishing; America's march toward a better living standard has not only halted, it has retreated.

Even more dangerous than the present adverse economic condition is the Administration's refusal to acknowledge its existence and its failure to provide a positive program which will provide our citizens with greater purchasing power—the most necessary prop to a skidding economy.

Mr. Hall falsely says that we in CIO ignored or camouflaged the unemployment of 1949 as part of a political plot. *The record proves this statement as ridiculous as the current GOP party-line that all who face up to the economic facts of life are unpatriotic.*

Mr. Hall should know that at no time—no matter who might be President—will the CIO assume the posture of an economic ostrich, hoping that thus "hard times" will disappear.

We in CIO have demonstrated a deep and abiding faith in America. We are convinced that America can provide jobs and a decent standard of living for all who work on the farms, in the factories or in the stores and offices. We can—once again—have prosperity.

Artificial optimism, on the one hand, or panic on the other, will not assure a realistic economic policy for the country. What we want is a realistic economic policy.

We would like to call Mr. Hall's attention to the business papers and magazines which are full of statements by businessmen that the economy is slowing down. *For instance, the president of the U. S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, says his company's operations will be down to 80% of capacity during the next six months.*

When industrial leaders say that, it's apparently all right with the name callers. When we point out that this economic slow down will mean loss of jobs, loss of purchasing power and hardship, we are called "left-wingers," "egg-heads" and "gloom and doom boys," and a host of other names.

Name calling won't solve our economic ills. Constructive programs will.

We've now had name-calling by Speaker Martin and Chairman Hall. What we haven't had is an Administration program to protect the farm economy, provide jobs, and rebuild prosperity.

We think it time we had one.

CIO Protests Ike's Stand On Minimum Pay Hike

FAILURE of Pres. Eisenhower to act now to seek an increase in the 75c-an-hour minimum wage was strongly condemned by CIO last week, in critical comment on the President's Economic Message to Congress.

CIO said the Eisenhower message "offers a program of assistance to big business" only and "little to cheer about" for the nation's more than two million unemployed.

Chairman Emil Rieve of the CIO Economic Policy Committee said "the program being offered by the Administration sounds like a slightly modernized version of Andy Mellon—help the country by helping business and the upper bracket families."

Eisenhower in his message said only that "at the proper time" he would recommend an unspecified increase in wage minimum under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

At the last National CIO convention, Sec. of Labor Mitchell said he would move at once for such improvements.

Press dispatches reported that Arthur Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, prevailed on Eisenhower to delete any immediate wage recommendation.

The message—in contrast to its general confidence of "prosperity based on peace"—said minimum wage increases should be made *"at a time when economic activity can take them in stride."*

TO WHICH the CIO economic statement asked:

"If things are as good as the report says they are at present, just why isn't this an appropriate time to get at the minimum wage amendments?"

Eisenhower's message also contained what CIO called "kind words about the inadequacy of present unemployment compensation benefits." The President's recommendation was that states raise their unemployment benefits to equal "at least half" of normal earnings.

CIO said that the President's restatement of his proposals in the fields of social security, housing and farm price support were of a "paltry and petty nature," contrasting sharply with the $2.8 billion tax bonanza offered big business and top-income bracket groups.

A portion of the statement:

Instead of a program of concrete action to meet the needs of jobless citizens, the President offers a program of assistance to business. Instead of facing up to the problem, the report pretends it doesn't exist, or that, if it exists at all, it is only a "corrective process."

NOWHERE does the report meet the true obligation of the Employment Act of 1946 by indicating the actual levels of employment and income which will be needed in the period ahead to meet the requirements of a full employment, expanding economy.

"To unleash new incentives of economic growth" a tax bonanza of $2.8 billion is being thrown to American business and the less than 1% of American families who own the lion's share of corporation stock. More sympathetic adjustments on capital gains taxes are also promised to upper income recipients.

For the other 40-odd million American families, these incentives will have to be "unleashed" by a total of $300 million in minor tax adjustments which are included in the program.

Shades Of Good Ol' Paul Bunyan!

FROM THE Paul Bunyan country of the Pacific Northwest, where the rugged unionism of the CIO Woodworkers predominates in the rough and tough lumbering industry, there comes this report which illustrates how CIO unionism is good for all sorts and conditions of men.

Local 1-118 of the IWA-CIO has a member who's "a prince of a fellow"—and there's no fooling about that.

He's Prince Alexandre of Liechtenstein, formally, but to his fellow workers at the British Columbia Forest Products mill, he's just plain "Alex."

Alex fills the Paul Bunyan tradition. He's a husky six-feet, one-inch tall and 24. A Labor Press Associated report from Victoria, B. C., said he finds his work as a lumber piler "hard but interesting."

Alex went to work in the Canadian mill after studying forestry in Vienna.

And Lichtenstein, according to the atlas, is a tiny feudal principality tucked away between Austria and Switzerland.

Employment Drops By One Million

EMPLOYMENT in the United States dropped by almost one million workers in just one month's period, the Commerce Dept. revealed late last week. In its monthly survey of the job situation, the department said:

1. The total civilian labor force as of Jan. 9 was 59.8 million persons. This was a drop in workers on the job or seeking employment by almost one million persons in a 30 day period. The mid-December labor force figure was 60.7 million.

2. Officially counted unemployment now numbers 2,360,000, an increase in one month of 510,000.

3. The official estimate on the labor force now has dropped below 60 million persons for the first time in years.

EARLIER, CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther protested "juggling of the facts" on unemployment, in an effort to get government contracts to job crisis areas in Michigan and elsewhere.

Reuther spoke after meeting with Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming to point out the shortcomings in the system which the Labor Dept. is using to classify unemployment "distress" areas. Such areas are eligible for additional defense contracts.

Communities in which 6% or more of the work force are unemployed are supposed to be placed in Category 4 — "distress" — status. Yet, Detroit, Battle Creek, Port Huron, the Quad Cities and other communities with unemployment of 7% or more still have not been placed in this classification, Reuther pointed out.

He said that his discussion with Flemming revealed that what the Labor Dept. had done in classifying these communities is to "interpret" and "adjust" the official state unemployment figures.

(Michigan job meet, Page 11)

The Figures

Latest unemployment figures issued by the Labor Dept. showed contradictory trends.

New claims for unemployment compensation aren't rising as rapidly as in recent weeks. The total for the week ending Jan. 16 was 444,800 new claims. This was 24,100 fewer than the previous week.

But continued claims totalled 1,951,900—the highest since May 1950. This was an increase of 67,105 or 3.6% from the previous week.

The government also said there now is "substantial" unemployment (6% or more of the labor force) in 20 major and 31 smaller industrial centers.

Martin Challenged To Debate Reuther

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week challenged House Speaker Martin (R.) to debate the nation's economic situation.

Appearing on Martin Agronsky's television program on ABC, Reuther noted that the GOP leader had dismissed recent reports of mounting unemployment as "gloom and doom."

Freer Trade Program Urged By McDonald

STRONG support for a liberalized foreign trade policy was voiced by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers in a series of pin-point dissents to the program of minor concessions proposed by the President's Foreign Economic Policy Commission.

McDonald, only labor man among the seven public representatives on the commission headed by Clarence B. Randall, chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Co., followed basic CIO policy—aimed at benefiting all Americans—in his refusal to concur in most of the group's recommendations.

He made a strong but unsuccessful fight to win approval for a provision that the federal government has a responsibility to help American communities, workers and industries dislocated by an increase in imports made possible by trade concessions. His arguments were good enough to win the sympathy, but not the votes, of six members of the commission.

The USA-CIO president particularly opposed the commission's conclusion that the law requiring the use of U. S. vessels for shipments financed by loans and grants of the government and its agencies be repealed. A strong merchant marine, he maintained, is essential to an adequate defense.

THE COMMISSION'S recommendations also won the dissent of far rightwing Republican members on most points on the ground that they would promote free trade.

The proposals included:

- Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years, and longer if concessions by other nations during this period justify. The President would be authorized to cut tariffs by 5% each year, or 15% by the third year.
- Authorization for the President, without a reciprocal agreement, to cut tariffs by 50% under Jan. 1, 1945, levels (most of them are that low now).
- Authorization for the President to waive "Buy American" statutes when countries give U.S. bidders equal treatment with their own citizens.
- Greater diplomatic effort to develop a more hospitable climate abroad for private U. S. investment capital.
- Approval of greater trade in peaceful goods between East and West Europe, but no relaxation of the embargo on trade with Red China and North Korea.
- Encouragement to free countries to make their money again convertible into the currency of other free nations.

One of the committee's recommendations suggested that U. S. negotiators for reciprocal trade pacts refuse to approve tariff concessions on products made by sweatshop workers receiving substandard wages.

Textile Wage Order Is Restored

THE DEMOCRATIC Truman Administration's order raising the minimum wage on government contracts in the woolen and worsted industry from $1.05 to $1.20 an hour was finally reinstated last week by the Republican Eisenhower Administration.

As soon as it becomes effective, said John Chupka, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Textile Workers and head of its woolen and worsted division, "we will re-petition for our original request" for $1.265 an hour, a cost of living escalator and fringe benefits.

The order was first issued, under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, by the late Sec. of Labor Tobin in the final days of the Truman Administration. Former Sec. of Labor Durkin, early in the Eisenhower Administration, suspended it.

Last week's action by Sec. of Labor Mitchell means that the order will become effective after 30 days unless opponents submit objections to Mitchell or take the matter to court. The latter course was followed by some 200 manufacturers, mostly in the South, after another order boosted the minimum in the cotton and synthetic textiles industry from 87c to $1 an hour. The matter is still in the courts.

The woolen and worsted industry employes about 112,000 workers, the great bulk of whom are paid more than $1.20. Mitchell said its actual effect on wages would be "negligible."

Chupka said the TWU-CIO was "relieved" that the "realistic revision" went through at last.

"Now we're back where we were in December 1952," he added. "It is our earnest hope that the industry . . . will accept the Secretary's decision rather than challenge it in the courts.

"The fact that two secretaries of labor, of different political parties, after two separate hearings, have come to an identical conclusion seems to us the strongest possible evidence that the higher figure is fully justified."

Big Steel Sets Record

RECORD SALES and the best earnings for any year since 1917 were reported last week by the U. S. Steel Corp.

Sales for 1953 totalled $3.8 billion, a $700 million increase, while net profits were $222,735,656. Earnings were at a rate of $7.56 a share, compared with $4.54 the previous year.

Chrysler Does It Again

The Chrysler Corp., which had already laid off some employes of its New Castle, Ind., plant, last week announced furloughs for an additional 500 to 600.

Reuther Leads Drive Against Smith Bill

Partial text of Reuther T-H statement, pictures and related stories are on Pages 6 and 7.

By AL ZACK

PRES. EISENHOWER'S Administration "has defaulted on campaign promises to bring justice and fairness" into the Taft-Hartley Act, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged last week.

Testifying before the Senate Labor Committee, Reuther observed that despite the President's "sweet-sounding" campaign talk, his proposed amendments would make Taft-Hartley "even worse than it is."

In a two-hour session before the committee, Reuther outlined a six-point program of changes needed to bring Taft-Hartley into the boundaries of fairness and justice the President had set during the campaign.

Promises Recalled

Later, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg presented a detailed, section-by-section analysis of the bill introduced by Chairman Smith (R. N.J.), which purports to implement the Eisenhower recommendations.

"Pres. Eisenhower as a candidate," Reuther recalled, "often called for the redress of labor's grievances against the Taft-Hartley Act. At no time, to my recollection or research, did the President of the official spokesmen of his party propose to worsen Taft-Hartley."

But, said the CIO president, "the President's mesage (on Taft-Hartley revision) and this bill (the Smith Bill) would make Taft-Hartley even worse than it is."

CIO, he said, is still prepared to support sincere attempts to eliminate Taft-Hartley's ills by realistic amendments.

"I would be less than frank," he continued, "if I did not say to this committee that we in the CIO are deeply disappointed with the President's message to Congress on Taft-Hartley, and with this bill, which we assume is intended to implement this message.

"This bill does not make the substantial changes in the Taft-Hartley Act which are necessary to bring justice and fairness into the law."

'We Like It Even Less'

In his detailed, point-by-point breakdown of the Smith Bill, Goldberg noted that Taft-Hartley does "violence" to the basic principles underlying sound labor-management relations. *The Smith Bill, he said, compounds that violence and "we like it even less" than Taft-Hartley.*

The CIO general counsel outlined to the committee the basic principles which—"should govern in the field of labor relations." He said:

"I believe that workers have the right to join unions of their own choosing and that they should be protected and encouraged in the exercise of that right. I believe that if a majority of the workers in a plant do join a union, the employer should be required to bargain collectively with that union as to wages, hours and working conditions.

"I believe that in this collective bargaining the employer and the union should be left free to work out their own terms of agreement. I believe the employer and the union—not the government—should write the collective bargaining agreement.

"Finally, while I don't like strikes, I believe that the right to strike is fundamental to collective bargaining and to preservation of a free society.

"Our quarrel with Taft-Hartley is that many of the changes it made in the Wagner Act violate these principles, despite Taft-Hartley's verbal homage to them."

Government Interference

Reuther recalled the specific campaign speeches by Pres. Eisenhower in which he called for elimination of undue government interference in free collective bargaining.

But, he noted, the Smith Bill does not do this.

"Rather," he said, "it adds to government interference in labor-management affairs in a manner that will hamper rather than encourage good faith collective bargaining and the reasonable settlement of disputes.

"This is notably true in the strike-breaking vote provision in this bill."

Governmental interference, he said, was compounded by the Eisenhower proposal further to restrict the area of collective bargaining during the terms of a labor agreement.

Under Taft-Hartley, Reuther said, the NLRB has given employers virtually carte blanche to intimidate their workers from joining unions. Quoting from Eisenhower's message calling the right of free speech fundamental, Reuther said:

"These are high-sounding phrases." But, he added, the Smith Bill would "provide simply that an employer brain-washing session shall not be the basis for setting aside an election. A situation already heavily and unfairly weighted in favor of the employer would be made even more one-sided."

"Let me say right here," Reuther observed, "that this handling of this issue by Eisenhower and the Smith Bill is quite typical of the whole approach the Administration has taken to labor relations. That approach has consisted of sweet-sounding generalities followed up by concrete anti-labor proposals."

A Summing Up

Goldberg summed up the CIO's appraisal of the President's proposals and the Smith Bill with this charge:

"The basic failure of Taft-Hartley and the basic failure of the President's proposals is that violence is done to these principles for sound labor legislation.

"Government intervention in labor disputes is made more heavy-handed.

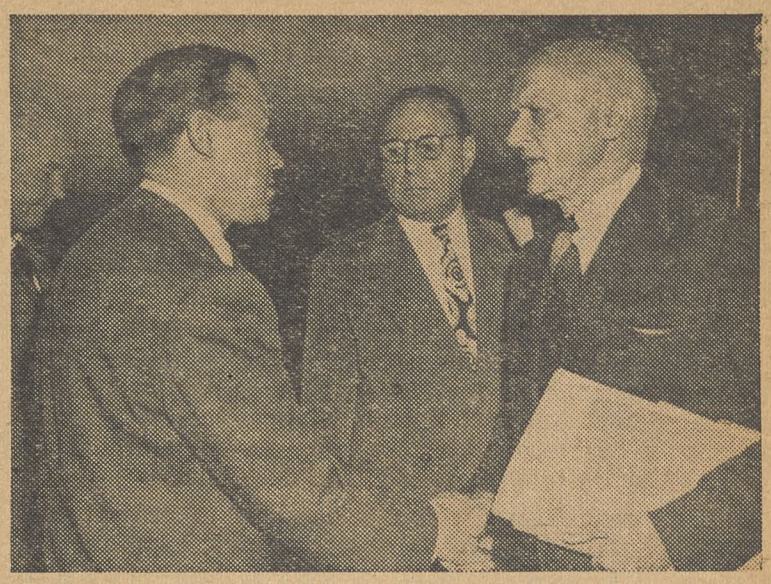
"Freedom of collective bargaining is further restricted.

"The exercise of right to join unions is discouraged rather than protected and encouraged.

"The right to strike is further limited and curtailed.

"The law establishing our national labor relations policy is made more complex, complicated and obscure.

"These amendments do not reflect a genuine belief in these principles with which agreements has been so often expressed. Because of its violence to these principles, we do not like Taft-Hartley. We like this bill even less."



"WORSE THAN IT IS."—That's what Pres. Eisenhower's labor message and the Administration's Smith Bill would do to the Taft-Hartley Act, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the Senate Labor Committee. Seated is CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, who gave detailed analysis of GOP proposals. At right, Reuther greets Chairman Smith (R. N. J.) while Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) looks on. At left is Robert Oliver, CIO Legislative Committee director.

Object

Two Republican members of the Senate Labor Committee—Sens. Cooper (Ky.) and Ives (N.Y.)—have come out flatly against Pres. Eisenhower's proposal for government-conducted strike votes. All six Democrats on the 13-member committee also are expected to oppose it.

Pine Box Six Feet Down

Sen. Neely (D. W.Va.), who campaigned in 1952 for the repeal of Taft-Hartley, has a favorite story to illustrate what he thinks should be done with the law.

It is the story of a man whose mother-in-law lived with him for many years and plagued him all of that time. She died while he was out of town and the undertaker set him a wire reading:

"Your mother-in-low died last night. Shall I embalm, cremate, or bury her?"

The man replied: "Embalm, cremate and bury her. Take no chances."

That, says Neely, is what Congress should do with Taft-Hartley.

End Civil Rights Roadblock, Carey Urges Senate Group

THE CIO last week called upon Congress to lift its roadblock to civil rights legislation, urging the Senate Judiciary Committee to report out the Ives-Humphrey FEPC bill in place of two measures it currently is considering.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), a leading advocate of civil rights, declared, however, that "realistically speaking" there is no likelihood that this Congress will enact such legislation, although he intends to keep fighting for it.

In a telegram to Chairman Hendrickson (R. N.J.) of the Senate Civil Rights subcommittee, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said that the Ives-Humphrey measure deserves support because "it would establish an effective federal FEPC employing investigation, mediation, conciliation, findings and finally, orders that would be enforceable through the federal courts."

Carey, who is chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, charged that the bill by Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) on which the subcommittee is holding hearings is "wholly inadequate," "lacks any enforcement powers" and "does not authorize one penny for funds to operate the proposed Federal Commission on Civil Rights and Privileges."

Ike Asks 35,000 Housing Units

A HOUSING program, couched for the most part in generalities, was sent to Congress last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

The only point upon which it was specific was in the field of public housing, where he proposed an inadequate program of 35,000 new units a year for the next four years.

Congress last year limited this part of the program to an even more inadequate 20,000 units, compared to the 200,000 units urged by the 1953 National CIO convention.

The President's other proposals:

- A new type of federal mortgage insurance, calling for token down payments and long-term repayments on homes costing under $8000, an impractical limit for most heavily-populated sections of the country.
- Appropriation of about $1 billion for renovation of run-down neighborhoods and slum elimination.
- Liberalized loan terms for buying or remodelling old homes.
- More vigorous federal action to insure that "minority groups have a fair opportunity to acquire adequate housing."
- Raising the $16,000 ceiling on mortgages guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration.
- Authorizing on a standby basis reductions in interest rates and lengthening of repayment periods on government-guaranteed mortgages if necessary to increase purchasing power during an economic down-turn.
- Reorganizing the Federal National Mortgage Association so it will be controlled by the financial interests that use it, freeing $2.5 billion in federal funds now tied up in it.

The CIO Housing Committee withheld comment on the President's message pending the introduction of enabling legislation in Congress. Lee F. Johnson, executive vice president of the National Housing Conference, termed it disappointing.

A Dictatorial Idea

As the Senate Labor Committee began Taft-Hartley hearings, CIO got to the heart of what's wrong with the "sweet sounding" campaign promises which have been turned into the mailed-fist provisions of the Smith Bill.

What's wrong fundamentally, as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther testified, is that T-H is based on the idea "that at best unions are a necessary evil which must be tolerated but kept in their place, and that in implementing this philosophy the Taft-Hartley Act discourages collective bargaining and has embarked this nation on the pathway toward dictatorial treatment of workers—the very opposite of what we want in America."

This "dictatorial" philosophy was pretty well demonstrated when the GOP majority of the committee whooped through confirmation for National Labor Relations Board membership of Albert C. Beeson, who proclaimed his built-in bias for business and his desire for further amendments of Taft-Hartley by process of NLRB decisions.

That committee decision is one clue to present congressional attitudes—and fair warning that labor faces a fight to stop the drive to make Taft-Hartley worse than it now is.

'Pious Words'--And Deeds

When women delegates at CIO-PAC's Conference on Family Participation went to the Capitol recently, Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) remined them to take a careful look at the "pious words" in the flood of special messages from Pres. Eisenhower and to check them against GOP deeds.

A good case at point is the President's own message on health and welfare. Although it falls far short of meeting the nation's fundamental needs for adequate medical care for all Americans, the good words of Eisenhower in his health message were cancelled out, in one key area, by the budget message which he sent Congress just a few days later.

One point of the President's health program was increased federal aid to states and local communities for construction of hospitals, clinics and convalescent homes. Another point was increased funds for medical research.

Yet in the budget message, as Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) has pointed out, the President limited hospital construction grants to $50 million a year, just one-third of the amount authorized by the Hill-Burton Law now on the books. Funds for tuberculosis control were slashed 40%.

"If cutting off health funds will starve germs to death," said Hill, "we ought to be a healthier nation soon."

Come-Uppance

Never underestimate the power of an Ohio Republican, but it looks like Sen. Bricker may come a cropper in his move to return the U. S. to the era of the Articles of Confederation—if not earlier.

His unsuccessful attempt to silence Pres. Eisenhower's "unalterable" opposition is a demonstration of the arrogance of much of the Republican leadership in Congress.

We're glad to see such staunch conservatives as John W. Davis and Lucius Clay awakening to the perils of the Bricker Amendment, which CIO long has emphasized.

And we get a quiet chuckle out of the irony of the present debate. The Republicans have made quite a thing out of the Constitution, in campaign oratory. And now John Bricker—the staunchest Republican of them all—wants to turn the Constitution on its head.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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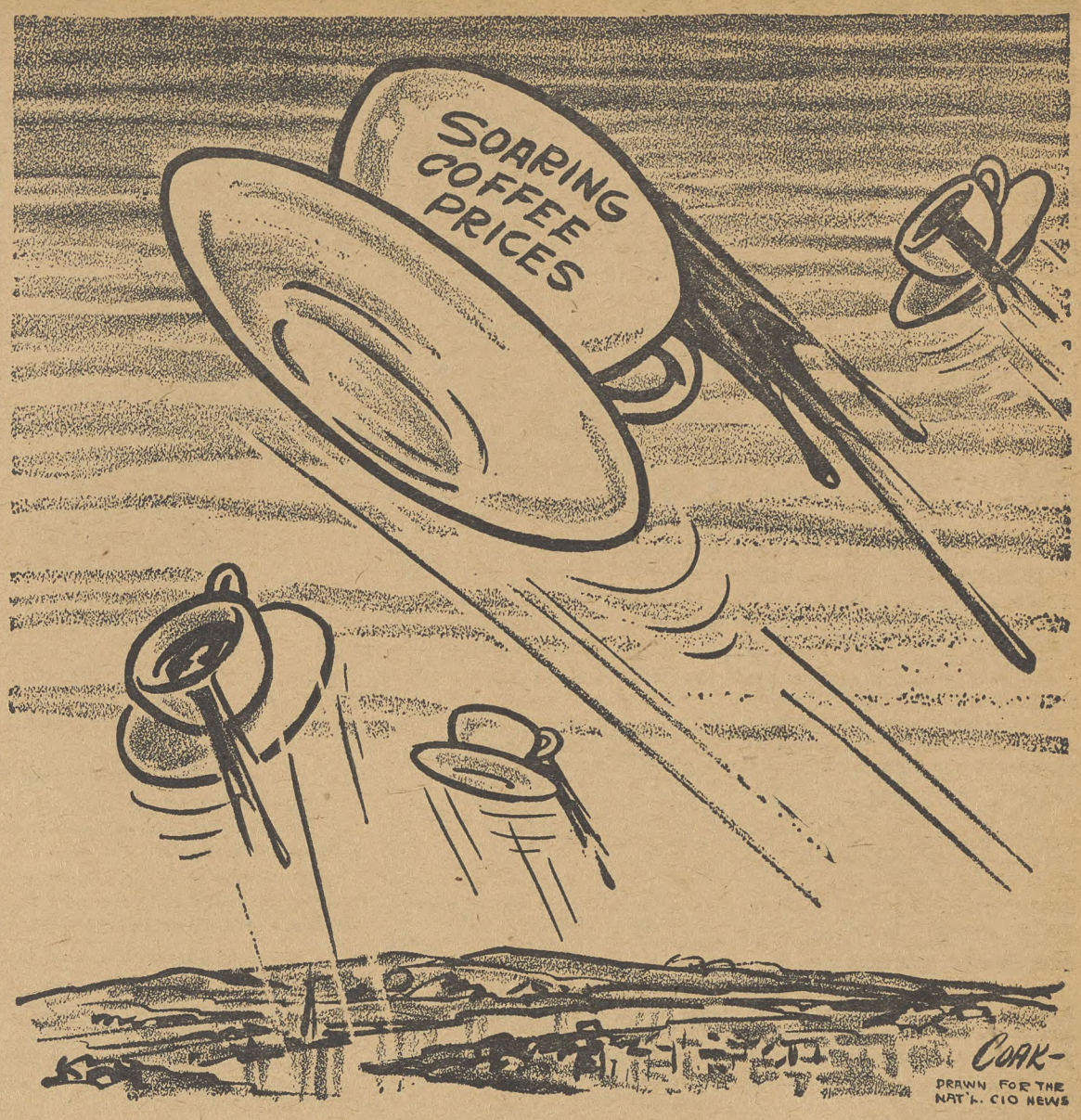
Flying Saucers—And Cups



In Other Words—

A Program For Full Employment

A nine-point program to meet the unemployment problem was proposed by Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) in a radio address last week inaugurating the political education program of the New York State CIO Council. Here are excerpts from his talk, broadcast over a statewide ABC network:

By FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR.

WHILE I AM, of course, concerned about this situation of growing unemployment, I am even more concerned by the complacency of our Republican state and national administrations and some of their leaders.

There are those who contend that it is good to be going through what they call a "readjustment." Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey has said it is healthy to have "soft spots in the economy."

How can it be good to have almost three million Americans out of work? How can it be "healthy" to have almost three million people unemployed? We're not merely talking numbers. These are human beings out of work! These are heads of families unemployed! We're talking about human lives, human fears—human wants.

But fear cannot correct this situation any more than will name calling, or stuffy complacency and inaction.

Meet The People's Needs

When we review the unprecedented gains of the last 20 years, there can be no doubt that by moving forward, and by constantly looking ahead of us and not behind us, we can fulfill the needs of the people for decent housing, proper educational and health facilities, and all the other needs of the American people.

It is within this framework of hope and confidence in the future, rather than fear for the present, that I would like to put forward a program for the economic health of our nation. A program which, in my opinion, will both meet the immediate threat suggested in the figures of growing unemployment, and which will furnish a vehicle for continued economic growth.

First, may I suggest a tax policy which will increase purchasing power by giving relief not to those in the upper income brackets, who will put their money away in banks, but for those in the lower and middle income groups who put their money to work buying things for themselves and their families.

Perhaps the most effective way of doing this would be to raise the $600 personal exemption to a more realistic level of $800. This has been suggested by the Democrats, but the Republicans on the Tax committee of the Congress voted this down just the other day. *They don't want to put purchasing power in the hands of the people; they want to eliminate the tax on corporate dividends as Pres. Eisenhower has suggested.*

Second, an increase and expansion of social security. The President's proposal is all right as far as it goes. But I would like to see it expanded to include provisions of the Lehman-Roosevelt Bill for payment of social security benefits not only to persons who are retired, but also to those who are physically disabled.

Third, may I suggest an increase in unemployment insurance benefits. The present structure of this program is outmoded. Benefits have not kept pace with increases in the cost of living.

Increase The Minimum Wage

Fourth, an upward revision of the minimum wage law. The present provision of 75c an hour is unrealistic. It should be increased to about $1.25 an hour.

Fifth, a planning program for public works to be constructed in the event of a more serious recession. The time to plan is now—not in the midst of a depression.

Sixth, a bold new housing plan including an adequate program of public housing which the Republicans killed in the last session of Congress. This would not only help meet our tremendous housing deficiencies, but it could provide proper stimulus of other important industries.

Seventh, a proper farm program. Not the political hodge-podge which the Administration recently proposed and which is geared to how the farmer votes, but one which is realistic in terms of both our desire for farm production and farm prosperity.

Eighth, a program to assist small and medium-size business by enforcing our laws against monopoly and by assisting in the securing of loans.

Ninth, a program of providing low-cost electric power by the proper development of electric power generated by public resources.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE "REGULAR" Republicans on Capitol Hill—no political or intellectual giant but a faithful reflection of House Speaker Joe Martin—thinks that Atty.-Gen. Brownell will be the "next" Republican nominee after Pres. Eisenhower pulls out. Brownell deserves some character study.

He had a news conference the other day—his first since the Chicago speech in November charging that Harry S. Truman deliberately "promoted" a "known Communist spy," Harry Dexter White.

As conservative a columnist as Walter Lippman said that Brownell's conduct was "shocking," unforgivable, in exposing part of the FBI secret files on White for political purposes. *Whether Brownell's conscience hurts is unknown but, judging from his news conference, it seems unlikely.*

The 'Next' Republican Candidate?

Chief subject of the conference was the "1456" and, later, the "2200" persons Mr. Eisenhower and Brownell claim have been "separated" from the government under new "security" regulations.

Washington reporters covering the "subversives beat"—yes, that's what they call the various investigating committees—have been reliably informed that these figures are phoney. They have been told, authoritatively, that many persons resigned without even knowing that anonymous charges against them existed in the files.

People who in private life would have been forgiven such human transgressions as an instance of babbling or drunkenness, and who happened thereafter to quit federal jobs, are included in the GOP list of those "separated." *Most of the "1456" and "2200" could have been fired under ordinary Civil Service Commission rules—not as security risks.*

He Kept Silent

Lunatic-fringe Republicans in Congress, however, assert that nearly all the separatees were either Communist sympathizers or sex perverts. The reporters naturally wanted Brownell's breakdown of categories—who had been fired or "separated" for what.

The suave, slick Attorney-General refused to answer.

Reporters should apply to the Civil Service Commission, he claimed, for "overall" figures. Told that the CSC said the opposite, Brownell still declined to answer. Then the reporters asked about Justice Dept. "separatees," and Brownell again referred questions to the CSC. Told that the CSC said each department should release its own figures, he shrugged and once more refused to answer.

Brownell is a lawyer and an officer of the courts, sworn to defend the American system under which no person can be adjudged guilty except under due process and by the conviction of his peers.

He was asked whether he considered a "separatee" from his own Justice Dept. guilty if, after notice of charges but before an evaluation or hearing, the man resigned. *Brownell's answer: "Yes."*

A government worker may simply be sick of putting up with anonymous accusations and repeated clearances, and take a civilian job paying twice what he gets from the government, but Brownell calls him "guilty" without trial.

This is the man, says the Republican, who will be the "next" GOP leader.

Complaints Of Robert E. Lee

Robert E. Lee, friend of Sen. McThing and newest member of the Federal Communications Commission, has a kick against "liberals."

They are shooting him, he tells interviewers, for guilt by association. They attack him merely because he is a friend of Joe.

It is possible that in the fullness of time Lee might emerge on the FCC as a brave champion of freedom of belief and freedom of dissent. He is genuinely bothered by the Senate opposition, led by Sen. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, who thinks Lee is not trustworthy.

He shouldn't delude himself, however, that he was attacked merely for friendship with McCarthy. He was attacked for specific deeds—his appearance as moderator on the notorious Facts Forum TV show promoted by the Texas oil millionaire, H. L. Hunt.

Lee insisted before a Senate committee that Facts Forum, which he helped launch as moderator, was objective on political issues. Mike Monroney came closer to the truth—that Facts Forum gives "two sides of one side."

A Quality Of Compassion

The President has a quality of compassion that may serve the country well in the matter of so-called "progressives" among former Korean prisoners of war and even those who thus far have elected to stay with Communism.

Mr. Eisenhower lived his life in the army. He had to order men into battle, he had to order some of his own soldiers shot for crimes against the military code. He knows the military necessity of discipline. But he is above vindictiveness.

At press conferences he has repeatedly said it is inconceivable that any boy who came back, even after making a serious political mistake, should be made by our own military people to regret the return. At a time when popular clamor against "progressives" and the boys who stayed with the Communists is high, the President recommended that people reread the biblical parable of the Prodigal Son. *At such moments it's easy to "like Ike."*

The Capitol Hill Scene—

McCarthy Left In Cloud Of Dust As Ike Joins In 'Numbers' Game

By WILLIAM MILLIS

THE OLD POLITICAL "numbers" racket is being played to a faretheewell in Republican Washington, but the stakes first set by Joe McCarthy have been multiplied ten-fold by the Eisenhower Administration.

It was just four years ago that the Wisconsin Senator, in his famous speech at Wheeling, W. Va., proclaimed:

"I have here in my hand a list of 205 . . . a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Dept."

Now the GOP Administration has multiplied the ante, by comparison making McCarthy looking like a straight-laced accountant, always careful with his bookkeeping.

Last fall, in an effort to put some facts behind the Republican campaign war-cries about "Communists in government," the Administration announced that 1456 federal workers had been fired or allowed to resign as "security risks."

But it was left for Pres. Eisenhower to open the Pandora's Box when, in his address opening the present session of Congress, he announced:

"Under the standards established by the new employe security program, more than 2200 employes have been separated from the federal government."

That was enough to set Republicans like Rep. Bender (O.), New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and others off on another rampage. In their oratory, all 2200 "security" separations were quickly translated into "Communists, spies and saboteurs."

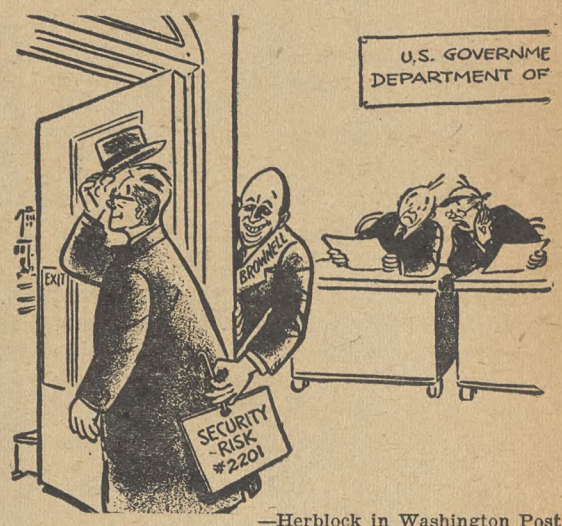
So far, the President and Atty.-Gen. Brownell have resisted all requests to give any breakdown on the cases of 2200 out of the 180,000 federal employes dropped since the GOP took office. The "security" designation, as Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) recently pointed out, is a *"political linguistic Mother Hubbard dress."*

Some staunchly pro-Eisenhower newspapers and columnists looked into the 2200 figure, with interesting results. Columnists Joseph and Stewart Alsop revealed that a number of routine State Dept. resignations were incorporated into the total, without the employes' knowledge.

Case In Point

Pres. Eisenhower at his press conference refused to authorize a breakdown of the Administration's claim of "2200 security" firings. He said he knew of no one in his Administration who called the discharged government employes "spies and traitors."

Few days before, in New York City, Postmaster General Summerfield—an Eisenhower Cabinet member—lumped the "security" discharges together as "people who make treason a preoccupation."



—Herblock in Washington Post

"Gosh, It Isn't Even Safe To Resign Any More"

The GOP Washington Evening Star and Washington Post—concerned over the latest buckshot aimed at federal employes—also investigated, called the GOP figures meaningless.

Summing up its inquiry, the Post editorially said "it looks as if the President has been handed a phony figure"—but it's one you'll be hearing in the months to election day next November.

As CIO Commentator John W. Vandercook said recently in an ABC Radio newscast:

"Whether it was Eisenhower's deliberate intention or not, the impression his words and round figure conveyed is obvious. The implication plainly is that the Republican Administration has been so much more alert to the red menace that, in just one year, it detected and dismissed 2200 Communists, subversives, spies, Communist sympathizers or what have you that the Democrats missed.

GOP Member Spills The Beans

"But lest that slippery little legend of Democratic 'softness' versus Republican 'hardness' to reds be destroyed, neither the White House nor any other government agency has ever been induced to release a breakdown of those figures, setting forth how many of those fired were heavy drinkers, how many had suffered from nervous breakdowns, and so on.

"Now along comes Congresswoman St. George (R. N. Y.) and spills the beans with the statement that 'not more than 10%' of the 2200 the President mentioned were 'out and out Communists' and the rest were just 'presumably bad security risks—an entirely different thing, of course, from the card-carrying Communist variety.'"

Last week the dispute continued bubbling in Congress, with Sen. Johnston (D. S. C.) demanding that Brownell *"immediately tell the public how many indictments he has obtained from among the 2200 firings claimed by the Administration, and if there are none, as I suspect, then he should resign his office."*

How High Is Unemployment?

By Public Affairs Institute

HOW HIGH IS UNEMPLOYMENT? The answer to this question depends on how you count—and how you look at the unemployment problem.

Under the Employment Act of 1946, the federal government is responsible for promoting "maximum" employment. It is required to mobilize all its resources to promote conditions which afford "useful employment opportunities for those able, willing, and seeking to work."

The act clearly requires a continuing promotion of "maximum" employment opportunities. This is not being done today. Instead, we wait until unemployment actually mounts as registered by the inadequate unemployment gauge of the Census Bureau—before we do anything to correct the underlying conditions which caused it.

The number of workers in the labor force depends on the kind of employment policy the federal government wants to promote.

If the government wants to promote an expanding full employment economy it will foster conditions that will encourage all prospective labor force entrants to enter the labor market. This means that under prosperous peacetime conditions from 700,000 to 1.2 million new workers should enter the labor market each year to take jobs.

Under a less than "maximum" employment policy the government would minimize the size of the labor force. This is the policy followed now. It means that unless a worker is actually competing for a job and putting pressure on the job market he is not in the labor force and cannot be unemployed.

In communities of one factory or a few basic industries operating at reduced levels, laid off or new workers may not actively be looking for work today because they know jobs are unavailable. Unless they volunteer this information to the census taker they are not included in the labor force or listed as unemployed.

Official policy has resulted in defining away nearly one million persons who should be in the labor force.

'GOP Has Defaulted On Promises, Would Make T-H Worse Than Ever'—Reuther

Six guideposts of "justice and fairness" in labor-management relations were outlined by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the Senate Labor Committee hearing last week on the Smith Bill, the Administration proposals for Taft-Hartley Act amendments. Text of Reuther's statement, in large part, follows:

By WALTER P. REUTHER
President of the CIO

THE CIO BELIEVES that a sound national labor relations law must rest on the proposition that free collective bargaining and the right of workers freely to join labor unions of their choice is sound public policy.

You can't have free collective bargaining and you can't have free democratic trade unions if you approach the subject of labor relations and the law governing labor relations with the belief that unions are a necessary evil which must be tolerated but which must be kept in their place.

The necessary assumption for a good law is the assumption that unions are free and democratic organizations of men and women as patriotic and concerned with the public welfare as any employer or any member of Congress.

The Basic T-H Defect

The basic defect of Taft-Hartley is the philosophy behind it, the philosophy of distrust and hostility toward unions, that Taft-Hartley is based on the postulate that at best unions are a necessary evil which must be tolerated and kept in their place, and that in implementing this philosophy the Taft-Hartley Act discourages collective bargaining and has embarked this nation on the pathway toward dictatorial treatment of workers—*the very opposite of what we want in America.*

We in the CIO are deeply disappointed with the President's message to Congress on Taft-Hartley, and with this bill. We believe the President's message and this bill would make Taft-Hartley even worse than it is.

I want to record our conviction that the Administration has defaulted in its campaign promise to bring justice and fairness into the law.

This bill would not rid Taft-Hartley of its union-busting provisions. Rather, it adds new ones. *While it does contain a few improvements, these are insubstantial and are meant only to disguise the anti-labor restrictions.*

If real justice and fairness are to be achieved, amendments to Taft-Hartley must deal with truly fundamental issues. They must:

1. Eliminate government by injunction and restore the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

This bill does not do this. It contains only one modification of the various injunctions created by Taft-Hartley, that is the change of the mandatory injunction in boycott cases to a discretionary one.

The one-sided national emergency injunction is retained and its complicated procedures are made even more complicated. This bill provides that emergency boards of inquiry be empowered to make settlement recommendations after an anti-labor injunction has almost run its course, and presumably accomplished its purpose.

Whatever virtue there sometimes may be in such board settlement recommendations is lost by this ill-conceived procedure. The fundamental defect of the Taft-Hartley emergency provisions—the reliance on the labor injunction—is retained. Labor can never accept an anti-labor injunction as being just and fair.

2. Remove the undue governmental interference which Taft-Hartley has imposed on collective bargaining and restore free collective bargaining as the cornerstone of our national labor relations policy.

This bill does not do. Rather it adds to government interference in labor-management affairs in a manner that will hamper rather than encourage good faith collective bargaining and the reasonable settlement of disputes.

This is notably true in the strike-breaking vote provision in this bill. This provision would have the government conduct a strike ballot in every labor dispute, whenever and wherever a walkout occurs.

In addition to governmental interference in labor relations, this proposal is objectionable because it reflects a deep-seated anti-labor prejudice. It is based on the misconception that unions act contrary to the will of their members rather than in response to that will. This misconception is insulting both to union leaders and union members.

Our unions are democratic unions and leaders who act contrary to the will of the members in such important matters as conducting strikes will not be leaders very long. You can be sure of that.

Furthermore, as I pointed out to this committee on my prior appearance here, all of the unions in the CIO provide for democratic determination of strike action. There is no legitimate reason for this type of government interference. *The proposal has the illegitimate objective of using a government poll to break a strike.*

Before Or After Poll

We object to the government strike vote proposal, whether the vote is to be conducted before a strike, as proposed by Sen. Purtell in S. 2697, or after a strike, as proposed in this bill.

A pre-strike vote seeks to drive a wedge between the union leadership and its membership; a post-strike vote also seeks to break a strike. Both types of government-sponsored votes, in our considered judgment, intensify industrial disputes rather than solve them.

Government interference in the collective bargaining process is further increased by the bill's provision which further restricts the area of collective bargaining during the terms of a labor agreement.

This is an unwise and unnecessary proposal which can only result in impairing rather than improving good labor-management relations.

3. Strengthen the rights of workers to organize in bona fide unions of their own choosing by the elimination of hampering restraints imposed or encouraged by the present law.

Taft-Hartley makes illegal many traditional and necessary union practices long recognized as proper and legitimate.

This bill does liberalize the Taft-Hartley boycott provisions, but not nearly enough. Still prohibited are justifiable types of union mutual assistance, such as the refusal to handle goods produced under sweat shop conditions, goods produced during a strike or goods produced by runaway shops.

Moreover, the present restrictions in Taft-Hartley on the right to strike and picket are largely preserved. As an example of this, the bill does not restore to economic strikers their right to vote in a National Labor Relations Board election.

It should be remembered that one of the President's flat commitments was to rid Taft-Hartley of its provision prohibiting economic strikers from voting in a Board election—a provision which the President said licensed union busting.

4. Rid the Taft-Hartley law of the provisions designed to harass and weaken unions.

This proposal retains the Taft-Hartley provision which authorizes damage suits against unions for certain unfair labor practices while denying to unions or their members the right to any similar suit for any employer unfair labor practices.

This bill goes beyond Taft-Hartley in its harassment of unions by inviting the states to adopt repressive laws in any dispute which in the opinion of any state will result in a local emergency.

Experience of the past, before the Supreme Court outlawed such state laws as contrary to the federal law, proves that some of the states will deal with such local "emergencies" as strikes by the bookkeepers of a local telephone company, by outlawing the strike and imposing compulsory arbitration. *The loose provision of the present bill could permit any state to override the provisions of the national law in almost any local dispute deemed by an excitable local authority to constitute an "emergency."*

Under this provision there will be little, if anything, left of the federally protected right to strike.

5. Simplify and clarify the law; provide for the rule of reason in its procedures and enforcement.

Taft-Hartley itself is so intricate that it can hardly be understood by the workers to whom it applies, or by the employers for that matter. The present bill adds to its complexities. The only relief from red tape proposed is a slight simplification of the filing requirements as to union by-laws.

Any possible saving of paper which this would effect is more than offset by a new requirement that employers file non-Communist affidavits. We have never believed that any good result could be achieved by requiring such affidavits either from employers or union officers.

6. Prevent employer coercion and intimidation of employes under the guise of free speech—a principle to which we, like all good Americans, firmly adhere.

On the pretext of protecting the righ of employers to freedom of speech, th Taft-Hartley Act opens the door to em ployer prevention of union organization b threats and intimidation of workers. Th present Taft-Hartley provision has n bona fide purpose and never had; th Supreme Court held long before its enac ment that employers have the full rigl under the Constitution to express the views on unions and unionism, so long s their remarks are not, in context, coe cive or intimidating.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the NLB has given employers virtually cae blanche to intimidate their workers fr n joining unions. According to its lat t pronouncements, the NLRB even perm s employers to require workers to listen o anti-union diatribes on company time ad premises.

A long-established rule that the un n be accorded an opportunity to reply as been dropped by the present Board.

What does the Administration now p pose to do about this outrageous miss e of free speech on an unfree audience

Pres. Eisenhower's message states:

"The right of free speech is fun mental. Congress should make clear ta the right of free speech, as now defi d in the Act, applies equally to labor ad management in every aspect of their e lationship."

These are high-sounding phrases but let us look at how the Smith Bil proposes to implement the message. I would provide simply that an em ployer brainwashing session shall no be the basis for setting aside an elec tion. In other words it would knoc l out the only restraint now placed b the Board on employers, viz., tha they can't capture an audience for 2 hours before a Board election.

This handling of this issue by Presid t Eisenhower and the Smith Bill is que typical of the whole approach the A ministration has taken to labor relatio. That approach has consisted of swe sounding generalities followed up by co crete anti-labor proposals.

HISTORIC ROOM—In Capitol room once occupied by the Supreme Court, Senate Labor Committee members hear CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther testify. Seated at his left is CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. Committee members (from left): Sens. Ives (R. N.Y.), Chairman Smith (R. N. J.), Murray (D. Mont.), Hill (D. Ala.), Neely (D. W. Va.), Lehman (D. N. Y.), and Douglas (D. Ill.).

—Herblock in Washington Post

"We Should Have Taken A Vote First, Ourselves."

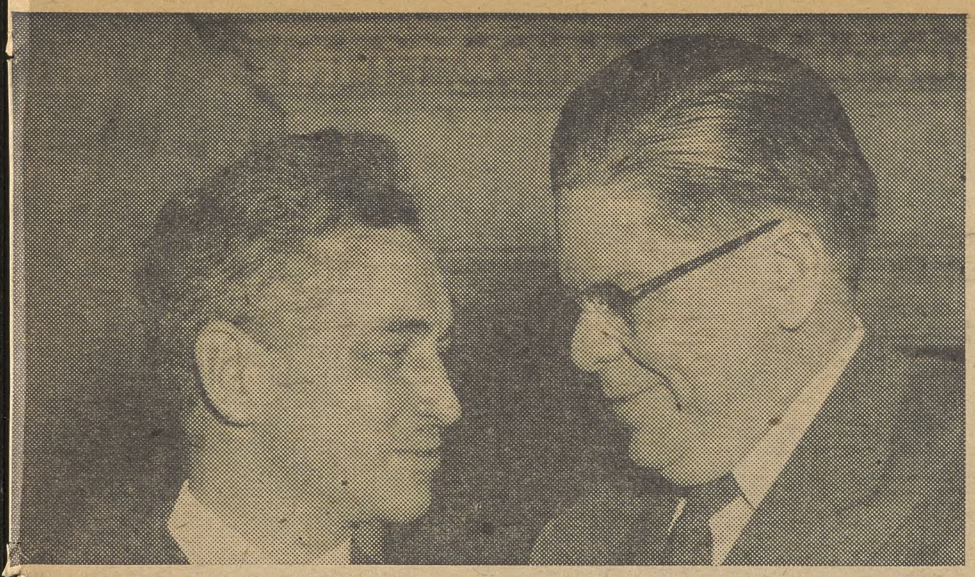
Get The Facts

Two CIO publications on Taft-Hartley provide excellent information on the most controversial labor law ever adopted. They are:

"The CIO Case Against Taft-Hartley," a definitive study of the act with congressional testimony by CIO Pres. Walter Reuther and General Counsel Arthur Goldberg. $1 a copy, quantity prices on request.

Also, "116 Questions About Taft-Hartley"—some of the most frequently asked questions, plus the answers. 5c each, 50 for $1.50, 100 for $2.50, 500 for $10, 1000 for $18.

Both can be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.



BEFORE THE BLOWUP—James B. Carey (left), CIO secretary-treasurer and IUE president, chats with Sec. of Labor Mitchell before stormy hearing of the Senate Labor Committee. Carey protested appointment of Albert C. Beeson to the National Labor Relations Board because of his "fixed employer bias," but the committee approved it by a 7 to 6 party-line vote.

Beeson, Built-In Bias And All, Gets Okay Of Senate Labor Group

A BUSINESS man who openly and avowedly admitted he is biased in favor of business was recommended by the Senate Labor Committee last week for confirmation as a member of the quasi-judicial National Labor Relations Board.

He is Albert C. Beeson, 47, industrial relations man for the Food, Machinery & Chemical Corp., San Jose, Calif., and a former college economics lecturer who had told the committee he *"did not consider objectivity a necessity"* for teaching, but who *"was frankly there to try to explain the American enterprise system from the business man's viewpoint."*

ALBERT C. BEESON

The first person ever to be named to the NLRB directly from either labor or management, as Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) pointed out, Beeson faces a Democratic floor fight before he can win Senate confirmation. The Democrats accused the Republicans of trying to steamroller his nomination through the committee.

In a last-ditch effort to block approval, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, appeared before the committee as the final witness before it went into executive session and voted approval by a party count of 7 to 6.

Earlier, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther had wired committee members asking them to reject Beeson on the ground that his industry background and point of view would leave the NLRB, "which under the statute is supposed impartially to adjudicate disputes between industry and labor, completely under industry domination." His confirmation would give Pres. Eisenhower's appointees a board majority.

Carey, citing Beeson's "fixed employer bias," told the committee that if he is approved, the NLRB "will not be able to command the trust of labor."

Carey maintained that Beeson has no more right to a place on the board than he has himself. Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) protested that Carey is a "fair minded" man and would "fall over backwards."

"Falling over backwards, sir, is not a good description of an impartial judge," Carey rejoined.

When Carey complained that the committee was hearing him with a "rather antagonistic attitude," Sen. Purtell (R.-Conn.) protested. "Well, sir, I feel terribly intimidated," Carey declared.

With the Republicans in complete control of the NLRB for the first time, Chairman Guy Farmer said in a recent speech in New Orleans, *"I have no doubt that we will, as time goes on, reverse still more" of the decisions made by previous boards.*

All Is Confusion, Mitchell Indicates

CONFUSION in the Republican Administration over what it calls its labor policy was demonstrated conclusively last week when Sec. of Labor Mitchell testified before the Senate Labor Committee on proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), the committee chairman, has introduced a bill calling for a government-conducted vote after a strike is under way to see if the strikers want to continue it. He calls his measure an "Administration bill."

SEC. MITCHELL

Mitchell told the committee he personally felt such a vote should be taken before a strike is under way.

However, he refused to say if that's what the Eisenhower Administration really wants. *He promised to find out and come back with the answer within a week.*

The presumption was that he would have to go to Pres. Eisenhower himself to get the GOP out of its dilemma. The President's labor policy message to Congress offered no guidance. It merely called for a vote.

Mitchell defended the strike vote principle against attacks by both Republicans and Democrats, notably Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.), Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) and Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.).

But the same kind of a vote for management is something very much else again, he protested in reply to queries by Sens. Murray (D. Mont.) and Douglas.

Murray suggested that if workers are required to vote on the employer's last offer before being allowed to strike, stockholders should be made to vote on the union's last offer.

Douglas wanted to know if it would not be "reciprocal fairness" for the U. S. to poll the stockholders or owners of a business to see if "they approve the refusal to improve the employer's last offer," or accept the union's last offer.

That, Mitchell solemnly told them, was different. To Murray he said that a stockholder might own shares in many firms, and that he didn't have the "vital interest" a worker has. To Douglas he patiently explained that a strike vote is a "vital question of the livelihood of union members," but not of stockholders.

Goldberg Warns On State Labor Curbs

PROPOSALS in the Smith Bill expanding the role of the states in labor relations would make the Taft-Hartley Act worse than it is, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg told the Senate Labor Committee in his detailed analysis.

He cited specifically an amendment providing that nothing in T-H nullify the power of a state *"to protect the health or safety of the people . . . during emergencies resulting from labor disputes."*

What the proposal really does, he maintained, is to force compulsory arbitration on a large segment of American industry as a substitute for collective bargaining.

It would do this, he explained, by legalizing "state laws which, under the guise of dealing with local emergencies, prohibit strikes and provide for compulsory arbitration."

"The Smith amendment is worded as if its purpose were simply to preserve the police powers of the state," Goldberg said. "However, it is clear that that is not its effect. It is clear because the states have those powers now; no Supreme Court decision has impaired them in the slightest.

What Is At Stake

"What is thus at stake in this proposal is whether the Congress should abandon uniform federal rules for handling labor disputes in favor of letting each of the states adopt their own methods of dealing with what they consider to be local 'emergencies' resulting from strikes."

Goldberg said the amendment would validate state laws which govern disputes not only in public utilities, "but also in any industry wherein the state finds that an 'emergency' results from a strike." Typically, he recalled, such state laws substitute compulsory arbitration for the right to strike.

"Some substitute device, which can only mean government regimentation, is of course necessary if the right to strike is forbidden," he added.

Goldberg said that experience gives no reason to doubt that "hysterical state and local authorities" will view all sorts of labor disputes as emergencies.

"Thus the issue, as I see it, is whether the federal government should abdicate its power in this field in favor of inviting the states to prohibit the right to strike and substitute compulsory arbitration," he said.

"Now this is an issue on which Pres. Eisenhower as a candidate repeatedly declared his views . . . He repeatedly and strongly denounced compulsory arbitration. Compulsory arbitration, he said, was inconsistent with a free society . . .

"It is thus most strange now to find the President, by this proposal, in effect favoring curtailment of the right to strike and substituting compulsory arbitration.

52 Different Brands

"Instead of uniform and even-handed justice in the field of labor-management relations, there would be 52 brands of restrictions—one for each state, territory and the District of Columbia—all of them superimposed upon the restrictions contained in the Taft-Hartley Act."

Goldberg also criticized the Smith Bill for its failure to strike out of T-H the proviso subordinating federal union security restrictions to state laws.

"It would grant no relief from the Taft-Hartley provision validating the vicious state 'right-to-work' laws," he said.

"The slogan 'right to work' is transparently fraudulent.

"When the sweatshop brigade says 'states' rights,' it means the right of a state to enact harsh restrictions on the rights of workers. *Curiously enough, the term 'states' rights,' as used by these interests, under no circumstances comprehends the right of a state to enact liberal labor legislation."*

'Just As Phony As Prohibition'—Quill

The Taft-Hartley Act is "just as phony as the prohibition law," Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers declared in a television discussion on amending the act with former Rep. Hartley (R. N. J.), its co-author.

"I think it is a serious mistake to attempt amendments," he said on the America Speaks program of WOR-TV, New York. "I think Mr. Hartley would do a service to his party and the nation if he went back and prepared to completely repeal the law, and not help to create a labor front in America."

How Complicated Can You Get?

The "crazy-quilt" pattern of government action in national emergency strikes, as set forth by Taft-Hartley plus the Smith Bill, was dissected as follows by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg:

1. The union serves a 60-day notice on the company, as required by Sec. 8(d)(1). This is in addition to any notice the union has already served under the terms of the collective bargaining agreement.

2. The union serves a 30-day notice on the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service as required by Sec. 8(d)(3).

3. The union serves a 30-day notice on the state mediation agency, as required by Sec. 8(d)(3).

4. Under Sec. 203 of Taft-Hartley, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service will use its best efforts to mediate the dispute.

5. The President finds, under Sec. 206, that the strike will imperil the national health or safety and appoints a board of inquiry.

6. The board of inquiry make a report, which cannot include recommendations.

7. The Attorney General, under Sec. 208, petitions a Federal District Court to enjoin the strike for 80 days, and the District Court issues the injunction.

8. At the end of 60 days (changed to 40 days by the Smith Bill) the President reconvenes the board of inquiry, which reports the current position of the parties and the company's last offer.

9. After 60 days (changed to 40 days by the Smith Bill) the NLRB conducts a secret ballot on whether the employes wish to accept the final offer of settlement made by their employer. The board certifies the results of this ballot to the Attorney General. No consequences flow from this ballot whichever way it goes.

10. Under Sec. 209(c) of the act as amended by the Smith Bill, the President reconvenes his board of inquiry. This time, it makes recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

11. At the expiration of 80 days from its issuance, the injunction is dissolved.

12. The President, under Sec. 210, submits to the Congress a full report of the proceedings together with any recommendations he may have for appropriate action.

13. Employes are now free to strike.

14. They notify the NLRB of the commencement of the strike, as required by Sec. 8(f) of the act as amended by the Smith Bill.

15. The NLRB directs the taking of a secret ballot among the employes on the question of whether they wish to continue the strike.

The Nation's Worst Boss—

U. S. Employes Get It In Neck—And Take It

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THERE'S MORE genuine job security in a unionized industrial plant — even in these days of mounting unemployment—than there is working for the federal government.

That reluctant conclusion is being forced on thousands of career government workers who in one year have seen their traditional security system dismantled piecemeal by the Eisenhower Administration, the courts and politicians of the McCarthy variety.

Uncle Sam, the nation's biggest employer and frequently called its worst, today is pursuing personnel policies that would have touched off a walkout of industrial workers. *But government workers can't strike.*

Firings in the name of economy but many of which were dictated solely for political considerations have been taking place steadily since the Great Crusade took office.

In Economy's Name

Civil Service Commissioner George M. Moore last week reported that federal employment had been cut by 183,000 since January 1953.

In Washington alone the cutbacks total about 24,000.

No figures have ever been made public on the number of workers fired by the various departments and agencies of government.

Significantly, however, the firings began and were heaviest in those government branches in which workers have—or should have—the greatest interest. There was no ruthless ax-swinging on innocent heads just on general principles.

The cuts in service to working people were handled with the finesse of a corporation merger by the tycoons-turned-trustees of government. The business-attitude of Congress cut funds and the layoffs resulted.

The Labor Dept. furnished a fine example of this technique. Budget cuts resulted in firings and a decline in the efficiency of the Wage-Hour Div., the Women's Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Morale Vanishes

Under federal civil service procedure a reduction-in-force order affects a department or agency. But in most cases the first person to be "riffed" is not the one who lands out on the street jobless.

He exercises his right to "bump" and sets off a chain reaction down the line. Sometimes as many as five workers are involved before one person finds himself a statistic among the unemployed.

The resultant destruction of morale is obvious. Being human, the almost-riffed worker takes scant consolation from the fact that he sometimes still has a job but one which pays less than his previous one.

So confused has the situation become that it is often difficult for workers to quit and seek employment away from government. Washington has hundreds of career employes who would quit next payday if they could get a letter of recommendation from their superiors for their faithful service.

Trouble is, no one wants to write those letters because a year hence a McCarthy committee might get hold of one and use it against the writer. It has happened.

The Administration has short-circuited civil service provisions in hundreds of instances by transferring jobs into Schedule C under the pretense that they are policy-making or confidential posts. Schedule C jobs have no security and holders of spots in this category can be fired capriciously.

The lengths to which "confidential" jobs can be defined is shown by a GOP move to transfer the private chauffeurs of some government brass into Schedule C.

Federal civil service goes back to 1883 but procedures which have been established since are being junked weekly and protection for workers lessens. A fired employe finds that the supervisor who signed his discharge order sits on the appeal as judge and jury as well as prosecutor.

There is an almost complete lack of unified manuals of procedures on personnel matters between governmental agencies.

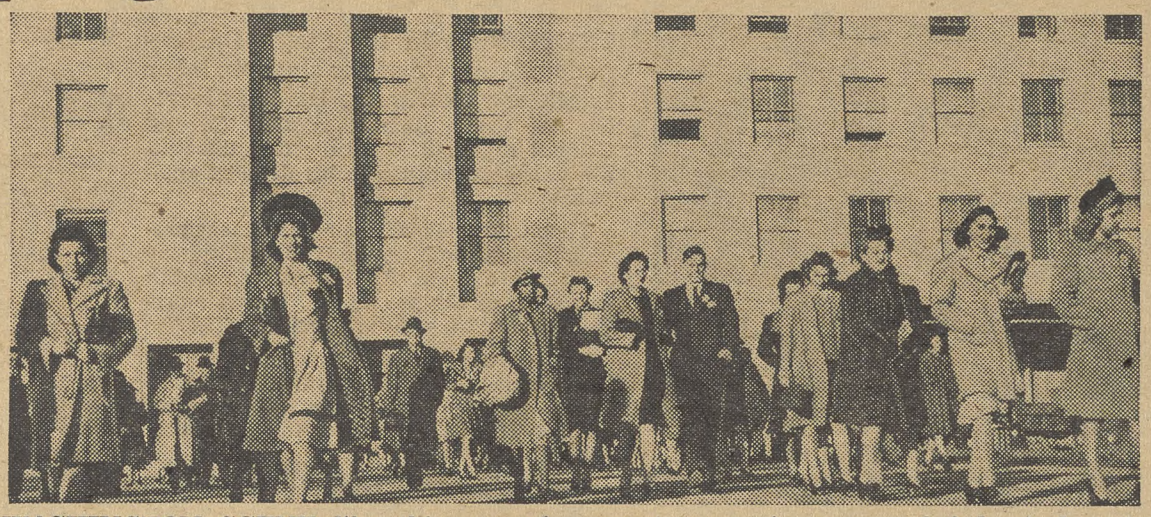
Key Court Case

All the manuals can be junked if a decision issued by a Washington judge is sustained. In the case of a fired $10,000-a-year government attorney, the court ruled that the President is able to fire summarily without regard to congressional wishes.

All of this has not resulted in any upsurge in union affiliation among government white-collar workers. If anything, most of them have become less aggressive in their battle for increased protection and improved conditions.

They feel their own insecurity and sympathize with the worker at the next desk who gets riffed, but are not organizing into unions as industrial workers might be expected to do in a similar spot.

The general attitude is that the neck which protrudes too far in Washington today finds itself separated from its head.



WASHINGTON SCENE like this one of Pentagon employes leaving after a day's work is typical. These workers and their counterparts in scores of federal departments and agencies have job jitters because of GOP economy drives.

Even Keel

A federal official in Washington, according to a newspaper report, has a sign on his desk which reads, "If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs, you simply don't understand the situation."

—PAC Pipeline

Protection

Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) has introduced a bill to protect the civil service rights of U. S. employes placed in "exempted" jobs. The bill would overturn a recent federal court ruling which gave the government sweeping firing powers despite all civil service rules to the contrary.

Case History Of A Grievance

UNION officers and conscientious shop stewards ought to be glad they don't have to try and get a grievance settled with the federal government.

Guards at seven federal penitentiaries, among them Alcatraz, Leavenworth and Atlanta, are represented by the CIO Government & Civic Employees. Some of the guards have a grievance dating back 23 years. GCEOC-CIO and the guards are still hopeful of a settlement—*if they live long enough.*

It all started back in 1931 when federal agencies started on a 40-hour week. But the Bureau of Prisons, a section of the Justice Dept., claimed it didn't have the money or the manpower, so the guards continued their 44-hour stretch. This arrangement continued until 1943.

Several years ago they appealed to Congress to help them. They filed a bill to allow a waiver of the statute of limitations which had run out on the men's wage claim. Year after year the bill was buried under the annual legislative avalanche.

In the last session the bill squeaked through the House almost on closing day but never got to the Senate for consideration. It will come up again this time.

THE FAMILIAR pattern of government - by - postponement is frustrating the efforts of federal workers to retain their job security and win better conditions.

When the first session of the 83rd Congress adjourned last year the members had taken action on only a handful of the 400 bills pertaining to U. S. government employes. There is little indication that the record in the second session will show improvement.

Part of the blame, unfortunately, can be assessed to the workers themselves. The great majority are unorganized and lack an effective voice on Capitol Hill.

All of this hampers the legislative program of the CIO Government & Civic Employees and other groups representing federal workers.

The complacement or sacred-bunny attitude of so many workers is reflected in the indifferent concern shown by Congress when measures affecting federal employes come up for consideration.

Bills affecting wages, annual leave, unemployment compensation and other matters are pigeon-holed in congressional files "waiting for reports."

Typical is the case of the Rhodes Bill, which calls for recognition of unions of government employees.

Rhodes Bill Stalled

Uncle Sam won't sign a contract with a union. It acknowledges their existence and it will talk—sometimes it will even negotiate with union representatives—but it won't sit down and sign a contract.

HR172 was dropped into the congressional hopper Jan. 3, 1953, by Rep. Rhodes, a Democrat from Pennsylvania's 14th Dist. (with a 100% "right" PAC record), the day the session opened.

On Jan. 20 after looking it over briefly the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee requested a report on the measure from the Post Office Dept. Two days later reports were asked from the Defense Dept., Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget.

When Congress adjourned the reports were still awaited. The postponement technique stalled action on the bill for a full year, at least.

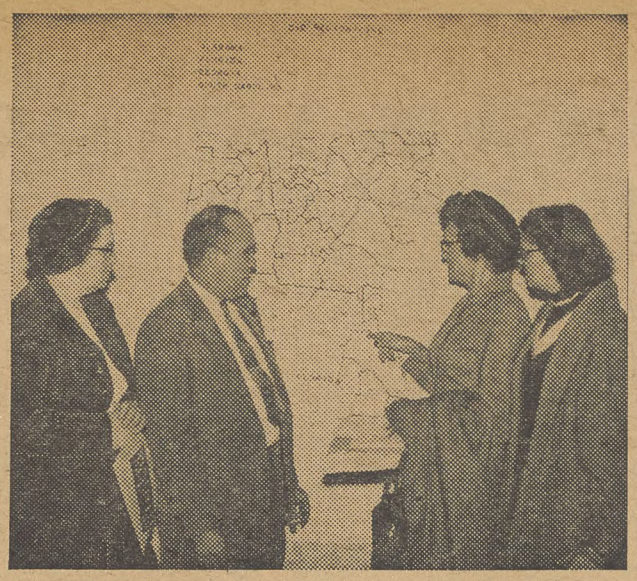
POSTAL WORKERS' local unions of the CIO Government & Civic Employees meet in Washington to draft a legislative program calling for an $800 salary increase and passage of union recognition law. Seated at center are Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray and National Assistant Chairman John Yancey.

Facts Behind A GOP Myth

MUCH-MALIGNED federal workers are still taking it on the chin from the Republicans who keep claiming a mythical increased efficiency since they've taken over the federal establishment.

Despite the fact that District of Columbia officials pointed out there are no such figures and there was no such survey, Sen. Bridges (R. N. H.) recently repeated the claim that "peak traffic movement" into Washington is now "22 minutes earlier" than under the Democrats.

Wide publicity was given to the official proof that the figures were false, but the Republicans are still implying that formerly lazy federal workers have now been scared into doing "an honest day's work."



SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE—Legislation, political and community relations were theme of Atlantic meeting Jan. 22-23. At left, CIO Congressional Research Chief Hyman H. Bookbinder shows "voting record" slides to Greater Charleston IUC Pres. Elizabeth Porter and John Ramsey, CIO-SOC director of community relations. Center, Delegate Ila Mendenhall of ACWA Local 509 points out her home town on map to Conference Chairman Carl A. McPeak and Delegates Mary Athon and Jewell Jackson. Right, CIO Congressional Liaison Chief Thomas H. Burke explains outlook in Congress. Other speakers on legislation, left to right, were Ben Blankenship, Robert Oliver and Hoyt Haddock.

Labor's World—

Becu, ICFTU Head, Predicts New Resistance To Soviets

IF THE BERLIN four power conference fails, "the people behind the Iron Curtain may do something about it," Omer Becu, president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and general secretary of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, predicted last week.

Becu, one of the foremost figures in the free world and a veteran of organized workers' battles against communism, was in Washington for a meeting of the ITF executive board, its first in this country since 1947.

"The spirit of the workers hind the Iron Curtain is wonderful," he said. "The Communists will never get them down. They'll never be in a position to put guns in their hands—the guns would be used against them."

The ITF has underground contacts in the Russian satellite countries, he said, and because of the nature of the work done by members of its affiliates is in a position both to gather information and to extend aid. It has set up clandestine committees, and furnishes propaganda and other material to keep the spirit of freedom alive.

THE BOARD voted to extend its work in lands dominated by the Reds. In a resolution renewing "utter abhorence of communism and every other form of dictatorship and totalitarianism," it reaffirmed the ITF pledge of moral and material support "until the day of liberation."

OMER BECU

Other board actions included the setting up of a meeting some time this year to organize a Latin American transport workers federation, with a regional office; scheduling a similar regional meeting in the Far East, and admission to membership of seven new unions representing more than 41,000 workers.

The ITF, one of the 19 autonomous trade secretariats associated with the ICFTU, represents free union workers in all branches of the transportation industry. It has more than 150 affiliates in 52 countries, with approximately six million members. Among them is the CIO Transport Workers.

'The CIO Back Home' Sets Goals As Regional Meets Begin

By MILTON PLUMB

THE IMPORTANCE of "the CIO back home" to operations of the National CIO in Washington was underscored in discussions at the second annual Southeast Regional Conference of CIO State and local councils held in Atlanta Jan. 22-23.

Nearly 200 delegates from eight states gathered in the Georgia CIO headquarters for intensive study of CIO legislative, community services, public relations and political action programs. They left determined to intensify their council activities in these areas, and to enlist more effective CIO local participation.

It was Delegate William Grogan of the Florida State CIO Council who summed up the major goal that nearly all persons attending the conference carried away with them.

"We must find a way," he said, "to utilize all members of the CIO so that, instead of just 'members,' we have 6.5 million Goodwill Ambassadors of CIO working in their home communities to win general public support behind our program for the betterment of the American people."

CONFERENCE Chairman Carl A. McPeak, CIO assistant director of councils, in calling the meeting to order emphasized that "1954 is a very important year in terms of legislation and political action."

"The success or failure of our council activities," he said, "will unquestionably have real bearing on what we can accomplish in Washington. And, in turn, the issues before Congress will have a great effect upon all of labor throughout the country."

Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Coordinator of Legislative Activities, said that although labor for some time has known how to mobilize its resources behind collective bargaining processes, it is just beginning to realize the importance of such mobilization in community affairs.

"We must now develop techniques for mobilizing our strength behind those other processes which set the general economic and political climate in which our collective bargaining agreements must be negotiated," Oliver said.

To explain the operations of the CIO Legislative Dept., Oliver called upon CIO Chief of Congressional Liaison Thomas H. Burke and Hyman H. Bookbinder, head of congressional research activities. Their remarks were supplemented by Ben Blankenship, of the CIO Communications Workers, and Hoyt Haddock, of the CIO Maritime Committee, both legislative representatives in Washington.

Threats of new efforts to pass a "right to work" bill in South Carolina, renewed drives to enact a state sales tax in Kentucky and Georgia's pending constitutional amendment abolishing public schools were typical of the many issues raised. While the general outlook was far from optimistic, it was pointed out that CIO's prestige in the South today is greater than ever before.

"The same obstacles you people in the South are fighting today," CIO Political Action Dir. Jack Kroll told the meeting, "had to be fought when the CIO was founded in the North. Your fight is 20 years later, but it's the same fight, and if you roll up your sleeves and work, you in the South can have the kind of state legislatures, local governments, governors, and representatives in Congress that you want."

CHARLES GILLMAN, CIO director for Region 5, called for a "crusade to bring back to the people the government of this country."

Importance of labor participation in community affairs was emphasized by John Ramsey, director of community relations for the CIO Southern Organizing Committee, and Berkley Watterson, assistant to Leo Perlis, CIO Community Services Committee director.

Paul Christopher, CIO director for Region 4, warned that "gangsters, gamblers, oil companies and anti-labor manufacturers" have all combined to raise a slush fund to defeat liberal Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), who comes up for re-election this year.

Dan Powell, Southeast CIO-PAC field director, warned *"there is nothing you can get in a union contract after months of negotiations that can't be wiped out at the stroke of a pen in state legislatures or the halls of Congress."*

Schedule

Second of the CIO regional conferences was held last weekend in Chicago, covering Regions 7, 8 and 9 in the Midwest. Coming meetings:

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5-6, Regions 3 and 6, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio and West Virginia.

New York City, Feb. 19-20, Regions 1 and 2, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, New York and New Jersey.

St. Louis, Feb. 26-27, Regions 10 and 11, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Mississippi.

San Francisco, Mar. 5-6, Region 13, California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Nevada.

Denver, Mar. 12-13, Region 12, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana.

4 CIO Leaders Named To Labor Dept. Advisory Board

THE LONG dormant Trade Union Advisory Committee on International Affairs in the Labor Dept. has been revived by Sec. Mitchell.

CIO members named to the reactivated body are Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, and Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the president.

The committee was first set up in 1946.

Pres. George Meany heads AFL members of the committee.

ORIT Board Meets In Costa Rica

The executive board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, met last week in San Jose, Costa Rica. The CIO was represented by Dr. Ernst Schwarz, an ORIT assistant secretary, and Michael Ross, of the CIO International Affairs Dept.

2 Union Veterans Mourned

TWO VETERAN American unionists—Frank Bonacci in Utah and Abraham Silverman in New York—were mourned by hundreds of friends last week.

Bonacci, veteran organizer of the mine workers in the Utah-Wyoming coal fields, died at 69. Until his retirement several months ago, he had served for many years as CIO regional director in Salt Lake City.

Bonacci served six terms in the Utah House of Representatives and was the author of several labor bills.

The Salt Lake City Deseret News & Telegram editorially praised Bonacci as "a dynamic and persuasive" speaker and fighter and "a good citizen."

In New York City, several thousand cutters and other members of the CIO Clothing Workers attended services for Silverman, who was a founding member of New York Clothing Cutters Local 4 and its business agent since 1930. He was 65.

You And Your Money—

Benson Dangles Price Cut 'Bait;' CIO Decries Farm, Labor Split

THE "BAIT" of lower retail food prices is being dangled before consumers by Administration spokesmen, in an effort to divide farm and city dwellers and push through the GOP program for flexible" farm price supports.

While the consumer price index is sticking at a level close to its all time record and coffee prices are running away (see stories this page), Sec. of Agriculture Benson has taken the lead in trying to start a farm-labor fight—but CIO isn't buying any of it.

At a recent hearing of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Benson asked:

"At what point will the 140 million Americans who do not live on farms rise up—as they did in the potato fiasco of a few years ago—and demand not revision but outright elimination of all direct aid to agriculture?"

For Benson, long a foe of effective government action for a healthy farm economy (which is mighty important to city workers), that was more of a statement than a question.

Benson got his question answered promptly by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and it was a resounding "no."

Reuther charged the Agriculture Secretary was trying to cover up his "virtually do-nothing policy for the past year" by attempting "to incite city workers against farmers and farmers against city workers, by falsely stating that city workers are opposed to price supports for farm products."

In letters to Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.) and Rep. Hope (R. Kans.), chairmen of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, Reuther said labor "shall not be split away from and put in opposition to the working farm families of America."

Instead of trying "to set American citizens at each other's throats," Reuther urged the Eisenhower Administration to adopt policies insuring adequate income for farmers, to reduce farm-to-retail price spreads by lowering middlemen's markups, and to increase distribution of so-called surplus foods at home and abroad.

Coffee Prices Due To Hit $1.25

IF YOU'RE paying 15c a cup and $1.10 or more a pound for coffee, you ain't seen nothing, yet.

By the end of February, housewives will be paying as much as $1.25 a pound for coffee in their grocery stores, according to the National Coffee Association.

And the Agriculture Dept. gloomily says it may be "one or two years" before there's any trend toward lower coffee prices.

In New York City, retail coffee sales were reported to be off 50%.

As result of increasing consumer indignation, Pres. Eisenhower at midweek announced that the Federal Trade Commission had begun a full-scale investigation of coffee price increases, particularly dealings on the commodity exchange. FTC Chairman Howrey blamed the increases "in part to speculative activity."

A lot of steam was let off in both houses on Congress on the runaway price trend of the Brazilian beverage.

Most to the point was the report of Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) that wholesale commodity speculators are more to blame for the present price "gouge" than the reported decline in Brazilian production.

Gillette back in 1950 headed a senatorial investigation of coffee price highjacking, which resulted in no Justice Dept. action.

He said, "much of the drastic rise in coffee prices is due more to certain gambling and speculative practices than to economic factors of supply and demand."

On the Republican side of the congressional coffee urn, Sen. Beall (Md.) also wanted an investigation. Rep. Smith (Wisc.) went so far as to suggest a strike by coffee drinkers on "a coffeeless Wednesday each week." And Sen. Aiken, from the Vermont dairyland, offered milk as a substitute—natch.

At the State Dept.—where tea (in popular fancy) is reported to be the favorite drink—officials offered tepid defenses of the Latin American coffee producing nations. But if prices continue up, they added, *"heaven help us."*

Lawrence Story On Murrow TV Program

A documentary film story of Lawrence, Mass., depicting the effect of the declining textile industry on the city and its people, will be shown on the Edward Murrow program, See It Now, over CBS-TV at 10:30 p.m., Feb. 2.

BLS Index Dips Slightly; New Price Climb Hinted

A BARELY visible decline in the cost of living was registered during the month ending Dec. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed in its Consumers Price Index for the last month of the year.

The index stood at 114.9 on Dec. 15 compared to 115.0 on Nov. 15, a decline of less than one-tenth of 1%. The monthly average for 1953 stood at 114.4 because of brief drops earlier in the year. For the last seven months, however, the reading was above the average.

The over-all increase in prices during 1953 was slightly less than 1%, according to the BLS.

Declines of nine-tenths of 1% in transportation prices, due principally to a drop in the price of used cars, and of two-tenths of 1% in clothing prices caused the December decline. Although food prices were higher in 31 of the 46 cities surveyed, an increase of only three-tenths of 1% was reported.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index.

Period	Index		Period		Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June	15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June	15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: June	15	191.1	
1945 monthly average	128.4		1953: Jan.	15	190.3	113.9
1946 monthly average	139.3		Feb.	15	188.6	113.4
1947 monthly average	159.2		Mar.	15	188.8	113.6
1948 monthly average	171.2		Apr.	15	188.3	113.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		May	15	188.8	114.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		June	15	190.9	114.5
1951 monthly average	185.9		July	15		114.7
1952 monthly average	190.6	(old index)	Aug.	15		115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4	(new index)	Sept.	15		115.2
			Oct.	15		115.4
			Nov.	15		115.0
			Dec.	15		114.9

Child Care Tax Credit Approved

A LIMITED child care tax credit was recommended last week by the House Ways & Means Committee, but it falls far short of past proposals to allow working wives to deduct costs of care for their youngsters.

The committee voted to allow deduction of actual costs of child care, up to a maximum of $600, to widows, widowers and legally separated persons who are heads of a household. And the deduction would be allowable only for children up to 10 years of age.

The special tax deduction would be extended to working wives only in cases where the husband is handicapped and incapable of self-support.

The committee, however, turned down a proposal by Rep. Mills (D. Ark.) to extend the child care tax reduction to all working mothers. Also rejected was a move by Rep. Forand (D. R. I.) to increase the allowance to $1200 in some cases.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius For LPA

WITH MANY BRANDS of coffee already $1.10 a pound and threatening to go higher, we may soon become a nation of tea drinkers, with very sparing use of coffee. And if that happens, you'll soon see the price of coffee head down as it has before.

Actually there is reason to believe there is no real coffee shortage and the market is being rigged.

Just since December, wholesale quotations for coffee have jumped 15 to 20c a pound, and retail prices have been spurting upwards as dealers get in new stocks. Alfred K. Landesberger, coffee department manager of Eastern Cooperatives, Inc., points out that the rise has been accompanied by headlines and stories like "Frost Damage in Brazil," and "There will not be coffee enough to fill the increasing needs of the world."

But, Landesberger says, the largest coffee-growing countries keep strict controls over shipments of coffee and its price. He feels that high financing of coffee has been keeping it in the interior of these countries, and that this regulation has been affecting prices more than actual supply and demand. *Although the daily newspapers keep repeating the shortage story, which they are spoon-fed by coffee trade interests, estimates of the supply of coffee have varied enormously. Landesberger says flatly no real coffee shortage is in sight unless consumers start a rush for it and particularly start hoarding the vacuum packs.*

Rate Decision Is Set Aside

The recent consumer victory on federal regulation of natural gas pipeline rates has been proved short-lived.

Last November, in a case involving Phillips Petroleum Co., the Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Power Commission must regulate rates on interstate pipelines. The ruling affected the entire industry.

Now the Supreme Court has reversed itself, without explaining, and agreed to review the case. Only Justice Black dissented. LPA

Try The Soluble Brands

So don't fall for the shortage story and, above all, don't let the higher price of coffee drain you of money needed for other things, as it can in a family of several enthusiastic coffee drinkers.

You can keep the lid on your coffee bill by careful use and serving other beverages more. You can still make a cup of tea for a penny or less compared to the 2.5c to 3c a cup for coffee. As millions of moderate-income families cut down their coffee consumption, you'll see the price sink again.

Soluble or dried coffee is definitely a money-saver. Modern soluble coffee is a much improved product, and even fussy coffee drinkers now like it, as indicated by the fact its sales have doubled in the past five years. You may save as much as promised by the makers of some brands of soluble drinks, since inveterate coffee drinkers like to use a heavier dose of it than the packages indicate. For example, some brands of soluble coffee claim you can get 40 cups out of two ounces—the number you usually get from a pound of ground fresh coffee. But coffee experts say you are more likely to get only 32 cups. *Even so, soluble coffee in the larger-size containers, which have a lower cost per ounce, give you the equivalent of a pound of coffee for only 65-70c. Nor has the price tag on soluble coffee gone up as immediately and drastically as that on fresh-ground.*

Moreover, the use of soluble coffee eliminates waste, since you measure it out for only as many cups as you actually use.

Tips On Coffee Money-Savers

Here are ways to save on coffee:

- You save substantially on the private brands of the large markets. Stores that have fast turnover also usually have fresh stocks. And freshness of coffee is generally a more important factor in flavor than even the blend. Vacuum-packed coffee costs more and is unnecessary except possibly for a small family that uses little.
- Moderate use of chicory (some like it, some don't) increases the number of cups you get out of a pound of coffee. It increases the yield much beyond the amount of chicory added.
- Measure your use of ground coffee carefully, in terms of level tablespoons.
- Make only the number of cups you actually need.
- Don't stick to just one brand because you always have used it. Prices vary, not only on fresh-ground but on soluble coffee. It pays to experiment with the less-expensive brands. You may find them quite satisfactory, especially since freshness is the vital factor.

Store Union Elects Greenberg

THE CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union has elected Max Greenberg as president, succeeding the late Irving M. Simon.

Greenberg was elected at a meeting of the RWDSU Executive Board last week in Detroit.

The new international president, who is 47, is a veteran of the CIO store union. Since 1937, he has been president of Local 108, the Retail Union of New Jersey. And since 1948 he has been an RDWSU international vice president.

Greenberg, who lives in West Orange, N. J., is a member of the State Mediation Board.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ALMOST A YEAR AGO, CIO saw a grave problem arising out of the demand by selfish employers that the U. S. end the agreement between our nation and Mexico, which gave protection to the immigrant farm labor brought into this country to help harvest the various crops. *Even at best, the conditions of these farm laborers were not up to American standards.*

CIO held a conference at El Paso, Tex., to discuss with the Mexican labor organizations, particularly CTM, the ways in which organized labor could help the situation, not only for the protection of the exploited Mexican workers, but also for the protection of our own workers.

Not only was labor brought in by agreement, but hundreds of thousands of workers were recruited from among the illegal immigrants, the "wetbacks," who slipped across the border, almost at will. The labor organizations called upon both governments to allow labor representatives to sit in on their negotiations regarding housing, wages, working conditions—but we received no response.

LAST DECEMBER the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) held a full emergency conference in Mexico City. CIO, AFL, the Mine Workers, the Railway Brotherhoods were represented, along with CTM, and various independent unions from Mexico. *The danger of a breakdown in negotiations was close at hand, and that breakdown, between the governments, would deprive workers of what few protections they now possessed.*

A delegation met with Ambassador Francis P. White, in Mexico City. To say the least, our reception was neither helpful nor friendly.

Now, the breakdown is practically complete. It is estimated that some two million illegal immigrants will pour into the country, to work on the farms, to move into the factories, afraid to join unions, afraid to protest against the greed, even the brutality, of selfish employers. They are forced to work at wages that cannot help but break the high standards painfully won by our unions.

Agricultural workers are already the forgotten men and women of our society. The protections, under the law, for our own fellow citizens who work on farms are far and few between. This mass of cheap labor descending on our workers is a monumental problem.

NO LESS DISTURBING is the role that must be played by our Dept. of Labor, through the Employment Service. The department must now set up recruiting offices, right across the border—*actually encouraging the wetbacks to come in and be sold.*

The exploitation of Mexican nationals cannot fail to injure the relationships we have built up with that good neighbor.

Some time ago, Pres. Eisenhower called for a foreign policy based on deeds, instead of words. *How does this action in Mexico stand the test of his own thinking?*

Mine, Mill Leader Guilty Of T-H Red Oath Perjury

A SENTENCE of two concurrent prison terms of five years each has been imposed on Clinton Jencks following his conviction on a charge of perjury in signing a Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist oath while he was president of Local 890, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, at Silver City, N. M.

Jencks was found guilty by a jury in U. S. District Court at El Paso, Tex., after a trial during which he did not deny he was a Communist. Thirteen government witnesses testified that he was a Communist from 1946 through 1950, when he signed the T-H affidavit. The defense did not call a single witness, offering only his World War II record in evidence.

Failure of the defense to rebut government testimony was touched upon heavily by Assistant U. S. Dist. Atty. Holvey Adams in his summary.

"Thirteen witnesses have told the jury the Communistic history of this defendant," he said. "What have they (the defense) brought to show you the truth? Not a single witness."

Jencks was released in $10,000 bond pending an appeal.

Jencks was defended by John McTernan, former San Francisco lawyer who was associated with Henry A. Wallace's Progressive Party.

The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers were expelled from the CIO in 1950 on charges of being Communist-dominated. Two major locals in Butte, Mont., long an MMSW stronghold, recently withdrew and returned to the CIO through the CIO Steelworkers.

GCEOC Wins In Capital

FIRST VICTORY in a broad organizing campaign has been won by Washington Local 1 of the CIO Government Employees.

An initial contract providing a 14% wage increase and the union shop was won for building maintenance workers at the headquarters of Group Health Association, a co-op medical center.

The contract with the Mark Kinkler Co., a building management firm, was won after a 20-hour strike called after some three months of negotiations.

Along with the wage boosts and union shop, contract terms include the checkoff, paid vacations, six paid holidays, six days sick leave, grievance procedure and reinstatement of two discharged workers.

Michigan CIO Starts Drive To Reverse Job Layoff Trend

By TED OGAR

AN EIGHT-POINT program to halt and reverse unemployment in Michigan, with higher unemployment compensation benefits and public works projects the key proposals, was adopted at a Full Employment Conference co-sponsored by the Michigan CIO Council and the CIO Auto Workers.

The meeting, held in the shadow of the State Capitol, at Lansing, dramatized the plight of the 167,000 Michiganders who have been dumped onto the unemployment heap. Most of the 1000 delegates stayed over for the third annual Michigan CIO Legislative Conference the following day.

The CIO program called for increasing unemployment compensation benefits from the $35 a week maximum to between 65 and 85% of the state or national average wage, whichever is higher.

It stressed also community projects and public works, including new and better roads and schools, expanded parking facilities, more adequate recreational programs and facilities, more hospitals, expanded medical services and a realistic housing program.

MICHIGAN now pays its jobless a basic $27 weekly, plus $2 for each dependent up to four. Gov. G. Mennen Williams pointed out that benefits in the Detroit area are about $50 a month less than direct relief payments.

"This is contrary to the intent of the law as orginally adopted," he said. "The job of unemployment compensation is to stabilize the economy, to keep money in circulation, to keep the general economy moving so that the company which lays off a worker can sell enough products to rehire him."

Other points in the CIO program—aimed at building purchasing power—were:

Increasing the level and duration of workmen's compensation benefits; state disability insurance; state and municipal fair employment practices laws; a $1.25 an hour state minimum wage law; higher state old age and social security benefits, and a moratorium on debt payments for jobless workers.

PRES. GUS SCHOLLE of the Michigan CIO Council, recalling that the Republican-controlled Legislature has consistently ignored CIO proposals for better unemployment and disability compensation legislation, suggested a new tactic.

"We should organize delegations of the unemployed and the maimed and the disabled," he said, "and take them to the State Capitol and let the Republicans see and hear firsthand the results of their refusal to provide adequate benefits. Maybe that's needed to thaw out Republican hearts."

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the UAW blamed overproduction by the auto industry for causing most of Michigan's unemployment.

"The auto industry, with the exception of General Motors and Ford, is a sick one," he said.

"The problem is to get enough buying power into the hands of people who want to buy cars."

FEDERAL public works program to combat increasing unemployment was urged by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) at Michigan CIO Legislative Conference held in Lansing after a CIO-sponsored Full Employment Conference. Morse (center) is chatting with Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins (left) and Pres. Gus Scholle of the Michigan CIO Council.

Morse Urges Public Works Now To Stop Job Layoffs

A LARGE-SCALE federal public works program is necessary now to meet the problem of spreading unemployment, Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) told the third annual Michigan CIO Council Legislative Conference, at Lansing.

"I refuse to accept the false notion that America must have periods of unemployment," he declared. "You can have full employment during the transition from a shooting war economy to a peacetime economy if government recognizes its responsibility for providing checks and balances."

He bluntly blamed growing joblessness on the Republican Party, which he bolted in 1952 to campaign for Democrat Adlai Stevenson. As early as last spring, he said, the GOP was "laying out the pattern of the 20s that led to the depression."

He added that the country cannot endure "this return to a laissez faire economy and the false doctrines of the cruel law of supply and demand."

THE MORE than 1000 delegates cheered when he called on the people to "correct the great mistake of 1952 by electing a Democratic Congress in 1954."

"The only hope for America lies in the liberal wing of the Democratic Party," he said.

He said he would be "delighted" to campaign for Gov. G. Mennen Williams or former Sen. Blair Moody should one run for the seat now held by Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.).

Food Monopoly Inquiry Asked

Congressional investigation of monopoly control of food prices was demanded by the Michigan CIO Council legislative conference.

CIO Organizer Nails UE Libel, Gets $1500 Award

THE FINE hand of retribution, guided by a Pennsylvania court, dipped into the treasury of the United Electrical Workers and came out with $1500 in balm to soothe the wounded feelings of a CIO representative libelled in a typical Communist smear.

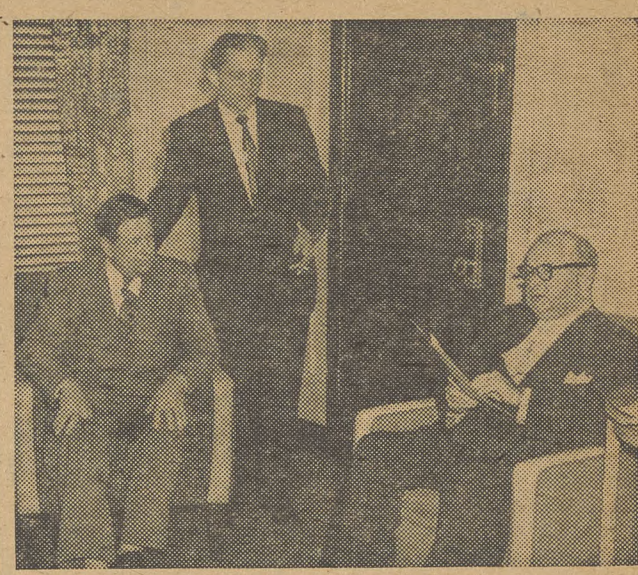
Armed with at least the financial means to repair any damage to his good name inflicted by the UE in an organizing campaign is Joseph M. Walsh, formerly CIO regional director in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., now a CIO representative assigned to the Communications Workers in Chicago.

The libel took place back in 1950, during a pre-National Labor Relations Board election campaign at the General Electric Co. plant in Scranton, Pa. The UE distributed a leaflet charging that Walsh had held a "secret meeting" with a high GE official in a Scranton hotel "last April." Actually the meeting had taken place in April 1949. *Instead of being secret it was out in the open—at a Scranton Univ. labor-management forum.*

The maligned CIO official filed suit for libel against the national UE and its Local 125 at Scranton, but not against officers of the local. After a three-day trial in Lackawanna County (Pa.) court, he was awarded $2500 in punitive damages. Successful libel suits in Pennsylvania usually yield the winner 7c gross.

The UE appealed the verdict and a long delay was in sight. It ended when the UE offered to settle for $1500 and Walsh, on the advice of his lawyer, agreed.

CIO Meet Sets Contract Path To Job Safety



SAFETY ON THE JOB is every worker's business, said first National CIO Safety Conference at Chicago. A part of the delegates are shown at left. Center, CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin addresses opening session. At speakers table (from left) are CIO Safety Committee Members Pat Greathouse, Frank Burke and William J. Pachler and Illinois CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Maurice McElligott. At right, Michael J. Quill, committee chairman and Transport Workers president, and Greathouse tell reporters of CIO's program to strengthen state industrial safety laws.

By FRED ROSS

"THERE IS no expiration date for safety," Al Steinkamp told his 300 fellow delegates to the first National CIO Conference on Safety and Occupational Health at Chicago.

He was reading from the contract of Local 395, CIO Oil Workers, with Standard Oil of Ohio.

Steinkamp said the sentence meant just what it says—a clause providing for a joint labor-management safety committee has been in the contract some dozen years. And he said his 11 years' experience had convinced him it was a good thing.

His fellow delegates, who represented scores of CIO international unions and state and city CIO councils, agreed—they unanimously recommended the establishment of such committees by all CIO local unions through collective bargaining.

They also called for federal and state investigations of workmen's compensation laws, and urged that compensation cover at least 80% of an injured worker's wage loss.

The delegates thought the conference was "a darn good idea," but they didn't stop there.

They unanimously called on the CIO officers and Executive Board to approve annual conferences to be held under the auspices of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, which sponsored the first parley.

The conference was chaired by the committee head, Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, whose lively humor helped keep the delegates' attention focused on the serious matters of safety and Health.

Other committee members are Pres. John Green of the Railroad Workers; T. M. McCormick, and William J. Pachler, secretary-treasurers of the Oil Workers and the Utility Workers, respectively; Pat Greathouse, director of Region 4, Auto Workers, and Dominic Tripode of the Playthings Workers. The committee's secretary is Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Bosses Fight Safety

It also includes Frank Burke, safety director of the Steelworkers, and George Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO Council. With John Kumpel, safety director of the Rubber Workers, they took part in one of a series of panel discussion.

For a couple of hours the delegates fired questions on safety at the three men and at William L. Connelly, director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, and Dr. Seward E. Miller, of the Div. of Occupational Health, U. S. Public Health Service, other panel members.

Burke said "I'm getting sick and tired of hearing employers say they can't do anything about safety, while they pay lawyers $50,000 and upwards annually to fight safety and workmen's compensation legislation."

He urged the CIO be given wider participation in the National Safety Council, that the delegates demand more state safety inspectors and that they work at the job of industrial safety "on and off the job."

Brown told one of the reasons the Bureau of Labor Standards was able to report substantial improvement in the accident and death rates in lumbering—the country's most hazardous occupation.

He said the Oregon CIO Council and the CIO Woodworkers in 1951 succeeded in having the State Legislature pass a measure consolidating all safety inspection in the State Labor Dept., which previously had shared the responsibility with the State Industrial Accident Commission.

This time the courts upheld the law. They had earlier declared unconstitutional a similar measure.

Direct Referendum Move

Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council, a member of the workmen's compensation panel, said a union representative should be assigned to work full time with state industrial commissions, which are *"infested by management representatives like mice in a corn crib."*

He said "maybe the time has come to by-pass legislatures" and go directly to the people by the way of petition and referendum. Clayman said the Ohio CIO would initiate a petition for improved workmen's compensation at the fall elections.

The ratio of workmen's compensation benefits to wages is lower than when the compensation laws were enacted some 40 years ago, according to Jerome Pollack, who is UAW-CIO Social Security consultant.

Pollack pointed out that workmen's compensation benefits have grown less than the benefits under relief programs and other social legislation.

Larger Appropriations

Frank Fernbach, associate director of the CIO Education and Research Dept., said $35 million was a "piteously small" amount to operate the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. He said a much larger sum is needed.

R. J. Thomas, administrative assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, said passing resolutions on health and safety at CIO conventions was "not enough—that's the reason a conference such as this must be held to stimulate interest."

Other speakers included Spencer Miller, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Bruce Green, consultant on workmen's compensation, Bureau of Labor Standards; John Moulin, Illinois industrial commissioner; Dr. Paul Magnuson, chairman of former Pres. Truman's Health Commission, and Julius Rothman, assistant to Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee.

What We're Talking About

A novel but unhealthy way of heating bus garages was described to the CIO Safety Conference by Pres. Matthew Guinan of CIO Transport Workers Local 100 in New York City.

He said the Third Ave. Bus Lines heat four garages by keeping the Diesel engines of the buses running. Guinan doubted that this economy move by the company to save the cost of installing proper heating systems helped the bus drivers' health.

Neither do the drivers, who have stopped work several times in a futile effort to have the firm halt the practice. Conference Chairman Michael J. Quill, who is also TWU-CIO international president, said that a safety clause in the next contract should be the remedy.

Drive Urged For Better Compensation

THE CIO Conference on Safety and Occupational Health unanimously adopted a program calling for greater safety on the job, improved workmen's compensation laws, and the extension of federal and state rehabilitation programs.

In a series of recommendations to the CIO officers and Executive Board, the conference urged that:

- Each international union establish safety training courses and seek contract clauses establishing joint labor-management safety committees in every plant.
- The CIO Education and Research Dept. include safety training courses in its schools and conferences.
- The Executive Board call for federal investigation of the Workmen's Compensation Act and recommend to CIO councils that they press for probes of state workmen's compensation laws.
- A "full-scale campaign" be instituted to bring the facts about inadequacies of workmen's compensation to the public.
- The CIO throw its "full legislative and political action force" behind Pres. Eisenhower's proposals for an adequate federal rehabilitation program.
- CIO councils be instructed to "rally their legislative and political forces behind state programs for rehabilitation."

Carey Backs 'Truth Dollars' Drive

CIO MEMBERS know that the people of the Soviet satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain depend on Radio Free Europe to tell them the truth, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said in a radio broadcast last week.

"We are determined that this voice of freedom and democracy shall continue to be heard," he said in reporting over the Mutual network on the Crusade for Freedom's current campaign to raise funds for Radio Free Europe.

Maintaining that "we cannot allow a shortage of dollars to gag the voice of freedom," Carey said:

"Today—and every day while this eminently worthwhile campaign continues—in each of the 42 state councils and the 239 local councils of the CIO, our members are actively working for the Crusade for Freedom.

"In countless thousands of union halls scattered all across this nation and located in tiny towns and huge industrial centers, local officers of the CIO are circulating Truth Scrolls. CIO members are signing these scrolls with the clear realization that each signature is concrete proof to the men of the Kremlin that Radio Free Europe is the voice of free America.

"And the men and women who are the CIO also are contributing their Truth Dollars to the campaign to keep the transmitters of Radio Free Europe humming."

The Stuttgart Story (See Page 7)

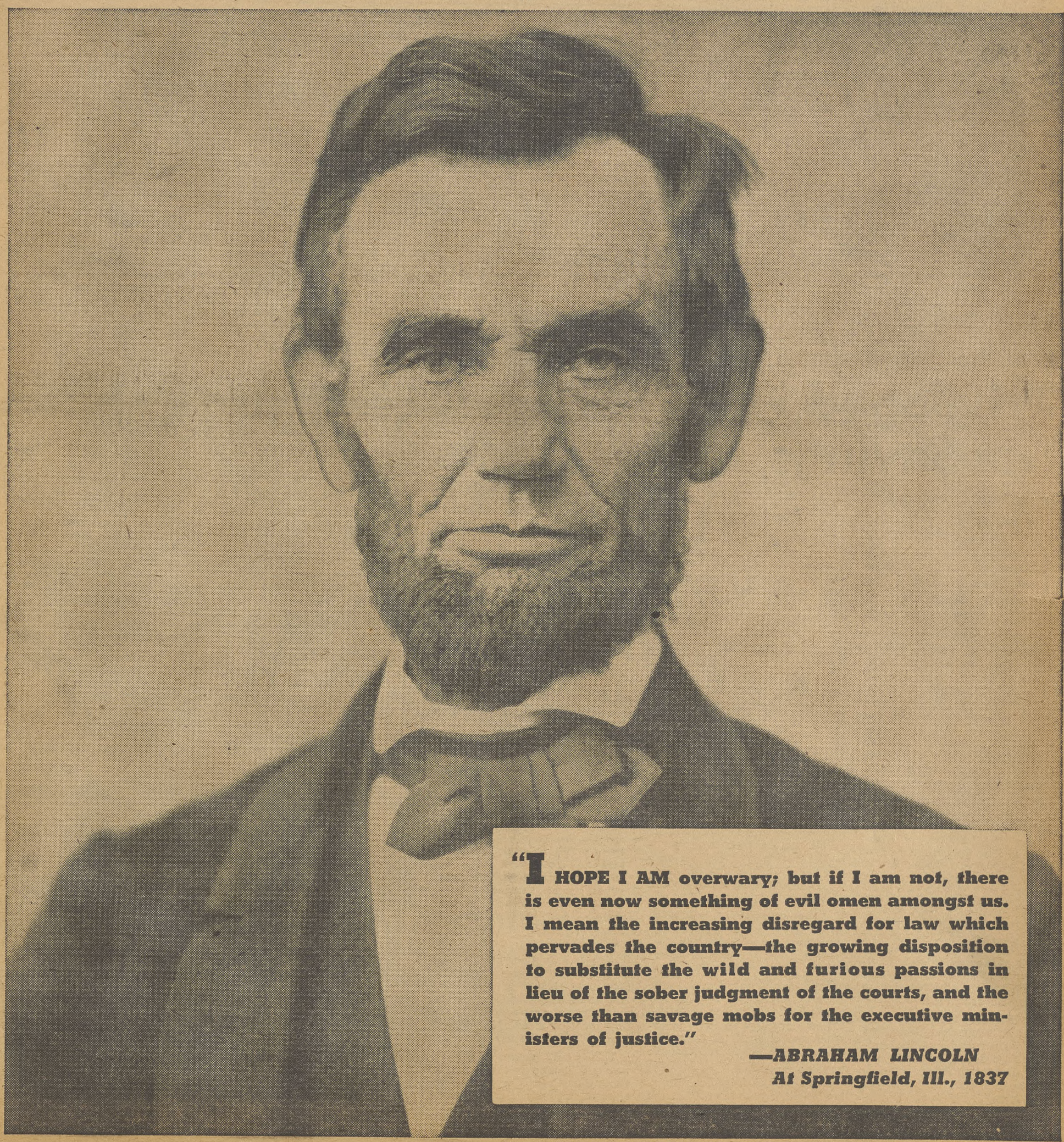
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., February 8, 1954 — 82 — Vol. 17, No. 6

CIO Blasts GOP Tax Deal

—See Page 2



"I HOPE I AM overwary; but if I am not, there is even now something of evil omen amongst us. I mean the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country—the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions in lieu of the sober judgment of the courts, and the worse than savage mobs for the executive ministers of justice."

—*ABRAHAM LINCOLN*
At Springfield, Ill., 1837

'Take It Easy,' Says GOP, On 'Adjustment'

A "TAKE IT easy" and "don't rock the boat" attitude was proposed on the nation's situation by Pres. Eisenhower and a series of high Administration officials last week, in the wake of official figures showing that unemployment is rising at the rate of 500,000 a month.

In a letter to Walter P. Reuther, president of CIO and the Auto Workers, Eisenhower said:

"While we must recognize and seek to deal with particular instances of economic hardship as they arise, it is essential to the achievement of greater national economic strength to maintain a steady, unshakable attitude in the capacity of the American economy for continued growth.

"All of our citizens in positions of leadership have the responsibility of placing in the proper perspective transitional periods such as we are presently passing through."

The President's letter was in reply to Reuther's request for a national industry-labor-farm-government full employment conference. Eisenhower declined to accept the proposal; indirectly he indicated rejection.

Good Times, But—

At a press conference, the President, chuckling, rejected the idea that it is unfair or even un-American to discuss a recession—which has been argued by GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall and House Speaker Martin.

Eisenhower also said that good times depend upon prosperity for all of the people, not just for corporations, but he was being contradicted by a series of GOP spokesmen at congressional hearings during the week.

A major GOP legislative goal is to reduce taxes on business, on the argument that this "trickle-down theory" will provide "incentives" for business expansion, jobs and payrolls.

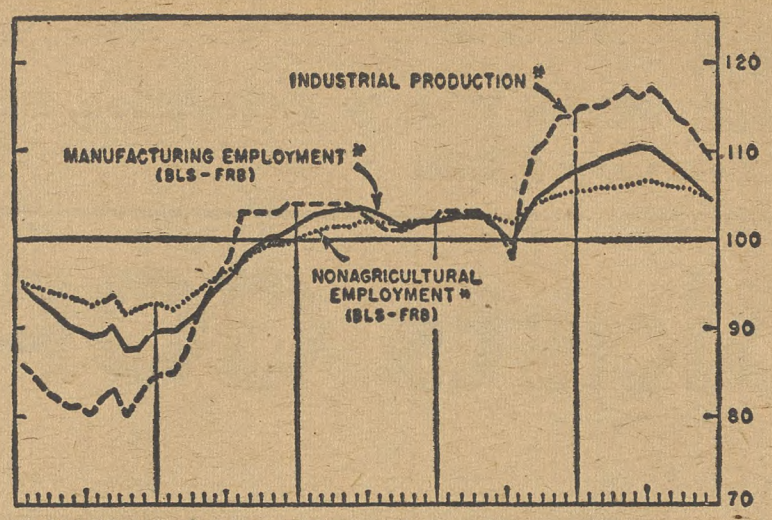
And at the same time Eisenhower was talking about prosperity for the masses, Chairman William M. Martin of the Federal Reserve Board opposed tax relief for consumers and said cuts should be limited to business.

Just 'Doing Fine'

One Republican leader, Rep. Wolcott (N. Y.), even claimed that tax savings through higher exemptions for low and middle-income families would be "moves to create inflation." CIO in a letter to all members of Congress condemned moves to give the bulk of tax savings to a "group of privileged people" *(story on this page)*.

Through the week the Joint Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report heard a series of Administrative spokesmen. CIO's views are secheduled for presentation on Feb. 15 by Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee, and by Reuther on Feb. 17.

The most optimistic views came from Treasury Sec. Humphrey, who said the nation is just in a "rolling adjustment" and will be "doing fine" if it keeps operating at present levels.



ECONOMIC INDICATORS—Chart from recent report of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers shows how manufacturing employment (solid line) has dropped sharply since mid-1953, paralleling industrial production decline (broken line), while total nonagricultural employment (dotted line) has shown much slighter decline.

His arguments for Administration tax programs drew strong fire from such Democratic members as Sens. Douglas (Ill.) and Fulbright (Ark.). And when Humphrey claimed that steel tonnage production has kept up, despite the drop in output to less than 75% of capacity, he was forced to retract by Douglas' protests. (Actually, this basic economic indicator is 500,000 tons under a year ago.)

On the employment front, the joint committee was told by the Administration that unemployment "in the foreseeable future" would be stabilized between two million and 2.5 million persons.

However, there's considerable doubt about the completeness of U. S. jobless figures, and Reuther charged the government is using "sleight-of-hand in dealing with unemployment figures."

Reuther estimated that actual unemployment now is above 3.6 million, and not the 2,360,000 given in the latest Commerce Dept. report. That latter figure did not include 275,000 listed as on "temporary layoffs."

Jobs now have declined for five straight months, for a total decrease of about 3.5 million persons in the labor force since the peak last August.

Layoffs during the last week struck 1800 at the Great Lakes Steel Corp. near Detroit, 2000 at the Indiana Arsenal at Charlestown, Ind., and 4500 at Hudson in Detroit. Unemployment in the Detroit area now exceeds 100,000. In contrast, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad rehired 1500 out of 11,000 workers laid off at the end of last year.

Production Falls

The basic industrial production of the U. S., according to the Federal Reserve Board, dropped about 1.5% in December with a "slight further decline" in January. Production now is 7% below the 1953 peak. Industry wages and salaries in December were some $2 billion less than the previous month.

Several CIO councils were urging state legislative action to aid employment.

The Iowa CIO Council asked a special session of the Legislature to up jobless benefits from the present $26 level. In Rhode Island, a $10 increase in benefits to $35 weekly was proposed by the CIO Textile Workers. In Indiana, Gov. Craig has rejected requests for a special session.

(Read "The Sunshine Campaign" on Page 6.)

'Privileged Few' Get GOP Tax Savings, CIO Protests

By MILTON PLUMB

A "GROUP of privileged people" will get the bulk of tax savings totalling more than $3 billion which the House Ways & Means Committee had recommended through Jan. 25, the CIO told Congress last week.

In a letter to each member of the House and Senate, Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and director of the CIO Legislative Committee, said that, although there are 52 million families in the U. S., the chief beneficiaries of the tax cuts will be only the 335,000 families who own four-fifths of the total value of all publicly-owned stock.

Oliver cited estimates of experts that corporations and holders of corporate stock will receive $2.75 billion, or over 90%, of the approved tax savings.

"Forty-eight and one-half million American families do not own any corporate stock at all," Oliver wrote. He added that a recent Univ. of Michigan survey showed that nearly 3.2 million of the 3.5 million remaining families own a total of only one-fifth of the total value of public stocks. He continued:

"While voting these favors for those who need them least, the Republican majority of the committee turned back a Democratic proposal for an increase of only $100 in individual income tax exemptions. The bulk of the savings under this proposal would go to millions of families in the lower income brackets."

Defeated

The perennial proposal of Rep. Mason (R. Ill.) to tax undistributed earnings of producer and consumer co-operatives was defeated last week by the tax-writing House Ways & Means Committee. The vote was 13 to 10.

OLIVER said that the $100 increase in exemptions would cost the government only $2.5 billion in revenue as against the $2.75 billion voted "for the people at the top."

Declaring that the approved tax cuts on dividends and depreciation are "major concessions to a limited group of taxpayers," Oliver said the committee "justified" them on grounds that they will "tend to stimulate the economy by permitting an expansion of business investments."

"The economy, faced now with growing unemployment, could best be stimulated by increasing the purchasing power of the mass of American consumers," Oliver wrote.

MEANWHILE, Sec. of Treasury George M. Humphrey defended the faster depreciation allowances and reduced taxes on dividends before the Joint Economic Committee.

Democrats, led by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), pointed out that the Administration tax program primarily benefits corporations and high income groups and leaves most taxpayers at about present levels.

Douglas accused the Secretary of "pooh-poohing" a decline in the economy, and Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) told Humphrey the problem today is to expand consumption. Tax relief for individuals, particularly low-income groups, is the way to accomplish that, Fulbright said.

Humphrey admitted he couldn't say for sure that the Administration's tax program would give the economy the shot in the arm it needs to level out the present decline.

"I KNOW nobody else who does," he added.

A fight for a $200 increase in the exemption for personal income taxes when the bill reaches the Senate was promised by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.). He said he intends to offer "a series of amendments to provide substantial tax relief, particularly for persons in the middle and lower income brackets."

The Administration, which opposes any reductions at this time for individual income taxpayers, may find itself in additional trouble on tax legislation as the result of a proposal made by Speaker Martin (R. Mass.) that "luxury" taxes be cut 50%.

This would mean a loss of nearly $1 billion in revenue at a time when Pres. Eisenhower has already estimated next year's deficit at about $3 billion.

TWU Solidarity Gains Pact At Biggest U. S. Airline

UNION SOLIDARITY won pay gains, fringe benefits and improved conditions for 6300 American Airlines employes, members of the CIO Transport Workers.

A slowdown, mass demonstrations in more than 70 stations across the country and a strike threat made the airline drop its union-busting proposals and agree to arbitration of wage demands.

TWU-CIO Air Transport Div. pressure on American Airlines forced the country's largest domestic air carrier to drop its million dollar job evaluation program under which it sought to remove any financial gains from a pay award.

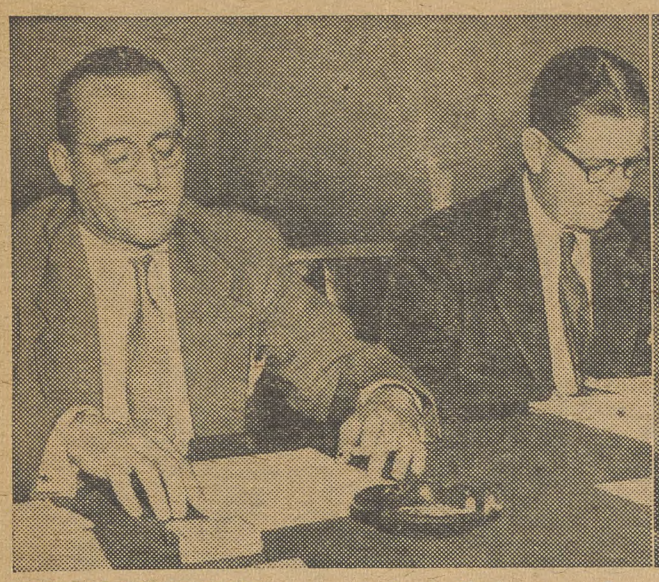
Management sought to eliminate automatic progression provided under union contracts.

When the job evaluation gimmick failed the airline attempted substitution of a scope clause with the same purpose. TWU insistence resulted in a clause which guarantees adequate protection and coverage for all employes under contract. The union also won maintenance of present practice instead of a company proposal for unlimited subcontracting of work.

The agreement freezes 16c in cost-of-living increases into the base rates, bringing mechanics to $2.18 an hour. Shift differentials were raised and a new feature calls for up to 60 days' pay for industrial injury or sickness in addition to workmen's compensation.

MASS PROTEST meetings like this one at Tulsa, Okla., by CIO Transport Workers won better pay and conditions for 6300 American Airlines workers.

4 CIO Unions Pound Away At Smith Bill



UNION-BY-UNION case against Ike's amendments to Taft-Hartley is detailed by CIO witnesses before Senate committee. Pres. Joseph Beirne of CWA (left) outlines opposition to bill as his assistant, William Dunn, follows testimony. Center photo shows Boyd Payton, TWUA vice president, describing employer coercion in South. On right is John Edelman, TWUA representative in Washington. Final shot shows CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who charged General Electric conceived worst features of bill and that it would hinder labor's fight against reds in unions.

By AL ZACK

THE CIO's union-by-union analysis of what's wrong with Taft-Hartley and the Eisenhower proposals, which would make it worse, continued last week before the Senate Labor Committee. Four more CIO witnesses were heard.

Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, testified the pending amendments would immeasurably increase the difficulty of the fight "to eliminate the influence of Communists in the American labor movement."

"No legislation that you could devise, aimed solely at getting rid of the Communists, could possibly undo the damage such amendments would cause to the morale of the American worker," he told the committee.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, of the CIO Communication Workers, said the proposals of Pres. Eisenhower would "destroy the progress which labor has made over the past 20 years."

Limited Hearings

He criticized the Administration for allowing "an entire year" to go by before submitting recommendations — including "a strike vote proposal which is entirely new," and criticized the committee for limiting hearings to a total of only two weeks. Beirne said:

"All interested parties should be given adequate opportunity to express their views on this, and other proposals in the President's message. Such haste is not consonant with democracy."

Boyd E. Payton, vice president and southern organizing director of the CIO Textile Workers, directed his testimony to the President's proposal on "free speech" for employers. The employer, he said, "is not the one who needs help." What is needed, he continued, is "freedom of coercion" from employers.

Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, testified on behalf of the Conference of American Maritime Unions, composed of 13 CIO, AFL and UMW unions in the industry.

Haddock said the Administration's proposal to change the union shop provisions of Taft-Hartley as they affect the maritime, construction and other casual employment industries "are of no benefit to the organized seamen."

Joins The Act

The House Labor Committee is prepared to jump into the Taft-Hartley act.

Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) called for a meeting this week to discuss labor legislation and other measures.

Speaker Martin (R. Mass.) said Republican members of the committee are in "general agreement" with Pres. Eisenhower's proposals for amending T-H.

Ammunition For Reds

Carey, telling the committee he was in complete accord with testimony presented by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other CIO witnesses, observed:

"Nothing could provide more effective ammunition for the Communist arsenal in the United States, nothing could better serve as Communist fertilizer for a rebirth of Communist influence in the American labor movement, than the enactment of these further constrictions on democratic trade unionism which Pres. Eisenhower and the Smith Bill proposes."

Carey declared that the Senate committee "will betray its solemn obligations if it fails to realize, in every moment of its deliberations, that it is not dealing solely with a domestic issue of labor-management relations.

"It is dealing with an issue of world-wide democratic leadership, an issue that will affect the attitude of millions upon millions of workers in Asia, Europe, Africa, South America, and particularly in the Russian satellite countries, toward the United States," he said.

'Free Speech' Issue

Directing his fire at the Smith proposals for amending the so-called "free speech" sections, Carey said:

"I ask the committee to examine the source of the pressure on behalf of this so-called free speech issue. If you do that, you must, perforce, conclude that it comes primarily from anti-union employers.

"The outstanding example, in the industry with which I am most familiar, is the General Electric Co. That company has been among the loudest complainants about the deprivation of constitutional privileges.

"About six years ago, GE's anti-union zeal drove it to publish ads in metropolitan newspapers to tell all and sundry, including its employes who were engaged in an intense struggle to throw off Communists leadership of their union, that the company wished 'A Plague On Both Your Houses.'

"That generous benediction has recently been affirmed. During every election at a GE location in which IUE-CIO has engaged in the last three years, GE has issued letters attacking all unions in general, and the IUE-CIO in particular.

"All this is done, of course, with the design of deterring the employes from selecting a collective bargaining agent."

Not Forward Step

Beirne recalled Eisenhower's campaign promises on T-H reform and said:

"By no stretch of reason can these proposals be looked upon as a step forward insuring the fair treatment to labor and management which the President promised. These proposals include a few transparent, superficial gestures to relieve labor, and a great many provisions which, if enacted, would destroy the progress labor has made over the past 20 years."

The proposals, Beirne said, are an invitation extended to employers "to abuse their tremendus economic power over employes." He cited examples where this had been done in the telephone industry under the present free speech provisions of the law.

"The proposed amendments," he said, "do not liberalize the anti-union provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to benefit labor unions, except in a few minor details.

"In fact, most of the proposed amendments further extend the anti-union provisions of the law in a manner which certainly cannot be considered to be a liberalization of these provisions."

'Captive Audiences'

Payton told the committee the Textile Workers did not seek to curb the legitimate free speech of employers. "What we would restrain," he said, "are those employer communications designed to strike terror into the heart rather than influence the mind."

He called for prohibition of employer "captive audiences" during working hours and for a return to the Supreme Court doctrine that an employer's right to free speech did not allow him to intimidate or coerce employes.

Haddock urged adoption of an amendment introduced last year by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) that "would provide for a bona fide union hiring hall." In passing it, he concluded, Congress "would provide the merchant seamen with the protection they need and deserve."

His Sneers Are Showing

Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.), who constantly brags at Senate Labor Committee hearings that he is a life-long employer, was caught last week with his sneers down.

Goldwater, after hearing testimony by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in opposition to Administration proposals to give employers more latitude for propagandizing workers in captive audiences, lashed out at Carey. He was tired, Goldwater said, of being part of a captive audience—the committee which was hearing witnesses.

Carey, pinned the Senator's ears back. "You can come late and leave early," he said. "You aren't a captive audience. No boss can fire you if you don't attend these sessions. I resent the insinuation."

Sen. Neely (D. W.Va.), in a sharply worded rebuttal to the Goldwater charge, reiterated the Carey statement and in a matter of moments the sneer had left Goldwater's face and was replaced with a deep red flush which lasted throughout the session.

A Case Of T-H 'Free Speech'

Here's how Taft-Hartley's "free speech" provision isn't working out in Georgia."

CIO TEXTILE WORKERS last month were trying to organize the 600 workers at a tire cord mill operated by the U. S. Rubber Co. in Hogansville, Ga. They couldn't hire a meeting place in the town so they signed a lease to rent a theater in Grantville, 13 miles away.

The day before the meeting the theater operator phoned to say that he had to cancel the lease on instructions of a cotton mill owner who held the mortgage on the theater.

To demonstrate his own good faith the theater owner offered the use of his farm for the meeting. TWUA-CIO accepted and the meeting was held in the open with about 100 in attendance.

TWUA Rep. John Scott complained about the denial of free speech guarantees by mill interests in a blistering letter to Sen. George (D. Ga.). Said Scott:

"This practice is commonplace in the smaller textile centers of the state. . . . It is similar to (tactics) used by the dictatorships we were fighting, namely Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and now Communist Russia.

"It seems to me that the only difference is that in these mill communities it is on a miniature scale, done for selfish interest and with the express desire of undermining rights as we know them in the U. S. and Georgia."

Question & Answer

From the transcript of Pres. Eisenhower's press conference of Feb. 3:

"Question: . . . You referred in your Message to Congress that this was not the time for raising the minimum wage; it was a matter of timing. Does this mean that you don't plan to recommend a raise in minimum wages while we are holding the present level of unemployment?

"Answer: Well, he thought his Economic Report spoke for itself, and if one took any one of these items out of context and began to talk about it, one could make it mean anything.

"He really had put in many hours of hard work with his advisers on that report, and he would respectfully refer them to that Economic Report for what he really believed at this moment about the minimum wage."

'Expert' Testimony

William McChesney Martin, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve System, testifying before a Congressional committee, as reported by the New York Times:

"If you increase the money consumers have to spend through raising tax exemptions on personal income taxes, there is no guarantee that the consumer will spend the money." Of course not—Mr. Martin probably knows lots of people who use dollar bills as wallpaper!

America's Hoarse Voice

From time to time, Americans ask why our information services abroad fail so dismally to reach the hearts and minds of the people in other lands.

One reason—though not the only one—was offered last week by a special investigating commission appointed by Pres. Eisenhower. It suggested that Sen. McCarthy's repeated criticisms and "investigations" are causing serious harm to the Voice of America.

Desirable results, the commission of four leading citizens declared, "are largely off-set if not destroyed" by this "consistent counter-barrage" against the agency.

It's not the first time that qualified observers have pointed out that the Senator from Wisconsin, whatever his motives, has done much to sabotage our pro-democracy, anti-Communist programs at home and abroad.

Wise Words

Regardless whether they support or oppose the Administration, Americans would do well to ponder the words of Sen. Morse of Oregon, printed elsewhere on this page.

The very independent and out-spoken Senator from the Pacific Northwest reminds the nation that Americans are becoming "frightened" by the economic situation; that we need talk and action about our economic problems—not silence and inaction; that correct governmental policies can do much to avert depression and expand our economy.

The Senator's words are those of a wise man—and he can expect to be soundly criticized for them.

Speaker of the House Joe Martin and the GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall, have both indulged in a name-calling spree against those who are concerned by rising joblessness. Neither of them has offered a program for full employment.

Instead, they have offered platitudes about better times and the need for optimism. *Platitudes come cheap, but they have never been known to put a man back to work.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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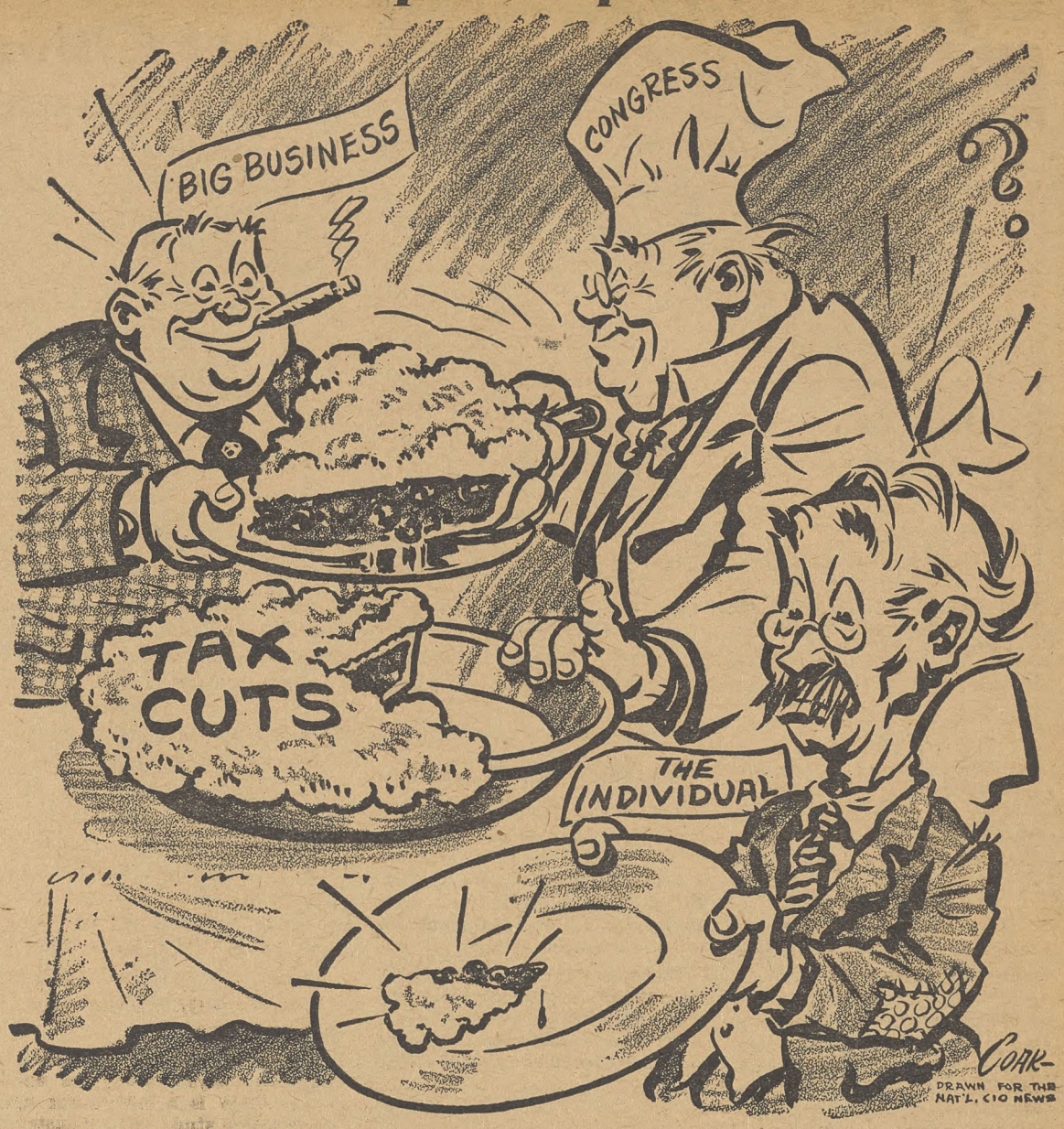
Unequal Proportions



In Other Words—

A Budget For More Deflation

Fiscal policies of the GOP Administration were criticized as "a plan for more deflation" by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), in this digest of a recent speech to the Senate:

By WAYNE MORSE

ADMINISTRATION apologists are attempting to stifle frank discussion of the economic state of the nation by warning against "the prophets of gloom and doom." Republican spokesmen warn that fear can lead to recession and depression, that frightened talk can precipitate economic crisis.

I have news for the Administration: The people of America are becoming frightened. *They need more than soothing words because they see concrete evidence of economic distress—lower farm incomes, growing unemployment, shorter workweeks.*

It lies within the power of the Administration and Congress to overcome that fear which could cripple the economy. It takes aggressive action on the part of the government to do this. Slogans will not do.

There are those of us in public life who will not be silenced when the good of our country demands frank discussion and sober consideration of what can and must be done.

Under the Employment Act of 1946 it is the continuing responsibility of the government to use all its functions and resources to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power. Fiscal policies have long been recognized as the chief means for implementing the objectives of the Employment Act.

The budget document for fiscal 1955 is a plan for more deflation. It does not meet the Administration's responsibilities under the law to promote maximum employment opportunities for those willing, able and seeking to work.

Unemployment is growing at a faster rate today than in early 1950, when a postwar peak of nearly five million unemployed was reached. During the first week of January 1954 new unemployment was at a rate of 467,500 per week. This exceeded the comparable weekly rate in 1950 by 10% or 42,000.

Mr. President, I am talking about flesh, blood and bone. I am talking about brother Americans who are beginning to suffer economically because, in my judgment, the Eisenhower Administration is not doing what its responsibility calls upon it to do, by seeing to it that the economic welfare of our people, as contemplated in the general welfare clause of the Constitution, is protected.

The declines in production, the loss of employment, and the closing of job opportunities for new workers need not have occurred except for the unwise economic policies put into operation by the Administration when it assumed office early in 1953.

Monetary and debt-management policies purposely restricted the growth of the money supply. Interest rates were raised sharply. Business, farmers, homebuilders, consumers, states and local governments found it difficult and costly to obtain needed credit to finance planned expenditures.

Same Old Banker Economics

The economic policies and the political philosophy that has emerged so far from this Administration reflect the same old banker economies so fashionable — and disaster-laden — before 1929.

The budget which this Congress is asked to approve proposes a reduction of billions of purchasing power in the economy in the next 18 months.

Unless this is offset by a setup in the rate of spending by consumers, increased business investment, and/or net foreign investment, there will be a further drop in production, employment, income and demand which may generate into a spiraling depression.

The underlying effect of the Eisenhower fiscal program is one of restricting the economy, when our objective and goal ought to be to expand the economy. There is no awareness that consumer demand must first be stimulated before businessmen will invest their tax savings and expand capacity, output, employment and payrolls.

The government should plan massive retaliation against recession, but the Administration has blueprinted an economic popgun.

The philosophy followed by Mellon and Hoover is the philosophy reflected in this budget. It can produce the same results today as it did in the 1920's. Such a disaster must not be permitted to happen.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A NUMBER of columnists have noticed that we seem to have a "new" Pres. Eisenhower, a man who at last seems "on top of his job," firmly asserting leadership and proving himself capable of handling hot questions with confidence. This column is in the nature of a minority report.

It is perfectly true that the President, after a year of experience with news conferences, shows a broader acquaintance with the details of government and a capacity to fend off unwelcome questions. He did a marvelous job of batting off questions about the Soviet intelligence agent in Japan who suddenly decided he would prefer to seek refuge with the Americans rather than return to Moscow.

Mr. Eisenhower simply flatly denied that he had any detailed report on the subject, that he assumed he would be informed about anything whenever his people felt it important that he get a report.

The key word here is "report." It is inconceivable, of course, that the President was totally ignorant of the facts, but the situation was delicate and he hadn't had any "report."

Mr. Eisenhower also spoke hotly against the Bricker Amendment. He would never compromise on a word which undermined the long-established division of powers between the legislature, the President and the judiciary.

The plain fact, however, is that Mr. Eisenhower bears a large share of the blame for allowing the Bricker Amendment situation to develop into a Senate rat-race, with ranking Republicans trying to get some "language" agreeable to everyone and with Sen. George (D. Ga.) moving in with some "language" almost as objectionable as Bricker's.

There never was, and isn't now, any reason for the country to get all hot and bothered about the President's treaty-making power. Mr. Eisenhower's repeated statements that he understood the feeling of apprehension among some, and that he would accept an amendment allaying this feeling of apprehension, simply encouraged Bricker and the GOP senatorial leadership to push the issue.

A Real Senate Snafu

The President pulled the rug from under them at the last moment—but the Senate in the meantime had got more hideously snarled than on any other issue in this correspondent's personal memory.

The education of a President is something this country must endure every once in a while. But we might expect any President to have read the Federalist papers sometime before his election, and to understand what Congress proposed to do to him by such things as the Bricker Amendment, and to fight it down the line instead of "conciliating."

His "conciliation" came close to losing the day and the fight.

Elmer Davis, the veteran radio and television correspondent, struggled from his seat at a conference and bluntly asked, *"Can you tell us anything more about the 2200?"*

The President, as the saying goes, was *"on top of his job."* He knew, without elaboration, that Davis was asking about the "2200" federal employes alleged by various Administration officials, congressmen and Republican politicos to have been "separated" as "security risks." He said he would try to have a "breakdown" on this later—how many were fired as suspected subversives, how many resigned without knowing there were any secret charges against them, etc.

Promise With A Difference

Suddenly it turned out, when a sharp-eared reporter asked another question, that Mr. Eisenhower hadn't really promised a breakdown. He merely promised to let people know whether a breakdown was feasible.

Postmaster General Summerfield, White House Counsel Bernard Shanley, Joe McCarthy and the Republican National Committee have all used the "numbers racket" for political purposes, to try to make people think that Democrats are soft toward Communism, and that "1456" or "2200" persons have been fired as disloyal by patriotic Republicans.

The President was skillful all right, as he answered the questions from Davis. But the people got no clear pledge that Mr. Eisenhower, head of the Republican party, would stop his subordinates from charging treason to Democrats.

These are just political issues. What Mr. Eisenhower will do in other fields is something else again.

He isn't "on top of his job" when he lets his Labor Secretary, James P. Mitchell, be overridden by the spokesmen of business interests on higher minimum wages and Taft-Hartley revision.

His continued toleration of an extremely right-wing Republican, Clarence Manion, as chairman of a commission to tell him what he thinks about federal-state relationships is deeply disturbing. He may find himself as badly trapped, by reports from the Manion and Hoover Commissions, as he was by his delay on the Bricker Amendment.

His devotion to the trickle-down theory of prosperity—give favors to business and business will "take care" of the people—is disturbing.

Big Money

If money will do it, the Republicans plan to capture a record number of congressional seats this fall.

The GOP may set a spending record for off-year elections. Best estimates are that $3.8 million will be laid out, twice the sum spent in 1950.

On The Economic Horizon—

Steel Union Set To Lead The Way For Annual Wage In Next Talks

THE AMERICAN people in general and members of the CIO Steelworkers in partcular are going to hear a lot about the guaranteed annual wage during the next few months.

The USA-CIO makes that clear in the February issue of its monthly official publication, Steel Labor.

The article also makes it plain that the union is really going after the GAW this year and that it fully intends to *"lead the way"* in giving workers in heavy industry the same type of economic protection their managements enjoy.

"Just as the Steelworkers pioneered the pension and social insurance programs that set the pattern for industry throughout the country," Steel Labor says, "so we propose to lead the way in the fight against unemployment and depression with the guaranteed annual wage."

The union's negotiations with the industry get under way in May and June. Its spokesmen will take into bargaining sessions a detailed GAW plan, proposing a company-financed trust fund type of program, with limited liability, tied into the unemployment compensation system.

A Matter Of Negotiations

It would yield to employes qualified by three years of service or more a weekly payment based on the standard hourly wage rate up to a maximum of 52 weeks a year. The union feels this is a "basic, practical" way to meet the current unemployment situation, and to help block a "more serious downturn in the years to come." But it doesn't think there is just "one ready-made GAW plan, just waiting to be cranked up and set going."

"From the very beginning," the union publication says, "the union has emphasized that the GAW is a matter for negotiation and cooperative study with industry, a proposal to be hammered into shape at the collective bargaining table."

What such a plan would cost the steel industry cannot be estimated until a lot of studies have been made, Steel Labor emphasizes, on things like unemployment patterns, layoffs and payrolls. The industry has been asked to provide the figures.

The Canadian Angle

Meantime, the Research Dept. of the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which USA and other CIO locals in Canada are affiliated, completed a survey of studies on the feasibility of GAW plans and their limitations. It came to the conclusion that organized labor is looking to the GAW for "regularity of employment and of wage."

"The unions are not seeking to put a premium on idleness," the department said in its monthly bulletin. "The guaranteed annual wage will lead to . . . some levelling out of the employment peaks and valleys which are characteristic of a good many industries."

"Of course we have a bipartisan policy. The Chamber of Commerce and the NAM are behind the Administration 100%."

The study pointed out that many causes of unemployment—such as material shortages, overproduction, inadequate knowledge of marketing, poor administration—are "directly within the control of management."

"If employers had to pay for the idleness which resulted from their own social irresponsibility," it comments, "it is altogether likely that there would be fewer workers out of work as a result of such causes."

Only One Factor

The CCL bulletin said that while the GAW is an important part of a "rounded program" for lasting prosperity and better labor-management relations, it is nevertheless only one factor.

Also needed, it said, are minimum wage laws, social insurance, public works, a housing program, elimination of monopolies, and a long-range program of foreign trade.

"Workers through their trade unions are simply seeking to redirect the social cost of at least some unemployment to where it originates or can be controlled," the bulletin said.

Another indication of growing interest in the GAW is in the Feb. 19 issue of Colliers Magazine, which carries an article on the GAW, "Labor's New Demand: 52 Paydays," by Karl Schriftgiesser. It contains the views of several of the CIO unions which expect to negotiate about the GAW during their 1954 bargaining sessions.

And on the bargaining front, Local 580 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers recently negotiated a guaranteed annual wage for employes of the National Sugar Refining Co., Long Island City, N. Y. *For story, see Page 11.*

Book Review—

How To Stop Drive On Schools

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE KIDS themselves didn't know what it was all about, but the whole town of Oak Glen was torn in two by a bitter fight over its schools.

It started with a sensational news story played up in the local paper reporting a speech made by a locally prominent lady at a Parent-Teachers Association meeting who charged that the taxpayers' money was being wasted on new-fangled frills and un-American textbooks. As an example she singled out an item in the school budget designed for "teaching materials" on the United Nations.

Later it turned out that the lady, a former member of the school board, together with others in a "Citizens Committee" set up to wage war on the local school system, had received outside help. Lurid pamphlets printed in Texas and elsewhere attacking the UN as un-American were circulated in Oak Glen as they had been in other towns. (The UN flag was copied after the flag of Communist Russia, said one pamphlet.)

A smooth character who tried to keep from giving his name and residence and turned out to be from New York City got up on the floor at a public meeting on the school situation and, in a voice vibrating like a church organ, held forth against allowing the schools to be used to build "an all-powerful, cradle-to-grave authoritarian state."

Members of the school board received nasty anonymous letters and threatening phone calls, as a vicious undercover and open warfare raged in the town, turning friends into enemies and sowing hate, suspicion and confusion among the citizens.

This is the pattern followed in the town described in the documentary novel "How We Fought for Our Schools," written by Edward Darling in collaboration with staff members of the Center for Field Studies, Harvard Graduate School of Education.

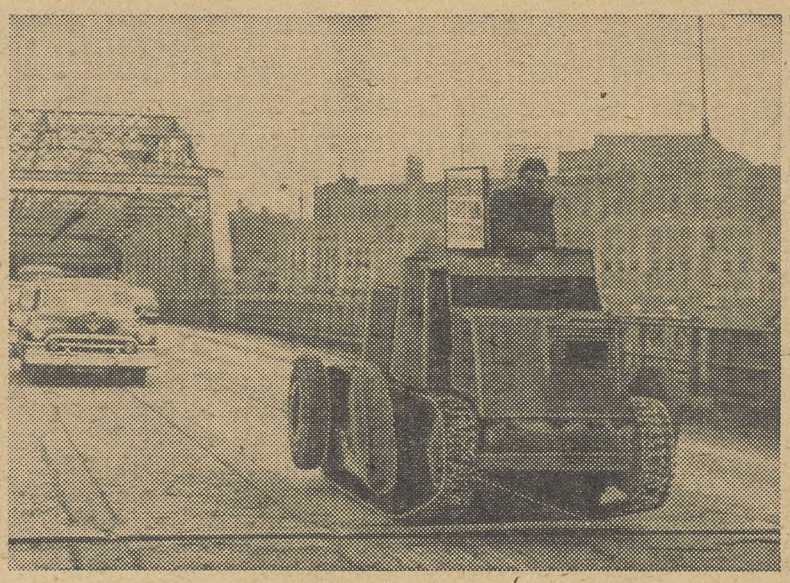
Although "Oak Glen" is not the real name of the town, the events related in the book have actually happened in a number of communities across the country. Some CIO members with children undoubtedly have heard of such campaigns in their own towns.

The fictional part of the story seems to drag a bit at times, being too obviously pulled in to "humanize" the text, but the book does show clearly how the formula to cripple the schools and frighten the teachers works. More important it shows how a group can organize to fight successfully for our schools.

How We Fought For Our Schools, a documentary novel by Edward Darling; W. W. Norton & Co., New York; $3.

Courage And Hope—

CIO Joins In Backing Crusade For Freedom



LABOR LENDS A HAND to annual "Truth Dollars" campaign of the Crusade for Freedom, to be conducted between Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday in cities across the nation. At left, two union workers at Philadelphia knit mill sign the freedom scrolls, which will be collected by the Czech freedom tank (center). Vaclav Uhlik, one of eight Czechs who escaped in the tank, pilots it through New York City. At right, Eva Chambers works in Minneapolis plant producing 4000 freedom balloons which will be released in U. S. to help Crusade fund drive.

PRES. EISENHOWER says that every American who supports the Crusade for Freedom "is helping arm the spirits of captive people with hope and courage" and is "strengthening the will-to-freedom overseas."

CIO agrees, and has pledged its "wholehearted approval and support" to the crusade, backed up by the cooperation of hundreds of CIO councils and local unions across the nation.

"Truth dollars," 10 million of them, and as many Freedom Scroll signatures are the goal of the 1954 Crusade for Freedom, which reaches a climax in the period from Lincoln's Birthday to Washington's Birthday.

Theme of the campaign, to raise funds for Radio Free Europe's broadcasts to Soviet-occupied nations, is three-fold:

- "Help end World War III before it starts."
- "Send truth through the Iron Curtain."
- "Let George do it." (That means the face of George Washington on the $1 bill you contribute to the crusade.)

Thirty-one national organizations, including CIO, are participating in this year's Crusade for Freedom.

The campaign is a project of the American Heritage Foundation, and funds go toward the operation of Radio Free Europe's transmitters ringing the Iron Curtain in Europe and broadcasting the news and messages of hope to peoples in six Soviet satellite states.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is a vice chairman of the Crusade for Freedom. Urging CIO's membership to contribute generously, he has called Radio Free Europe *"an excellent medium for bringing the precious words of liberty and freedom to the restless millions of people under the yoke of Soviet-dominated Communist totalitarianism."*

And CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in a recent radio broadcast, said support for the Crusade for Freedom is an opportunity to demonstrate "that merely being anti-Communist is not enough. We must demonstrate conclusively that we are firm disciples of democracy—in deed and in action as well as in words.

"The Crusade for Freedom is doing that job and thus is bringing the hope of freedom to millions behind the Iron Curtain."

Riffe Urges Councils To Act

A call to CIO councils "to embark immediately" on the Crusade for Freedom has been voiced by John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of councils and organization.

Riffe emphasized that the campaign "is being conducted nationally through joint labor-management agreement and should be conducted locally and in the plants on the same basis."

He suggested that CIO councils work with local unions for circulation of Freedom Scroll petitions in the plants and aid in the collection of Truth Dollars for Radio Free Europe.

Riffe praised the crusade as "an opportunity to once again well and truly serve our country and the entire free world."

Copies of the Freedom Scrolls may be obtained without charge from the American Heritage Foundation, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.

The Sunshine Campaign—

'Every Day In Every Way, Things Are Getting Better—'

The "Sunshine Campaign" of the Hoover Administration was recalled by Financial Editor J. A. Livingston of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin in comparing it with recent GOP and big business statements. Livingston's column, reprinted with permission, follows:

By J. A. LIVINGSTON

S-h-h-h. If you have a doubt about business in 1954, don't mention it. Recession is a naughty word. People won't like you if you have misgivings. Everything is going to be all right.

You don't usually meet that sentiment in so many words. But William C. McKeehan, Jr., vice president of J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, came right out and said it. He has urged the Advertising Council to wage a multi-million-dollar prosperity campaign to offset gloomy forecasts of a recession.

And Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin (R. Mass.) has come forth with an attack on "left-wing eggheads" who are trying to *"yell the country into depression."*

Martin assured an audience of 700 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel that good times are certain. True, we've been in a period of readjustment "for many months—but our people have remained calm," and "there is not a valid economic sign, recognized by qualified experts, pointing to anything like the unemployment of 1949-50."

A Familiar Ring

All this has a familiar ring. A group of newspaper men were sipping highballs in the National Press Club just after a high-up government official had described President Eisenhower's budget message as a "bullish document, based on prosperity."

One of the newspaper men said: "This makes me think of 1930."

Another said: "How do you happen to think of that? Economics isn't your field."

The first newspaper man replied: *"I lived through it. I wasn't born yesterday."*

For persons who weren't there, 1930 was the year of President's Hoover's Sunshine Campaign. The country was just emerging from the shock of the 1929 Wall Street crash. The President called on the nation's public utilities, railroads, and industrial companies to spend more money on plant and equipment. That would check the business decline.

For a while, hopes were raised. Business turned up in the spring. Stock prices rallied. Wall Street cheered. Then plop. It was a false boom. The letdown was—well—quite a letdown. *Coueism—think well and things will turn out well—doesn't work in economics or medicine.*

Economically, this isn't 1930. This country has powerful economic props to prevent a depression. As Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors Corp., said recently, we have many "reasons to expect a strong and healthy economy," namely, high defense expenditures; need for schools, highways, hospitals and other public works; need for new housing; need for new plant and equipment; lower taxes.

However, Mr. Curtice sees "one danger we must guard against—and that is psychological. If those who persist in taking a pessimistic view of the future succeed in planting fear in the minds of the public, those seeds of fear could take root."

Can't Blame Talk

The record does not bear Mr. Curtice out. Throughout the post-war period, talk of a recession has been persistent and recurrent. Mr. Curtice, himself, noticed that. Yet the only decline worth mentioning took place in 1949 and that was minor.

Surely, if gloomy talk could cause a business break, we'd have had it long ago. And if brave talk could have stopped a depression, then the depression of the '30s would never have happened.

Psychological spirals have to be fed by reality. If Henry Johnson's kids plead for a television set, and the Johnsons have the down payment, and Johnson has a job he can depend on, then he'll buy the set. He's not going to be held back by gloomy talk or predictions.

On the other hand, if Johnson's neighbor has just been laid off and if Johnson's own plant is putting some men on short weeks, he's likely to think twice about an installment commitment.

It Doesn't Work

In the '30s, sunshine talk didn't perk things up, because the facts—the layoffs and business failures—contradicted all the talk. And if, in 1954, the facts contradict the recession talk, there won't be any recession.

If the prophets of good business really felt secure about the outlook for this year, would they try to shut up the prophets of recession and resort to name-calling? Or would they shrug them off as well-meaning fellows shouting economic gibberish into the wind?

It doesn't make sense to enter into a Pollyanna conspiracy. *It isn't subversive to talk about the possibilities of a recession.* Indeed, it's beneficial. If a slump comes, people will be prepared for it psychologically. And if it doesn't the talk will shut itself up.

Example

Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the board of the U. S. Steel Corp., blamed political "outs who want to get back in" for engaging in what he called exaggerating minor declines in the nation's economy.

If the public retains confidence, he told the Delaware Chamber of Commerce, 1954 should be the second or third best year in U. S. history.

Last week, the steel industry was scheduled at 73.9% of capacity, a drop from 75.6% the week before. About 125,000 members of the CIO Steelworkers are reported to be laid off.

Douglas Protests Lag On Benefits

Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.) has urged a speedup in payment of unemployment benefits. In a telegram to Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois he said his office was receiving "increasing and numerous" complaints that checks are running five to seven weeks late.

The Stuttgart Story—

It Looks Like Paradise, But Not In The Mills

By PAUL HARDING

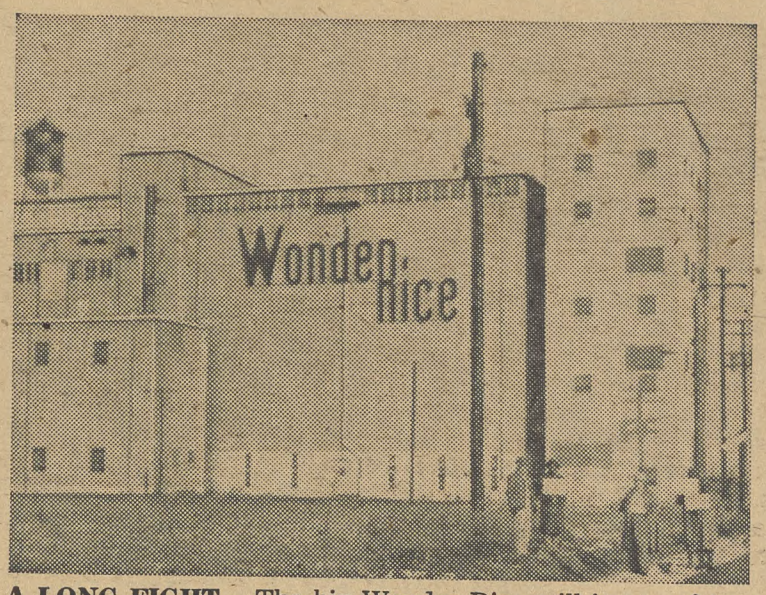
TWO GROUPS of people look on the Stuttgart, Ark., area as a sort of paradise.

These are the large producers and processors of rice, for which the region is famous, and the hunters from all over the nation who go there each winter to shoot the millions of wild ducks that each season infest the rice paddies.

But a somewhat lower estimation is held by the hundreds of workers who labor in the rice mills for the legal minimum wage of 75c-an-hour.

Sam Austin, father of five children living at home and going to school, is the skilled operator of a brand packaging machine in a mill where he has been employed continuously for 13 years. And as he put it:

"The only time I ever got a raise was when the government gave it to me," when federal legislation set and raised the legal minimum wage.



A LONG FIGHT.—The big Wonder Rice mill is one of two plants at Stuttgart, Ark., where striking members of the CIO Brewery Workers (right foreground) are on the picket line in 18th week of strike for union recognition.

SMILING IN THE SLUSH.—Cheerful while picketing a rice mill office are Ruby Able, Nettie Simpson, Nora Weatherby, Bessie Hildebrand, Hazel Sanders, Zelma Schroeder and Ruth Zarlingo. Strikers stood up to a series of storms.

Antebellum

One operator of a struck Stuttgart, Ark., rice mill says:

"History will repeat itself; the philosophy of the old southern landowners was right. Those days will come back."

Austin is one of more than 200 members of the CIO Brewery Workers Union in Stuttgart who are forcing changes in these wretched working conditions.

These workers, employes of the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Mills and the Wonder Rice Mill, have been on strike for 18 weeks in efforts to force their employers to sign fair union contracts.

Lines Are Solid

The strikes have been grueling. The employers have succeeded in bringing in strikebreakers from the rural areas where little is known of labor union principles and objectives. But because of their lack of skill and inexperience production is very limited. *And the picket lines are as strong and the ranks of the strikers as solid as they were at the start of the strikes.*

The boycott of the two mills' products, called by the Brewery Workers, is also having its effect and the strikers are confident of winning their modest demands.

Both Pres. Walter Reuther and Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe of the CIO have voiced their backing.

Meanwhile, the strikers are having tough sledding but they know they are leading the way for a potential membership of 10,000 to 15,000 rice mill workers in 18 counties of Arkansas, part of Mississippi, the western edge of Tennessee and even larger areas of Louisiana and Texas.

PICKET captain Charles Rickenback turned trapper, caught mink and raccoons, to help support his family.

Even on strike the rice workers are little worse off than when they are drawing the meager wages paid by the mills.

Austin, for instance, has himself, his wife and five children to support on his 75c-an-hour wage.

They Have To Scratch

In addition to food and clothing, he has to pay $25 a month house rent, buy wood for the cook stove and pay gas, light and water bills. His bill for gas, used to heat the house, was $10.61 for December.

"We have to scratch to make it," Austin says.

During January the area had two severe snow and ice storms, the worst weather since 1947, that have been hard on all the strikers, making picket line duty miserable and running up heating costs at home.

Naturally much of the housing that can be afforded on the low wages is drafty and badly insulated.

Particularly is this true in the case of Henry Dale, war veteran and an employe of Wonder Rice, who with his wife and three small children is housed at Humphrey, 13 miles away, in two old school buses fitted out with bottled gas and electricity.

The strikers are aided by small weekly benefits paid by the international union and they also pick up many odd jobs, some working in the daytime and faithfully taking their turn of picket duty at night.

Runs Trap Line

Unusual among these is Charlie Richenback who ran a line of traps through the marshes to help support his family of nine.

"I been trapping since I was 14," he says, "but this year I was not going to run a line. I'm gettin' kinda old and was going to take it a little easy. But then the strike come on and I decided I better get out the traps."

Richenback's trapping is typical of the resourcefulness and determination of the people.

Asking the support of all for both their strike and the unfair list, they are determined the strike will be won.

IT'S NOT ENOUGH—Sam Austin (left) has worked at the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association for 13 years. He's a skilled worker, still gets only the bare minimum wage of 75c hourly, not enough to support family.

Here's How You Can Help The Rice Mill Strikers

You can help the striking CIO rice mill workers in Arkansas by buying union-made products.

The CIO Brewery Workers have a contract covering three mills of the Arkansas State Rice Milling Co., producing these brands: Water Maid, Mahatma and Sonny Boy. Another union-label brand, River Brand, is milled in Memphis.

Unfair brands produced by the struck Stuttgart, Ark., mills are:

Riceland Rice, Green Shield, Perfection, Monogram, Lotus, Sultana and Sunnyfield (these two are packed for A&P), Monarch, Richelieu, Tohoco, Tropical, Goldcoast, Good Treat, Osceola, Oversea, Chico, all packed by Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association.

Wonder Rice, Adolphus Rice, Peacock Rice, Comet Rice, Cash Saver, Showboat, Sultana and Sunnyfield (these two sold by A&P), all packed by the Wonder Rice Mills plant at Stuttgart.

15,000 Work In Rice Mills

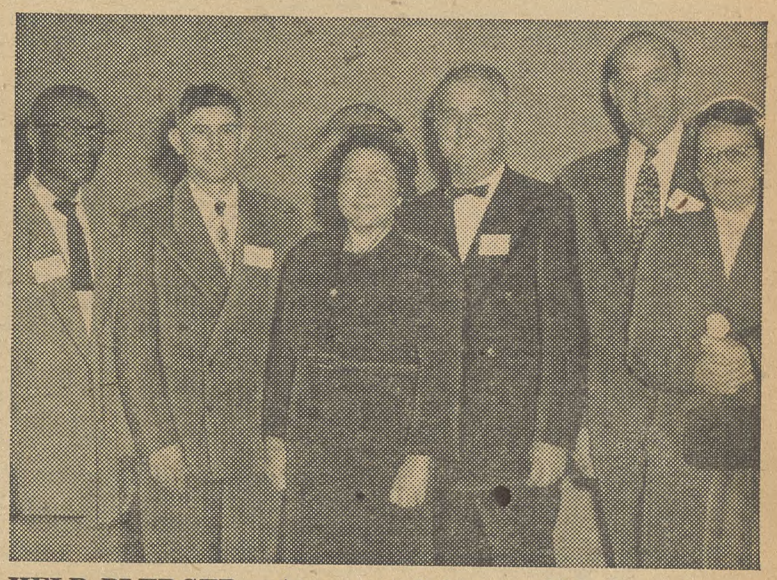
THE 10,000 to 15,000 rice mill workers of the Arkansas-Texas-Louisiana producing region have made an excellent start at organizing themselves into locals of the CIO Brewery Workers.

Collective bargaining rights have been won in National Labor Relations Board elections for more than 500 employes.

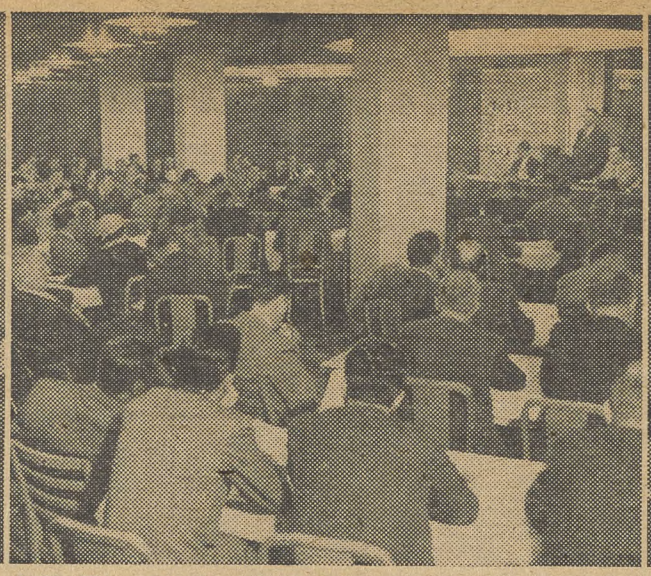
In addition to the Stuttgart, Ark., mills of the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative and Wonder Rice, where the workers are on strike, this is the situation:

Contracts have been negotiated with the Arkansas State Rice Milling Co. at Carlisle, and for the plants of the Arkansas Rice Warehouse Co. at Carlisle, Brinkley and Waldenburg.

Elections have been won and negotiations are now under way with the Arkansas Co-op mill in Jonesboro; Smith Rice Mills, Inc., in DeWitt; L. A. Black Rice Milling Assn., Dewitt, and C & L Rice Mill, Inc., DeWitt.



HELP PLEDGED.—At recent Arkansas CIO Council convention, John V. Riffe (next to right), CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, pledged CIO assistance to group of Stuttgart rice mill workers.



CHICAGO CONFAB—Second in series of CIO regional council conferences brought several score council officials to Chicago Jan. 29-30, for discussion of legislative, political action and community relations programs and methods. At left, Tom Burke of CIO Legislative Dept. tells delegates what's doing on Capitol Hill in Washington—and discusses plans for getting information to CIO councils. Center picture shows confab at Hotel Morrison during two-day session. At right, five of the speakers: (seated) John Ramsay; Carl McPeak, assistant director of councils; Darrell Smith of PAC field staff; (standing), Reg. Dirs. Frank Cronin of Chicago and Gus Scholle of Detroit.

Mississippi CIO Hears Job Warning

By ED STONE

HIGH TAXES, high prices and dwindling purchasing power cannot be remedied by press releases and good intentions, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers told the second annual convention of the Mississippi State CIO Council at Jackson as he condemned the Eisenhower Administration for its failure to come to grips with the hard facts of economic life.

Potofsky charged the Administration was not translating good intentions into concrete measures with the exception of expanding social security.

"This requires imagination, understanding, and the will to do the job before it is too late," he said.

Citing the mounting number of jobless, slumping farm prices and other signs, Potofsky said he was not predicting "inevitable economic collapse."

"ON THE CONTRARY," he told the more than 100 delegates at Jackson, "I am an optimist and I am very confident that in the past 20 years we in this country have developed techniques which can prevent a repetition of the disaster which befell us under the last Republican Administration.

"The point is that we must apply these techniques at the first signs of a slackening economy. The longer we wait, the harder it is to reverse the trend."

The history of CIO's growth in the state was traced by Dir. Lonnie Daniels of the CIO Communications Workers, the Council president. In 1946, he said, there were no CIO-organized plants in the state. Today there are 15,000 members in half a dozen unions.

Other convention speakers included Pres. Al Hartung, CIO Woodworkers; Richard T. Leonard, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Sec.-Treas. C. W. Werkau, CWA-CIO; Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs, CIO Rubber Workers, and Dir. W. S. Smallwood, CWA.

Elected with Daniel were J. B. Hanna, vice president; Ray Smithart, financial secretary, and Geraldine Dickens, recording secretary.

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Potofsky Sets 8 Goals For Good Times

Here is the eight-point program to prevent an economic recession that was advanced by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers at the Mississippi State CIO Council convention:

- Joint action by government, labor, and management to convert from the Korean war economy to a peace economy, neutralizing cuts in military spending with higher consumer production.
- Maintain purchasing power through federal and state expenditures for low-cost housing, highways, schools and public works.
- Increase tax-exemptions from $600 to $1000 for those in low-income brackets to raise real income and hence, purchasing power.
- Raise the minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour.
- Strengthen the social security system, with higher benefits and protection for more people.
- Continuation of large-scale U. S. economic assistance to other nations to assist their stability and make possible purchase of American goods.
- Maintenance of farm income with government insurance of a reasonable financial return for the farmer.
- Enactment of legislation encouraging free collective bargaining because strong unions mean high living standards for all Americans.

Carey Is Named

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey is among 16 recent appointees as directors of the American Arbitration Association.

Give A Buck To PAC

TWUA Asks Tariff Hike On Woolens

HIGHER TARIFFS on imported woolen and worsted fabrics have been urged by the CIO Textile Workers to save the U. S. industry from "further liquidation."

Sec.-Treas. John Chupka of TWUA-CIO, in a letter to Chairman Edgar B. Brossard of the Tariff Commission, advocated raising tariffs from the present 25% to 45%. Such action could be taken under present tariff agreements, Chupka said.

Pointing to the fast-shrinking domestic textile industry, Chupka said imports of woolen and worsted fabrics have increased to a point where they have caused serious damage to American mills and caused short work weeks and unemployment.

Chupka reported 60 woolen and worsted mills have been liquidated in the past two years, depriving 30,000 workers of their jobs. Since World War II, 150 mills employing more than 50,000 workers have been liquidated. Most of these were in single-industry towns where no alternative job opportunities existed.

Oklahoma CIO Asks Better Compensation

REVISION of the state's workmen's compensation laws was urged at the Oklahoma CIO Council convention at Tulsa.

Delegates heard demands that members of the State Industrial Commission be taken "off the patronage list" and that rates paid by industry either be lowered or workmen's compensation rates to injured employes be increased.

Len Yarborough, re-elected to his fourth term as Council secretary-treasurer, said the commission now lacks stability in membership and policies when it sits as a court on disability compensation claims.

He claimed that insurance rates were excessive, pointing to the $18 million collected in premiums during 1952 while benefits to injured employes ran to only about $4 million.

YARBOROUGH said there has never been a change in rates based on injury experience tables in Oklahoma.

"Ricochet Romance," a currently popular song in which a fickle lover gets told off, was suggested by Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) as labor's theme song for the elections this year. Kerr said the song applies with deadly accuracy to Pres. Eisenhower's treatment of labor which he pictured as jilted by the Administration.

Proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act drew fire from Kerr and CIO Rep. W. B. Taylor. The strike-ballot provision requiring approval of a strike by a majority of workers involved—not merely of those who vote—was assailed.

"It requires you to assume the burden of not only overcoming your opposition but of non-voters as well," Kerr said. Taylor added that he wondered if Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) sponsor of the bill, "would be willing to run for the Senate under the same election rules."

JOBS INC., which filed incorporation articles early last month to sponsor right-to-work laws in Oklahoma, was branded "an insidious program against American labor conducted under false banners."

CIO Rep. Bob McVay told the convention that "this new group plans to exploit every possible issue to destroy the democracy of union labor."

The group, whose directors include prominent business executives, was denounced as a subsidiary of the National Association of Manufacturers.

E. R. (Bob) Burns of the Transport Workers was elected president of the Council. W. D. Wirick of the Steelworkers was named vice president. Balloting was spirited in both contests.

AVC Urges Veteran Groups To Block 'Vigilante Tactics'

AN ATTEMPT to work out a "genuine code of conduct" for Americans concerned with preserving individual liberties will be made Feb. 23 at a meeting in Washington called by Bill Mauldin, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee (AVC).

Invitations went out last week to the heads of all major veterans' groups—prompted by the action of the Norwalk, Conn., post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) in gathering information on suspected subversives.

"We do not need vigilante tactics which violate the spirit of true Americanism," Mauldin wrote in his invitations. "The actions of the Norwalk post highlight the need for serious thinking on the subject of national security and individual liberty. Veterans more than any other segment of the nation should set an example by their own behavior."

Mauldin said that all Americans recognize that a "strong, resolute and unified America has no cause for either fear or hysteria" in the face of the Communist threat,

Auto Workers Urge Higher Service Pay

The CIO Auto Workers called for pay increases for members of the armed forces in a letter last week to members of House and Senate Armed Services committees, the secretaries of defense, army, navy and air force, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

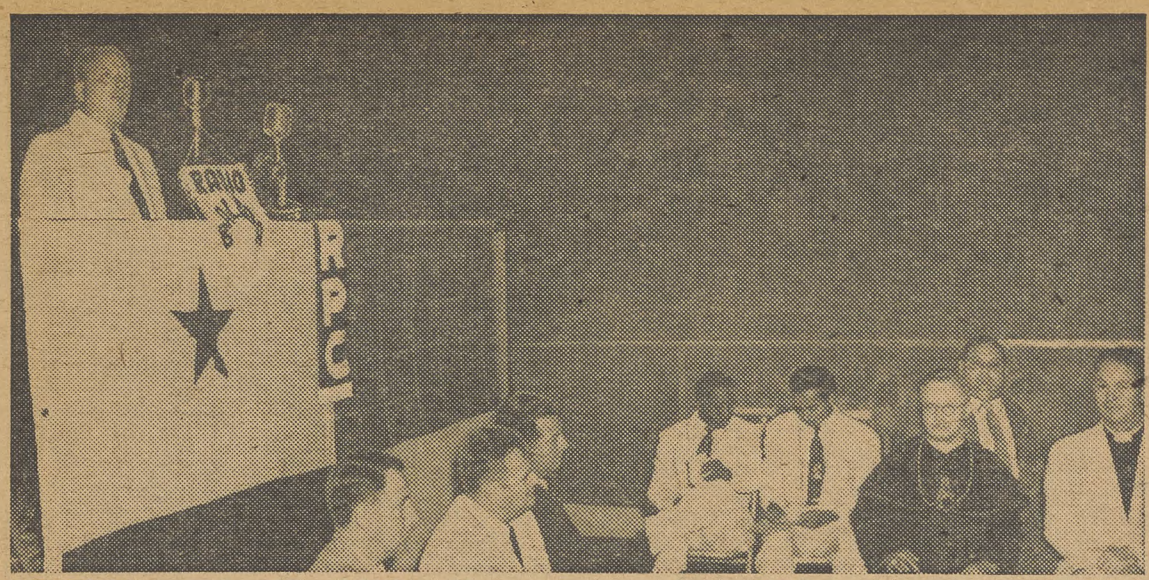
Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, who also heads the UAW Veterans Dept., wrote that failure to act on pay boost legislation "cannot be justified" in view of an investigation that found poor pay and allowances heading the factors leading to low morale in the armed forces.

ARA Officers Re-elected

TOP OFFICERS of the CIO Radio Association won re-election to their third terms last week. They are Pres. W. R. Steinberg, Vice Pres. Philip O'Rourke and Sec.-Treas. Bernard L. Smith.

Re-elected with them were four other port agents who form the ARA national council. They are: James E. Croney, New Orleans; Theodore Berman, Houston; Joseph Y. Rubin, Baltimore; M. H. Strichartz, New York.

Ralph Baird was named port agent in Seattle in the only contested election.



GROWING membership of CIO in Panama was hailed by CIO Rep. Lloyd Vaughan (at microphone) during rally in Balboa. Seated (left to right) are GCEOC Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray, Pres. Jose A. Remon of Panama, Labor Minister Ricardo Arias, Ed Gaskin, Jose Castillo, Archbishop Francisco Beckman, Protocol Dir. Camilo Salcedo, and Dean-elect MacDonald of St. Luke's Cathedral. Some 10,000 workers attended.

Store Strike Solid In Port Arthur

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

BUCKING WINTRY Texas winds and employer opposition, the Port Arthur strikers last week began their fourth month on the picket line with spirits still as high as the day they walked off their jobs.

Members of the CIO Sabine Area Local Industrial Union 1814 have been pledged increased support in their strike against 22 of the city's stores, hotels, restaurants and drive-ins.

Addressing a mass meeting of CIO Oil Workers at a resort ballroom, Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of OWIU-CIO promised financial aid and an active campaign to win the strike.

"This is no longer just the LIU's battle," said McCormick, "But it's our fight too. It concerns everyone in organized labor."

He praised OWIU Local 23 in Port Arthur whose officers and members have rendered invaluable help in the strike. McCormick, pinch-hitting for OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight who was prevented by influenza from attending the meeting, urged Texans to pay their poll taxes and take an interest in politics. The strike, he said, had definite local and state political implications.

A BITTER BARRAGE of newspaper ads sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the retail merchants group have been appearing almost daily. Some Port Arthur merchants have claimed they do not endorse the ad program.

These, McCormick told the more than 1000 at the meeting, "say they want to stay on neutral ground. If the merchants don't endorse the things that are being published, it's their duty to say so in the same newspaper. If they don't, it's time for OWIU members to stop putting hard money in their cash registers."

Lorne Nelles, director of CIO's southern organizing drive, promised that "all CIO will continue to support your strike as long as you want it —until the end when you have your union and your contracts."

He said the strike could be settled easily if the Chamber of Commerce and retail merchants would meet with the strikers and work out their problems. "That's the way to do it," Nelles said, "not through newspaper ads."

Fine

Not all of Port Arthur's retailers follow the union-bustng line of the city's Chamber of Commerce. One of them was apologetic when informed his wife had crossed a picket line to shop.

Writing the union the day after the incident was reported to him he said, "I have fined her $25 for the first offense, the money to come from her personal allowance. Her check is enclosed for your strike fund."

Labor's World—

CCL, AFL Join To Fight Climbing Unemployment

WITH ONE out of every 14 Canadian workers out of a job and looking for one, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress, counterpart of the CIO and AFL and representing one million workers, joined forces last week to fight rising unemployment.

The committee was instructed to "exert the maximum influence upon all levels of government in order that employment may be stimulated wherever possible and with the minimum of delay."

Latest official figures of the Dominion Dept. of Labor show that 338,000 workers were unemployed and looking for work on Dec. 10, an increase of 72,000 in three weeks.

LEADERS of the two labor bodies, meeting in Ottawa, estimated the jobless were nearing the 500,000 mark at the end of January. In some parts of the country, according to union figures, it has reached 15% of the total labor force, "well over the danger point."

The CCL Political Action Committee, meeting in Toronto, described the situation as "rapidly approaching a critical stage."

Both the Dept. of Labor and CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald said unemployment is more than seasonal. MacDonald pointed out that the total is at a post-war high, and said that "the experience of 1949-50 shows the number of unemployed could double before the winter is over."

Foreign Ministers

In a letter to the four foreign ministers meeting in Berlin, Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said that 54 million free workers in all parts of the world look to them for the unification of Germany and a peace treaty for Austria.

Switzerland

Arthur Steiner, general secretary of the Swiss Engineering & Watchmakers Union, has been elected president of the Swiss Trade Union Federation to succeed Robert Bratschi, of the Railroad Workers. Bratschi, who also was president of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, has taken a management post. His ITF successor has not yet been selected.

Potofsky Joins Mission To Brazil

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International Committee, was in an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' delegation which participated in the official opening of an ICFTU office in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, last week.

The group, which left this country from New York, also included Pres. Walter Freitag of the West German Federation of Labor (DGB) and Pres. Tom Yates of the British Seamen's Union.

Wood Union Parleys Due In Northwest

THE CIO Woodworkers expect to begin negotiations this month with some 400 employers in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Montana on 1954-55 contracts.

IWA-CIO will seek a general pay increase, correction of job-rate inequities, based on a company-paid joint job analysis survey, and three weeks' vacation after five years.

IWA-CIO officers headed by Pres. A. F. Hartung have been re-elected for two-year terms in a referendum.

Other officers re-elected are J. E. Dicey, first vice president; Claude Ballard, second vice president; Carl Winn, secretary-treasurer, and Tim Sullivan, trustee, who defeated Emmett Lawson.

MEANTIME, IWA-CIO members won long strikes in the northern and southern interior areas of British Columbia.

Both settlements included industrywide maintenance of membership, under which a member who transfers from one firm to another is required to remain in the union.

CIO Backed In Panama On Equal Wages

CIO PROPOSALS for equal wages for all Panama Canal workers have won support from top figures in the Panamanian government.

More than 10,000 persons attended a CIO-sponsored rally in the Balboa stadium to hear Pres. Jose A. Remon praise the union's fight for justice. He urged Panamanians employed in the Canal Zone to back the CIO campaign.

Labor Minister Ricardo Arias came out in equally strong fashion for equality of pay and opportunity for Canal Zone workers and the elimination of segregation and discrimination. Arias is also second vice-president of Panama.

THE PROGRAM has been given top priority by Local 900, CIO Government and Civic Employees, in the Canal Zone. The enthusiastic demonstration at the stadium was taken to indicate heightened cooperation between CIO and the Panamanian government.

Other speakers at the meeting included Lloyd Vaughan, CIO director in Panama, Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray of GCEOC-CIO and Archbishop Francisco Beckman of Panama. Vaughan reported that CIO membership in the Zone was at a new peak.

1000 Volunteer Organizers Sought For UPA Drive

CIO Paperworkers are recruiting an army of 1000 volunteer organizers from among its membership.

Described as an experiment in rank-and-file trade unionism, the recruitment of the corps calls for integration of volunteers with experienced staff personnel into organizing committees.

UPA Pres. Harry Sayre said special credentials would be issued to the volunteers who will concentrate at points of non-union paper industry locations throughout the country.

Sayre emphasized the importance of strengthening the union bargaining position "as we enter a period when recessionary forces will be tempting paper industry managements to eye wages as cost-cutting areas."

He added that campaigns involving volunteer assistance from paper workers had accounted for the majority of the union's present membership.

Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso said that despite "attempts to toughen Taft-Hartley and the changed anti-union complexion of the National Labor Relations Board, we are convinced that volunteer organizers can successfully deliver the message of trade unionism to their unorganized brothers and sisters in the industry."

Small Plant Aid Urged By Sparkman

"BASIC WEAKNESSES" of the "phoney" Small Business Administration created in the first session of the Republican 83rd Congress would be corrected under five amendments introduced by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.).

Sparkman, former chairman of the Senate Business Committee, said he is "very much disappointed in the record" of SBA.

"Part of the difficulty," he said, "has stemmed from the failure of the President to appoint an administrator. Unfortunately, small business seems to be assigned a low priority in Administration thinking."

Wendell B. Barnes, acting chief of SBA, was nominated by Pres. Eisenhower to head the agency.

SPARKMAN'S amendments would increase from $150,000 to $500,000 the maximum amount that the agency can loan, and would prevent the interest rate paid to banks for their part of joint loans with the SBA from being higher than that charged on the SBA portion of the loan.

They also would establish SBA, scheduled to expire next year, on a permanent basis and permit SBA loans to states and municipalities. Finally, Sparkman's proposals would abolish the Loan Policy Board, made up of the SBA administrator and the Secretaries of Commerce and the Treasury.

Sparkman said that the present board has veto power over the SBA and that its "policy is weighted against the very segment of the economy that SBA is set up to assist."

Tannery Local Gains On Wages

A 3c an hour wage increase outside the escalator clause has been won by Local 1712, United Tannery & Leather Workers, affiliated with the CIO Clothing Workers, in Gloversville, N. Y. A new two-year contract also provides a paid holiday on Election Day and fringe benefits.

About 500 men in nine tanneries are affected by the increase. A committee has been set up to study costs and machinery for instituting a pension plan.

You And Your Money—

Private Health Plans Scarcely Dent $10 Billion Medical Bill

THE HIGH COST of medical care, and the inadequate protection of present health and hospital insurance programs, were spelled out in a recent report by the Health Information Foundation.

The foundation, in a survey financed by drug, chemical and related interests, reported after in a nation-wide consumer survey of medical costs:

- **In one year, illness cost U. S. families a total of $10.2 billion.**
- **Some eight million families, or 16% of the total, are in debt for hospital, medical and dental care amounting (as of July 1953) to $1.1 billion.**
- **Average family debt for medical-dental care was $137.**
- **Voluntary health insurance now covers some 89.5 million persons—more than half of the U. S. population—yet it met only 15% of the total cost of illness.**

The facts and figures in the survey, which itself did not reach any conclusion, underlined past arguments of CIO that present medical care is inadequate and that prepaid national health insurance is the basic solution.

THE SURVEY also brought out that present health or hospitalization insurance is a "luxury" lower-income families must avoid. For example, while 58% of the population as a whole have some health insurance, only 41% of families with incomes under $3000 a year have such coverage. In comparisan, 80% of families with incomes over $5000 have private medical insurance policies.

The effect of "catastropic" medical costs on family budgets was further emphasized in the report. For six million families, medical care takes 10 to 19% of their annual earnings. For 2.5 million families, the range is 20 to 49% of their income. And one million families found medical care amounted to 50 to 100% of their earnings.

Nevertheless, the American Medical Association is still claiming that "the cost of medical care presents no great problem to a majority of American families."

That's what Dr. Walter B. Martin, AMA president-elect, told the House Commerce Committee which is considering Pres. Eisenhower's limited health proposals, including a suggestion for government "reinsurance," to underwrite private hospital and health plans.

Chairman Wolverton (R. N. J.) challenged the AMA's war-cry of *"socialized medicine"* against almost any and all health proposals, asked Martin if the AMA had ever defined it.

"Not that I know of, Mr. Chairman," the AMA leader replied.

'Prying' By Medicos Protested By CIO

CIO has charged the Nassau County, N. Y., Medical Society with "prying into a program in which it does not rightfully belong."

The Nassau-Suffolk CIO Council backed plans of the North Shore Hospital to establish outpatient clinics to treat needy patients, a plan which drew the fire of the local medical group.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius For LPA

CAN YOU SAVE any money by shopping the February furniture sales many stores are now running? Yes—if you avoid unscrupulous installment stores; compare values extensively among different furniture and department stores in your town; select well-made pieces that are truly suitable for your needs, and avoid the new "borax" furniture coming on the market.

"Borax" is the way the furniture trade describes guady, massive furniture which uses fancy styling to distract the consumer from its basic shoddiness or poor value. The term is said to have originated with the flashy furniture the manufacturers of borax once gave away as premiums.

Beware Of Furniture 'Borax'

This year--when furniture prices should be coming down because of reduced costs of some of the materials and increased competition—instead manufacturers are introducing a new kind of elaborate-looking furniture. *Instead of lowering the price tags, they claim they are giving the public more for its money at the same price by making their furniture larger and more decorative.*

But according to Betty Pepis, an experienced, sharp-eyed home-furnishings editor, the "more for the money" consists of added surface decoration rather than better construction and design. For example, she observed at the recent furniture showings for the wholesale trade that much of the 1954 furniture has more intricate finishes and trimming, including shiny hardware that "looks like heavy costume jewelry."

The new furniture is bigger too; longer sofas with more seating space, bigger chests of drawers. But larger furniture is "more for your money" only if you have the space for it. *In today's smaller houses, the need is more for moderately-sized furniture that eases housekeeping and doesn't crowd up a room so it looks like an over-furnished model room in a store.*

Simple design really gives you more for your money. Bulkiness may look impressive in a store but may be a nuisance in your home.

Tips On Buying Furniture

In the current furniture sales, reductions on upholstered furniture—living room chairs and sofas—are especially noticeable. Such pieces upholstered in foam rubber are offered at comparatively reasonable prices. Foam rubber makes satisfactory upholstery if properly constructed.

There are different qualities of it, with some foam rubber containing more air pores which reduce its value. You can tell by pressing the cushions between your hands which actually is the better-quality, less-porous foam rubber. Too, the foam rubber needs to be securely attached to the outer covering by a welt and possibly also button tufts. Make sure it is, else the covering will tend to wrinkle easily in use. Make sure the crimped-wire steel webbing underneath the foam-rubber upholstery is securely attached to the bottom of the chair or sofa.

The covering is important too, both for durability and to ease your housekeeping problem. It's best to avoid pile fabrics, especially mohair, which are costly and collect dirt. The cotton upholstery fabrics are durable and soil resistant, but avoid loosely-woven novelty fabrics sometimes found on modern furniture. For long wear make sure the fabric is closely and tightly woven.

Plastic-covered chairs of course are undeniably easy to keep clean, but have proven to have disadvantages of their own. The plastic film often cracks or tears and is difficult to repair. Cotton-backed plastic covering is more durable than plastic film.

In wood dining and living room tables, plastic top surfaces are gaining popularity for their real advantages. They are heat and scratch resistant, easy to clean with a damp rag and don't need polishing like wood surfaces do. These surfaces come in wood grains which you can hardly tell from real wood veneer.

February Rug Sales: Stores also offer specials on rugs in the mid-winter furniture sales. In fact, most of the large rug manufacturers themselves have reduced prices because of poor business, and rug values are better now than they have been in several years.

Corporation Gravy Train Rolling Along At New High

THE CORPORATIONS of America and the people who own them were viewing their prosperity with new respect last week as additional statistics impressed upon them that 1953 was one of the lushest years on record.

The 5500 corporations which report their dividends publicly paid out $8,546,000,000 to stockholders during the year—25% more than in 1952.

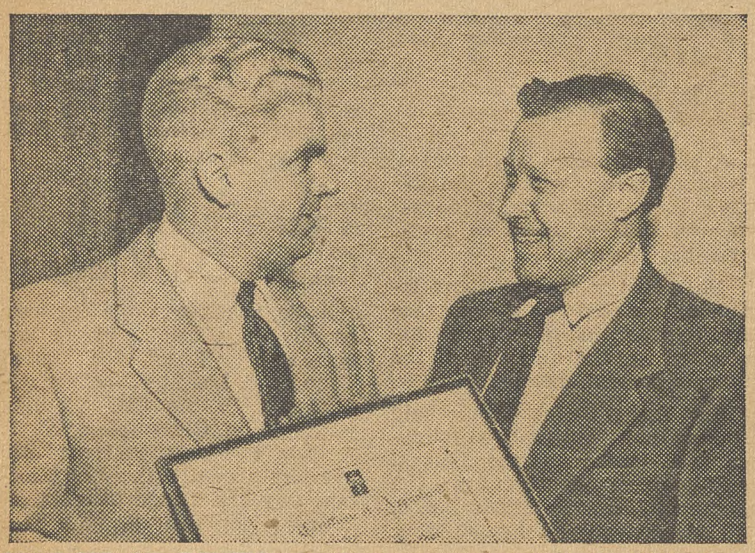
The figure would have been higher, too, if income taxes hadn't gone down the first of this year. Many firms delayed dividend payments until January 1954 so as to give the stockholders the benefit of the lower rates.

Early reports to the Dept. of Commerce on corporation profits show that the first 70 firms reporting boosted 1953 profits by 12% over 1952.

Among the industrial behemoths, U. S. Steel had its best earnings since 1917—$222.7 million, or $7.56 a share compared to $4.54 in 1952.

THE BELL System earned $421 million net against $358 million, or $10.31 a share compared to $10.09. Bethlehem Steel did so well it doubled its first 1954 dividend, earning $133.9 million compared to $90.9 million in 1952 or $13.30 a share against $8.08; the dividend boost was from $1 to $2 a share.

The Shell Oil Co. and its subsidiaries marked down 1953 as the best year in their history, with net profit of $115 million or $8.40 a share, compared to $90 million and $6.61 a share in 1952.



MARCH OF DIMES citation was presented to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right), CIO co-chairman of the March of Dimes labor division, by James Herkenheimer of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Price Fixing On Coffee Is Admitted

A NEW YORK coffee broker last week admitted under congressional questioning that Brazilian producers fix prices by holding back supplies.

Clarence Mackey, a reluctant witness, would not be pinned down on available coffee supplies and the reasons for present high prices. Instead, he mentioned visible and invisible supplies.

The bill sponsored by Sen. Gillete (D. Ia.) putting the New York Coffee Exchange under federal regulation was unanimously approved by the Senate Agricultural Committee and is ready for Senate action.

The government's Commodity Exchange Authority already has broad control over speculative practices in cotton, wheat, oats, eggs, butter, corn and other items.

GILLETTE SAID his bill would be no "complete solution" to American coffee drinkers' problems, but he saw it as a step towards correction of the *"repetition of speculative raids."*

Rep. Magnuson (D. Wash.) criticized the several present investigations into soaring coffee prices as overlapping and wasteful of time and money, and urged "one thorough probe."

Magnuson said the coffee price rise "has stirred up America like nothing since Pearl Harbor." He recalled the "rumblings of mutiny" during World War II when the nickel cup of coffee all but vanished, to be replaced by the dime version.

"In time," he went on, "most of us became reconciled . . . but I do not think we shall see the same acceptance of 15c coffee."

New 'Oil For Education' School Aid Bill Presented

LABOR-BACKED legislation setting aside federal oil and gas revenues from continental shelf production to aid the nation's schools has been reintroduced by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.).

Hill's "oil for education" bill would amend the law adopted at the last session of Congress giving the federal government title to the outer continental shelf. His amendment was killed in conference committee last year.

Another bill to end overcrowded and dilapidated schools was given to Congress last week by Hill, Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) and 18 other senators. This would provide federal help to states and territories for construction of public elementary and secondary schools.

Sponsors say that present conditions are a serious threat to the public school system. They propose that each state's share of federal funds appropriated for school building purposes would be based on per capita income and the number of children of school age. Administrative control would remain exclusively with the states.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

A FEW WEEKS AGO, I mentioned a great CIO victory in reporting the action of several hundred workers, who had been captives of the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and who broke away to rejoin CIO through the United Steelworkers of America.

This victory, which means as much for the workers involved as it does for CIO, did not just happen. Those of us who have taken on the Communist-dominated unions realize how difficult it is to overcome their trickery, their maneuvering, their use of every legal—and illegal— means to keep their fist clenched around the future of the workers they have managed to capture.

While we welcome home these brothers, we might also pay tribute to the wise leadership of Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald, who carefully, quietly, and firmly supported and led this movement.

EVEN WITHIN the unions, many people have not known how closely Pres. McDonald has concerned himself with the situation. For more than a year, the quiet struggle has been going on. In the field, Steelworker Nick Zonarich carried out the policies of the USA-CIO leadership. Many other Steelworkers' representatives were involved.

It was a mighty effort; for it is one thing to simply have workers, or individuals, pull out of an organization that they do not approve, but it is another and more difficult thing to give these workers the guidance so that they can bring back into the brotherhood of CIO their entire organizations, intact, strong, and unmarked by the division and confusion the Communists love to spread.

Through this effort, Pres. McDonald has added a fine new chapter in the real struggle of the American people against the Communist menace. There was no demagoguery, no breast-beating, no witch hunts, not even any big headlines. There was just patient and untiring effort on the part of men who deeply believe that the way to protect democracy is to practice it.

Of course, this victory for trade unionism is another bitter blow for the Communists. We can rejoice in that, but perhaps we can take even greater pleasure in the fact that thousands of American workingmen will now be able to concentrate their strength on fighting for their future, instead of wasting their resources against the domination of the Communists.

SOME PEOPLE seem to have the idea that all you have to do to whip the Communists is stir up a lot of commotion and hatred, go around calling names, and shouting about how patriotic you are.

It may be that Pres. McDonald's method of beating the Communists—and the method of many other leaders within CIO—is not the dramatic stuff that our newspapers like to spread in big headlines. *History will surely set straight the hard facts, that speeches and slogans did not bring about the defeat of communism, but that communism was broken by dedicated men, working long hours, leading workers upward toward a higher ideal of their dignity and destiny than communism can hope to offer.*

It is a genuine pleasure to welcome home those workers from Mine, Mill. The wisdom of their action will surely lead them to greater material benefits, but beyond those rewards they have the satisfaction of proving that free men are capable of using the institutions and methods of a free society to advance the cause of the workingmen and women of their nation.

Of course, the struggle goes on. There are still thousands of workers who need help in breaking away from Mine, Mill. I want to urge every staff member of CIO, regional directors, field representatives, national representatives to give the utmost of their cooperation to Pres. McDonald and the Steelworkers in this work. I believe our international unions, too, can see the importance of the effort, and I am sure they will support it.

The Communists are on the run, while the workers they once held are on the march to a better world through democratic trade unionism. *That is a condition we can set down with pride in the history of CIO.*

Steel Union Drive Rolling As 2000 Miners Sign Up In Butte

CIO STEELWORKERS are making headway in their organizing drive among the hard-rock miners and smelter workers of the Rocky Mountain states.

In Butte, Mont., nearly 2000 miners have signed CIO Steelworkers cards since the Butte Miners' Union voted to disaffiliate from the red-led Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union and join the USA-CIO.

Pres. Joe Mason of the Butte union told an overflow meeting that the changeover from Mine-Mill to CIO is progressing on schedule and a National Labor Relation Board election will be sought soon to establish USA-CIO as the choice of the miners.

The Butte union and the Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union, among the oldest and most influential of Mine-Mill's locals, voted to bolt last December. Resolutions were adopted declaring that expulsion of Mine-Mill from the CIO and the domination of the international union of Communists had isolated the membership from the mainstream of American industrial unionism.

Jim Russell of Edmonton, Alta., Canada, congratulated the meeting on ridding itself of "party line Mine-Mill domination."

"I'M HAPPPY to find," Russell said, "that the 'rump' meeting held by Mine-Mill was unable to attract enough miners or to permit the machine from electing a full slate of officers." He noted that Reid Robinson, ousted former president of the union, had been brought in to aid Mine-Mill in its campaign.

Wesley Medill of Garfield, Utah, former vice president of Mine-Mill, related how he became "fed up" with the unscrupulous use of the union's funds and patronage by which the Communists thwarted the membership's desire to preserve effective and democratic operation of the union.

"A new era is looming for the miners of Butte in the CIO," said Medill, "and the movement to rid unionism in our nation of red control is given greater impetus as the result of the action of the Butte miners and the smeltermen of Anaconda.

In a letter to leading citizens of Butte the union officers stated they "chose to leave the discredited 'International' which was found guilty of Communist-control and ousted from the family of American industrial unions of the CIO four years ago."

UPWA Gets Annual Wage At Refinery

GUARANTEED annual wages of 2000 hours or 50 weeks a year have been won for members of Local 580, CIO Packinghouse Workers, employed at the Long Island City, N. Y., plant of the National Sugar Refining Co.

Another major bargaining achievement was complete medical coverage for the local's 1100 members and their dependents through a comprehensive health insurance program based on service rather than cash reimbursement.

The third point in the one-year contract calls for a 10c an hour wage increase. This brings the rate for men to a $1.75-$2.18 range and for women to $1.61.

These substantial gains, achieved after long and hard-fought negotiations, are expected to set a pattern for the sugar refining industry, said UPWA Dist. Dir. Meyer E. Stern.

THE GUARANTEED annual wage clause assures workers of 50 weeks of employment during the year or its equivalent in wages, considered to be an important contribution to the economic stability of the industry.

Broad medical coverage will be provided for members and their families through the non-profit Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. Through HIP's 30 medical groups they will get medical, surgical and specialist care without cost to them. They will also be entitled to X-rays, laboratory care, visiting nurse service and ambulance service. Care will be given at home, at doctors' offices, at HIP centers and in hospitals.

In addition to HIP medical care the members will continue to get hospital service through the Blue Cross plan. They also have company-paid life insurance and accident and sickness insurance paying $40 a week up to 13 weeks.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

CIO Councils *In Action*

A JOINT LABOR legislative program is being presented to the current session of the Virginia General Assembly, thanks to the recent formation of a Joint Legislative Committee which is meeting weekly in Richmond.

Participating in the committee are the **Virginia State CIO Council,** the State Federation of Labor, the Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods. CIO members are Julian F. Carper, State CIO Council executive vice president; Silas Switzer, CIO Textile Workers national representative; and Ernest B. Pugh, CIO Region IV representative.

Legislative Calendar

Fourteen state legislatures are in session and two more will meet later this year.

Sessions are under way in Arizona, Ohio, Colorado, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina and Virginia.

Regular sessions will open in California Mar. 1 and Louisiana May 10. The Maryland Assembly met on Feb. 3 to consider the budget and other matters.

• Two CIO unionists who are members of the New Jersey Legislature have introduced a five-point program for improved unemployment and disability compensation and a state labor relations act which has the endorsement of the **New Jersey CIO Council.** Introduced by Assemblymen Lazzio (R. Passaic) and Meloni (D. Camden), the proposals would carry out suggestions in Gov. Robert Meyner's inaugural address.

The Lazzio-Meloni bills would (1) increase unemployment benefits from $30 to $45 weekly for single workers and up to $65 weekly for those with four dependents or more; (2) up disability benefits, extend coverage and eliminate the waiting week; (3) establish a state wage-hour law with a $1-an-hour minimum; (4) create a State Labor Relations Board, a "little Wagner Act" for intrastate industries; and (5) repeal the public utility anti-strike law.

• The **Evansville, Ind., CIO Council** has joined with the AFL Central Labor Union, railroad brotherhoods and genuine independent unions to form a permanent local United Labor Council to act on community problems and legislation. The expelled United Electrical Workers were barred. CIO Council Pres. Hobert Butler was elected temporary chairman and CLU Pres. Louis Duncan temporary vice-chairman.

• The **California CIO Council** reported that nine new local unions have voted affiliation since the recent state convention.

• A renewed appeal for strike donations for the Nicholson File Co. workers, members of the CIO Steelworkers, has been issued by the **Indiana CIO Council.** The Nicholson workers have been out some five months at plants in Anderson, Ind., Philadelphia and Providence, R. I.

• The **Cook County (Chiacgo area) CIO Council** has issued the first of its "Citizenship in Operation" leaflets, one of an education committee series giving the background on economic and political issues. First leaflet was on the GOP drive for a federal sales tax, and the forecast was: "Cuts for the rich, butts for the people—unless the people act."

• **Wayne County CIO Council** officers praised the appointment by Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Nathan Kaufman as a judge of the Detroit common pleas court. Kaufman is a former member of the Council's executive board and a one-time president of Graham-Paige Local 142, CIO Auto Workers.

• The **Michigan CIO Council** was represented on an advisory committee which co-sponsored an institute held at Michigan State College's Kellogg Center for training labor leaders to conduct educational courses.

TWUA Raps Ike's Refusal To Ask Minimum Wage Hike

"SHOCKED dismay" at Pres. Eisenhower's decision not to recommend an increase now in the federal minimum wage was voiced last week in a letter to the White House by Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers.

"Your message," Pollock wrote, "said, in effect, that the best way for workers to achieve higher wages is for them to become more skilled and more productive. Let me remind you that our industrial society is not based upon handicrafts . . . The most important factor in a worker's productivity is . . . the machine he runs."

Pollock reminded the President that in industries like textiles the federal minimum wage has had a profound effect upon the wages fixed by collective bargaining. He added that the federal minimum was for years the actual wage minimum in mills.

American Woolen Votes To Sell Mills

Stockholders of the American Woolen Co. voted in Boston last week to sell eleven mills and retire two issues of preferred stock. The mills to be sold are in New England and New York and employed thousands of CIO Textile Workers.

Beeson Post Is Stalled As Company Ties Raised

By GERVASE N. LOVE

NOMINATION of Albert C. Beeson to the National Labor Relations Board ran into an unexpected roadblock last week when the Senate Labor Committee to all intents and purposes reopened hearings on his qualifications for the post.

The snag appeared at a hearing Beeson had requested to clarify conflicts between his previous testimony and stories concerning his appointment which had appeared in the San Jose (Calif.) Mercury and News. He was vice president in charge of personnel for the Food, Machinery & Chemical Corp. of San Jose until Pres. Eisenhower nominated him.

Out of the hearing, which went into the night, came a decision by the committee to ask the company and its president, Paul L. Davies, to appear with appropriate records concerning Beeson's severance of relations with the firm and the pension rights he still holds.

The action was as confusing as the purpose of the hearing appeared to be in the minds of committee members. Beeson's nomination had already been approved by the committee, by a party-line vote of 7 to 6, and had been sent to the Senate.

Technically, it would require unanimous consent of the committee to ask its recall, and unanimous agreement in the Senate to return it. Practically, it was considered highly improbable the Senate would act while the committee is still holding hearings.

THE COMMITTEE'S action last week came after hours of relentless grilling by Democratic members on the contradiction between Beeson's earlier testimony and stories in the San Jose newspapers.

At an earlier appearance, Beeson had denied to Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y) that he had ever told the Mercury his NLRB term was for one year and that he expected to return to the company when it expired. The reporter, he said, had apologized to him.

Last week, reading from a prepared statement, Beeson contended he made an "honest mistake" in his original denial. He explained he had confused it with an earlier story which had quoted him as saying he "expected" Eisenhower to appoint him.

Lehman and Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) expressed open doubt of the honesty of his "mistakes." Under further questioning by Sen. Kennedy (D. N.Y.), Beeson said he was "so upset" by the first story he did not finish reading it. When Lehman read an excerpt from the same paper, he added, he "assumed" it was part of the same story.

It took further questioning by both Democrats and the Republican majority to elicit the admission that he "apparently" had told a San Jose reporter he expected to return to the firm where he had spent 19 years, after his NLRB service.

A company announcement of the appointment of his sucessor, to serve for one year until Beeson returned, also was read into the record.

Still further questioning brought from him the statement that the company "considered as on leave" for a period of six months all employes who entered the public service. This was a technicality under which pension rights were held in abeyance for that period, he said, and were reinstated without loss if the employe returned in that time.

His own contributions to the pension fund are still on deposit with the company, he said. He can either leave them there to gather interest, or withdraw them at will.

THE STATEMENT in the San Jose Mercury which he admitted giving, plus his pension rights, and the company statement about his successor, aroused the question of a conflict of interests in the minds of many committee members. They sought, after more than six hours of uninterrupted hearing, to resolve it by calling in Davies with the records.

The 5 to 3 vote broke party lines for the first time. The motion was made by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.). Lehman and Kennedy, the only remaining Democrats, voted with him. So did Sen. Smith (R. N.J.), the chairman, and Sen. Cooper (R. Ky.). Opposing it were GOP Sens. Purtell (Conn.), Goldwater (Ariz.) and Upton (N.H.).

Sen. Burke Files

Sen. Burke (D. Ohio) formally filed for re-election to the Senate last week for a full term. He was appointed last year by Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio to succeed the late Sen. Taft.

"LEGALIZED" WETBACKS — Hundreds of migratory Mexican workers jam border gate at Calexico, Calif., after expiration of U.S.-Mexican farm labor treaty. CIO and other U. S. labor groups have asked resumption of treaty negotiations.

CIO, AFL Ask New Migrant Labor Talks

STONE-THROWING Mexicans rioted along the U. S.-Mexican border last week as recruiting began under the Eisenhower Administration's new "unilateral" program to import foreign laborers for the big corporation farms of the Southwest.

The Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee on Farm Labor urged Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell to resume negotiations with Mexico on a legal agreement covering imported Mexican farm workers.

The U. S. is now hiring Mexicans on this side of the border, following the breakdown of talks on a new migrant pact.

THE COMMITTEE, composed of 18 members drawn from the CIO and AFL, also pointed to the recent increase in unemployment in this country and urged that the Farm Placement Service undertake to find jobs for U. S. workers under conditions similar to those now offered foreign workers.

The report said that the service should "insist that farm employers provide American farm workers with transportation, housing, wage rates and other benefits equal to those provided by law for foreign workers."

Unless these same conditions are also offered to U. S. citizens, the department should refuse to certify an area's need for foreign workers, the committee said.

EXPRESSING "grave concern" over the breakdown of negotiations between the U. S. and Mexico for a renewal of the migrant labor agreement, the committee said that "changes sought by the American representative have reflected none of the recommendations made heretofore by Labor's Committee on Farm Labor."

The group called unilateral action by the U. S. "a serious mistake" that is "likely to have highly unfavorable repercussions to the U. S., not only in Mexico but in other Latin American countries."

Seaway Gets Quick Okay Of House Unit

BY THE overwhelming margin of 23 to 6, the House Public Works Committee last week approved the Senate-passed bill authorizing U. S. participation in the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Chairman Dondero (R. Mich.) announced that he would ask the House Rules Committee immediately to steer the measure to the floor.

If the proposal is cleared for action, the House will have an opportunity to vote on the seaway for the first time in the 21 years since Pres. Hoover negotiated the treaty with Canada in 1932. It has been pigeonholed in the past by various House committees.

ONLY ONCE before—in November 1941—has seaway legislation reached the floor of the House. Then the attack on Pearl Harbor kept it from coming to a vote.

Before approving the Senate bill, the committee adopted an amendment requiring that all revenue from the seaway be earmarked to pay off bonds issued to finance the construction. Dondero said he had been assured by Senate leaders that this amendment is acceptable.

The pending proposal does not deal with St. Lawrence power development, which the CIO believes should be undertaken as part of the project.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. CIO unions testify on Taft-Hartley amendments before Senate Labor Committee. (See Page 3.)

2. Senate Labor Committee votes to hear additional evidence on nomination of Albert C. Beeson to NLRB. (See Page 12.)

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What To Do
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate Labor Com. holding hearings, House Labor Com. meets this week to plan action.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Beeson nomination to NLRB	Would appoint man with industry bias to supposedly impartial board.	Senate Labor Com. after first approving nomination, voted to hold further hearings.	Write or wire your Senator urging Beeson's rejection.
Administration Tax Revisions	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	House Ways & Means Com. now drafting bill.	Watch future reports and for CIO field action request. This is a major issue.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Would enable U. S. to benefit as partner in project opening up Great Lakes to ocean ships, which Canada will build alone unless Congress approves.	Bill passed Senate. House Public Works Com. approved Senate bill on Feb. 3.	Write your Representative urging favorable action.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(All all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Guild Gains Hike On Wire Service

The CIO Newspaper Guild last week announced an arbitrator's decision granting a general wage increase of $2.50 to $4.50 weekly to 1500 Associated Press employes.

The award by Arbitrator William E. Simkin was accepted by Guild AP membership vote and by management. New top minimum is $135.50, the highest in the industry.

Textile Workers visit Congress (See Page 8)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., February 15, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 7

Cut Taxes To Aid Consumers, Block Recession, CIO Urges

—See Page 3

Surplus Machines . . . . . And 'Surplus' Men?

What the "farm-bred, farm-led" recession has meant to workers in industrial cities is shown graphically in these photographs.

At top, unsold corn pickers pile up in a yard outside the J. I. Case plant in Bettendorf, Ia.—farm machinery which can't be sold because of declining farm incomes.

At left, a "basement house" is home for Emanuel De La Rose and his family of five at East Moline, Ill., in the Quad Cities area which is "the Detroit of the farm implement industry," where 20% of the labor force is unemployed. De La Rose is shown with his brother, Joseph, another idle worker. "We've been living on beans and potatoes," they said—and hope to be called back to work.

—See Picture Story on Pages 6-7

Ike Edges Away From GOP Smear Drive

STUNG by a flood of Republican charges of "sadists" and "treason," Democratic leaders in Congress last week warned Pres. Eisenhower to put some stoppers on GOP oratory.

Former House Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) warned the Administration it would lose Democratic support in the narrowly-divided 83rd Congress, in which the "minority" Democratic Party actually holds a numerical majority in the Senate, unless "mean, untrue and dastardly" attacks cease.

The President, at his midweek press conference, halfway turned his back on the antics of Republican leaders ranging from Sherman Adams, the "assistant President," to GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall and on to Sens. Jenner (R. Ind.) and McCarthy (Wis.).

Eisenhower said he was against displays of extreme partisanship and that he thought it was untrue, politically unwise and foolish to charge that all Democrats are tinged with treason or amount to security risks. *But the President—also head of the Republican party—doubted that he could stop this except among his own branch of the government.*

A sample of the GOP Lincoln Day oratory which brought Democratic protests to a head follows:

- The charge by Adams, at a GOP National Committee meeting, that Administration critics on the economic situation are "political sadists" who want a "fear deal" and are trying "to talk this country into a depression." *(See photo on this page.)*
- The claim by Hall, at the same meeting, that "left wingers" are "spreading gloom and doom across the land" for political purposes.
- The charge by McCarthy, on a GOP-sponsored cross-country tour, that the New Deal and Fair Deal Administrations were a period of "20 years of treason."
- The charge by Jenner that Democrats "opened the gates of the citadel to the Communists."

Rayburn was joined by Minority Leader Johnson (D. Tex.), and Sens. Symington (D. Mo.), Monroney (D. Okla.), and Hill (D. Ala.) in challenging the Republicans.

"Our backs are getting mighty sore," said Rayburn, "We said we wanted to cooperate but then we have people high in the Administration hint that anybody who calls himself a Democrat is at least tinged with communism."

And Symington warned that some GOP leaders are trying to "sow dissension and discord among the American people at a time when the U. S. faces probably the greatest peril in its history."

From Monroney came this warning to the President: *"You can't be a bipartisan leader in the front room and accept rat alley attacks in the back room."*

The President, who had said earlier that he didn't expect communism in government to be an issue in the '54 congressional elections, said last week that he expects GOP Chairman Hall to refrain from extreme partisanship. Hall, for his part, was whooping up this issue.

From CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a wire to Hall, came this comment:

"I have been unable to find a single laid-off worker who has been put back to work by your epithets."

Smith Bill Hit By McDonald

CIO STEELWORKERS Pres. David J. McDonald last week charged that the Smith Bill to amend Taft-Hartley would "strike at the heart of our system of representative government" in the union.

In a statement filed with the Senate Labor Committee, McDonald also charged the bill—to make T-H worse than ever—would make far more difficult collective bargaining between the union and various large steel companies.

The USA-CIO president leveled much of his criticism at provisions in the bill introduced by the committee chairman, Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), which call for compulsory government votes after a strike has begun. He also criticized the bill's invitation to compulsory arbitration when state governments declare "emergencies."

McDONALD TOLD the committee, which completed hearings during the week, that the bill and Pres. Eisenhower's message on Taft-Hartley revision, destroyed hopes for "justness and fairness" in the nation's labor law.

The steel union's president said the state "emergencies" section of the Smith Bill would have the practical "effect of inviting more state governmental intervention, in addition to federal governmental intervention in collective bargaining relations under the guise of a local emergency."

He pointed to the union's collective bargaining problems with large corporations having plants in many states and said that if a large number of state laws are passed covering collective bargaining, "the possibilities of reaching an amicable agreement will be lessened."

"THE INVITATION to state intervention could well serve to set aside the fruits of free collective bargaining in the basic steel industry," McDonald said. "The proposal could place a premium on political influence rather than collective bargaining persuasiveness."

Bitterly attacking the strike vote proposals of Eisenhower and Smith, McDonald said they "strike at the very heart of a fundamental democratic right of workers; the right to establish and direct the government of their union. This right, in my opinion, is basic to free trade unionism."

Dissent

Two former government labor officials last week strongly condemned the Republican campaign for government votes in every strike.

David L. Cole, former chief of the Federal Mediation Service, and Archibald Cox, former chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, opposed the plan strenuously.

Cole said it would "do more harm than good." Cox went further, saying such votes "would seriously damage labor-management relations" and would "increase strikes."

Beeson Vote Due In Senate

FLOOR debate on the controversial appointment of Albert Beeson to the fifth and key spot on the National Labor Relations Board was scheduled for the Senate this week.

Beeson's confirmation was railroaded through the Senate Labor committee on a 7-6 vote before all the facts on Pres. Eisenhower's nominee were heard. He claimed to have severed all ties with his former employer but Pres. Paul L. Davies of Food Machinery and Chemical Co. told a different story.

Davies told the committee that Beeson was on leave of absence. Democrats on the committee opposed Beeson's confirmation, calling him "a company man" and doubting his objectivity on the Board. Beeson interrupted hearings at one point to announce he would forego his $4400 equity in a company pension plan.

Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) declared important issues were at stake in Beeson's appointment.

The first, he said, was that the NLRB is "an extremely sensitive area" in which members must be "absolutely impartial" in order to merit the confidence of labor and management.

"POLITICAL SADISTS" — That's what Sherman Adams, assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, called all who mention climbing U. S. unemployment. He spoke at GOP National Committee meeting, setting off vigorous Democratic protests in Congress. At center is GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall. Note hucksters poster in background in which GOP tries to lump liberal, anti-Communist CIO News, New York Post and ADA World, for citing reports on mounting layoffs, with Communist Daily Worker. *(For editorial comment, see Page 4.)*

Congressman Is Convicted

CONVICTED on seven counts of payroll padding, a GOP congressman from California, Ernest K. Bramblett, faces prison terms up to 35 years and fines of $70,000.

Bramblett announced he would appeal his conviction "to the Supreme Court if necessary."

Bramblett was charged with lying to the House disbursing office about his office personnel. He was accused of designating Mrs. Margaret Swanson of Arlington, Va., as a clerk in his office when she did no work.

Mrs. Swanson's husband was minority clerk in the House and is now employed by the Senate. Swanson testified he advised Bramblett to remove his wife from his payroll and avoid a nepotism charge.

Two other House members, former Rep. Thomas (R. N. J.) and former Rep. Brehm (R. Ohio), were convicted in recent years on charges involving illegal financial transactions.

No-Raid Pact Okayed By Only Third Of AFL Unions

ONLY ABOUT a third of the AFL's affiliated unions have thus far agreed to sign the no-raiding pact with CIO, which a vast majority of CIO unions are prepared to initial.

Press dispatches from the AFL executive board session in Miami Beach reported that about 40 of 111 unions are ready to put their signatures on the pact signed by the two federations last December.

At that time CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther recorded the vast majority of CIO affiliates—with about 98% of CIO's membership—had officially agreed to ratify the agreement when similar action was taken by AFL unions.

The present pact is binding only on the two federations and on unions chartered directly by them. Its effectiveness will be widened only as CIO and AFL international unions sign the pact.

AFL Pres. George Meany did not disclose the identity of unions ready to sign but there were indications that they did not include some of the AFL's largest affiliates. It was reported by the press that many were withholding action pending a decision by the Teamsters Union as to what course it would follow.

Remington-Rand Repairmen Strike

After extending their contract a week in an effort to reach a new agreement, 500 repairmen of the Remington-Rand Corp., who are members of the CIO Electrical Workers, struck last week.

The walkout covered offices in a half dozen states, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Issues are wages, inequities, commissions, expenses, pensions, union security and cutting the service needed to get three weeks' vacation from 25 years to 15.

CIO Urges Tax Cuts To Aid Consumers

THE BEST way to solve the country's present economic difficulties is to increase the purchasing power of consumers, the CIO said last week.

And the best way to stimulate purchasing power at this point in time, it added, is "by increasing the personal individual income tax exemptions and by permitting excise taxes to lapse automatically on Apr. 1, and even by going further and reducing excises more than the automatic provisions permit."

The CIO's views were presented by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the Dept. of Education & Research, at a round table discussion on the private investment outlook and implications for federal economic policy before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Ruttenberg took issue with the theory of Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey, who earlier had defended before the committee Eisenhower Administration proposals to stimulate production and purchasing power by granting tax concessions to corporations and upper-income families.

Ruttenberg recalled that new records for investment have been set in each post-war year despite continually rising taxes on corporations and individual incomes. The reason, he continued, was because "markets were strong and profit opportunities were great."

"Excessive inventories during 1953," he said after referring to the production drop since last year's peak, "followed by the rapid deceleration of inventory accumulations, indicate that consumers have not been buying all that existing plant and equipment could produce.

"This lack of consumption creates a paradoxical problem when we consider that the productive capacity of the nation must continually expand year in and year out, to absorb the influx of new workers.

"At this point in time, therefore, should policy be directed . . . toward encouraging corporations to make investments in new equipment and new plant, in the hope that such action will create job opportunities and an expanding economy?

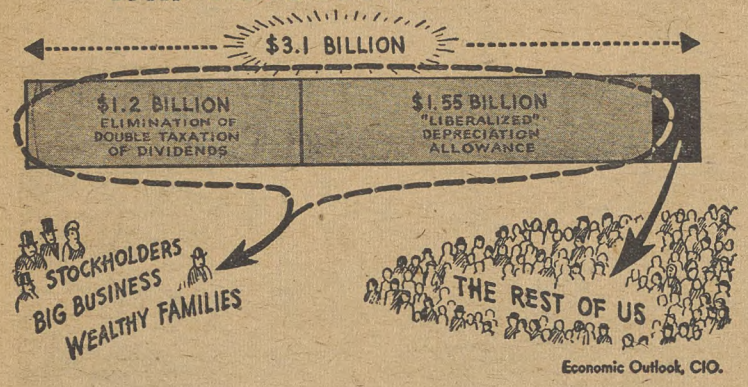
"Or should policy be aimed at increasing the spendable income available to the mass of American consumers, thus enabling the people to buy up the product of existing plant and equipment and encourage expansion?

"All the easy money and tax encouragement in the world could not produce significant investment after 1929, when basic markets were weak . . .

"Increased purchasing power will encourage industry to produce at full capacity because of higher levels of demand."

Gerhard Colm, chief economist, of the National Planning Association, also criticized the Administration's plans. Pointing out that production will not go up unless producers have markets in sight, he said the Administration does not give "adequate consideration to reduction of taxes which affect consumer income."

(CIO Economic Outlook cites $8 billion in tax loopholes; see Page 5.)



Economic Outlook, CIO.

Reuther Wins Fight—

Detroit Is Named Critical Job Area

THE CIO AUTO Workers were successful last week in their fight to get Detroit classified as a "substantial labor surplus" area and eligible for government defense contract priorities.

The action came after vigorous protests by Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW and the CIO, to Sec. of Labor Mitchell and Defense Mobilizer Arthur Flemming. Reuther hailed the decision as a sign that "now everyone concerned can cooperate to alleviate the unemployment situation."

Toledo—with about one out of every 11 workers now idle—also was reclassified as a "substantial" unemployment area. Layoffs in the auto, glass, electrical, transportation and fabricating industries now have affected 16,500 workers in the Toledo area.

Detroit previously had been classified as an area of only "moderate labor surplus." After Reuther's protests, the Labor Dept. ordered another survey, which found 107,000 workers—or 7.1% of the labor force—were unemployed as of mid-January, and ordered the new designation. The current Detroit jobless figure is 121,000.

REUTHER PRAISED the action as a sign the Administration has "faced up" to the reality of unemployment. He voiced "great confidence" in the American economy in meeting that problem, but added:

"We know that they cannot be met and overcome with complacency and propaganda. This is no time to exaggerate or minimize our problems. It is time to face them realistically and honestly."

The possibility of new defense contracts for the Detroit area was doubted, however, by Defense Sec. Wilson, who used to be General Motors president.

Asked if any new military contracts will be channeled to the motor city, he replied: *"Not particularly."*

And Wilson optimistically said Detroit is "well able to look after itself" and that "come spring" the job situation there will be "all right."

In Detroit, GOP Mayor Cobo has voiced concern that layoffs in the auto industry "may have developed into something more permanent." Several CIO unions and the Wayne County CIO Council last week presented a plea to the Common Council to plan a local public works program.

In another auto center, South Bend, Ind., some 2500 UAW-CIO Local 5 members were laid off when Studebaker discontinued its night shift, upped the day shift from 32 to 40 hours a week. Studebaker now has cut employment to about half of the 23,000 peak in 1953.

Minimum Wage Boost Urged As Guard Against Recession

A SERIES of legislative counter-moves against growing recession were presented to Congress last week. Developments:

- **A bill was introduced by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 and eventually lower the work week.**
- **Proposed legislation by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) to provide more adequate planning of public works.**

Murray, ranking Democrat on the Senate Labor Committee, called for revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. He would raise the minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour, as supported by CIO. The work week would be slashed immediately from 40 to 37.5 hours, then to 35 hours after two years.

IN ADDITION, he would bring several million more workers under the law's provisions. Murray cited specifically farm workers, employes in food processing and in the retail and transportation industries.

The Administration has failed to perform on its promises in this field, Murray charged, characterizing its attitude as part of the GOP *"economic blindness that wrecked our economy in the Twenties."*

The Douglas-Bolling bills would set up machinery for what they termed "an adequate shelf" of works projects for use if the economy continues its slide.

Responsibility for planning and action to meet the emergency would be centralized in the President, and authority would be given for a special office for his assistance. Federal, state and local governments would cooperate in establishment of the program.

Part-Time Hours Climb As 9 Million Workers Affected

ALMOST one-sixth of American workers now holding jobs are under-employed, working less than 35 hours a week, the Commerce Dept. revealed.

The latest government figures, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, report that non-farm employment dropped by two million workers in the month from mid-December to mid-January. This was twice the previous estimate of the Commerce Dept. Factory payrolls alone dropped by 380,000 persons.

Paralleling the climbing unemployment over the past six months has been a steady reduction in working hours.

Of the current Commerce Dept. estimate that 59.8 million workers were at work in the week ended Jan. 9, only 48.7 million were listed as working full time, at least 35 hours weekly. Some two million persons were counted as "with a job but not at work," because of illness or vacations.

Under shorter hours, the government estimates, are 6.9 million workers employed from 15 to 34 hours a week. Another 2.1 million workers are estimated to work only from one to 14 hours a week.

The short work week pattern is spreading in the auto industry, according to a Wall Street Journal report.

Testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report revealed that the government expects that unemployment will average 2.6 million during the first half of 1954.

Hardest Hit

Hardest hit by recent increases in unemployment are skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and unskilled non-farm workers.

While these groups comprise only two-fifths of the labor force, the U. S. Census Bureau said, they account for about four-fifths of the present unemployment.

The Double-Barreled Shotgun Blast Against Labor

Some years ago, Business Week magazine editorially predicted that with "a few million unemployed," the Taft-Hartley Act could be used to "wreck the labor movement."

A similar warning was voiced last week by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), in this excerpt from an address to the Senate:

WE SHOULD repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. To insure the maintenance of full employment it is necessary that management be willing to share promptly with wage earners as well as consumers the benefits of tremendous increases in productivity.

I am gratified that Mr. Harold Stassen (head of the Foreign Operations Administration, formerly MSA) has so advised European employers.

On the other hand, I am fearful that the punitive Taft-Hartley Act will encourage recalcitrant groups of employers in this country to break down the standards and reduce the economic gains in this direction made possible by the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The President's endorsement of the Taft-Hartley Law, his appointment of business-connected persons as members of the National Labor Relations Board, and his proposed amendments and outright concessions to the National Association of Manufacturers are, of course, only new evidence of the bad advice he is receiving and his failure to understand the forces at work in our economy contributing to recession and depression.

Employers who know how the vicious provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law can be used to damage labor organizations and weaken their representation of workers can only interpret the President's affirmation of belief in Taft-Hartley as support of their ends.

In connection with Taft-Hartley report, it should be said that there are some people in this land who would relish a recession and be willing to run the risk of serious depression to break down the effectiveness of labor organizations.

Some persons would recommend a goal of at least three to five million unemployed, so there would be a floating pool of excess labor as a threat over the unions, their negotiators and individual members.

The mandatory elections proposal in Pres. Eisenhower's labor message takes on a very clear meaning when related to the goal of those who want stabilized unemployment. The results of a mandatory election in a city with breadlines would undoubtedly differ from the results in a full employment economy.

A recession and a tightening of the Taft-Hartley Act constitute a double-barreled shotgun blast at the labor unions.

Kid Stuff

So Sherman Adams, the Assistant to the President, has had his say. The CIO, and a large number of other Americans, in his opinion, are "political sadists" because we dare to mention the job layoff orders striking at millions of working men and women.

And the Republican National Committee even has charts to "prove" that The CIO News, the New York Post and the ADA World are in the same class with the Daily Worker.

We are not amused. The German Third Reich of Adolf Hitler was much smoother at that sort of stuff. And Mr. Adams might devote his talents as Assistant to the President to getting the Commerce Dept. and Labor Dept. to agree on how many Americans have lost their jobs. It was two million in a one-month period, according to the Labor Dept. All the Republican epithets won't put them back to work.

Two Balloons Go Pop

Two of "the big lies" in the GOP's war cries about "communism in government" were exploded last week:

• One is the claim that Joe McCarthy never slandered an innocent man, that he only gives the facts. The Wisconsin Senator himself knocked that one down, concerning his charge that John J. McCloy, former Undersecretary of War and High Commissioner in Germany, had ordered destruction of records on Communists in the Army. "I was in error on that," Sen. McCarthy confessed last week.

• The other is the claim that the Republicans have eliminated hundreds of "subversives"—the current figure is 2200—from the government. That was punctured in secret testimony of Scott McLeod, State Dept. security officer, before a House appropriations subcommittee.

The net total of "loyalty" firings from the State Dept. under the GOP is only four. McLeod's testimony, revealed last week, demonstrated. There were, he said, 534 departures for "loyalty" reasons under the GOP. But only 11 of these dismissals were for "security reasons." And of those 11 cases, seven were initiated under the Truman Administration—leaving a net of four for the GOP.

The whole GOP operation, as Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) said last week, smacks of "the big lie technique" used by both Communist and Fascist dictatorships. And while Pres. Eisenhower pleads for less partisanship in politics, the Republicans haven't called a halt—the "Communists in government" lie has more lives than a basketful of Kilkenny cats.

'A Reward For Crime'

Perhaps the most authoritative characterization of the Administration's "go it alone" program of recruiting Mexican farm labor came last week from Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio.

"When the federal government recruited illegal aliens for employment, it posted a reward for crime against the United States," the Archbishop wired the House Agriculture Committee. Congress, he added, should not "attempt to legalize lawlessness."

Congress should overwhelmingly reject the Administration's request that its unilateral program, declared to be without legal basis by the Comptroller General, be continued. As CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther put it, "attempts to sanctify a wrong by passing a law making that wrong legal should be struck down and repudiated."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vol. XVII February 15, 1954 No. 7

Penny For Your Thoughts, Mr. Lincoln!

In Other Words—

Lincoln Would Turn In His Grave

Whether Abraham Lincoln would be happy with the present Republican Party was the subject of speculation by Sen. Burke (D. Ohio) in a recent speech before the Women's National Democratic Club in Washington, D. C. Excerpts follow:

By THOMAS BURKE

A FRIEND of mine complains that February is a very noisy month for him. His offices are close to the headquarters of the Republican Party and he tells me that early in the month there is a horrendous clacking of typewriters as the ghost-writing department hammers out the Lincoln Day addresses soon to be delivered by the bigwigs of the Republican Party.

As soon as the pace of the typewriters starts to slow, there is a new noise, the constant whirring of the mimeograph machines as the ghost-written speeches are made ready for distribution to the press. Then, my friend says, there are a few days of quiet until the speeches, always citing Lincoln as the text for partisan attacks against the Democratic Party, are delivered.

After this my friend complains there is a final whirring which he thinks is the Great Emancipator turning over in his grave as he hears his words abused by a party which has long since deserted his principles.

Now it seems to me that Abraham Lincoln is enough of an American institution to be a bipartisan property, so I shall feel free to cite some of his remarks as texts for my sermon today, but I shall try to employ them in the Lincoln tradition of charity to all and malice toward none.

It is interesting to speculate what Lincoln would say of our world today if he were here on earth, his melancholy eyes looking at our tumultous country from beneath the rim of a Homburg hat.

Would he be a Republican or a Democrat? I do not profess to know, but some of his words would certainly sound strange if they were heard today from Republican mouths.

Lincoln had an old-fashioned respect for promises, and in Bloomington, Ill., the home town of the man who said, "Let's talk sense to the American people," Mr. Lincoln said on May 29, 1856:

"We must not promise what we ought not, lest we be called upon to perform what we cannot."

Can't you see the advertising fellow who masterminded the last Republican campaign doubled up with laughter over the innocence and naivete of that statement? It wouldn't take them long to knock that out of the speech and put in something like "Who says we can't lower taxes and balance the budget and do it in a hurry?" That, as we can all see, would sound good and promise nothing.

In fact, I'm afraid the ballyhoo boys would have to a lot of editing to fit Lincoln into the pattern of Republican campaigning today. For instance:

Lincoln said: "The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities."

What The Hucksters Say

The Republican platform writers would probably modify that to read as follows: "Our government has become swollen beyond all need, feeding an army of useless bureaucrats. We need less government in business and more business in government. We must root out all vestiges of creeping socialism such as the TVA."

Lincoln said: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, we must think anew and act anew."

I suppose the hucksters would change that to read: "We must turn again to the legacy of our glorious past. We must meet today's challenge with the simple faith and 100% American programs of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."

Lincoln said: "Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

I'm afraid the GOP ad writers wouldn't like that one. It's too long, too hard to remember, too many big words, not at all catchy. They would shorten it up and give it some zing so that people could remember it. The new version, of course, would be, *"What is good for General Motors is good for the country."*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER, who likes to think of himself as above and distinct from partisanship, recently admitted under questioning from reporters that he doesn't think his Executive Dept. subordinates should be "extreme" in partisan statements.

He also said that political opponents were vicious in their comments even about George Washington, in his day, *and seemed confused about what anyone expected him to do about vicious Republican extremists now.*

Here are two documented cases exposing the political trickery of the President's subordinates—not congressmen or lonely free-lance Republicans but Eisenhower's trusted Exective Dept. officials—in trying to make people believe that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman "coddled" Communists, in or out of government:

Quote

"The strange thing is that whenever the Republicans adjust anything," says Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), "it is always adjusted downward; the operation is always in the middle of the back, pushing down. The Republicans never push up or adjust upward."

The first involves testimony by Warren Olney III, a Justice Dept. official in charge of the Criminal Div. Olney told a House Appropriations subcommittee, in testimony recently published, that a "housecleaning" had produced "amazing results," turning up some "20,000 items . . . missing from the records and proper files."

He said these included key FBI reports linking Harry Dexter White and other officials with espionage and added the reports had never gone to Justice's internal security division for "evaluation." He intimated that, had these documents gone to internal security, the famous 1948-49 federal grand jury that indicted Alger Hiss might have indicted others.

The Facts Are Different

The facts, as dug out by Philip Potter of the pro-Eisenhower Baltimore Sun, are quite different.

The 1948-49 grand jury was directed by Tom Donegan, a former FBI agent who has helped interrogate Elizabeth Bentley—the witness on whose testimony the "key" reports were based.

Tom Donegan is sitting today in the same Justice Dept. of which Olney is an ornament. He is sufficiently trusted by Atty.-Gen. Brownell to represent Brownell on an inter-departmental committee on internal security.

A Justice Dept. associate says that Donegan, after leaving the FBI, was picked by former Atty.-Gen. Clark to handle the 1948-49 grand jury for the precise reason that he was familiar with the Bentley charges.

Donegan himself handled Miss Bentley before the grand jury—the first time she had appeared as a government witness. He kept her before the jury for weeks. He got her to rename 25 or 30 persons as alleged espionage contacts—and each accused person, except one or two who had left the country, was in turn hauled before the grand jury to testify.

The documents weren't "lost." They weren't "unavailable" to the grand jury. They weren't "unevaluated." Donegan knew all about them, presented testimony based on them. A Justice Dept. official charitably attributed Olney's phoney testimony to the House committee to "confusion."

A Case Of Fraud

The second case involves the "2200" alleged security risks who, according to Mr. Eisenhower's personal statement to Congress, have been "separated" from government. It involves specifically the "534 security risks" separated from the State Dept. by that Fearless Fosdick character, W. Scott McLeod, Sec. Dulles' security officer.

McLeod appeared before a House Appropriation subcommittee and, according to committee members, was compelled to admit that his "534" figure was a fraud.

He was handicapped, no doubt, because Undersec. Bedell Smith, an honest man, had already testified that "no" Communists had been uncovered in the State Dept. and that, so far as Smith knew, there had "never" been any "except Hiss" and one minor official fired years ago.

McLeod reluctantly admitted that the claimed "separation" of "534 security risks" involved exactly all 11 cases in which loyalty was an issue, and that seven of these "cases" were initiated during the Acheson regime.

McLeod was forced to confess that his "534 security risks" included people who resigned, some to go to other government departments where they are still working, without knowing there was any "derogatory information" in their files.

This is what the Brothers Alsop, Washington columnists, call the Brownell technique of *"stabbing them in the back after they leave; they won't notice it."*

It is also a political "extremist" maneuver, participated in by intent and design by Eisenhower's personal subordinates, to peddle a Big Lie. Is it any wonder that Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) felt called upon to remind the country of the late Huey Long's prophecy—that "when this country went Fascist, it would do so in the name of 120% Americanism?"

We're not going Fascist. Decency and truth are still part of the American tradition. But Pres. Eisenhower could stop the Olney-McLeod-Brownell viciousness in an instant if he wanted to do it, and his attitude of self-proclaimed confusion and personal non-partisanship is wearing thin.

Economic Outlook Says—

Low-Income Families Swatted As Tax Loopholes Cost $8 Billion

UNPLUGGED loopholes in the income tax laws are responsible for the federal government's turning toward excise and sales taxes for new revenue, the CIO Dept. of Education & Research charges in the current issue of the Economic Outlook.

But the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican-controlled House Ways & Means Committee—where tax laws originate—have no intention of tamping new legislation into present gaps and ending a handout of nearly $8 billion a year to upper-income families, it adds.

Instead, it continues, proposed revisions in the tax structure would give still greater relief to the wealthy at a time when the country's greatest need is additional purchasing power in the hands of the great mass of consumers.

"The income tax," the Outlook points out, "is a progressive form of taxation. It is based on ability to pay. Tax rates are lower on low incomes and higher on upper incomes. This tax takes a larger percentage of income from the wealthy and a smaller share of income from the poor.

'Undermined By Loopholes'

"Yet the individual income tax has been and continues to be, undermined by loopholes and concessions that primarily benefit upper-income families. Billions of dollars of possible federal revenue are lost each year through these loopholes.

"As long as the loopholes are permitted to continue—and further concessions are granted—we face the prospect that the individual income tax will produce a smaller and smaller portion of federal revenue in the future. And this progressive form of taxation would become a constantly less important part of our federal structure."

The Outlook warns that there will be continued pressure for more excise and sales taxes, which hit lower-income families hardest, so long as Congress refuses to plug present loopholes and actually creates new ones.

Lost Revenue

The CIO Economic Outlook estimates that from $7.4 billion to $7.9 billion would be saved if major income tax loopholes were plugged. The largest saving, $3 billion, would come from elimination of income splitting for tax purposes, the publication says.

"These loopholes," the publication explains, "make it possible for upper-income families and business firms to legally avoid the burden of the full tax rate that would otherwise apply at their income levels."

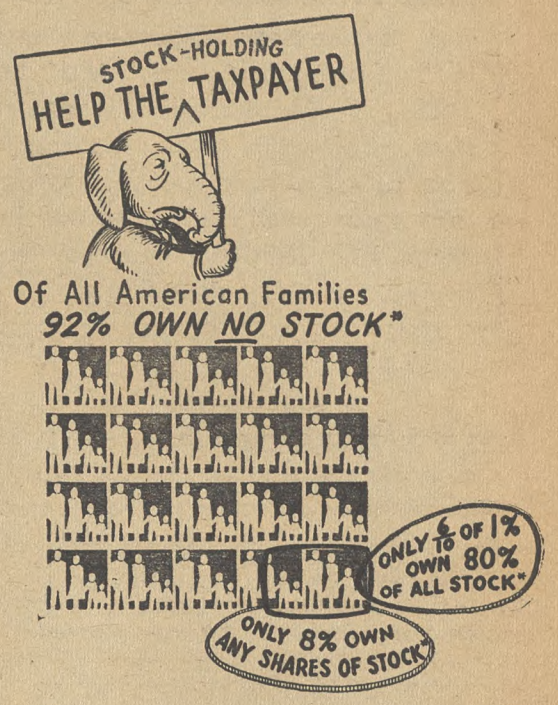
The avenues of tax escape open to the wealthy *"chip away at the progressive nature of the individual income tax,"* it added.

The program of further tax concessions for the wealthy advocated by the Republicans will result in an eventual revenue loss of more than $3 billion a year, the Outlook maintains.

Big Boys Get Cuts

"Over 90% of the more than $3 billion loss in annual federal revenue," it explains, "will go to wealthy and business families; $2.7 billion goes to corporations and the wealthy holders of corporate stocks.

"The Administration's proposals for new tax loopholes are based on the theory that corporations and wealthy stockholders must be stimulated to invest money in new plant and equipment. *This suggestion comes at a time when consumers are already unable to buy the products that existing plant and equipment can turn out.*



"The argument is fallacious. If tax concessions are granted to the wealthy, most of the additional revenue will be placed into savings, rather than going into the spending stream to create more jobs and more buying power. Prosperity does not depend on high profits and high personal incomes for the rich, but rather upon expanding consumer markets that rest upon the purchasing power of the majority of American families in the low and middle-income groups."

The Outlook estimates that two of the new tax concessions proposed by the Eisenhower Administration and the Ways & Means Committee would mean a $2.7 billion loss in federal revenue.

The first is the partial elimination of the so-called double taxation of dividends paid by corporations to stockholders. The other would allow the cost of new plants and equipment to be written off at a much faster rate than at present.

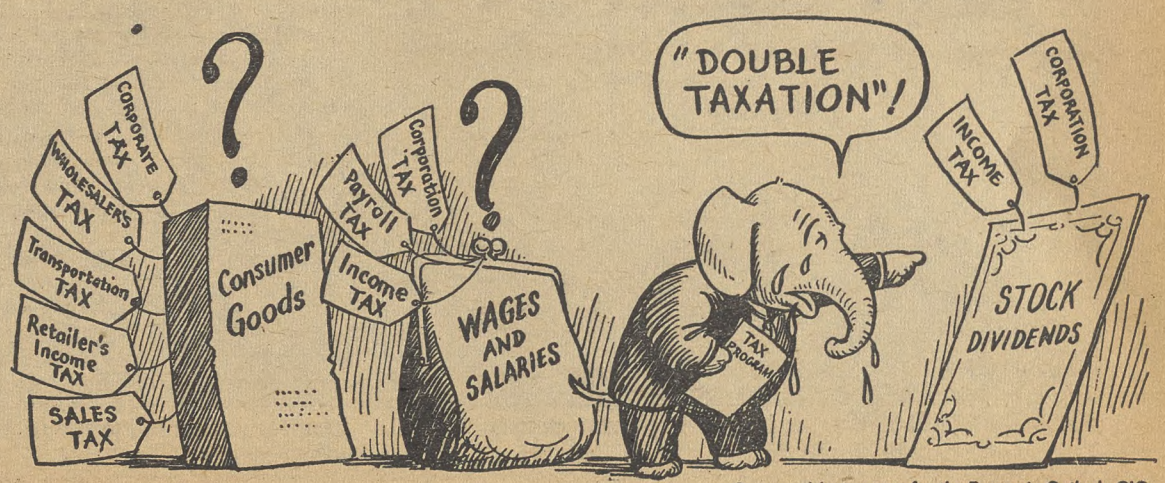
While these grants of "special privilege" were being proposed, the Outlook recalls, the Ways & Means Committee was voting down another proposal to raise the personal income tax exemption "a mere $100, from $600 to $700," to give tax relief to lower and middle-income groups.

No Consumers, No Markets

In advancing the CIO's program for raising income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $1000, the Outlook says:

"If the Administration were seriously concerned with the problem of stimulating economic growth in this period of downturn, it would pay careful attention to the economy's major incentive for expansion—a rising consumer demand that depends upon increasing consumer buying power.

"It is an expanding consumer market that stimulates economic growth, in the long run. *All the government's concessions to business and wealthy families will not sell the products of American industry and agriculture if consumer markets are weak."*



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Quad Cities— 'You Just Look

Note To Readers and Republicans—

Some Republicans are saying that the nation is just in a "rolling adjustment," that everything will be okay "come spring." Some Republicans are trying to spread the idea that telling the facts on unemployment is bad for America. The CIO News prints this story of the people behind the unemployment figures to remind its readers of the hardship caused by layoffs, to show the need for vigorous action to prevent a deep recession.

(First of two articles)

By FRED ROSS

THIS IS THE STORY of the people behind the statistics on growing unemployment.

It is the story of some of the jobless workers, whose number is now listed officially at 2,360,000 by the Commerce Dept. *It is the story of laid-off workers in Quad Cities, which is one of the 50 industrial centers where unemployment is substantial, in this case because of recession on the farm.*

In Quad Cities, the Detroit of the farm implement industry, more than one out of every five workers is looking for a job—jobs that don't exist. Normally 55,000 persons work in the Quad Cities—Moline, East Moline and Rock Island in Illinois, and across the Mississippi at Davenport in Iowa.

Fourteen major plants in the area normally employ 17,000 production workers. Today only half of them are on the payrolls.

The figures for the 14 plants do not include office workers who were let go along with the skilled and production workers. *Such layoffs boomerang, resulting in furloughs for store, restaurant and filling station employes.*

Don Murphy's Story

The 14 major plants include five Deere & Co. factories, two J. I. Case plants, two International Harvester Corp. manufacturing branches, the Minneapolis-Moline Manufacturing Co., the French and Hecht Div. of the Kelsey-Hayes Corp., a Container Corp. of America plant, a Bettendorf Corp. factory and the Riverside foundry.

But this primarily is a story of human beings, typical of whom is Don Murphy, who was laid off two weeks after he started buying a house. The Murphys have nine children.

Wounded in an explosion on the aircraft carrier Lexington during World War II, he was a line assembler for seven years at the International Harvester plant in East Moline.

Before he was furloughed, he made the down payment on a one-story, five-room frame house on the outskirts of Moline. But let him tell the story.

"We kept telling each other we really were going to have something we'd always wanted, something we believed our kids really should have," said the 36-year-old Murphy.

"Then it happened, I was out of work. About the middle of the day on Oct. 14—it was about two o'clock in the afternoon—the foreman came around and told me about the layoff.

"I had been sort of expecting it. Guys were being notified two days befort that. Still when you expect it, you sort of hope it will pass you by."

Murphy was entitled to three days' notice of layoff because he was a CIO Auto Workers steward at the plant, but the company ignored that. When the UAW learned of this, it swung into action to correct the matter for Murphy and other laid-off stewards.

After Murphy left the plant, he went immediately to the union office, and then home, where he told his wife about losing his job. He continued:

The Search For Work

"The next day I started to look for another job. Winifred (his wife) was about ready to go to the hospital to have our baby—he's six weeks old now—and the doctor told us she had to have an operation right after that."

He tried to get a job several places—even in a foundry, where a doctor had told him he should not work because of the heavy work involved.

Murphy's wages at the Harvester plant amounted to about $84 a week. He now gets about $32 a week through workmen's compensation and the Veterans' Agency set-up of the county—almost a two-thirds cut in income.

Newspapers have been carrying rosy stories of revival in the farm implement industry, based on the recall of a few hundred workers here and a handful of workers elsewhere.

"If the farmer starts buying again, we'll be all right," said Pres. Samuel Grogg of the Four Counties CIO Council, which covers the Quad Cities area.

Grogg also is CIO Auto Workers representative in charge of the sub-regional office of the union in East Moline. Pat Greathouse is director of the region, No. 4, and is also director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Div.

"DETROIT" of the farm implement industry is the Quad Cities of Illinois and Iowa, with view of a big International Harvester plant in area now is nearly

SIGNS like this will grow if the farm implement industry is not revived.

The Quad Cities story is only one chapter in the book which should be called "Growing Unemployment," At Dubuque, the Deere tractor works plans to lay off another 300 workers during the next two weeks.

Burton Foster, one of the UAW representatives at the union's Moline office, and Grogg disputed the accuracy of the Illinois Employment Service figures on unemployment in the Quad Cities.

The service claimed that on Nov. 19 total employment in the area fell by only 6850 and in the farm implement industry by 6800 under last May 15, Foster said.

He claimed the figures are far "too low," and are qualified by the service which says that they are a "preliminary estimate based on incomplete reports and are subject to revision." The Jan. 15 figures had not been compiled by Jan. 26.

Grogg also said that the figures trail a month or so behind the date on which they are issued.

Efforts of the CIO Council and the UAW locals to get the U. S. Labor Dept. to declare the Quad Cities a critical unemployment area entitled to defense work have failed, despite the assistance of Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Rep. Chipperfield (R. Ill.).

Company Boycott

"No farm implement company representatives attended any meeting of the union with the congressmen, although they were personally invited," he said.

"When the layoffs first started in the late summer and fall, some of the furloughed workers had to wait five weeks for their first unemployment compensation checks," Grogg related. "The reason for the delay was that the 'economy move' of Illinois Republican Gov. William G. Stratton cut the number of clerks in the unemployment compensation office.

"The Council and the UAW locals succeeded in persuading the Republican Administration to hire more clerks and speed up the service."

Unemployment compensation checks for $27 are paid for 26 weeks in Illinois and for $26 for 20 weeks in Iowa. All earnings in excess of $2 are deducted from the checks.

SCENES LIKE THIS are increasing throughout the U. S. This picture was taken in the Quad Cities area where jobless workers line up to apply for their unemployment compensation checks of $27 a week—and for jobs.

'You Can't Take Th Jobless Benefit Of

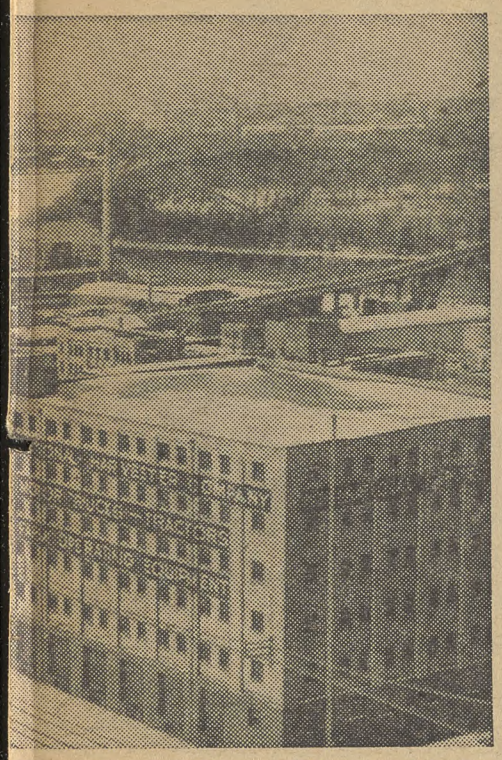
INSIDE AN Illinois unemployment compensation office you can't take a photo of the long line of applicants.

Paul Soboroff, Moline office manager, and E. J. Woodring, Moline manager of the State Employment Service, gave the reason for the ban.

They said that when a magazine photographer wanted to take pictures about a month ago, Joseph T. Updegrove, then compensation office manager, called his main office in Chicago.

He was told absolutely no pictures should be taken of the applicants. The CIO News reporter, who interviewed Soboroff and Woodring, pointed out that he had covered many similar stories and always had received the cooperation of compensation officials in getting photos.

For Jobs, But They Don't Exist'



foreground. Jobless toll in Quad Cities 10,000, 20% of the working force.

Douglas Challenges Official Job Figures

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) took strong exception to the Labor Dept. figures of 5.4% unemployment in the Quad Cities.

For some time he has been pressing Labor Sec. Mitchell to put the community in a critical unemployment area which would entitle it to priority on defense contracts, finally winning an order for a new unemployment survey in the Rock Island area.

Joseph Cummings, chairman of the Council's Community Services Committee, said that a number of workers will exhaust their unemployment compensation this month and will go on public assistance.

Grocery orders in Iowa range from $22 a month for a single man to $80 a month for a family of nine. In Illinois a maximum grocery order of $56 is received by a family of four, which can get up to $40 a month for rent, and $12 to $15 for fuel.

Business has been hit hard, although the Associations of Commerce try to minimize the loss of business.

"My sales in 1953 were 20 to 25% under those of 1952, although they picked up slightly last Christmas," said a merchant with stores in Moline and East Moline who refused to be identified. "I, in turn, cut down on my buying of stock, and on advertising, and I had to let three or four clerks go."

at Picture,' fices Declare

On these occasions when he was asked to have photographs taken so that faces did not show, he gladly complied.

Soboroff said he would try to get an reinterpretation of the order by the time the reporter visited Peoria, Ill., but there it was the same old story.

The Peoria office covers six counties, Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton, Mason, Marshall and Woodring. J. E. Harmon, compensation office manager at Peoria, said that the number of persons drawing compensation in the area was 6500, only 1000 higher than a year earlier. The working force is 130,000.

"I can't even begin to give you an estimate of the unemployed in the area," Harmon said. *(The photo at left, outside a Quad Cities office, gives an idea.)*

'Like A Miracle'—

They Squeeze By On Beans, Potatoes

"WE'VE BEEN LIVING on Mexican beans and potatoes," said Emanuel De La Rose, laid-off worker at a Deere plant at East Moline.

He was talking about his family of five and the four members of the family of his 24-year-old brother Joseph, who was also laid off last October at the Deere plant.

They both live at Silvis, a community near East Moline, where there is a settlement of several hundred workers of Mexican ancestry, many of them jobless farm implement workers.

"I'm fortunate that I don't have to pay rent," Emanuel said in his four-room basement home, which his father helped him build. (His brother lives in a garage converted into a residence at the rear of his father's home.)

Live On $27 Weekly

Emanuel, who is 23, said his "good fortune" ended there. Since he was laid off, he has been unable to find a job, and has been drawing $27 weekly in unemployment compensation.

"Half of the compensation check goes for light and oil for heating," Emanuel said. "Besides my wife is pregnant and may have the baby momentarily."

He said he had been assured that an insurance policy would pay most of the maternity care.

Joseph and Emanuel were hopeful they would be called back to work soon. Victims of other layoffs, they said:

"There's nothing like a steady job, and we're for the guaranteed annual wage which would assure it."

John Bowman, a worker at the Deere malleable plant at East Moline, lives at Green Rock, another East Moline suburb. When he was laid off last October, he had five years' seniority.

Heavily In Debt

Bowman was not at home. He had gone to Golconda, some 350 miles away, to return his car to the finance company because he could not make the payment out of his $27 weekly unemployment compensation check.

His wife told the plight of the family of six. Her husband had built their home three years ago. Prospects were bright before the layoff struck like a bolt out of the blue.

Now they are faced with a debt of $750, due on a furnace, television set, deep freezer, and washer.

They make what payments they can out of the compensation checks which aggregate $108 a month. They also must pay $12 a month for gas, which they use for cooking and heating.

Not Much Money For Groceries

There is not much money left for groceries. Mrs. Bowman said that she added to the income by keeping a neighbor's child for $2 a week, while her mother is working. She said, *"It keeps the children in socks."*

"What can I buy out of what is left of the compensation checks?" she asked. "We live on beans, potatoes, bread, luncheon meat, jelly, peanut butter. I also buy such staples as lard, flour, salt, baking powder and sugar.

"We have a very little meat. The only meat we get comes with the monthly allotment we get as part of the purchase price for the deep freeze.

"It's a close get-by. The children have never been hungry and they always have been clothed well. Sometimes it seems like a miracle."

(Next week: The situation in Peoria, another farm implement center.)

IT'S TOUGH to be a jobless worker like Don Murphy who is shown here with part of his family in which are nine children. A wounded World War II veteran, Murphy was unable to get a job.

UAW MEMBERS contributed these shoes and clothes for jobless fellow workers in the Quad Cities area.

TWO ROOMS and no jobs is the fate of Arlo Britton, an unemployed worker, his wife and three children.

THERE'S NOT MUCH HOPE for a job left for these workers who are filling applications at the Moline employment service office. Jobs also fell in Quad Cities' businesses dependent on farm implement payrolls.

Textile Workers Institute—

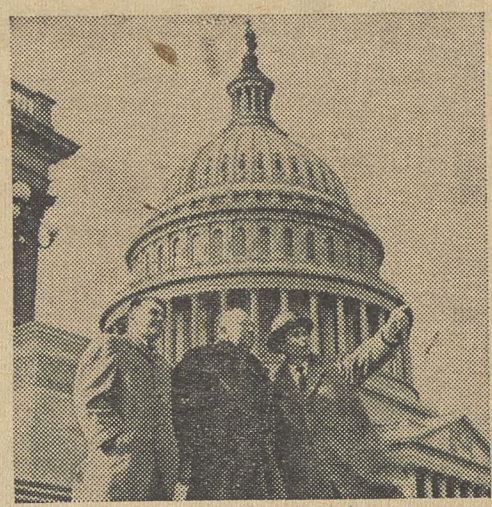
'Dark Panic' Of McCarthyism Hit By Lehman

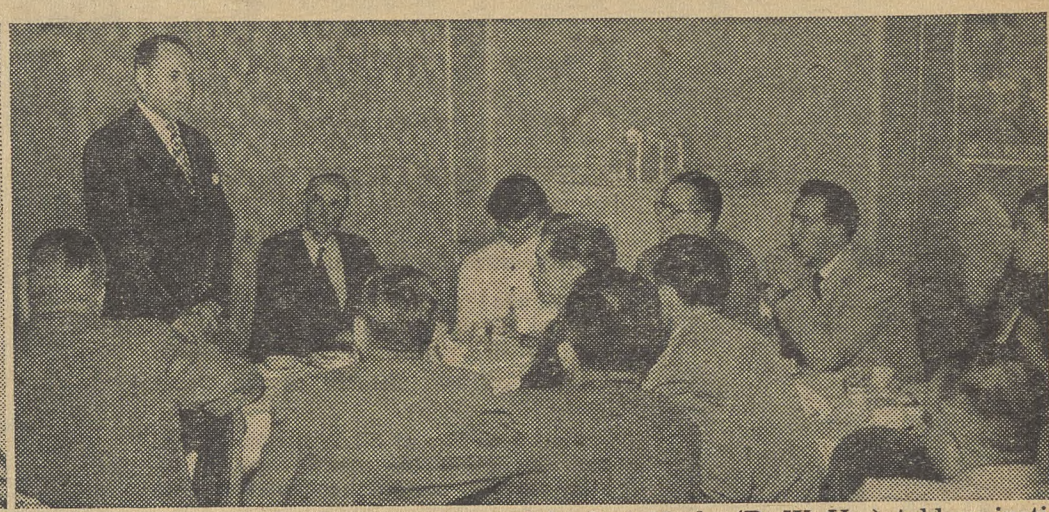
By EUGENE A. KELLEY

McCARTHYISM threatens our national character by breaking down our respect for the privacy of the individual, Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) told a CIO Textile Workers legislative institute in Washington last week.

Lehman pulled no punches, saying the committee headed by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) has done "irremediable harm" to the liberties and freedoms of Americans.

He charged that committee with going around the country arousing neighbor against neighbor and with having damned many innocent people without giving them a chance to clear their names. "McCarthyism is a widespread manifestation of panic and dark fear," Lehman said.





TAKING TIME OUT for a look at Washington's "magnificent distances" is the trio of CIO Textile Workers (at left) on the Capitol steps. They attended a legislative institute held last week for 45 TWUA-CIO members from 10 states. In the photo at right Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) told an institute dinner meeting that political action is essential to elect the kind of legislators needed to enact a CIO program for all the people. Organization of every worker would help.

Real Soviet Threat

TWUA-CIO members from 10 states attended the five-day institute. Lehman's address was made at the final dinner meeting.

Lehman emphasized that he did not belittle the dangers of communism either through the expanding power of the Soviet and her satellites or within our own borders. He pleaded that investigation and prosecution of subversives be left to competent agencies like the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency and the military intelligence services.

The New York Senator declared he had no objection to congressional investigating committees but he flayed the tactics of McCarthy's group "which have become judge, jury and prosecuting attorney." He explained why he voted funds for McCarthy's committee but pledged himself to work towards adoption of a set of fair rules and procedures for this and other committees.

"There is a great difference between legitimate, orderly investigations by Congress and inquisitions by congressional committees," Lehman said. He added that McCarthy's methods "threaten the rights, dignity and security of those singled out for attack."

Lehman said the two most serious concerns among our allies overseas are McCarthyism and the McCarran Immigration Act. Legal immigrants are scrutinized minutely before being allowed to come here, Lehman said, while "hundreds" of subversives came across the border from Mexico as "wetbacks."

On The Way Out

The 45 TWUA members at the institute heard Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) predict "this Administration is on its way out."

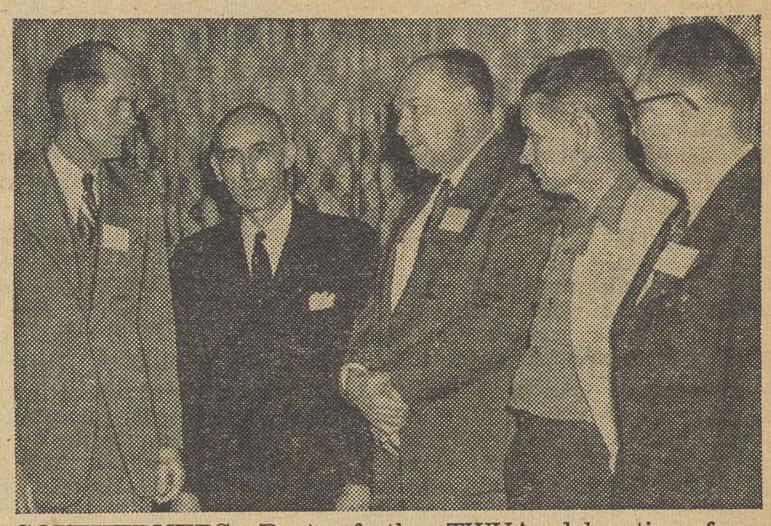
Neely added that "there just aren't enough liberal Democrats and Republicans to pass the kind of legislation CIO wants. The only answer is organization of every worker and more political action."

The group attended sessions of the Senate and House and sat in on committee hearings where revision of the Taft-Hartley Act was being argued. They heard CIO spokesmen argue for control of the wetback situation before another House committee.

Each member held a meeting with his congressman, some reporting later that they had extracted pledges to vote favorably on legislation with which the group was concerned. A special session was devoted to studying the legislative records of hometown congressmen at National CIO headquarters.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) left the Senate floor to meet with the group and more than a dozen congressmen attended dinner sessions. Working from early morning until late in the evening, the group had little time for sight-seeing. Highspots of the social program was a visit to the Indonesian Embassy.

THEIR CONGRESSMEN'S records are studied by James and Virginia Varcadipane of Paterson, N. J., and Burns Cox of Alabama City, Ala., during a session with the CIO Legislative Dept. while attending the Textile Workers institute.



SOUTHERNERS—Part of the TWUA delegation from North Carolina talks over that state's unemployment problems with Rep. Deane (D. N. C.), second from left, after he addressed one of the dinner sessions.

2 States Challenge Oil Give - Away

THE GOP's give-away of coastal oil lands was facing a constitutional challenge last week while Uncle Sam looked farther seaward to the management of the off-shore riches he reserved to himself.

Rhode Island and Alabama found themselves ranged before the U. S. Supreme Court against Texas, Florida, Louisiana and California and the federal government itself in their contest to break the title of the four states to the fabulous wealth beneath their tideland waters.

The court heard arguments to determine whether the two have-not states may file a suit challenging the tidelands give-away bill passed last May.

Atty. Sam Cohen argued for Rhode Island that the paramount rights of government in the disputed lands "are intimately bound up with foreign policy and national defense."

At stake in the case, Cohen continued, "are serious questions of state and federal power" and "tremendous economic interests in irreplaceable resources." He urged that the court should not back away from the issue because of its "political overtones."

AS SPOKESMAN for the nation's tiniest state, Cohen maintained that Congress in passing the law abdicated its responsibility, repudiated the public national interest and violated the principle of equality among the states.

The tidelands bill passed last August gave the states title to submerged lands three miles off their seacoasts except for Texas, which claimed and got traditional rights to tidelands 10.5 miles from shore. The federal government will supervise drilling and exploration beyond those limits.

'Slow Strangulation' Of TVA Feared

STUDY of the Administration budget proposals has convinced Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) that the Tennessee Valley Authority is "threatened with slow strangulation."

Sparkman said it will take the combined efforts of all friends of TVA and low-cost power in and out of Congress to prevent the program from being scuttled or dangerously crippled.

"If TVA should be destroyed," he warned, "the fight for the Rural Electrification Program and low-cost power might very well be lost."

Examination of the budget, the power policy of the Administration and statements of GOP congressional leaders proved, Sparkman said, that the plan "is first to curtail the growth of TVA and then slowly strangle it to death."

"They won't try to sell it," he said, *"That would be too obvious. They plan a gradual liquidation."*

Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement warned a House Appropriations subcommittee that the budget will result in a "brown-out" for the Tennessee Valley. He charged that the Director of the Budget got his estimates for the valley power requirements from Edison Electric Institute, the private power companies' organization.

THE PRESIDENT'S budget recommendations for TVA are a repudiation of his campaign promise to encourage maximum development of the area, Sparkman said. "Moreover," he said, "the President is gambling not only with the welfare of the millions who live in the Valley but also with the security of the nation."

A threat by some Republicans to make appointment of a TVA chairman a partisan matter was regretted by Sparkman. "Such a stand is contradictory to the act establishing TVA," he said, because the act specifically prohibits politics in the operation of the Authority.

Pointing out that heretofore TVA had been kept out of politics and that no board member has ever been appointed from partisan considerations, Sparkman said to do so now would be further proof that this Administration is "out to kill TVA." He promised a fight against destruction of the Authority.

OTHER SENATORS joined Sparkman in blasting Republican attempts to hamstring TVA —Sens. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and Hill (D. Ala.) charged Administration forces with trying to cripple the Authority.

Listing defense activities in the area, Hill said it would be a kind of "shortsightedness" to provide adequate power for the Valley.

Sen. Eastland (D. Miss.) charged that high-ranking Republicans, including Eisenhower appointees, are spearheading "a propaganda barrage" for the sale of TVA assets to private interests.

CIO COUNCILS In Action

"THE PRESIDENT'S proposals and the Smith amendments (to the Taft-Hartley Act) are obviously another giveaway to the reactionary wing of the Republican Party and a victory for the National Association of Manufacturers, which undoubtedly helped draft some of the more vicious proposals."

That's what the **Greater Los Angeles CIO Council** said in a resolution which also called for lodging protests with Pres. Eisenhower, Chairman Smith and other members of the Senate Labor Committee, Sens. Knowland and Kuchel, both California Republicans.

Council Backs Symphony

The Steel City CIO Council was one of the leading union sponsors of a recent concert by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. This was the second year the orchestra gave a concert with labor support.

- Pres. Robert E. Hess of the **Minnesota CIO Council** voiced strong criticism of the President's message on labor, particularly the proposals that the National Labor Relations Board conduct union strike votes and that employers sign non-Communist affidavits.
- **The New York City CIO Council** has voted full support of the CIO Transport Workers in urging Mayor Robert F. Wagner to dismiss Harris J. Klein from the Transit Authority. It said Klein is a "self-seeking trouble-maker" who is trying to disrupt transit wage negotiations.
- **The Cook County CIO Council** will hold an emergency unemployment conference at Chicago on Mar. 6. "The all-day session will be a working conference opening with reports from local unions on the numbers laid off in their shops," said Ellsworth M. Smith, Council secretary.
- Also concerned by growing unemployment was the **Wayne County CIO Council,** whose representatives appeared before the Detroit Common Council last week to present the problems of the city's 107,000 jobless.
- The **Port Cities CIO Council** has established a "University of Hard Knocks" at Muskegon, Mich., and a speaker's bureau. The school was set up to acquaint workers with their rights under unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, health insurance, social aid and welfare. The bureau will supply speakers for community meetings.
- The **Indianapolis CIO Council** distributed handbills to unemployment security applicants at the Employment Security Div. calling on them to send post cards to Gov. Craig and State senators and representatives asking an increase in unemployment compensation benefits.
- Pres. Carl Holderman of the **New Jersey CIO Council** told a one-day convention of the **Passaic County CIO Council** that the State Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association were exerting every effort to block his appointment as Commissioner of Labor & Industry. The convention, which was held in Paterson, N. J., re-elected Joseph W. Smith, Rubber Workers, as president.

Idaho CIO Forms New PAC Council; Benson Is Rapped

DELEGATES representing 5000 CIO members have formed the Idaho CIO Political Legislative Council at a recent meeting at Boise.

The CIO Steelworkers, Woodworkers, Communications Workers and Oil Workers were represented.

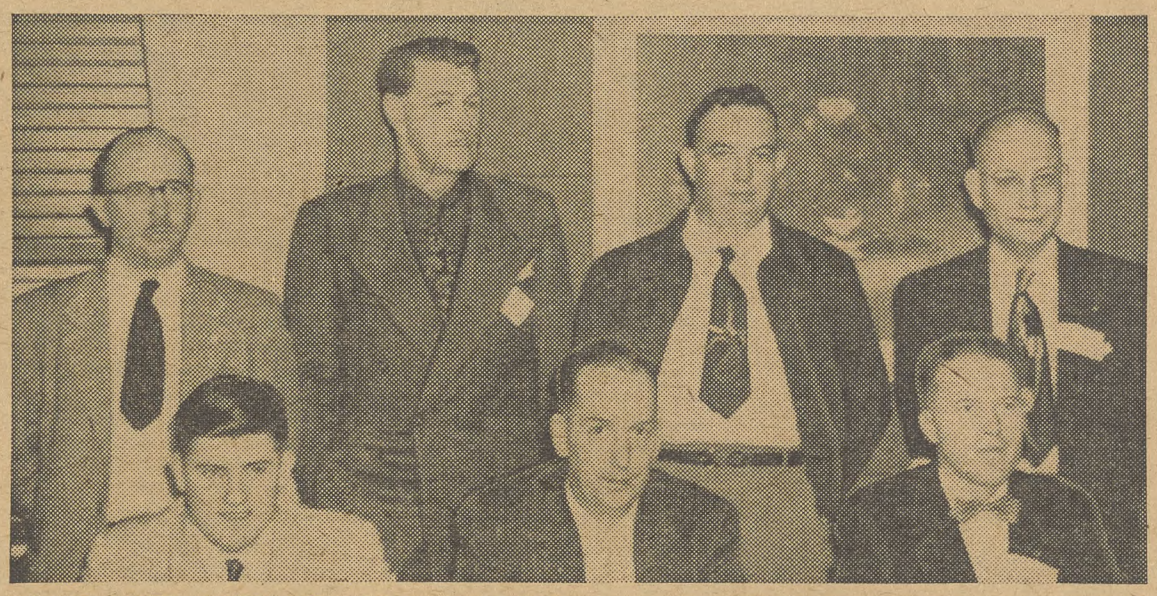
Howard Roe, IWA, was elected chairman. Other officers chosen are: Vice Chairman Forrest E. Heid, USA; Sec.-Treas. Fred L. Garrett, CWA; executive board members, Albert G. Beattie, CWA; J. C. McPhie, OWIU; Ben H. Larson, IWA, and Harold Hansen, USA.

ADOLPH Germer, CIO national representative, was the principal speaker. Fred McCabe, chairman of the legislative committee of the Idaho State AFL, spoke. George Roberts, CIO-PAC representative, aided in setting up the Council.

The convention condemned Agriculture Sec. Benson's efforts to pit city residents against the farmers, and called for higher price supports for farm products.

Other resolutions deplored growing unemployment and the worsening economic situation of the country, the failure of the Administration to call for improvement in the 75c minimum wage, and its packing of the National Labor Relations Board with industry representatives.

The convention also backed the CIO stand for public rather than private development of Hell's Canyon and requested that a Senate committee headed by Sen. Langer (R. N. D.) hold a hearing in Idaho on public power.



LEAD NEW COUNCIL—Officers elected by the new Idaho CIO Political Legislative Council are (from left) front row, Forrest E. Heid; vice chairman; Howard Roe, chairman; Fred L. Garrett, secretary-treasurer; back row, J. C. McPhie, Ben H. Larson, Harold Hansen, and Albert G. Beattie, board members.

In The Legislatures—

Sales Tax, Anti-Union Curb Fought By Kentucky Labor

CIO LEGISLATIVE leaders in Kentucky are fighting a two-pronged attack on proposals to re-establish a state sales tax and to enact a right-to-work bill.

A similar right-to-work bill, introduced in the South Carolina Legislature, has met vigorous labor opposition. William Kirkland and Wayne L. Dernoncourt, State director and Columbia business agent of the CIO Textile Workers respectively, spoke against the measure at a Senate Labor Committee hearing.

The anti-union measure sponsored by the Associated Industries of Kentucky would make it unlawful for union membership to be a condition of employment and would outlaw checkoff of union dues.

Rep. Thomas J. Murphy, a member of the House Labor Committee and also an international representative of the CIO Steelworkers, said he doesn't think the bill has a chance.

The businessman who heads the Senate labor group sees "no purpose in upsetting the applecart" of labor relations progress made in the past 20 years.

FORMER Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley said "the people of Kentucky have too much sense to pass such legislation." And Gov. Lawrence Wetherby told the press, "if any bill is anti-labor I will not support it."

When the sales tax measure opened for hearings, legislators were told by the bill's sponsor that the 3% retail levy was the best friend of the little man.

"It's the little man's worst enemy," retorted Sec. William F. Billingsley of the Kentucky CIO Council.

Labor's basic objection to the sales tax, Billingsley declared, is that it is unjust because it lightens the burden of the well-to-do, and increases the burden of the poor.

"And if a tax is unjust," he added, "it must stand condemned, no matter how much money it would raise or how easy it would be to administer. Most people . . . make just enough to get by on. It takes every dime. The sales tax is very heavy on these people with nothing left over."

66 Councils Participate In Pittsburgh Regional Meet

THE THIRD in the current series of state and local CIO council meetings, held last week in Pittsburgh, drew 211 delegates representing 66 councils.

During the two-day conference, delegates from five states and the District of Columbia discussed legislative and political action problems, as well as community services, public relations and community relations.

Directing their attention to the major legislative battles on Capitol Hill, representatives of the CIO Legislative Dept., led by Robert Oliver, executive assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Legislative Committee director, gave an up-to-the-minute report on congressional developments.

Oliver outlined the Legislative Dept.'s new machinery for keeping councils abreast of fast-breaking developments. The delegates discussed plans for transmitting this information to all CIO members in their area.

Tilford Dudley, assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee, led an afternoon-long discussion on political activities in the five-state area during the coming year. Local political problems and prospects for the coming congressional campaign were discussed.

Carl McPeak, executive assistant to CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe and assistant director of councils, was chairman of the conference, which was arranged by Regional Dirs. George Craig and George DeNucci.

Give A Buck To PAC

Michigan FEPC Knifed By GOP

Republican legislators killed Michigan's chances for fair employment practices laws in the present session of the State Legislature.

The FEPC bill was shelved by the House State Affairs Committee when the six GOP members voted against their own party and Pres. Eisenhower. In 1952 campaign speeches Eisenhower said he favored state enactment of FEPC laws.

After the adverse GOP vote, Gov. G. Mennen Williams said Democrats "will not accept this roadblock as a final defeat."

Oregon Ban On Picketing Is Upset

THE CLOCK has been stopped on a time bomb placed under unions by the 1953 session of the Oregon Legislature.

Circuit Judge O. J. Millard of Grants Pass, Ore., held that a section of the State's anti-picketing law was unconstitutional. In a 40-page opinion the judge made it clear, however, that he does not consider the matter settled.

Millard's ruling was on a case brought by Fred G. Scherer, State labor examiner, against an AFL union to halt picketing at a Portland restaurant. The restaurateur sought an injunction under the anti-picketing law and Scherer granted it. When the union refused to comply, Scherer asked the court to enforce his order.

THE JUDGE held that since the section of law was unconstitutional, the injunction cannot be issued. Millard cited a legal precedent from the Oregon Supreme Court that a "broad ban against picketing by a minority was unconstitutional."

Sec.-Treas. George Brown, of the Oregon CIO Council, said he was "very happy" at Millard's decision.

Brown added that while the case at Grants Pass involved an AFL affiliate, the CIO was also a party to the matter in the courts. He said the Council will be on hand to defend its interests and oppose the law in the Supreme Court if the decision is appealed, as it is expected it will be.

CIO Helps Plan Safety Confab

Labor will play a leading role in the White House Conference on Highway Safety to be held in Washington this week.

The Planning Committee of the Conference's Labor Group includes the members of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health. Michael J. Quill, CIO committee chairman and president of the CIO Transport Workers, and Raymond F. Leheney, AFL, are co-chairmen of the planning committee.

You And Your Money—

GOP Tax Gimmick 'To Torpedo Public Housing' Is Turned Down

A MOVE "to torpedo public housing through tax discrimination" has been stopped in Congress, after strong protests by Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.), mayors of several large cities and supporters of low-rent housing units.

The House Ways & Means Committee, now drafting tax legislation, last week reversed a previous decision to make interest payments on local housing authority bond issues subject to federal income taxes.

Eberharter, in a vigorous presentation to Congress a few days before the GOP-ruled committee backed down, said the original decision amounted to "an attempt to kick to death the already anemic public housing program, by making municipal housing authority bonds issued in the future subject to federal taxation."

The Pennsylvania lawmaker presented protests from a number of city officials, including Mayor Elmer E. Robinson of San Francisco, a Republican and president of the U. S. Conference of Mayors, Democratic Mayor Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia and heads of several local housing authority.

"The public housing program of this Administration," Eberharter told the House, "is now so starved and anemic that it would take not much more than a slight breeze wafting through the House Appropriations Committee to kill it off entirely."

The inadequate present Administration proposal is for construction of only 35,000 new public housing units a year. CIO has urged a program for 200,000 units.

Quote

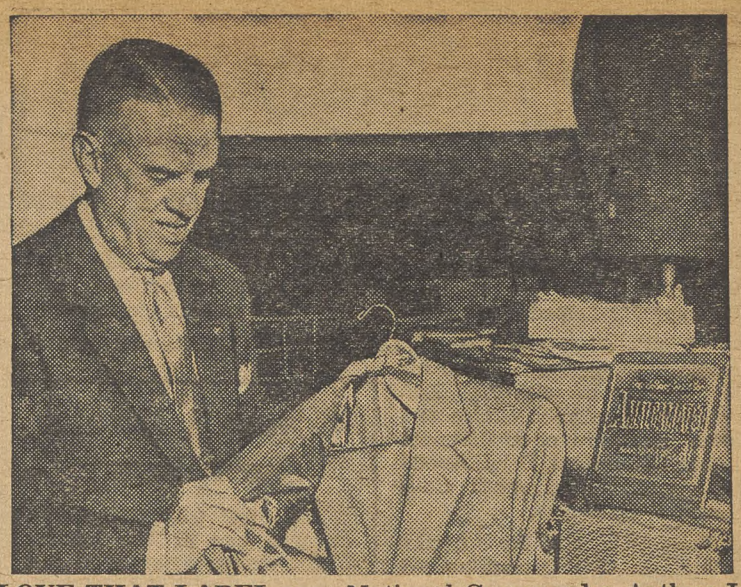
Pres. Eisenhower wants to "curtail" public housing as soon as possible, according to Ronald J. Chinnock, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Chinnock, after calling at the White House to protest the Administration's housing proposals for 35,000 units a year, declared Eisenhower "said he doesn't like it any more than we do, but has to do certain things at this time to get some people housed. He hopes the program can be curtailed as soon as possible, and if the rest of his housing program is enacted it would make the public housing program unnecessary." (LPA)

Eberharter called the original action of the House committee, headed by Rep. Reed (R. N. Y.), "needless use of the tax law cannon or blockbuster" against the nation's housing needs.

If the committee's original recommendation—now set aside—had been carried into effect, Eberharter said, the effect would have been that "local communities would either give up further public housing projects, which is the committee majority's objective, or else they would put the government more deeply into the lending business in connection with public housing."

Chairman Reed said the committee backed away from its move to tax housing authority bonds to give Congress time to act on Pres. Eisenhower's several housing proposals.



LOVE THAT LABEL says National Commander Arthur J. Connell of the American Legion, who runs a clothing store in Middletown, Conn., where he sells only items carrying the union label of the CIO Clothing Workers.

ACW Union Label Boosted By Legion's National Chief

THE UNION label, symbol of craftsmanship, and the American Legion, the country's largest veteran's organization, have something in common in Arthur J. Connell, the Legion's new national commander.

Connell is proprietor of a men's clothing store in Middletown, Conn., where he advertises that he sells nothing but clothing bearing the label of the CIO Clothing Workers.

A visit to his modern, one-floor specialty shop showed he sold only nationally known brands made by the skilled members of ACWA-CIO and identified by the union label in the inside pocket.

A six-footer with silver hair, Connell admits that he likes the union label for business reasons *because his customers are more and more inclined to demand it as a symbol of good value in the clothing they buy.*

He has little time for selling clothes since his election to the Legion's top spot and the store is left largely in the hands of his assistants. Connell finds that he spends a day or two a month at home and the rest of the time he is traveling the country on Legion business.

A Navy veteran of World War I, Connell disclaims any ambitions to enter the political field which has claimed a number of his predecessors. Instead, he intends to remain in the retail clothing field—featuring the union label.

Coffee Control Bill Voted; Food Price Climb Due

WHILE the Senate last week moved to put coffee trading under federal regulation, the Agriculture Dept. warned consumers they may expect even higher food prices because of "tightening" meat supplies.

Sen. Gillette's (D. Ia.) bill giving the Commodity Exchange Corp. power to regulate coffee speculation passed the Senate without dissent on a voice vote. The GEC already regulates trading in cotton, corn, wheat and other items.

Wholesale food prices rose 8c to $7.09, the highest point in three years on Dun & Bradstreet's weekly index. The previous high was $7.16 in May 1951.

Consumers were warned by the Agriculture Dept. not to expect any break in food prices this year. Supplies, they thought, would be generally as large as in 1953 but strong demand and the "relative inflexibility" of food marketing costs will rule out any sharp price reductions.

Declining supplies of meat, fishery products, lard and fresh vegetables were forecast. Increases in items including chicken, canned vegetables and potatoes were predicted.

Best Seller

It used to be that a sure way to make any book a hit was to have it banned in Boston. Now there's a new literary success formula: Have it blasted by Pres. Eisenhower.

During his 1952 campagin the GOP candidate teed off on the government's 32-page brochure called "Tools for Food Preparation and Dishwashing." He termed it "a shameful wasting of tax funds."

The Agriculture Dept. last week ordered 15,000 additional copies of the booklet last week to meet increased demands. During the fiscal year ended last June the department mailed 21,360 copies compared with 14,561 requested by busy homemakers in fiscal '52.

AFL Hatters Ask Backing In Long Strike

A CAMPAIGN to inform the public, particularly organized workers, of the strike against the Hat Corp. of America, has been undertaken by the AFL Hatters, Cap & Millery Workers.

Representing the company is Walter Gordon Merritt, notorious anti-labor lawyer who was attorney for the manufacturers in the infamous Danbury Hatters case 50 years ago.

The firm, at South Norwalk, Conn., makes Knox, Dobbs, Cavanagh and Dunlap hats. The wealthiest in the country, it has 8000 retail outlets.

The strike began July 9, 1953, when the company forced the 1500 union workers to walk out by refusing to renew a contract clause intended to preserve their jobs. The firm had announced a policy of gradually discontinuing its South Norwalk operations and moving to a non-union plant in the South.

Food, Drug Enforcement Funds Cut

GOP ZEAL for "economy" is hamstringing consumer protection from contaminated foods.

Crippled by budget cuts, the Food & Drug Administration has had to eliminate many important jobs, including some of its enforcement staff making factory inspections. Work on sanitation and filthy and decomposed foods has been curtailed.

The recital of these facts led the New York Bar Association to adopt resolutions urging Congress to avoid impairment of the FDA and pass the Hale Bill, which would simplify procedures for setting food standards.

The lawyers' group was told by one of its own committees that FDA regulations safeguard public health and have "profound economic and social significance. Therefore, Congress should provide adequate appropriations to administer it."

A former Justice Dept. lawyer noted that recent Supreme Court decisions in food and drug cases indicate "a swing to the right." He said consumer protection will have to come from Congress rather than from judicial interpretation.

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission also has thrown another curve at consumers in the name of simplification. In the future, the FTC said, textile invoices no longer need specifically disclose fiber or material content provided they carry a warranty statement as to the content. The breakdown of fiber content in textile products formerly required will be supplanted by a statement that the content is properly labeled in accordance with "trade practice rules."

House Group Drops Charges Against Consumers Union

UNFOUNDED "subversive" charges against Consumers Union finally have been retracted by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Consumers Union is widely known as the publisher of Consumer Reports, a magazine which analyses products for the guidance of buyers.

The committee's annual report said "the committee finds there is no present justification for continuing this organization as one that is cited, and future reports and publications will reflect that this organization has been deleted from the list of subversive organizations and publications."

The committee placed Consumers Union on its list of subversive organizations after J. B. Matthews made charges against it in 1939 before the committee when it was headed by former Rep. Dies (D. Tex.).

Matthews at that time was vice president of a competing organization, Consumers Research. More recently he was named by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) as chief investigator of his Senate Investigating Committee, but was soon fired after he wrote a magazine article making charges of widespread communism among Protestant clergymen.

'Quality Seal' Drive Backed By UAW Local

THREE generations of a family, all members of CIO Auto Workers Local 5, joined in a union-management ceremony putting gold "quality seals" on cars rolling off the Studebaker assembly line at South Bend, Ind.

First of the seals was affixed by Pres. Louis J. Horvath of Local 5 and H. S. Vance, Studebaker head.

"The seal itself is new," Horvath said, "But the idea behind it is not. The tradition of craftsmanship . . . handed down to us by previous generations of Studebaker workers is reaffirmed by this seal."

Linking present craftsmen to the past at the ceremony were J. R. Smith, 71, retired after 28 years with Studebaker; his son, Orville W., who has 31 years of service, and his grandson, Charles W., employed since 1949. The three carry cards in Local 5.

No 'How To Buy'

Sidney Margolius' column, "How to Buy," a regular feature of The CIO News, was not received this week from Labor Press Associated.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

OUR FIRST SERIES of regional council conferences has been successfully completed. After a week's rest, Assistant Dir. of Councils Carl McPeak will start again. Four more conferences are on the agenda.

They are the key to our council program for the coming year, and they are presenting to the local council leadership a hardhitting 365-day-a-year program for building CIO, building the prosperity of our communities, and building the general welfare of our nation.

Personally, I am grateful for the way our local council leadership has taken to the challenge thrown down by current events by moving ahead on the program spelled out in these council conferences. From all reports, our people are "up." It has often been said that struggle brings out the best in people, and certainly we are facing no easy times.

Because CIO is taking a realistic view of the present situation, and because we make no bones about our grave concern with the trends of the times, there are some spokesmen for various political groups who say that we are gloomy. *But I see no gloom in the fact that the men and women of our union are standing on their feet, ready, willing and able to make the sacrifices of time and effort to see this nation through to a rebirth of progress.*

There are certainly long days and nights ahead, and unceasing work that calls for the highest kind of dedication to the fundamental ideas of trade unionism. Some things might have changed since the days I came out of the coal mines, but one absolute fact remains the same and that is that men and women banded together in the spirit of trade unionism can overcome any problem on the face of this earth.

CIO REG. DIR. GEORGE DeNUCCI reports the following CIO representation election victories in Reg. 6: Kroger Co., Dayton, O., Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 35, other union 21, no union 1, challenged 2; Tellings Ice Cream Co., Dayton, Chemical Workers 3, other union 2, no union 0. Rep. Henry Adkinson handled both of these campaigns. Other results: Dayton Steel Foundry, Portsmouth, O., CIO Steelworkers 63, AFL Moulders 43, with Staff Rep. John Carroll handling this situation for the Steelworkers. Allied Chemical Co., Moundsville, W. Va., Chemical Workers 48, against 42.

Assistant CIO Organization Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Steelworkers were victorious in a representation election at the Republic Heater Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 24 to 16. USA-CIO Reps. Frank Hudson and James P. Smith directed the drive. The CIO Oil Workers won a representation election at the Shell Chemical Co., Ventura, Calif., by a vote of 46 to 14 for the AFL, no union 28. Intl. Reps. Homer Coffman and James Morgan handled this campaign.

Organization Dir. John Maurillo, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Reg. 1, reports a representation election victory at the Sapolian Paint Co., New York, N. Y., by a vote of 61 to 55 for the AFL. The campaign was conducted by Staff Rep. Martin Heed, Dist. 3, UGCCWA-CIO.

CIO Reg. 2 Dir. Michael Mann reports that the CIO Shipbuilding Workers won a representation election at Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y., by a vote of 18 to 11 for no union.

REG. DIR. REGINALD BROWN of the CIO Utility Workers reports that the CIO Utility Workers beat off an attempted raid by the IBEW-AFL at the Rivesville power station of the Monongahela Power Co. of W. Va., by a vote of 84 to 24, with 11 voting neither.

CIO Reg. 8 Dir. Frank Cronin reports the CIO Packinghouse Workers won a representation election at the Armour Co. plant at North Platte, Neb., by vote 14 to 9 for the AFL.

Chairman John Green of the CIO Railroad Workers reports a representation election victory over the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots at the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Union City, N. J. The vote was URRW-CIO 94, AFL 22, void 3.

CIO Reg. 11 Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the Murray Gin Co., Dallas, Tex., by a vote of 331 to 150 for IAM, no union 6. USA-CIO Reps. Hank Rabun, Pete Haubner and C. T. Ray handled this campaign.

GCEOC Wins At N.Y. Social Agency

PROFESSIONAL, clerical and maintenance employes of New York City's Institute of International Education have joined the CIO Government & Civic Employees.

In an election conducted by the Honest Ballot Association, the Community and Social Agency Employes Local 1707 of GCEOC-CIO won overwhelmingly.

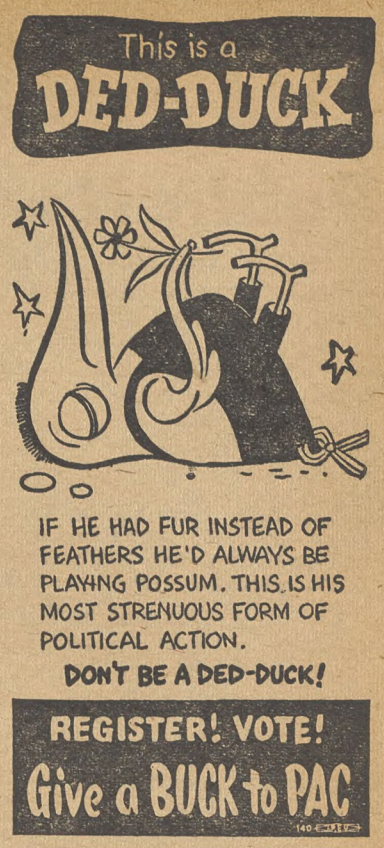
The Institute through its foreign student program selects, places, orients and supervises more that 2000 foreign students nominated by committees in about 60 world centers for study in U. S. colleges and universities.

Its U. S. student program screens the thousands of applicants to select the 800 graduate students who go abroad for a year's study under the Fulbright Act.

It was the professional group, all college graduates, who first sought unionization. Their principal grievance was an unbelievably low salary structure.

Even after an increase last year, the minimum for an associate, lowest-paid professional job, is below $60 a week. First union goal will be to bring these wages into line with similar jobs in private and government agencies.

Management at first refused to recognize the union long after a majority had joined. An anti-union group attempted to confuse issues. Help in organizing came from GCEOC members from the YMCA's national board and the National Council of Jewish Women.



Big Carrier Contract Hit By IUMSWA

A CONTRACT for a super-carrier costing almost $118 million has been given by the Navy Dept. to the non-union Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Corp.

In Quincy, Mass., which had hoped to get the contract for its Fore River shipyard, it was explained that traditionally lower wages in the South were an important factor in losing the contract.

Executive Sec. James F. McGonnigal of Local 5, CIO Shipbuilders Union, explained that competition is almost impossible between an organized yard like Newport News.

He contended no Negro workers are allowed to hold a mechanic's rating in the southern yard although they are experienced and have done the work for years. Instead, he said he had learned, a white mechanic drawing $1.97 an hour is put over a crew of about ten Negroes who do mechanics' work but get the handyman's rate of $1.69 an hour.

In a statement released in Washington, the IUMSWA charged the Administration was "playing politics" in awarding the super-carrier contract to Newport News in an effort "to keep the Virginia congressional delegation in the GOP voting column."

McGonnigal pointed out hidden practices that the southern yard will be able to use to save money on the big carrier. For example, he said, workers can be shifted just a few days before their vacations are due to work on a similar carrier being built on a cost-plus basis.

Labor's World—

Anti-Commie Unions Plan New Japanese Federation

A MEETING preparatory to setting up a new anti-Communist labor group in Japan was held last week in Tokyo, with representatives of more than 800,000 organized workers participating.

A movement for the formation of such a body had been under way for some time. Active in it were the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (Sodomei), with Sec.-Gen. Sen Koga spearheading the drive, and unions in the National Liaison Council of Democratic Trade Unions.

The latter body is composed of anti-Communist unions in the Communist-led General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo) which are affiliated directly to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Largest body in the proposed new organization is the National Union of Textile Workers, with some 450,000 members under strong anti-Communist leadership. Other affiliates include seamen, miners, broadcast employes and theater workers.

Koga said the aims of the new body would be to eliminate all Communist influence from member unions, "stand on the side of the free world," and affiliate with the ICFTU. Strikes for political purposes, such as Sohyo has called, will be avoided, he added.

Sohyo was founded in 1950 with the approval of Allied occupation forces. Originally anti-Communist, it later veered to left wing socialism, then moved towards communism.

France

A general wage increase of 15% for workers in private industry has been ordered by the French government without a corresponding increase in prices, Finance Minister Edgar Faure announced.

The boost followed a recommendation for a 10% increase by the National Federation of Employers which was not put into effect by all members. It means an increase from 100 to 115 francs an hour is the minimum that can be paid a worker in the Paris region, or the equivalent of $64 for a 192-hour month—based on the 48-hour week—compared to the old minimum of $55.07. It will be slightly less in other sections.

ORIT

Gen.-Sec. Luis Monge of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) protested to member nations of the Pan American Conference against holding next month's scheduled conference in Caracas, Venezuela.

The protest had one good result. In it, Monge pointed out that more than 800 persons—many of them workers—were being held without trial for political or trade union activity, with many more exiled. A few days later, some 400 political prisoners were freed.

Honored

Dr. Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, recently was made an honorary member of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM), the first foreigner to be so honored.

The distinction was bestowed, CTM Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velasquez said, "because of your highly meritorious actions in the international struggle for social betterment and furthermore as an expression of gratitude for the work of unity which you have achieved between the workers of Mexico and the United States."

UFWA Wins Baltimore Plant

CIO FURNITURE Workers have won bargaining rights at the country's largest venetian blind plant despite "every trick in the anti-union employers' book."

Pres. Morris Pizer announced that UFWA-CIO received 505 of the 876 votes cast by employes of the Eastern Venetian Blind Co. of Baltimore, Md. Two AFL unions on the balot received a total of 27 votes, 18 for the Chemical Workers and nine for the Teamsters. No union got 321 votes.

Prizer said the organizational drive before the National Labor Relations Board election was "a long and tough one."

The union head added that since UFWA "has received such a clear mandate from the workers, it proposes to the company that the business at hand—that of bargaining in good faith on wages . . . and other provisions for the protection of the workers—be tackled in as amicable and expeditious a fashion as possible."

N. Y. Guild Gains In Times Award

Weekly wage increases ranging from $2.50 to $4.50 have been awarded to CIO Newspaper Guild members on the New York Times by arbitrator Harry Shulman. The decision covers employes in the editorial, commercial and building maintenance departments.

Wolverine Shoes On Unfair List

The CIO Shoe Workers have urged union members to ignore the Wolverine Shoe Co.'s current advertising campaign aimed at promoting the firm's safety shoes among union people.

Pointing out that USWA-CIO is still on strike against the company, the union called on all union members to make sure that Wolverine is not supplying safety shoes in their plants.

CIO Protests Rush Drive On Migrant Bill

By MILTON PLUMB

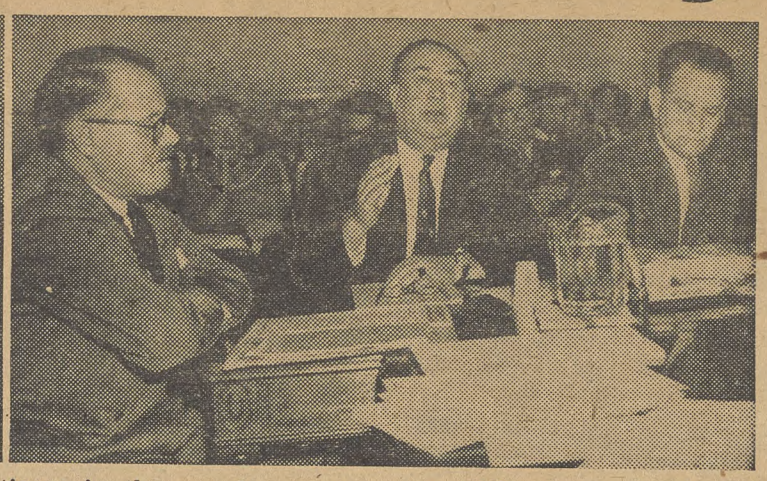
EFFORTS to rush legislation through Congress to legalize the Administration's "go it alone" program of recruiting Mexican farm labor drew strong protests from Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other CIO spokesmen last week.

Pointing out that the Comptroller General has ruled that the Administration's unilateral program is "without legal basis," Reuther wired GOP leaders that "there can be no moral basis for continuing a program which has had such tragic consequences."

The CIO position was backed up before the House Agriculture Committee at four days of hearings, made necessary by the large number of protests. The Administration originally sought to push legalizing legislation through the committee in one day.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Irwin L. DeShetler, acting CIO regional director in California, testified and read into the record a detailed statement by Reuther. *(See separate story, this page.)*

2-15



PETITIONS of 3000 U. S. citizens in the Imperial Valley asking Congress to stop recruitment of Mexicans and give them a chance to work instead are handed to Chairman Hope (R. Kans.) of House Agriculture group by CIO's Irwin DeShetler (left). At right, R. J. Thomas (center) states CIO objections to legalizing the Administration's extra-legal program while U. S. farm hands are unemployed.

"In opposing this program, which has seriously hurt our country not only in Mexico but throughout all of Latin America, the CIO is not working against the interests of either American farmers or Mexican laborers," Thomas emphasized.

He pointed out that the widespread use of low-paid Mexican braceros on the great corporation farms of the Southwest gives the big operators a dangerous "competitive advantage" over the millions of family farmers who make up "the backbone of U. S. agriculture."

Small Farmers Hit

"The small farmers are being driven out of business because the big farms which use sweated foreign labor can undersell them on the market," Thomas said.

"American family farmers, who do most of their own work, can't exist on the margin of profit that brings huge returns to corporation farmers who pay wages as low as 20c an hour to wetback labor," he continued.

And when American farmers' income falls, business men and city workers who produce the things they buy also suffer, Thomas added.

Rep. Cooley (D. N.C.), ranking minority member of the committee and one of the most influential members of Congress on agricultural matters, said he fully endorsed the CIO position.

"I can see the possibility of American farm workers walking the streets looking for jobs," he declared. "Last week I moved two families onto my farm because they were destitute. That situation can be multiplied a thousand times in my state."

Cooley brought out that North Carolina cotton growers must pay up to $4 per 100 pounds for labor, while Texas and other cotton producers pay around $1.50.

Cut-Rate Wages

DeShetler told the committee how Mexican "slave" workers are replacing U. S. workers in the Imperial Valley. He pointed out that although more acreage is being planted to lettuce, only 700 U. S. workers are now employed in 17 packing sheds, whereas there used to be 3200 employed in 80 such establishments.

"The work Americans used to do in the sheds at $1.33 per hour is now being done by Mexicans in the fields at about 70c an hour," he said.

New Parleys

In the face of solid labor and consumer opposition to the "go it alone" Mexican farm labor program, the Eisenhower Administration last week made a sharp reversal of policy.

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen he has discussed the situation with Mexican Ambassador Don Manuel Tello and consented to resume negotiations with Mexico for a new agreement. The U. S. broke off the talks Jan. 15.

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week told the House Agriculture Committee that the Administration's unilateral Mexican farm labor program is "economically unsound, morally unjust and internationally disastrous."

Pointing out that Congress was asked to validate the program as an "emergency" because the Comptroller General has ruled it is illegal, Reuther declared

"We say there is no emergency, save that of an extra-legal activity whose access to the taxpayer's money has just been cut off by findings of the federal government itself."

The CIO president, in a statement filed with the committee, emphasized these points:

1. There is widespread unemployment today in the Imperial Valley and other regions for which the Administration wants to import Mexican nationals. U. S. citizens, displaced by lower-paid Mexican contract workers and illegal "wetbacks," should first be given the opportunity to fill the jobs.

2. The substandard conditions which growers offer Mexican labor depress farm income generally by becoming the prevailing competitive pattern. This undercuts the income of the millions operating family farms.

3. Administration policies after Jan. 15 played "directly into the hands" of Communists and other anti-American groups in Latin America by drawing protests throughout Mexico.

4. The over-all program "amounts to official encouragement of illegal immigration" since no steps are proposed to halt the flow of wetbacks. "Such a policy invites fifth column activities of subversion and sabotage," he said.

Reuther's statement was confirmed the following day when secret testimony by the Immigration and Naturalization Service was released. Spokesmen for that agency warned that hordes of illegal aliens are making a "mass invasion' over the Mexican border which now is beyond control.

Reuther's charge that the Administration's "go it alone" program has "gone far toward wiping out overnight" international friendship built up over the last 20 years was supported by Rep. Shelley (D. Calif.).

He called the Administration program "a prime example of diplomacy at its worst." Shelley said it is "slapping the face of a friendly neighbor intent only on protecting the rights of its citizens from exploitation by some U. S. employers—the same employers who seem to be dictating the policy this Administration is following."

Support

Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio last week backed the CIO's opposition to the Administration's "go it alone" program of recruiting Mexican farm labor.

Lucey, formerly a member of Pres. Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor, wired the House Agriculture Committee that there is no need to "further embitter our relations with Mexico" when more than 2 million Americans are unemployed.

The Wetback Situation In Summary

Here's how the "breadlines and barricades" situation along the Mexican border with respect to farm labor came about:

- In 1943, as an emergency measure to meet wartime manpower shortages, Congress authorized the importation of Mexican nationals for work on farms under an agreement with Mexico. The last extension, in 1953, required the negotiation of a new treaty to replace the one that expired Dec. 31, 1953.
- Both the U. S. and Mexico sought changes in the old treaty. No compact having been reached by the expiration date, the parties agreed to continue operating under the old agreement until Jan, 15, 1954, and to continue negotiations.
- During this period, the U. S. announced that unless Mexico accepted terms which would weaken protections to Mexicans brought in under the program, this country would do its own recruiting on this side of the border.
- Mexico balked. Negotiations were broken off, though Mexico reportedly was willing to continue if terms of the old pact were kept in effect during talks.
- The Eisenhower Administration went ahead with its "go-it-alone" recruiting program. Widespread resentment swept Mexico.
- On Feb. 2, the Comptroller General ruled the Administration had no power to recruit workers without a treaty.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. CIO urges Congress to reject Administration request that its "go it alone" Mexican farm labor program be made legal. (See Page 12.)

2. House Labor Comittee fails to act on motion by Rep. Bailey (D. W.Va.) that no action be taken on Taft-Hartley amendments this session. (See Page 2.)

3. Views of CIO on Administration tax program are presented before Joint Economic Committee. (See Page 3.)

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What To Do
"Go it alone" Mexican farm labor program (H. J. Res. 355)	Authorizes unilateral program of recruiting Mexican "slave" labor for big farms of Southwest, thereby depressing general farm income and throwing U. S. workers out of jobs.	House Agriculture Com. has completed hearings.	Write or wire your Representative urging rejection of measure and later support for larger appropriations to curb illegal immigration.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate Labor Com. completed hearings last week. House Labor Com. due to plan action soon.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Beeson nomination to NLRB	Would appoint man with industry bias to supposedly impartial board.	Senate Labor Com. has approved nomination. Floor action due.	Write or wire your Senator urging Beeson's rejection.
Administration Tax Revisions	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	House Ways & Means Com. now drafting bill.	CIO field action request issued last week. Urge your Representative to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

The Peoria Picture
See Pages 6-7

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., February 22, 1954 Vol. 17, No. 8

Help Jobless Now, Says CIO

Reuther Hits GOP Complacency

—See Page 3

City Man—Home was never like this for James E. Craft, an unemployed Detroit worker. Until a few weeks ago, he lived on a farm with his big family. Then he lost his job and was evicted from his home. Now they "live" in an old hearse while Craft searches for work. (Story on Page 9).

Countrymen—Victims of two years of drought and developing farm mechanization, these unemployed sharecroppers and day laborers wait on steps of Dunklin County Courthouse in Kennett, Mo., to apply for relief and surplus foodstuffs. Some 700 farm families are destitute in the Kennett area.

Act Now—"Complacency and indifference" toward nation's mounting economic problems were scorched by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, as official U. S. unemployment figures topped three million mark. Testifying before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, Reuther urged "practical and tangible action" to prevent a deep recession. He emphasized need for increasing the people's purchasing power through higher income tax exemptions, boosting the minimum wage, improving social security, and increasing unemployment compensation benefits. The theory that "spring and the robins will bring prosperity" is "dangerous and unrealistic," he said. (Story on Page 3.)

'Pro-Employer Bias' Laid To Labor Board By CIO

"THE PARTISAN, pro-employer approach" of Eisenhower appointees to the National Labor Relations Board was deplored last week by the CIO Executive Committee.

CIO's warning was underscored by the Senate vote of 45 to 42 to confirm Albert C. Beeson to the fifth and key NLRB post.

Democrats who voted with Republicans were Sens. Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.) and Holland (Fla.).

The CIO committee had asked Pres. Eisenhower to withdraw the nomination of Beeson because of his close industry ties.

"Now more than ever," said the CIO group, "it is essential to have a fifth board member who is completely independent, impartial and objective. Unless such an individual is appointed, the independent character of the NLRB and public confidence in it will be in danger of total disintegration."

Political considerations, anti-union sentiment and employer favoritism have infiltrated the NLRB since the advent of the Eisenhower regime, the CIO charged.

THE DISREGARD of the new Board members "for the independent, quasi-judicial character of the NLRB; their insistence on revising well established policies without any mandate from Congress; and their veiled threats to the job security of certain Board personnel, bear all the earmarks of an indiscriminate political reorganization," said the CIO.

"Whatever may be said about such occurrences in an executive department, it is inexcusable and intolerable in a quasi-judicial agency," the Executive Committee added.

The committee traced establishment of the NLRB to the Congress which passed the Wagner Act. The board's functions, it observed, made it necessary to establish it as an independent agency, free of control by the executive branch.

NLRB policies have undergone a major shift in direction since Pres. Eisenhower assumed office. Due to two resignations and expiration of one member's term, three vacancies became available.

GUY FARMER was named man and Philip Ray Rodgers was appointed to the board by the President. Nomination of Beeson stirred up a controversy after he gave conflicting testimony about his business connections to the Senate Labor Committee.

The CIO said the Republican appointees "apparently conceive of the board as being subject to the vicissitudes of political changes which are prevalent in the executive branch." Their expressed attitudes can only create doubts as to the impartial character of the board, the statement said.

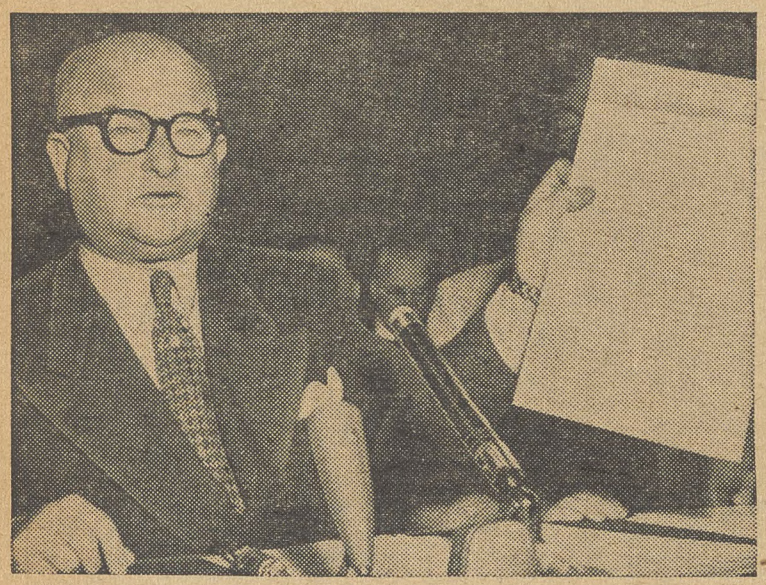
Citing new practices adopted by the NLRB, the CIO complained that these "already have had a severe impact on some of the protections which workers enjoyed under policies of the previous board."

THE CAPTIVE audience technique—compulsory attendance of workers on company time and property for a "brain-washing" session—was given approval by the new board, accomplishing "by administrative fiat . . . what Congress did not see fit to do," the statement noted.

Other policies detrimental to unions which got NLRB's okay included broadening the scope of the anti-union remarks an employer may make; permitting an employer to refuse to accept signed cards as proof of a union's majority status; sanctioning discharges of employes not involved in an illegal strike and declining to cover within the board's jurisdiction various types of companies formerly under the NLRB scope.

Just as significant, the CIO said, are the increasing delays in board decisions which are to the advantage of anti-union employers. The number of cases awaiting NLRB decision went from 400 to 566 in the three-month period ending last Dec. 31.

SIGNING of first agreement with Raritan Copper Workers of International Smelting & Refining Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., climaxed another victory of CIO Steelworkers over Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. Shown signing is Plant Manager L. W. Kemp, while USA-CIO Staff Rep. Fred A. Clarici (left) waits his turn.



PROTEST—Michael Quill, CIO vice president and Transport Workers head, displays copies of his telegram calling for investigation of the grand jury process in Brooklyn after his indictment on a criminal libel charge.

CIO Supports Quill Against Libel Charge

THE CIO Executive Committee last week pledged its full support to Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers in his defense against a criminal libel charge.

The committee said the charge against Quill, who is a CIO vice president, is "in effect directed against TWU and its members." "We are confident that when all the facts are in, Vice Pres. Quill and TWU will be completely vindicated," it continued.

The New York City Council said the indictment of Quill was "a direct attack on TWU and the entire labor movement of New York City."

A Kings County (Brooklyn, N. Y.) grand jury indicted Quill on three counts of defaming Harris J. Klein, a member of the Transit Authority. Quill countered with a demand that District Attorney Silver, Klein and others be investigated by New York State's Atty.-Gen. Goldstein.

Quill asserted the grand jury system had been abused in Brooklyn and predicted that "no amount of indictments, wire tapping or threats of conviction will stop, delay or weaken the Transport Workers Union and the CIO from achieving its goal of genuine collective bargaining."

The indictment grew out of Quill's charge on Jan. 19 that Klein sought his help towards obtaining appointment as a justice of Special Sessions Court in return for his support of a $50 million package contract between TWU-CIO and the transit body.

Klein denied this charge and announced he would sue. Three days later the matter was before the grand jury.

Quill added that "in Brooklyn the grand jury is now a political instrumentality," He urged Goldstein "to see that this historic instrument of justice is not subverted into a weapon of corruption and intrigue."

Reuther On TV

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on the CBS television program "Man of the Week" Sunday, Mar. 14. The program is aired at 3:30 p.m. Eastern standard time.

USA-CIO Gets Eastern Pact In Mine-Mill Drive

THE CAMPAIGN of the Steelworkers to spread organization in the non-ferrous metal field was marked by a victory last week when the union announced the signing of a first contract with a major eastern ore refiner.

The agreement was reached after more than two months of negotiations with the Raritan Copper Works of the International Smelting & Refining Co., Perth Amboy, N. J. It covers 1100 workers, including office employes, and was completed in time to avert a strike.

In their fight for bargaining rights, the USA-CIO routed the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which was expelled from the CIO in 1950. The contract follows several defeats handed by the CIO affiliate to Mine-Mill in the West, notably in the copper center of Butte, Mont.

THE CONTRACT grew out of a USA-CIO victory in a National Labor Relations Board election on Aug. 13, 1953. Certification was held up until Nov. 10 because of flimsy charges filed by the unaffiliated Mechanics Educational Society of America.

The new agreement was negotiated by the union's Dist. Dir. C. B. Newell assisted by Staff Reps. Fred A. Clarici, Tex Richcreek and James Jones, and a local committee headed by Pres. Joseph Miller.

It provided for an 8.5c an hour pay boost retroactive to July 10, 1953, plus more than 1c to improve the company-paid Blue Cross hospital plan and accident insurance program.

The new starting rate is $1.64 an hour. The settlement also yielded the union shop with checkoff, paid holidays, and improved vacation plan, a joint apprenticeship and safety committee program; and a pension agreement similar to basic steel.

House Group Drafts T-H Amendments

THE HOUSE Labor Committee this week began drafting legislation to amend Taft-Hartley after defeating, 18 to 10, a motion by Rep. Bailey (D. W.Va.) to table any revisions for the rest of the session.

The vote was along party lines, with all Republican members present voting against tabling. Three Dixiecrats, Reps. Barden (N.C.), Lucas (Tex.) and Landrum (Ga.), voted, as usual, with the Republicans.

Meanwhile, the CIO Rubber Workers filed a brief with the Senate Labor Committee condemning as "unworkable and unnecessary" the proposed amendment that would require a government-conducted election before a strike would be legal.

The URW's general counsel, G. L. Patterson, contended that too much emphasis has been placed on strikes as the cause of lost production. He pointed out that in 1953, nearly 50% more man-days were lost as the result of industrial accidents than in work stoppages.

"It might be better if we devoted more legislation attention to industrial safety and less to efforts restricting the right of labor to strike," Patterson said.

Chairman Smith (R. N. J.) of the Senate Labor Committee met with Pres. Eisenhower to discuss his proposed substitute for the government supervised strike vote. Smith's plan would give unions a stipulated time to file copies of constitutions requiring secret ballots for all strikes. Thereafter results of such ballots would have to be made public.

CIO Gives Score On 'Worse Than T-H'

"WORSE THAN Taft-Hartley" is the title of the latest CIO publication dealing with the nation's basic labor relations law and Administration proposals for amending it.

The 43-page pamphlet contains the recent testimony of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg before the Senate Labor Committee. Their detailed presentation demonstrates how the Administration proposals would make the law "worse than Taft-Hartley."

This new T-H pamphlet, priced at 25c a copy, can be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reuther Hits 'Complacency' On Jobs

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

"COMPLACENCY and indifference to developing unemployment" were bitterly condemned by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in testimony last week before the Joint Senate-House Committee on the European Report.

"This is the time when complacency must give way to confidence not supported by political platitudes but reinforced by practical and tangible action." Reuther said.

That warning was underscored by a new Commerce Dept. estimate—based on a wider sampling—of unemployment in January, which showed:

1. Unemployment last month was 3,087,000. This was an increase of 728,000 over the previous Commerce Dept. estimate of 2,359,000.

2. Unemployment increased by 1,237,000 from December to January.

3. The total employment estimate also dropped by some 25,000, to 59,753.000.

The new estimate put unemployment at 4.9% of the labor force. But Reuther, in his testimony, pointed out that government figures still aren't complete. He estimated actual unemployment now ranges between 3,500,000 and 3,750,000 workers.

Nevertheless, such business groups as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce testified that present unemployment is "in no sense alarming."

At a press conference, Pres. Eisenhower said the Administration was waiting to see if business turns up in March. If not, he said, he'll recommend governmental action — possible a move to increase consumer buying power by increasing income tax exemptions.

Marked By Exchange

The congressional hearing was marked by an exchange involving Reuther, Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) and Roger Fleming, secretary-treasurer of the Farm Bureau.

Fleming, who testified after Reuther, charged the CIO president with "a lie made out of whole cloth" in stating that only big business-type farms support the Administration's flexible price support program. Patman promptly denouced his language as "entirely too strong."

"The CIO is on your side and doing more for the farmers than you're doing," he told the Farm Bureau officer. "I deplore the fact that any farm group would take issue with any labor group interested in helping the farmers."

Reuther told the committee that the most serious aspect of current economic problems is not the size of the unemployment, "but rather the measure of complacency and indifference that is being camouflaged behind the smoke screen of political name-calling."

"We can drift to war or depression," Reuther said, "but to win the peace or sustain prosperity, labor, management, agriculture and government must all work together and plan together."

Dangerous Theory

Depressions are man-made, he continued, "and what man can make, he can also avoid making."

Reuther branded as "dangerous and unrealistic" the theory that "spring and the robins will bring prosperity, and that if we look the other way, the bothersome problem of unemployment will go away."

He was critical of the limited time given by the congressional committee to groups appearing before it that day. "On the one hand," Reuther complained, "we have a 225-page report by the President, five days of testimony by Administration defenders, a series of five or six technical panels, and then 10 minutes apiece for the 10 top economic groups in the nation."

He expressed the hope that the committee would hold additional hearings in the near future to examine the situation more thoroughly. He described CIO's differences with the President's report as "profound."

Referring to recent criticism leveled at him by GOP spokesmen, Reuther told the group:

"If worrying about unemployment makes me a prophet of gloom or one of the Four Horsemen, then I must plead guilty. I suppose I'll just be stuck with the title."

"There may be genuine differences about methods of measuring the exact magnitude of unemployment today, but don't let any modern day Merlin think he can exercise away the bitter reality of being without a job. The problem is real, it is here now, and it is inexcusable in a country like ours which is so blessed with abundant resources and productive capacity."

Million Less Jobs

There were over one million fewer jobs this January than last, Reuther noted. If the country had been making its normal economic growth there would have been 700,000 more jobs this year than last, to absorb the young workers coming into the labor market. This, he commented, shows "how far below a full employment target we really have slipped."

Reuther said that equal in importance with the actual unemployment count is the rate at which it has been increasing. "The doubling of unemployment since October is every bit as significant as the absolute figure and only a very minor bit of this is seasonal," he claimed.

The Administration's goal of "almost as good as 1953" drew Reuther's fire.

"You simply cannot understand our almost unique American economic system unless you realize that our economy must grow and expand every year if unemployment is not to overtake us," he warned.

"The labor force increase and the rate of technological advance make this a fundamental necessity. Literally, when we aren't expanding in this country, we're falling back and unployment is growing."

The report's basic economic philosphy was termed "clear and blunt" by Reuther. "The way to help America economically," he said of the report's doctrine, "is to pour it in on top, 'unleash new incentives' for big business and trust to the old trickle-down theory.

"In contrast to a program of expansion for maximum employment, production and purchasing

(Continued on Page 11)

ECONOMIC TRENDS were discussed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) and Meyer Kestnbaum, head of the Committee for Economic Development, when both testified last week before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Qualified Optimism

Replying to recent GOP charges that "prophets of gloom and doom" were trying to "talk" the nation into a depression, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report:

THE FACTS are that we of the CIO are extremely optimistic about the future and the possibilities of the American economy. We have stated repeatedly that the American economy is freedom's greatest asset. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the American economy that an increase in the purchasing power in the hands of millions of American families won't cure.

No matter how long we may be on confidence, we shall continue to get into economic difficulties so long as we are short on purchasing power.

Unfortunately, name-calling or political propaganda will not meet our problem nor will it put unemployed workers back to work. As I advised Mr. Leonard B. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the size of unemployment has continued to increase despite the intensity of Mr. Hall's name-calling campaign.

We of the CIO believe that full employment and full production are possible in peacetime if we demonstrate the good sense to gear our productive capacity and our developing technology to the practical challenge of satisfying the tremendous unfilled needs of the American people. We of the CIO reject the defeatest philosophy that would have us believe that depressions are inevitable.

Wistful

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was highly critical of the President's economic report. He told the Joint Committee:

Perhaps the most glaring omission in this report is its refusal to look ahead and up, instead of backwards. If the purposes of the Employment Act are ever to be fulfilled, we've got to set new and higher targets each year in these reports and not look wistfully at the past. This the report fails to do.

THE GLARING injustice of the tax relief-for-the-rich program proposed by Pres. Eisenhower was attacked by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in his testimony last week before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

The Administration's program should make its authors blush when held up against 1954's economic need to reverse the present downturn, Reuther said.

He advocated a realistic increase in the present $600 personal exemption for top priority in a recovery program. The desirable goal for personal exemptions should be $1000 a year. Reuther also said excise tax cuts slated for Apr. 1 should proceed on schedule.

Other CIO recommendations outlined by Reuther:

Minimum Wages: "The Administration's decision to postpone action on increasing the minimum wage is a serious mistake," the CIO president said. "Millions of American families with incomes below $3000 per year constitute the greatest untapped market for goods."

Raising the minimum wage from the present 75c per hour to the more realistic $1.25 will be a major step in increasing the buying power of these families, and this is the best possible time for such a move, he said.

Unemployment Compensation: "The President recognizes that present unemployment compensation benefits are very inadequate; but his remedy consists of exhorting the states to raise the levels," he said.

Housing: "We must set our sights on a goal of around 2,000,000 units a year if we are ever going to wipe out the great backlog of shelter needs."

Social Security: Basic improvement in the Old Age & Survivors' Insurance program is among the quickest ways to put money in the hands of a large section of the population which will certainly spend virtually all of this income.

Farm Program: A farm-led depression has its effect on city and town. Pending really improved legislation which will strengthen the economic position of the farmer, Congress must continue the present support program.

Ike Urged To Up Jobless Benefits

PUBLIC MEMBERS of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security have joined unanimously with labor members in calling upon the Eisenhower Administration to take stronger action to improve unemployment insurance.

The council—made up of representatives of labor, management and the public—voted at its last meeting to approve a resolution urging Congress to enact minimum standards for benefits payable under state laws. Only management members were opposed.

The public and labor members also joined to:

1. Urge that maximum weekly benefit ceilings be raised to an amount "not less than three-fifths to two-thirds of average earnings in covered employment."

2. Express concern that the task force on unemployment insurance appointed by the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations does not represent either the general public or certain other groups, such as organized labor.

The latter action reflects the concern of public as well as labor members that the task force is made up overwhelmingly of representatives of large corporations who are intent on diminishing the federal government's role in the program. One AFL representative was originally asked to serve, but resigned because he did not want to be used as a front.

No CIO representative was ever invited to serve.

In his State-of-the-Union message, Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress to extend coverage of unemployment insurance. He said that the Secretary of Labor would write to the governors urging that present state legislation be improved.

The secretary still has his communication under consideration. Experts believe he plans to urge that maximums be raised only to 50% of average weekly earnings in covered employment.

The report also urged standards preventing the denial of benefits to qualified, unemployed workers, and called for the establishment of an adequate contingency fund out of excess proceeds from the Federal Unemployment Tax which would be kept separate from the regular appropriations for administrative purposes over and above federal costs.

What's In March?

Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference that if there's no upturn in employment next month, he will move the power of government against the recession.

This is in marked contrast to the words of his chief assistant, Sherman Adams, just a short fortnight earlier, that anybody who said the word "recession" was a gloom-doom boy. For this change in attitude, we can all be thankful.

The Administration and the Republican party worked themselves into a thoroughly embarrassing position. Having attacked the leaders of the CIO and other groups for talking about the *fact* of unemployment, these GOP spokesmen found the statistics were also talking about the *fact* on unemployment.

So—a fast switch in midstream. Now it's all right to talk about unemployment, and in fact to promise to do something about it sometime if conditions get worse.

But what about the millions of people now unemployed? Promises for action next month will not help them today. In many cities, unemployment compensation claims have sky-rocketed. In other cities, workers have exhausted—or will soon exhaust—their compensation benefits. And, in a few isolated cases, breadlines have appeared.

Pres. Eisenhower, great general that he was, knew that in World War II the best defense was a strong offense. What was true then in military terms is true today in economic terms.

We shouldn't wait until next month to start an offense. We ought to be moving actively now on programs to build buying power, production and employment. Postponement is no better than name-calling, in terms of results.

The 'Handout State'

The give-away boys last week came up with another example of the new "handout state" which believes in grub-staking only the two-Cadillacs-in-every-garage set. This time it's public power, generated at dams built with public money, that's being given away.

The Administration's new plan, presented by the Interior Dept., sharply reverses the Roosevelt-Truman policy. It would hand over all the power created at public dams to private utilities, which in turn would sell to rural electric cooperatives. Anyone who thinks the private utilities wouldn't profit by this deal was obviously born after we went to press.

The co-op people involved rightly challenge this proposal as "improper and illegal." Why the people should pay some speculators a handsome profit for power which was created through the people's tax dollars hasn't yet been made clear by the advertising firms which are now doing the Administration's speech-writing.

But we'll bet they call us nasty names for just mentioning this new dam mess that's being created in Washington.

A Test Of Promises

This week, 13 months after taking over, the Republican-led Congress will begin considering civil rights legislation. It will be an opportunity to test GOP campaign promises against performance.

Remember it was the Republican campaigners who talked a real pro-civil rights line (when they were speech-making in the North). To date, their record hasn't been auspicious, to say the least.

It will be interesting to see whether the Autumn campaign promises are recalled during the Spring of legislative reality.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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The Bulls Of Spring

In Other Words—

Liquidation On The Installment Plan

A former Commissioner of U. S. Reclamation, writing in the New Republic, applies the test of "Deeds Not Words" to Pres. Eisenhower's budget requests for reclamation and public power funds, and finds them wanting. This is a condensation of his article.

By MICHAEL W. STRAUS

DURING THE PAST several decades, the American flag has been flying over an increasing number of public powerhouses and transmission lines—nailed there by a succession of Congresses fixing a national power policy. And the supporters of that policy assumed that legislation would be required to reverse it; they accordingly girded for a legislative battle.

But their enemies have avoided the embarrassment of congressional debate on hauling down the flags by simply omitting a lot of items from the budget, allegedly in deference to the desires of "state and local groups, public or private."

Since the states and the public groups—usually very articulate when they want something—were strangely mute, the private groups spoke for them.

Killing By Inches

The omissions in the reclamation and various power agency appropriations are such that, in the absence of a political reversal, they forecast liquidation on the installment plan. Pres. Eisenhower asked $155 million for reclamation. Presidential requests are usually trimmed 10-15% by Congress. During the previous five years of Democratic rule, the actual annual reclamation appropriation was $273 million.

The present Administration's dissection of the reclamation appropriation was accomplished by excising public power, avoiding new starts on irrigation as well as on generation projects, and by merely continuing on a retarded basis inherited going-construction jobs which were so far advanced they could not be stopped without a political explosion.

The Tennessee Valley Authority and such agencies as the Bonneville, Southwest and Southeast Power Administrations were similarly cut back. All are big revenue producers for the Treasury, but in the economy budget, they were cut more heavily than agencies which produce no revenue at all. The Army Corps of Engineers, which recently committed the sin of letting some of its water fall through public-power turbines, also received a considerable cut.

But non-power resources activities, undefiled by "creeping socialism," such as the National Park and the Fish and Wildlife Services, the National Forests and the Bureau of Mines, appear not to have been budgeted into any new policy.

A request for funds for Hells Canyon, standard in later-day Democratic budgets, is glaringly absent. Instead is substituted a fascinating paragraph that wigwags some entirely new formula of federal-local resource relationship to be spelled out in "proposed legislation"—not as yet either proposed or disclosed. This reads:

Keep Your Eye On The Ball

"In accordance with this Administration's policy of encouraging state and local undertaking, there is included in the budget an initial appropriation of $10 million under proposed legislation to enable the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to cooperate with states, local governments or private groups in the development of their water resources."

Watch the enterprising private enterprisers of the power lobby, who planted this, pick it up and run! Under that philosophy the "private groups (i.e. power companies) could not only get the public dam sites for free, but also have the dam thrown in. At least they would be "encouraged" to do so to the tune of $10 million direct subsidy as "an initial appropriation.

The resource sections of this presidential text run true to the budget style book of double talk designed to keep the executive out of political trouble. But the figures don't support this prose. No strong program of resource development is provided.

From the viewpoint of either friends or enemies of public water and power development, policy without program is meaningless. *Nobody in 17 dry Western states is going to get an acre-foot of water or a low-cost kilowatt from reclamation through application of the best, most liberal, progressive of proclaimed policies to a non-existent program.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A SLICK PRESSURE GROUP, calling itself the Farm-City Conference and backed by some of the country's important organizations and corporations or corporation heads, is scheming a nation-wide "grass-roots" campaign to scare congressmen into voting against "unnecessary" government spending.

Everyone, of course, is against "unnecessary" spending. You couldn't find anyone admitted that he favored government expenditures that were not at least "desirable."

The distinction is this: It may not be "necessary" to have schools but most of us think they are desirable and justified objects of taxes and spending. It isn't necessary to build river levees; we can let floods wash people's homes downstream. It isn't even necessary to provide for the national defense; we can let the free world collapse and save some money.

Slogans

Bill Gold, columnist for the Washington Post, had two wonderful jokes recently.

No. 1: There's a report that the current Moscow election slogan is "Vote for Malenkov: the life you save may be your own."

No. 2: A Georgia farmer voted for Ike in '52 to "get his son back from Korea." Now he has two more sons back from Detroit—laid off.

The Farm-City Conference—and we'll talk about the nature of this odd group a little later—nevertheless is plotting a great "crusade" for government economy.

There's even a slogan: *"I'm Gonna Howlabout Unnecessary Government Spending,"* which boils down to the initials IGHUGS.

If you are a member of Kiwanis International, or merely a customer at a supermarket, you may find yourself either propagandizing against "unnecessary" government spending, or being propagandized, during the period Mar. 1-15.

Moving Into Plants

This is the period in which the Farm-City Conference has decreed that the "crusade" should reach its climax.

A Farm-City Conference leaflet says that IGHUGS "material" will be available though "many" company plants, farm and professional organizations. There will be "eye-catching advertisements" available for "local sponsorship" in "at least 800 cities." The IGHUGS is especially adapted, the leaflet claims, "as an in-plant program by industry."

They want to use your grocery stores, newspapers and company bulletin boards, in short, to display canned propaganda disguised as "local" grass-roots sentiment.

The Farm-City Conference claims the support of sundry organizations, including Kiwanis, the American Medical Assn., something called the Committee for Young Men in Government, something called the Tax Foundation, and the following corporations: *Avco Corp., General Electric Co., International Harvester Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., Quaker Oats Co.*

I don't know how deeply all these corporations have been sucked in, but Sears, Roebuck officially confirms the report that it is "cooperating."

Nearly Taken For Hayride

The Farm-City Conference says that the "crusade" was "kicked off" in Chicago in a January press conference by John Stuart, board chairman of Quaker Oats, John McCaffrey, president of International Harvester, and Mrs. Carl Harris, "director" of the powerful General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The General Federation, as a matter of fact, was nearly taken for a wholesale hayride by the Farm-City Conference.

A letter went out on Jan. 8 to 15,000 presidents of local women's clubs—total dues-paying membership 850,000—imploring them to participate in the "crusade." The letter, signed by Mrs. Carl Harris and "approved" by the GFWC president, Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, contained this choice paragraph:

"This non-partisan campaign will help strengthen all senators and representatives who are trying to reduce the unnecessary government spending which boosts taxes so much higher than they need be."

Who Puts Up The Money?

The General Federation, barely in time, got out of the "crusade." A genuine grass-roots revolt by many members forced the federation's officers to write a letter "withdrawing" cooperation from the Farm-City Conference.

There is still some funny business involved. This reporter is told that some "participating" groups and corporations that at first hesitated but agreed to go along with the Farm-City Conference "crusade" had the support of the "highest" officials in the Treasury.

Detailed information about the other members, however, is strangely lacking. You can't find out who's putting up the money for designing and laying out the "eye-catching advertisements" available for local "sponsorship."

Watch that "grass roots" crusade! When they say they're against "unnecessary" government spending, what they mean is that they want to cut the heart out of all expenditures for the general welfare—and cut them below the Eisenhower budget proposals. And I shouldn't be at all surprised if the "highest" officials in the Treasury Dept. are quietly encouraging the sabotage.

The Capitol Hill Scene—

'Dirty Business' Of Wiretapping Is Boiling To A Showdown

By AL ZACK

HAS YOUR telephone line ever been tapped? Did some cloak-and-dagger boy or a private dick ever record one of your phone conversations?

Don't be too quick to answer, "No." There's more of what Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once called "that dirty business" going on than most Americans realize.

It's not only a "dirty business," it's fast becoming a "big business" and a highly profitable one for the Peeping Toms with earphones.

The Reporter magazine, which has published a most comprehensive expose of wire-tapping, says *"wiretapping is now a common practice in almost every troubled area of American life."*

Nobody Is Safe

Now many public telephone booths are being tapped by the police, hunting bookies and procurers, and your innocent call will be tape recorded.

If all this doesn't make you shudder, consider these facts. Wiretappers, even those who start out being ultra-honest, are engaged in a degrading business, one that J. Edgar Hoover once said would turn FBI agents into *"crooks in no time."*

So a wiretapper can convict you with your own words, by the simple—but dishonest—manipulation of a tape recording machine. Suppose, for example, a person accused of a crime told his wife in a telephone conversation, "I am NOT guilty."

It is a simple operation for a wiretapper to clip that all-important word "NOT" out of the recorded conversation, re-record the tape so that the cut can not be detected and swear he recorded you as saying, "I am guilty."

Or, a perfectly innocent person can be smeared by having someone call him on a tapped line and say, "Bring those secret papers you stole today to the same place you brought the last ones." Wouldn't that sound innocent to a jury?

A Long Controversy

Aside from these possibilities of dishonest use of wiretapping, there is the fundamental question of personal liberty and privacy involved, a right guaranteed by the Constitution and spelled out in the Fourth Amendment against "unreasonable" search and seizure.

Historically, the controversy over wiretapping goes back to 1916, William S. Fairfield and Charles Clift say in their authoritative article in The Reporter. But the telephone company in New York City admits to tapping wires for police officers as far back as 1895.

After years of controversy and court cases, wiretapping was specifically outlawed in 1934 by Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act. Violators were threatened with a two-year prison term, a $10,000 fine, or both.

But in the 20 years since that prohibition was adopted, only one wiretapper has been tried and he was convicted.

The reason for this lack of prosecution was summed up in 1940 by the then Atty.-Gen. Robert R. Jackson, now a Supreme Court Justice.

"I do not feel," he wrote, "that the Dept. of Justice can in good conscience prosecute persons . . . for a practice . . . engaged in by the department itself, and regarded as legal by the department."

U. S. Courts Ban Evidence

Since then, the FBI has gone on tapping wires, but it has been unable to make use of the evidence it has amassed. The courts have held that such evidence was gained illegally and also have outlawed the use of evidence developed from information gained by wiretapping.

But such is the confused state of this practice, that this rule has applied in federal courts, and not in state courts. Late in 1952 the Supreme Court held that evidence obtained by wiretapping, which would be outlawed in a federal court, is legally acceptable evidence in a state court if the state has allowed it.

Once again, the wiretapping controversy is making headlines, this time as the result of efforts made by Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr. He wants a law permitting him to order wiretapping to obtain evidence, which he can use in courts, in cases involving national defense.

What Brandeis Said—

Here's what the late Supreme Court Justice Brandeis said about wire tapping:

". . . The evil incident to invasion of privacy of the telephone is far greater than that involved in tampering with the mails. Whenever a telephone line is tapped, the privacy of the persons at both ends of the line is invaded and all conversations between them upon any subject, and although proper, confidential, and privileged, may be overheard.

"Moreover, the tapping of one man's telephone line involves the tapping of the telephone of every other person whom he may call, or who may call him. As a means of espionage, writs of assistance and general warrants are but puny instruments of tyranny and oppression when compared with wire tapping."

The Brownell argument is simple. The United States is being threatened by an evil force: Communism. Spies and saboteurs use telephones and the FBI can catch them by wiretapping.

Those who support this position, argue that we can't handcuff ourselves and thus allow Communists to capture the country.

Open Door To Secret Police

Consequently the Brownell forces support bills allowing wiretapping, with the Attorney-General's okay, in the conduct of investigations to "ascertain, prevent, or frustrate" any attempts to interfere with the "national security and defense" by treason, sabotage, espionage, seditious conspiracy, violations of neutrality laws and laws requiring foreign agents to register "or in any other manner."

Thus, the door would be thrown wide open for the creation of a secret police force, exempt from the constitutional limitations which protect the rights of citizens from their government. Some of the Brownell adherents would give wiretapping rights only to the FBI, but other investigatory agencies, like the Army Intelligence, want the same right, with the okay for wiretapping coming from their own top brass.

Civil libertarians, really alarmed by the proposals, would outlaw wiretapping completely. In defense of that position, it is argued that the U. S. can't whip the police state of the Communists, by adopting a police state of its own.

The Communists, and the Nazis before them, make regular use of torture as a means of extracting confessions from suspected spies. But no one in America, even the most extreme anti-Communists, advocates the use of torture and even the old police "third-degree" is considered barbaric and un-American.

Those who oppose the Brownell position point out that there's no such thing as a little legalized wiretapping. It's as impossible, they say, as a little pregnancy.

Middle Ground

The middle ground, advocated by the Americans for Democratic Action, seeks to resolve the question this way:

Legalize wire tapping only in espionage and sabotage cases and nothing else; give the right to okay wiretaps only to a very few judges, like the Supreme Court jurists, after the Attorney General, in writing, has demonstrated substantial reason to believe espionage or sabotage has been or will be attempted; and expressly outlaw all other wiretapping, providing stern penal sentences and rigid enforcement of the law.

As the controversy goes on, three things are crystal clear:

- Wiretapping is a dirty business, even its proponents admit that.
- Wiretapping, although now illegal, continues unabated with even those sworn to uphold the law violating it promiscuously. The FBI, incidentally, even has a school where wiretapping, although illegal, is taught.
- Wiretapping won't catch smart spies. That's the opinion of Elizabeth Bentley, the self-confessed Communist spy. She says legalized wire taps would probably not have worked *"in the case of my Soviet agents, because we were so frightened of telephones, we never said anything over them."*

Peoria: The Story Of A Sick Cit

Caterpillar Plant Dominates Area—And 10,000 Are Idle

(Last of two articles)

By FRED ROSS

THE CATERPILLAR tractor plant—one of the largest in Illinois—sprawls over such a vast territory in East Peoria, Ill., that to be seen in its entirety it has to be viewed from the air.

Its peak employment in late 1952 was 30,000, but now it is down to 20,000. It is the industrial barometer of the entire Peoria area—at this time tragically affecting the economic health of the community.

At the peak period, the working force of the Peoria area was 60,000, according to officers of Local 974 of the CIO Auto Workers, which represents the Caterpillar production workers.

Figures Concealed

There are only a half-dozen other large plants in the area. They include the La-Tourneau-Westinghouse factory, which like Caterpillar makes earth-moving implements, Keystone Wire Co., three Pabst breweries, the Hiram Walker Distillery, the ABC washing machine factory, the Commercial Solvent plant and the Herschel Mfg. Co.

"It is difficult to assess joblessness in the Peoria area because of the attitude of industry and the State (Republican) government in concealing the figures," said Pres. T. C. Jackson of Local 974.

With well over 10,000 workers furloughed, Peoria is an industrially sick community—a community where the laid-off workers live on scanty unemployment and relief checks and face the future with near-desperation and fear. Interviews with several workers—and merchants—reflected despair.

The landlady had just brought a half-gallon of milk for the year-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Hamer, who was laid off last Dec. 1 at the Caterpillar plant.

Hardship struck the family even before Hamer was furloughed. He was twice down graded from his job as hand trucker at the plant where he had worked two years.

The Hamers were married only five days when he went to work at the factory, and a glance around their modest four-room home showed that they had not been able to accumulate many substantial furnishings during his employment.

"We get by," Hamer said when asked how the family lived. "I haven't applied for unemployment compensation because I have been working part time for a tree service that keeps clear the right of way of power lines.

"Two weeks ago I didn't work at all, last week I worked four hours and brought home about $6 and I worked one day this week and will get about $12.

"I don't have much credit left, the power company is threatening to turn off the light if I don't pay the bill, and I owe several weeks' rent to the landlady, Mrs. Lily Irrera, who just brought milk for the baby. She has been very kind."

Hired From South

Thomas Ogle, War War II veteran, was one of the thousands hired by the company in Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky. In fact, local union officials said, the company did all its hiring in these states during the past two years through newspaper ads.

Many of these workers have returned to their homes after quitting rather than lose 50c an hour through downgrading.

"I quit last November rather than be a sitting duck," said Ogle, who came to the Caterpillar plant 29 months ago from Maryville, Tenn., after reading ads in the Maryville Times and the Knoxville News-Sentinel and Journal.

He explained that scores of his fellow workers were being laid off, and he knew his turn soon would come.

"I figured I'd better try to get a job elsewhere before other furloughed workers get all the available jobs in the community," Ogle said. "Besides I had been downgraded twice from $1.94 to $1.61 an hour."

After failing to get a job at several places, Ogle, who is the father of five children and whose wife is now pregnant, got a part-time job which paid him $15 to $20 a week at a filling station with the expectation that it would become full time, a hope that was not realized.

"I had been drawing $37 every two weeks in relief orders, but it was cut to $25 when I got the part-time job," he said.

The need of the Ogle family again was driven home when he said the coal supply for heating their small apartment in a federal housing development was gone.

Since his layoff early in January, John Boucher, wounded Navy veteran of World War II, faced many difficult financial problems.

In the first place, he had not received his first unemployment check of $27 a week although he had immediately applied for it.

Before the layoff he had been using his veteran's disability checks to make monthly payments on his home which he built himself, but on which he owes $5300 for materials. Since the layoff Boucher has been able to make only half of the monthly payments.

A finance company presented Boucher with another financial headache, when it threatened to seize his car. Unlike many other laid-off workers, he was able to borrow enough money from a bank to satisfy the finance company's demands.

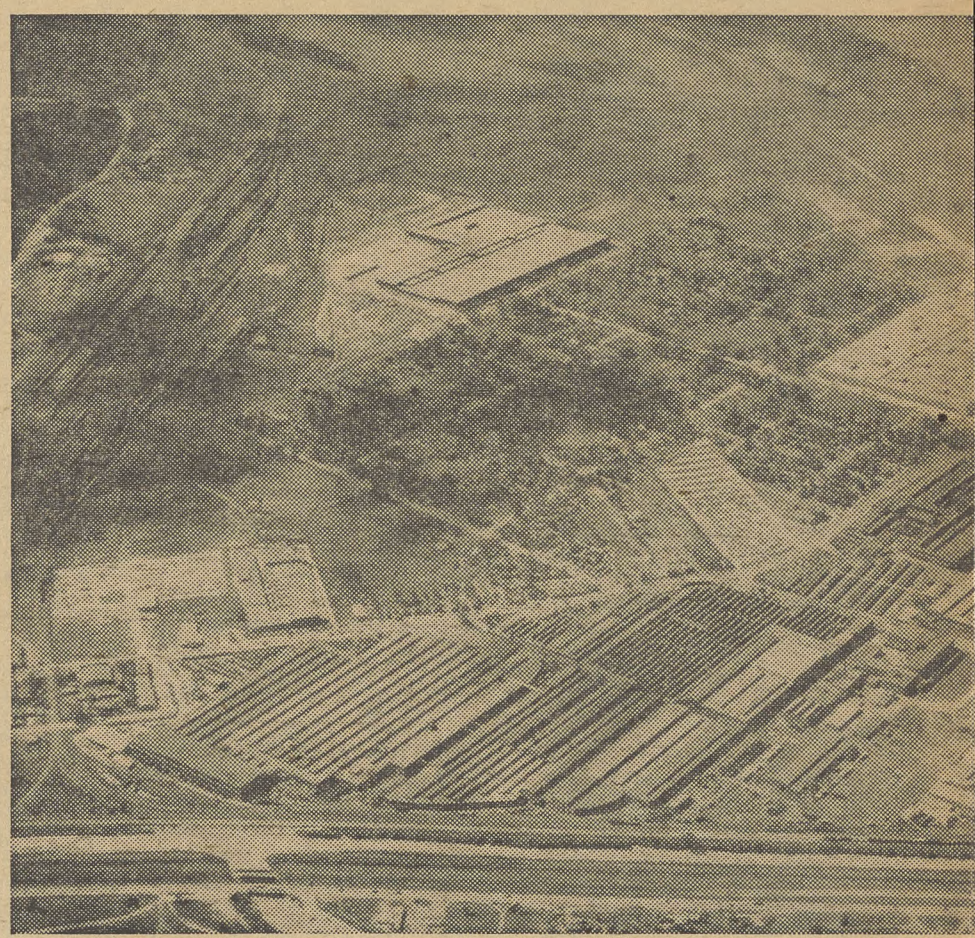
Merchants — particularly those whose establishments are on West Washington St. facing part of the sprawling Caterpillar plant—were feeling the effects of the lay-offs.

"My business in 1953 was a third below 1952," said Mrs. Verla Jefford, who has operated a restaurant on Washington St. for 14 years. "I had to lay off two employes, one a cook and the other a part-time waitress."

Another business woman who reported a decline—a third off in the last quarter of 1953 compared to the similar period in the previous year—was Mrs. Irrera, who befriended the Hamer family.

For a score of years she has sold newspapers, candy, cigarettes and cigars at a portable stand at a Washington St. plant gate.

A widow, Mrs. Irrera said she has to support two sons. One, Santo, 24, recently underwent an operation. The other, Nichola, 22, who is a Korean War veteran, has been unable to find work since his discharge from the Army last July.



EMPLOYMENT at the sprawling Caterpillar tractor plant in Peoria has dro

Session Asked

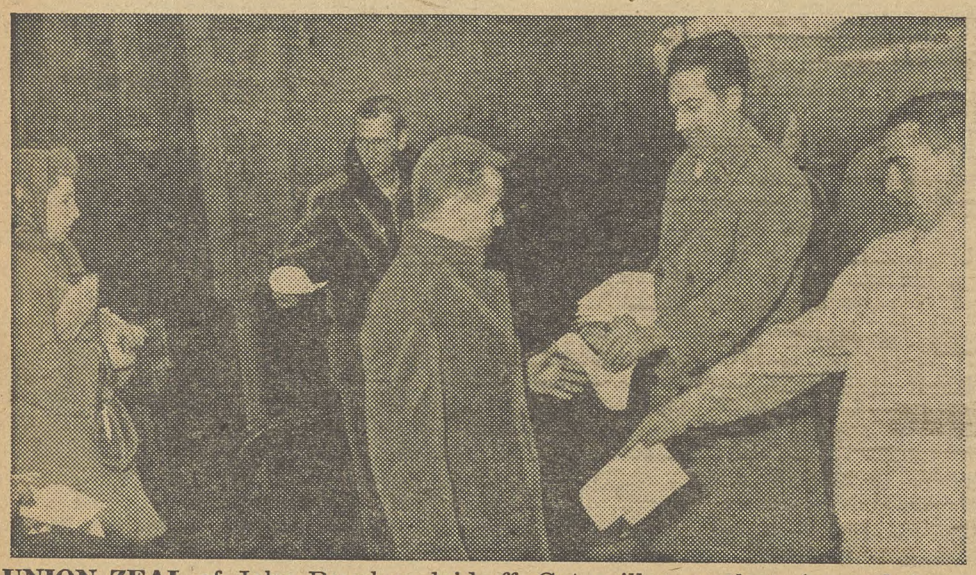
The Illinois CIO Council has called on Republican Gov. William G. Stratton to call an immediate special session of the Legislature to meet problems created by rising unemployment.

"With thousands of workers laid off in nearly every major industry in the State, it is about time the Administration takes steps to alleviate suffering and hardship," said Council Pres. Joseph Germano.

Runaround

An unemployed Navy veteran would like to know what "you have to do to qualify for unemployment compensation?"

"I went to the unemployment compensation office in Peoria to find out why I had received no checks," reported John Boucher, who had been "furloughed" at the Caterpillar tractor plant. "A clerk told me, 'You have to qualify.' I answered that I had filled out the necessary three weeks earlier, but she kept repeating 'You have to qualify'."

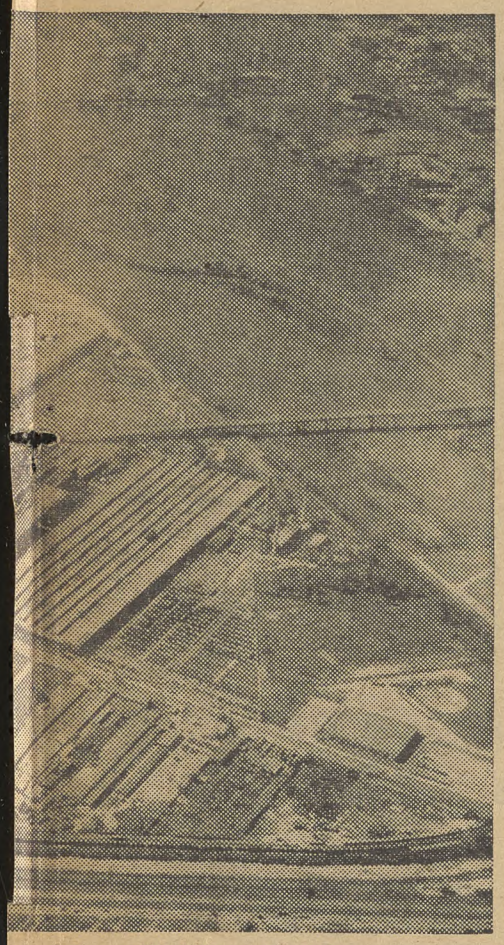


UNION ZEAL of John Boucher, laid-off Caterpillar worker (second from left), remains unabated as he takes part in organizing office workers.

BUSINESS of Mrs. Verla Jefford, restaurant owner, has fallen a third.

LOOKING FOR A STEADY JOB is W worker laid off Dec. 1, as his wife pr

y Where Despair Replaces Fear



pped from 30,000 to 20,000.

Boss Complains

A Peoria employer charged that the local office of the Illinois Employment Service "is not interested in getting jobs for unemployed workers."

The businessman, who preferred not to be identified, reported he was greeted by a "surly attitude" when he called up the service to ask that job applicants be sent to his establishment.

Production Drop Now Equals '49

A BANK economist told the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report last week that the decline in the nation's economy has been "sharper" than outlined in Pres. Eisenhower's recent economic report.

Winfield W. Riefler, a Federal Reserve Bank economist, said the 10% decline in production in the last six months now is "equal to the full decline in the 1948-49 reaction"—the previous low in the nation's economy since World War II.

A Federal Reserve Board report, meantime, reported industrial production dropped by 1.57% in January. Steel production last week was at 74.3% of capacity.

New claims for unemployment insurance for the week ending Feb. 8 were 364,000. That was down about 100,000 from the peak in early January, but still 82% above a year ago. The total for continuing claims continued to rise, to 2,128,100.

Reuther Tells

Labor's Stake In Farm Prosperity

The importance for the city worker of a healthy farm economy was pointed out recently by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a letter to Chairmen Aiken (R. Vt.) and Hope (R. Kans.) of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, respectively. His letter said in part:

CIO MEMBERS know that the American people are being sucked into a spiralling recession that is farm led and farm fed and that can only be checked and reversed by bold action.

Creeping unemployment that began in the farm implement plants early in 1953 has now increased to more than 50%, and over-all employment in the communities where these plants are located is now more than the 11% reported.

Notably, in the Quad Cities of Moline, East Moline, Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., where normally 55,000 men and women are employed, today more than one out of every five are out of work.

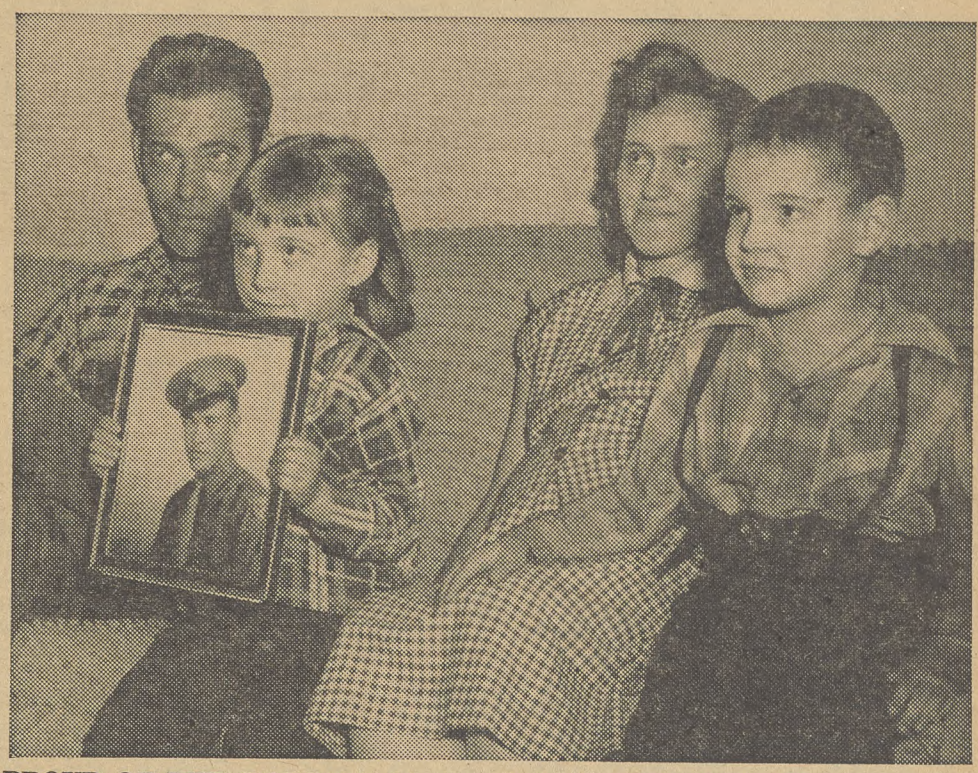
In the 14 farm equipment plants in these four cities, more than 17,000 production and maintenance workers are normally employed. Today only half are on the payroll, many downgraded to jobs paying 40c an hour less than they were making a year ago.

Farm Market Fades

We know that the 16% drop in prices paid to farmers in the past two years and the $2.1 billion drop in net farm income, amounting to 14%, while the consumer price index rose from 112 to 114, have not only depressed the market for farm implements, automobiles and trucks, but likewise have shrunk the market for other products all across the industrial map.

And this shrinkage has, in turn, resulted in cutbacks, shutdowns, layoffs and short time that further shrink purchasing power for both manufactured goods and farm products.

We know that uncertainty and fear about future farm programs are making farmers postpone buying, even when they have the funds, as proved by a transfer, during 1953, of $500 million from farmers' checking accounts to saving accounts or bonds.



PROUD OF HER DADDY is Marilyn Ogle, 4. A World War II vet, Thomas Ogle is a former worker at the Caterpillar tractor plant.

Fair Practices Group Fights Back As Layoffs Hit Peoria Negroes

"WE MUST MOVE, and without unnecessary delay, to open new avenues of employment for Negroes, and to retain and enlarge existing job opportunities for them."

That's what Harry Sephus told a meeting of the Peoria Community Equal Job Opportunity Committee, which consists of representatives of several labor, liberal, civic and church organizations.

Sephus is chairman of the PCEJOC and of the Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Committee of the big Local 974 of the CIO Auto Workers at the Caterpillar Tractor Co. plant.

Remove Job Barriers

Acting on Sephus' recommendations, PCEJOC "proceeded at once to secure job opportunities" for Negroes in public utilities; State, county and municipal offices, and business and industry. PCEJOC also decided "to attempt to remove existing barriers against Negroes in certain AFL unions."

Sephus pointed out that during World War II "the highest peak of Negro employment in the history of Peoria" was reached.

"One of the important factors in attaining this peak," he said, "was the Interracial Fellowship of Peoria, an organization which informed employers of rights of citizens to employment and security without regard to race, creed or color.

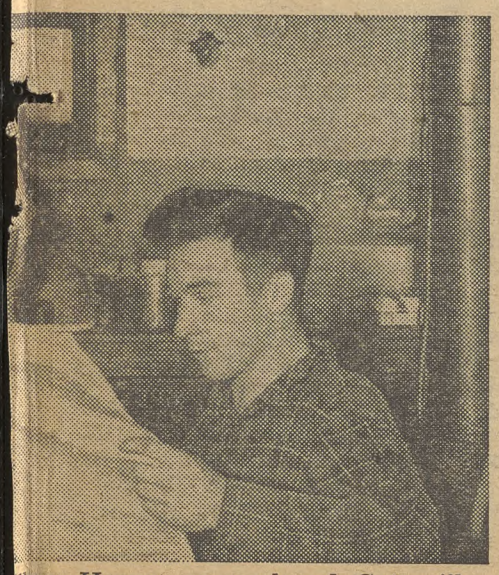
"The economic pendulum is now on the downswing. Over 8000 are without employment in this area, an overly large percentage of whom are Negroes. We have no organization that will go fearlessly and with full sincerity into the forefront as did the Interracial Fellowship in 1941 and 1942.

"It therefore becomes . . . the duty of this community committee to guard against the recurrence of the past evil days of unemployment and suffering: the fruit of racial bias and discrimination."

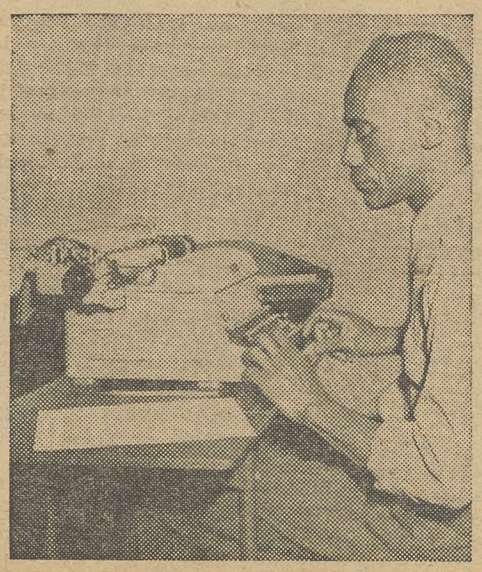
First Fired

The usual pattern of "last hired and first fired" is being applied to Negroes as unemployment grows, according to Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council of Human Rights.

Henderson, who recently returned to Washington after visiting a dozen states, reported that Negro workers in California seem to be particularly hard hit in both industrial and farming regions.



lbur Hamer, unemployed Caterpillar res supper.



ACTIVE UAW MEMBER, Harry Sephus, seeks jobs for Negro workers.

CHALK TALK on unemployment is given by Pres. T. C. Jackson of UAW Caterpillar Local 974. UAW Sub-Reg. Dir. Harry Lehnert is seated at right.

CIO Asks Aid For Workers As Tariff Cuts Affect U. S. Firms

FEDERAL AID for workers and industries affected by tariff reductions was urged by CIO Steelworkers Intl. Rep. Elmer F. Cope in testimony last week before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Cope assisted USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald when the latter served as the only labor member of the President's Foreign Economic Policy Commission which reported several weeks ago. The commission was headed by Clarence B. Randall, chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Co.

Testifying before a congressional group, Cope said any injury in the wake of lowered tariffs "would be the result of action taken by the federal government." He argued that the government "should assume the responsibility to assist those injured to adjust to a changing situation when required."

The congressional group was reminded that McDonald made a strong plea for provisions to aid dislocated workers, a plea that excited sympathies from the business members of the panel but which was voted down 6-1.

Cope said there were few figures available on the number of workers who might lose their jobs because of tariff cuts. Not until the Randall Commission faced the problem were some estimates obtained.

"Given a hypothetical reduction 50% in our present tariffs," Cope stated, "it seems likely, on the basis of the study, that not over 100,000 workers would even be threatened with the loss of their jobs."

HE SAID this represents .6% of the total labor force or one-sixth of the annual growth of the labor force over the past several years.

"No one is proposing a sudden lowering of tariffs by 50%," Cope continued. "Consequently the problem is not one of great magnitude when viewed in terms of the total labor force.

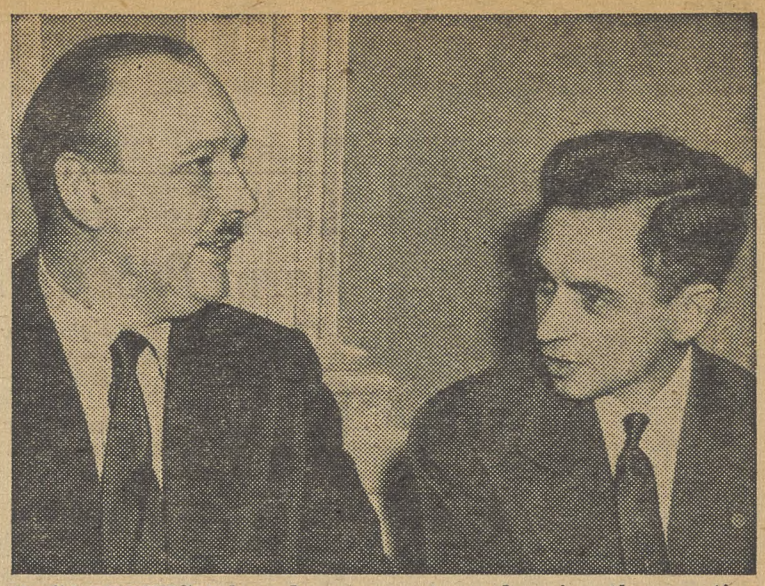
"Furthermore, product diversification and other adjustments on the part of the industries affected can be depended upon to reduce this figure considerably."

Cope contended that the commission, in voting down McDonald's proposal for adjustment procedures to care for readjustments resulting from increased imports, rendered "meaningless" most of the recommendations to tariff reductions.

IF FIRMS diversified their output to be less vulnerable to imports, aid in the form of federally-supported technical assistance should be given. Government funds should be made available for help if needed, Cope said.

Some workers would become unemployed and need aid to tide them over until they found other jobs, Cope said, suggesting special unemployment compensation for this group.

"This could be administered by our present federal-state machinery but financed by federal funds. Since present unemployment insurance benefits are inadequate to meet the temporary needs of these displaced workers, the benefits provided should be increased to an amount more nearly equalling their lost earnings," he said.



McCARTHYISM has done more to undermine the prestige of the United States in Europe than any other factor, Alfred Robens (left), member of the British Parliament, former Minister of Labor, and a veteran trade unionist, told a group of CIO officials and staff members at a luncheon in Washington. He is shown with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, an old friend.

Sen. Welker Accused—

Carey Protests Smear Of Czech Anti-Reds

DEMOCRATIC Czechs who fled to this country when the Communists took over Czechoslovakia were virtually accused of being Communists by Sen. Welker (R. Ida.) at a secret hearing of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey charged last week.

In a letter to Vice Pres. Nixon, the CIO leader declared that Welker permitted himself to become involved in the political quarrels of Czech refugees with the result that the Soviet Union now has a fine new source of propaganda material.

Carey wrote to Nixon as Vice President, as presiding officer of the Senate, "and because of the interest you have shown in international affairs."

INVOLVED are Hubert Ripka, minister of foreign trade in the last Czech government before the Reds seized power in Czechoslovakia, and Peter Zenkl, deputy prime minister in the Benes government. Both are widely known in their native land as anti-Communists and are members of the National Socialist party—the party of Benes and Masaryk.

Welker's broad intimation of communism was levelled at Ripka at a hearing on Feb. 2, at which he was the only subcommittee member present, Carey wrote. Ripka and Zenkl have been active in the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, which is "officially recognized by our government as representative of the anti-Communist Czechs who are struggling to liberate their country," he explained.

CAREY TOLD Nixon it was his understanding that despite the secret character of the hearing, several Czech emigres aided Welker in grilling Ripka.

"Our information," he continued, "is that Sen. Welker . . . literally accused Mr. Ripka of being a Communist and threatened to denounce him and the Council of Free Czechoslovakia as being subversive."

He expressed fear that Zenkl, due for a hearing later, may also be "prejudged on the basis of information supplied by political enemies."

U. S., British Cooperation Vital, MP Tells CIO Group

THE FUTURE of the world depends more on friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain than on any other single factor, Alfred M. Robens, Labor member of the British Parliament and formerly Minister of Labor, said last week.

Robens, a veteran British trade unionist, spoke briefly at a CIO luncheon in Washington marking the end of his three-month visit to this country. He and Mrs. Robens, who accompanied him, bought an auto and drove thousands of miles in territory most visitors from abroad never see.

"The United States is the leader of the world," he said, "and will remain so in our lifetimes — and perhaps for many lifetimes after.

"There are forces at work in both our countries which would be glad to see a break between them—the forces of unrestricted competition which want markets that can't keep both competitors. The two labor movements must see that they do not succeed."

He said that McCarthyism has taken a great toll of American prestige and respect throughout Europe, where the people fear it is a variety of fascism that will develop along the lines Hitlerism did in pre-war Germany.

Robens was Minister of Labor when the Labor Party held the reins of British government.

Buckmaster Urges Charter Check For Stronger UN

A STRONGER United Nations — "through voluntary agreement" or charter revision if necessary—was urged by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers before a Senate foreign affairs subcommittee.

Buckmaster called for a study by the UN General Assembly to determine the extent to which the UN's failure to function adequately has been due to charter defects.

He also recommended that the U. S. "initiate diplomatic discussions with the four other permanent members of the Security Council" to see which of the needed charter clarifications can be secured. Since any of the five permanent council members can veto amendments, Buckmaster said this was essential.

L. S. BUCKMASTER

BUCKMASTER stated that where the UN has failed to live up to its expectations the fault generally has not been caused by the charter itself but rather by the obstinate resistance of the Soviet Union to constructive policies of the UN. He added that if the principles outlined in the basic charter could be fully utilized through voluntary agreement there would be practically no need to revise the charter.

Shoe Union Elects Taylor

RUSSELL J. TAYLOR has been re-elected without opposition for a second two-year term as president of the CIO Shoe Workers.

This is the first time in USWA-CIO history that it was not necessary to hold a membership election for this office. He received 103 nominations out of a possible 128.

Taylor served in local USWA-CIO offices in St. Louis, Mo., and also was a member of the union's executive board, representing the St. Louis area. In 1947 he was appointed USWA-CIO's legislative representative, and in 1952 he was elected president.

Taylor will be installed and begin his second term May 3 when the union's executive board meets at Washington.

TWUA Ends Strike At Silk Mill

Signing of a first contract at Federal Silk Mills in Williamsport, Md., ended a 51-day strike by CIO Textile Workers last week. Standard items including seniority and grievance provisions, checkoff and maintenance of membership clauses are in the pact.

Canadian Labor Sets Plan To Help 500,000 Jobless

A FIVE-POINT program for meeting the problem of unemployment in Canada, where more than half a million persons are out of work, has been presented jointly to the Canadian government by the Canadian Congress of the Labour and Canadian Trades & Labour Congress.

A delegation led by CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher and TCL Pres. Percy R. Bengough, at a meeting with the federal cabinet, proposed changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act, a national public assistance program, public works, a housing program and an increase in aid for underdeveloped countries.

On unemployment insurance, the two labor bodies suggested higher benefits, fewer waiting days, payment of benefits to those who are unemployed because of illness, and extension of benefits where they have become exhausted.

THE LABOR groups also urged a program of help for jobless workers who are not covered by unemployment insurance, in cooperation with provincial and metropolitan governments.

Recommendations on public works included a reminder that the government itself accepted that step as an offset to unemployment in its proposals to the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction in 1945. The unionists asked that 1954 projects be started in all areas as soon as possible, and that those shelved be reactivated.

Removal of financing obstacles would permit construction of 135,000 dwellings a year, the industry's potential, instead of the record 100,000 erected last year, the labor delegation said. This would create 75,000 to 90,000 new jobs.

GREATER aid to underdeveloped countries, the group told government officials, would create new markets for the sale of Canadian products, as "our best customers are among the most highly developed countries."

"When unemployment reaches the proportions now being experienced in Canada, it has more than economic effects," the union brief pointed out. "It carries with it social problems and political potentials which cannot be ignored.

"Unemployed workers and their families must be relieved of their hardship and suffering. But equally important, we must create and maintain a stable Canada, economically, socially and politically."

Illinois CIO Backs Douglas As A Senator Who Fights

SEN. DOUGLAS (D. Ill.) has received the endorsement and support of 300,000 CIO members in Illinois for his re-election bid, with the vote of the State CIO Council executive board to back him.

Council Pres. Joseph Germano said "there is no question about our organization supporting Douglas for re-election."

The board stated after looking over the field of GOP candidates that "none of them could possibly match the ability and performance of Paul Douglas, nor would they stand up and fight for a truly liberal and progressive program for the country."

Douglas' record over six years in the Senate was praised and he was described as "one of the most distinguished, courageous and able men ever to serve. . ."

ON A TV PROGRAM last week Douglas said that Democrats prefer prosperity to a depression, "even if the Republicans stay in power forever." He denied that Democrats were "prophets of gloom" trying to talk the nation into a depression.

Warning that a business recession is under way, Douglas called for reduced taxes and a public works program if the country's economic health should take a turn for the worse.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS

Pat Greathouse, CIO Auto Workers regional director in Illinois and a vice president of the Council, told the board:

"With the slush funds of Texas oil millionaires, the isolationists and the smear campaign of Joe McCarthy and others working against Douglas, it is up to the CIO and like-minded groups to start now and never let up until election day in November."

Detroit CIO Urges Bold Action By City, State To Aid Jobless

A BOLD program to provide quick aid to Detroit's growing army of jobless—now numbering 121,000—was spelled out by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther before Mayor Cobo and the Motor City's municipal Common Council.

Remedies that could be provided by city, state and federal governments were detailed by Reuther, who is also head of the CIO Auto Workers.

He spoke in behalf of all CIO unions in the Detroit area and the Wayne County CIO Council.

Nationally, Reuther advocated tax relief to low-income groups rather than to corporations and families in the wealthy category; an increase in the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and broader, better Social Security benefits.

On the state level, Reuther urged adoption of a resolution calling on the Michigan Legislature to raise unemployment insurance payments and lengthen their duration.

The city, he said, should speed up and expand public works programs.

Reuther urged that the Common Council support action by Congress and the Legislature declaring a moratorium on foreclosures and evictions and on installment debts for workers jobless through no fault of their own. Such action would protect the unemployed and stop the snowballing that foreclosures and repossessions create in our economy.

HE ADVOCATED creation of a task force from government agencies to place government contracts in the Detroit area as was done through CIO efforts in 1951 and 1952. Finally, Reuther called for active cooperation and support of industry leaders in the area, especially from the major auto companies.

Industry, working with various governments and labor and community groups, Reuther predicted, could "implement the kind of program and get the kind of results needed to meet our problem . . ."

Stressing the need for a municipal public works program, Reuther recalled the public statements of the Eisenhower Administration that it is prepared to move on public works when the need arises. Tell them in Washington that the need exists now in Detroit, advised Reuther.

He said Detroit needs more schools. "We need more housing, and . . . this is a time when we ought to declare a total war on our slums and on skid row."

AFTER noting the desire of the mayor and Council members to move quickly, Reuther said that "action by the State Legislature on unemployment compensation offers the avenue for the speediest action" and asked top priority on this issue.

At Lansing, the Legislature dawdled over raising unemployment benefits. The GOP majority reintroduced practically the same bill that Gov. G. Mennen Williams vetoed last year because it provided next to nothing in improvements. House Democrats sponsored a bill incorporating CIO suggestions.

This bill calls for benefits equal to from 65% to 85% of the worker's average weekly wage. The lower figure would be paid a worker without dependents, an additional 5% would be added for each dependent to a maximum of four.

Detroit Paper Hails Reuther's Fight To Aid Unemployed

Praise for CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's successful fight to get Detroit declared a distressed labor area was voiced in a Detroit Free Press editorial last week. An excerpt follows:

"The fact that Detroit's designation has been changed from one of moderate labor surplus is due in large part to the insistence of CIO President Walter Reuther.

"He has proved himself an able spokesman in behalf of the unemployed of this region, and Detroit should be grateful to him for his vigorous fight which brought national attention to Detroit's plight."

'Fear Of Abundance' Called Recession Factor By Reuther

INCREASING unemployment stemming from "fear of abundance" is a cause for growing concern, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week in delivering the annual Gaston Lecture at Georgetown Univ.

He urged the U. S. to adopt as a fifth freedom—"freedom from fear of abundance."

Reuther compared today's economic situation with that of 1929. "Then," he said, "we had Cadillac production and a Model T distribution machine. Now we have a high octane, jet production machine but not as good a distribution network."

Four essentials for mature collective bargaining were proposed by Reuther to aid the nation's economy. First, he said, there is no legislative substitute in a free society for voluntary morality and labor-mangement responsibility.

Second, he went on, labor and management must understand and act on the principle that the welfare of the whole community transcends the interest of any of its segments. Third, there must be recognition that collective bargaining should flow from economic facts and not from the exercise of economic power.

Lastly, Reuther said, there is a need for a single set of moral and economic standards in collective bargaining. With these and other democratic principles, he declared, "we can have both bread and freedom."

Charges Dropped In Reuther Case

Clarence Jacobs and Donald Ritchie, charged with trying to murder CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in 1948, were given their freedom in a Windsor, Ont., court last week when the State of Michigan withdrew its request for their extradition.

Crown Atty. Bruce MacDonald, acting as counsel for Michigan, asked for the withdrawal on the ground the case was prepared under a jurisdiction "where rules as to admissibility of statements" and "with respect to inducements" differ from those of Ontario. Ritchie had given Detroit police a statement naming Jacobs as the triggerman and implicating three others.

TWUA Protests Open Shop Drive In South Carolina

THE CIO Textile Workers warned the South Carolina Legislature that a proposed right-to-work bill would undermine the State's prosperity. The measure would ban the union shop and otherwise attempt to destroy unions.

"Firms don't move or won't move into the State because it does or doesn't have the so-called right-to-work bill," the union said in a brief submitted to the Senate Labor Committee of the Legislature.

"The main reason for firms moving their locations are the nearness to market, the availability of raw materials, shipping costs, and available labor. If they are moving to South Carolina on the assumption of having a plentiful supply of cheap labor, then it is not to the interests of the citizens of the State to have such a firm, because cheap wages invariably lead to under-priviledged citizens and a lower standard of living for all people. . .

"If the proponents of the bill were serious about the welfare of the workers and not interested in 'busting unions' they should have no objection to inserting a section in the bill calling for a least a 75c per hour minimum wage."

Pastor Protests

"If 100 men comprise labor and if one man takes up management, those 100 men must unite into one mind, one force, one unit—if they are to have equal bargaining power with the one man who represents management."

That was what D. C. Earl Cooper, pastor of Earle St. Baptist Church in Greenville, S. C., said in condemning the right-to-work bill being considered by the State Legislature.

Rabaut Suggests Jobless Use Ike's Report For Dough

BRAVE PHRASES from Pres. Eisenhower's economic report might be used instead of money by Detroit's jobless, suggested Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.).

Rabaut said he was called a "prophet of gloom and doom" when he cited ominous signs on Michigan's economic horizon. But, he continued, the Journal of Commerce backed up his figures next day.

"Then, the Johnny-come-lately Labor Dept.," Rabaut went on, delivered "long overdue announcement that Detroit is an area of substantial unemployment with 107,000 jobless workers as of mid-January. . ."

Rabaut questioned the value of federal help in procurement of defense contracts "in view of current and prospective defense orders." He said it should be tried now although help was a month late in coming.

"Certain optimistic, well chosen passages from the President's economic report were used in reply to my warning," Rabaut said. "Might I suggest that the Administration make available about 150,000 copies of the report to Detroit's jobless workers. They can present it to the groceryman, the landlord and the finance company in lieu of money."

Hearse Is Home For Family Of 8 After Dad Loses Job

WHEN James E. Craft had a steady job as a grinder, he and his wife, Elizabeth, lived with their kids and the two dogs on a farm at Lake Orion, near Detroit.

One day last September Craft was laid off. He hasn't been able to find work since. He did the best he could: he sold balloons and other novelties on the streets of Detroit.

But a lot of other people were out of work in Detroit, too. He couldn't make ends meet, and about four weeks ago the family was evicted.

Now they're living in, of all things, an old hearse: Mr. and Mrs. Craft, six of their children, Richard, 15; Carl, 2; Sandra, 10; Donna Mae, 13; Darlene, 11, and Sherry, 4, and the two dogs. Another son is in the Army, and still another is staying with friends in Detroit.

'It's better than breaking up the family," Craft declared.

He rejected the offer of Oakland County juvenile authorities to take the children, explaining, "They'd cry all the time."

The eight of them sleep on two pallets in the rear of the hearse. The vehicle is parked on Detroit side streets at night, with the father and mother spelling each other to see that the children don't kick off the blankets, or driving around slowly with the heater turned on when it is cold. *(Picture on Page 1.)*

Harriman Talks On N.Y. CIO Series

Another broadcast in the political education program of the New York State CIO Council will be given Feb. 25 with W. Averell Harriman as the speaker. The program will be carried over the ABC New York State radio network immediately following the CIO's John W. Vandercook broadcast on most stations. In Buffalo, it will be heard over WGBR at 7:15 p.m.

CIO-CSC Presentation—

Philip Murray Award Going To 2 Leaders In Psychiatry

THE MENNINGER Foundation of Topeka, Kans., world-famous center for research and training of personnel in psychiatry and related fields, will receive the 1953 Philip Murray Award of the National CIO Community Services Committee.

CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, who is president of the CIO Communications Workers, announced the award which will be presented at a dinner meeting in the Schenley Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Mar. 3.

The award will be accepted on behalf of the foundation by Drs. Karl A. and William C. Menninger, brothers, who with their father, the late Dr. Charles F. Menninger, established the foundation.

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers will speak at the dinner as well as Beirne and Leo Perlis, CSC national director.

CSC established the award in 1946. Its purpose is to give recognition for achievement in the fields of social welfare, community organization, and overseas relief. The award's objective is to stimulate leadership in those fields in which CSC is active.

The award was named for the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, because he gave active support and leadership to every democratic and liberal move to improve the health and the welfare of the American people.

Beirne said that the committee members had voted unanimously to present the award to the foundation for its development of improved methods of treating and preventing mental diseases and for its work in research and training.

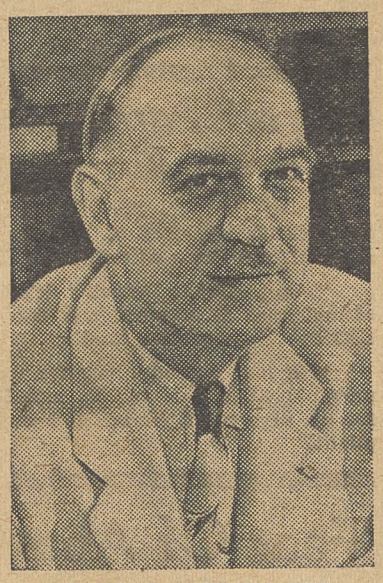
"THE MENNINGER Foundation, under the direction of the Menninger brothers, is making a great contribution to the understanding of the American people on the problem of mental illness," Beirne said.

"They have helped the mental health movement to point up the need for creating more facilities for the treatment and prevention of mental and emotional breakdowns."

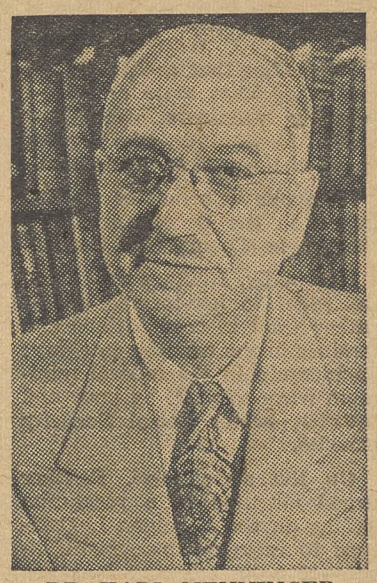
The late Dr. Charles Menninger and his son, Dr. Karl Menninger, planned to develop a psychiatric clinic at Topeka to put into operation two principles. One principle was that physicians should practice in groups, and the other was that psychiatry was the most rapidly developing and important field in medicine.

They were joined by Dr. William Menninger, and established a hospital and clinic and then a school for the residential treatment of children with emotional and behavior problems.

Appreciation for the award was voiced by Dr. Karl Menninger. He wrote CSC "the CIO has honored us and Topeka beyond our deserts, but in recognizing the importance of the problem (of mental health), the CIO has done honor to itself."



DR. W. C. MENNINGER



DR. KARL MENNINGER

Pioneers in psychiatry to get Philip Murray Award.

Humanitarian

The Philip Murray Awards have been turned over by their recipients to a variety of humanitarian purposes.

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) contributed the $10,000 award for 1951 to the Committee for the Nation's Health for publications on health.

The $10,000 award for 1948 received by the late Sen. Wagner (D. N. Y.) was used to establish the Wagner Scholarship Fund in Social Welfare.

Handicapped Bill Presented By 20 Senators

SEN. MURRAY (D. Mont.) and 19 co-sponsors have introduced a bill to establish a federal agency for the handicapped in the Labor Dept.

Pres. Paul A. Strachen of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped said the measure marks a comprehensive approach to the problems of millions of handicapped Americans.

The bill would set up in the agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped on which employers, labor, the handicapped and farmers would be represented.

ALSO PROPOSED was creation of an Offices of Services for the Blind in the agency to consolidate the efforts to aid the sightless now scattered in several federal agencies, and a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped.

The bill provides a $60 monthly federal grant to totally disabled persons who cannot be rehabilitated. The measure called for establishing a number of funds and programs to aid the maimed, including an initial appropriation of $10 million for a Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped revolving fund.

"We heartily congratulate these far-sighted statesmen in the Senate who have, in cosponsoring the Federal Agency for the Handicapped bill, performed a great service for the nation," Strachan said.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

TAX QUESTIONS: "My wife and I belong to the Workmen's Sick and Health Benefit Fund and pay $70 a year in dues. Is it possible to deduct this sum from my income tax?" —W. E., Long Island City, N. Y.

Answer: Any money paid for sickness insurance is deductible except the kind that pays weekly benefits to replace lost earnings. *(Consider this point when selecting health insurance.)* If the only benefit from your dues payment is medical care, the whole payment is deductible. If there are non-medical phases of the society's activities, then part would be deductible. The society's officers undoubtedly have obtained a ruling as to how much would be deductible, and can tell you.

Your Buying Questions Answered

CAR DEDUCTIONS: "I am crippled with arthritis and had been using taxis for transportation to work and the hospital. But that was expensive so I bought a car. How much can I claim as tax deduction?"

Answer: The costs of using the car to get medical treatment are deductible under medical expenses. You can deduct possibly eight or nine cents a mile for such use, depending on your total yearly cost (including depreciation and all costs), divided by the total number miles of use a year. You cannot deduct car expenses for traveling to work, but if you use the car on business you can.

TRAVEL EXPENSE: "I am a construction worker and my traveling expense runs high. But I have been told this is not deductible."—A. B., Fremont, O.

Answer: Up to recently such travel expenses have not been deductible. But under a new Internal Revenue ruling, they may be under special circumstances. The new ruling allows employes to deduct daily transportation expenses to a construction project where they are temporarily employed. It also held that when a company reimburses employes for such expenses, the reimbursement is not wages subject to withholding taxes. If in doubt, ask your local Internal Revenue office whether you fit into these circumstances.

VACUUM CLEANERS: "Have you ever heard of a vacuum cleaner called the Kirby? It sells for around $180. But it has an attachment for polishing or waxing floor; also one to polish silver, sharpen knives, etc.; one for demothing closets and shampooing rugs and upholstery, and by changing a small part, it can be used as a paint sprayer. It has many more things, and the regular attachments too.

"The way they get to demonstrate is, you get a phone call stating that your name has been picked for TV quiz and would you be home on such a night. In order to verify that, they will have a man call the same day and he will tell you all about the quiz. But when he calls he has the cleaner."—G. F., Yonkers, N. Y.

ANSWER: I have heard very little about the Kirby and cannot comment on the efficiency of the cleaner or the special attachments. It certainly is the most expensive combination I have encountered. You can buy a good easy-to-empty canister cleaner for $75 and even less. You can buy a separate floor polisher for as little as $35, and an electric drill with attachments for sharpening knives, etc., for as little as $20. The cost of all these appliances would only come to $130 or less, if you really want them all.

Government home economists recommend not buying a cleaner for the attachments. Dirt-removal capacity and convenience of use are more important. You can generally add attachments as you find you need them.

But what we particularly want to publicize is the deceptive method used to gain admittance to the house for the demonstration. Many canvassers have used similar tactics, such as claiming to be taking a survey.

A housewife should be careful about signing a contract for a purchase without first asking the local Better Bureau about the company's reputation, and without comparing values at local stores and catalogs when such high-pressure methods are used.

CWA Protests D. C. Report Inadequate On Pay Minimums

THE CIO Communications Workers have taken issue with recommendations setting a $32 weekly minimum wage for clerical and technical jobs in the District of Columbia.

CIO and AFL unions filed a minority report which charged the majority conference report "even reduced standards."

Approximately 25,000 women workers in the District will be affected by the new rate, to be set by a minimum wage and industrial safety board.

Labor, management and the public were represented on a conference panel studying the minimum rate. All labor members were signatories to the dissenting report. Representing CWA-CIO were Dir. Glenn E. Watts of Dist. 2; Pres. Josephine Piccolo of Local 2300, and D. C. Dir. John L. Monaghan.

The employe representatives pointed out that the conference in suggesting the $32 figure had ignored the law's requirements providing for a minimum wage "adequate to supply the necessary cost of living to women workers to maintain them in good health and to protect their morals."

The cost of a minimum budget for single women in Washington has risen from $36.83 to $42.48, a 15.3% increase, the report said.

Cincinnati Passes 1% Payroll Tax

Despite the vigorous opposition of Councilman Al Jordon, the Cincinnati City Council has voted seven to two for a 1% payroll tax. Jordon, who is a member of the executive board of the Greater Cincinnati CIO Council, pointed out that the tax will take more than $12 million annually from the pay checks of Cincinnati workers.

Expand U. S. Grants For New Hospitals, Says CIO

EXPANDED hospital facilities for the nation were urged by the CIO's Social Security Committee in a letter to Rep. Wolverton (R. N. J.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Joseph Curran, president of the CIO Maritime Union and head of the Social Security Committee, advocated increased federal aid for hospital construction as part of a comprehensive national health program. He termed the proposed $60 million over a three-year period for a new hospital building "a minimum program."

Curran cited the 1952 estimate of hospital construction need as 230,000 new general hospital beds, including the number for replacement of those in non-acceptable structures.

He urged Congress to consider the proper role hospital and other health facility construction should play in a rounded program of public works such as is now being discussed as a means of combatting business recession. No program, Curran said, deserves "more weight from the point of view of both individual and national welfare."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

A WEEK OR SO AGO, a CIO representative appeared before Congress to testify about the current unemployment among American farm workers, and he handed a picture of workers lined up at a soup kitchen to the Congressional Committeemen. Rep. Cooley (D.N.C.) commented that soup kitchens were his idea of un-American Activity.

I believe we all share his opinion that the American way of life is one which provides work and security for men and women, and not one which forces them to depend on charity for their sustenance. Yet as I travel about the country, I see more and more signs of the conditions that led us to the disaster of the Thirties. Men who want work are not able to find work.

At this moment, the men of our government should be working night and day, trying to find the ways and means to combat this situation. And there are many things our government has within its power that can help. *But out of political partisanship, out of bitterness and greed, we can see no real program. It sometimes seems the men of this Administration are far more frightened of being called "New Dealers" than they are afraid of the terrible consequences of another economic collapse.*

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION appears dedicated to the idea that all you have to do to provide prosperity is to keep the corporations happy and wealthy. They seem to have a curious notion of how our economy works. They keep saying that production must be made more profitable, but they give little thought to the fact that consumption of those goods must also be made possible. It seems simple to CIO. *We say if less people earn less money, they buy less, and the entire nation profits less.*

CIO does have a program for rebuilding the purchasing power of the worker. CIO calls for an increase in individual income tax exemptions, from $600 to $1000. CIO has called for an increase in the minimum wage, particularly important at a time when unemployment is cutting into the national income. CIO has called for increases in the social security benefits earned by workers, and paid out by them out of the fruits of their labor. CIO has called for an adequate public works program that would take up some of the industrial slack that has hit the nation.

Yet the answer given CIO is that we are "Merchants of Fear." The representatives of big business tell us again and again that the conditions we see all around us don't exist. Nothing is wrong, they say.

We say there are things wrong. We say that smooth talk can't do any more to save the American way of life than name-calling and slander. What a shameful thing it is that on Lincoln's Birthday, and in his great name, so many political mud-slingers actually seemed to feel a sense of triumph that the common man was once again burdened with fear and insecurity.

There is a great cry for positive leadership, now, today. We must meet it. Our government must meet it. We must move against the economic enemy with the same vigor and single minded purpose with which we have struck at communism, fascism, and all other degrading forms of dictatorships.

Reuther Hits Complacency As Jobless Figures Climb

(Continued from Page 3)

power," Reuther said, "the economic philosophy of this report and its sponsors is summed up in the handful of program recommendations in Part III . . . For after 75 pages of dodging and ducking, for those who have patience, the economic program for 1954 is presented.

"Unfortunately, even if you survive this week-visioned document, you won't find much to cheer about in the recommendations unless you're part of the upper income scale, say in the $10,000 or above class."

Reuther said he was most disturbed by "the underlying lack of a direction in this report." Where, he asked, is the imagination and real hope for a bigger and more prosperous America: "Certainly we will not get it by meek acceptance of 1954 projections which are lower than last year's achievements," Reuther said.

HE CHARGED that the authors and supporters of the report were the ones who really lack confidence in the future.

"We of CIO are full of hope for the future," said Reuther. "In our 19 years of existence, the real income of people has more than doubled. We have seen millions of jobs added. This is the kind of progress our people deserve and expect in the future."

He pledged that labor would continue to make its contribution toward these objectives. It looks, he added, to business and government to do their part, convinced that a prosperous and growing economy is not only possible but necessary.

Insurance Agents Picket In N. Y.

Some 1000 members of the CIO Insurance Workers picketed the home office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in New York City for an hour last week in protest against the firm's union-busting tactics.

Because of company efforts to solicit resignations from the union, unfair labor practice charges have been filed against Metropolitan.

IUE Maps Strategy For Talks With GE And Westinghouse

COMPANY-WIDE conference boards of the CIO Electrical Workers representing more than 300,000 employes of General Electric, Westinghouse and other firms met in New York City last week to map contract bargaining plans.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey called for "an extraordinary meeting of the electrical machinery industry" to consider "the growing seriousness" of unemployment.

He also said a guaranteed annual wage would "provide assurance of regular income and mass layoffs."

THE BOARDS represent IUE-CIO members in the radio, television and parts industries as well as those at GE and Westinghouse plants. Negotiations with Westinghouse start Apr. 1, and with GE April 20.

Carey said that workers need a guaranteed annual wage as much as corporation executives who are paid by the year. He said that the nation needs "our sustained purchasing power . . . to keep an even keel."

Business would find that the guaranteed annual wage "promotes efficiency, regularity of production and a generally healthier situation at the bargaining table," he predicted.

The GE and the Westinghouse boards mapped their negotiating strategy around a 10-point program which they had approved at earlier meetings.

The guaranteed wage proposal, which headed the list, also included a severance pay arrangement, based on one week's pay for each year of service.

IUE-CIO also will ask for a substantial wage increase, corporation-wide minimums of $1.25 an hour, equal pay for equal work, re-institution of profit-sharing plans; further improvements in the pension, health and insurance programs and eight paid holidays.

OTHER bargaining aims are four weeks' vacation after 25 years' service, plus additional holidays for service ranging between five and 15 years, the same privileges for hourly workers as enjoyed by salaried employes, including at least five days' sick leave and paid leave for death in the immediate family.

The proposals also include a revision of the incentive system. GE also will be requested to grant the union shop, as Carey said, "to bring that corporation in line with the practices overwhelmingly adopted by the industry."

Senator's Son On New List Of Lobbyists

A NUMBER of former members of Congress and the son of Sen. Dworshak (R. Ida.) have listed themselves as lobbyists in Washington under the law requiring registration and spending on behalf of legislation.

Henry I. Dworshak reported he was a lobbyist for the American Mining Congress and interested in measures affecting mining such as taxation, public lands, stockpiling, etc. His father is a member of the Senate interior and insular committee which has jurisdiction over mining and chairman of its public lands subcommittee.

The son reported he got $900 in three months last year and spent $66.85.

FORMER SEN. KEM (R. Mo.) received $5000 from the American Merchant Marine Institute and $5000 from the American Metal Co., both of New York.

Robert Denham, controversial general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board whom Pres. Truman fired, got $1268 from the Continental Baking Co. and spent $180.

Former Rep. Manasco (D. Ala.) received $600 from National Business Publications and $2600 from the National Coal Association.

LPA Service Is Suspended

Suspension of Labor Press Associated news and feature service was announced "regretfully" last week by the agency's board of directors in Washington. CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhood papers has been represented in the non-profit LPA service, organized some five years ago.

LPA Pres. Ruben Levin, editor of Labor, rail union paper, said the suspension "was made necessary by a number of factors. Chief of these is that under existing or probable conditions of operation confronting LPA, it would be impossible to get the necessary financial backing from cooperating unions."

CWA Sets First Round Of Contract Parleys

AN EIGHT-point national bargaining program, with a company-paid hospital and surgical plan listed as the most important item, was announced by the CIO Communications Workers last week as the first round of negotiations with Bell System affiliates drew near.

The first 60-day notice of intention to open negotiations went out last week to the Western Electric Co. on behalf of some 2500 employes of its Haverhill and Lawrence, Mass., plants.

Thirteen additional notices were scheduled to go out in the following few days. They cover about 85,000 employes of other Western Electric plants, the Bell Laboratories, New Jersey Bell, Ohio Bell and the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Northern California.

THE EIGHT national bargaining points were drawn up at the 1953 CWA-CIO convention. Local bargaining units will add local demands which appear to be critical, with such proposals held to a minimum by convention direction.

In a letter to presidents of local unions, CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said bargaining sessions will stress health and surgical protection "above all other items at every opportunity."

"THERE is a rapidly growing trend for company-paid hospitalization and surgical benefits," he wrote. "These benefits are being provided not only for the employe but also for his or her dependents . . . The trend is still mounting. The telephone industry is far behind other industries, particularly other public utilities, in this worth-while field."

The union also will seek pension improvements to yield a minimum of $100 a month aside from social security; a general wage increase; reduction of progression schedules; reclassification of certain clerical jobs; elimination of area differentials.

DeShetler Named Director Of CIO's Far West Region

APPOINTMENT of Irwin L. DeShetler as CIO regional director in five far western states was announced last week by John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils.

DeShetler will serve as a Region 13 director covering California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Nevada, with regional headquarters shifted from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

DeShetler recently has served as CIO assistant organizational director in the five-state area. In the past several years, he has been active in CIO organization of fruit and vegetable packingshed workers and in U.S.-Mexican labor relations.

Before the streamlining of the CIO Organization Dept. last year, he was CIO regional director in Southern California. DeShetler once was president of the CIO Glass Workers.

IRWIN DESHETLER

In his new post, DeShetler succeeds Timothy Flynn, who has returned to the staff of the CIO Steelworkers.

Administration Housing Program Denounced As 'Inadequate' By CIO

THE EISENHOWER Administration's housing program "is so inadequate that it falls upon Congress itself to develop its own program" the CIO Executive Committee declared last week.

"CIO does not quarrel with much of the stated objectives," the committee said in commenting on the program proposed to Congress by Pres. Eisenhower. "But many of the actual legislative provisions do not carry out these objectives."

The committee renewed the CIO's call for a housing program "suited to the times and realistic in scope."

"Excessive caution and timidity in the housing field can prove to be the most reckless of all possible courses," it maintained.

"We will urge the Congress, therefore, to develop housing legislation with teeth to stimulate private and public housing for a prosperous housing year. America can have a prosperous housing industry and a prosperous economy. It is the height of folly to settle for a recession, mild or otherwise, when prosperity can be promoted by a well-balanced program of government aids."

EISENHOWER'S proposals were introduced in Congress in identical bills sponsored by Chairman Wolcott (R. Mich.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and Chairman Capehart (R. Ind.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. They run 110 pages long.

The CIO Housing Committee, with other groups in the field, is making a detailed analysis of the legislation. Also being prepared is a detailed program to implement the construction of two million new dwelling units a year, the number strongly urged by the 1953 National CIO convention.

The measures before Congress would ease some down payment requirements, "liberalize" FHA mortagage terms, boost the FHA mortgage guarantee fund by $2 billion, provide incentives for renovating old dwellings, and set up a special financing plan to permit home ownership by slum dwellers.

The Executive Committee attacked the plan to permit slum dwellers to own homes as "meaningless and unworkable."

"The top price limit of $7000 per dwelling unit is not enough to permit construction of a decent house in the major cities where some of the most urgent need exists," it said.

"The nation needs a program which permits the average moderate income family to live in its own home, making moderate monthly payments resulting from long amortization, reasonable interest rates and no extra financing charges. Such homes could be provided on a large-scale basis at prices up to $10,000."

FAILURE of the Administration to move in this direction, the committee said, "reveals a refusal to face up both to the needs of the average family and to the dangerous unemployment situation."

The committee was critical of the bills to include 35,000 low-cost public housing units, proposals for which will be presented to the Appropriations Committees of Senate and House.

"The record of the Appropriations Committee," the CIO officials said, "provides no basis for hope that even this woefully inadequate program will receive favorable action."

Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.), rapped the whole Eisenhower program as "liberal in word but conservative in deed." He predicted that with "the glittering generalities" of the housing message "reduced to prosaic bill form . . . any housing legislation will be neither progressive nor dynamic."

ACTING to save jobs of U. S. workers, Rep. Cooley (D. N. C.) leads fight to block importing of Mexican farm labor by Administration.

PAC Reprints Story of McCarthy And Oilmen

The Political Action Committee has reprinted The Milwaukee Journal story on "McCarthy Has a Host of New Oilmen Friends." Copies can be ordered at the rate of $1 for 100 copies from CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Senate Skips Migrant Bill Hearing

A SNEAK MOVE by the Senate Agriculture Committee last week brought the Administration's controversial "go it alone" Mexican farm labor bill to the floor of the Senate without a hearing.

The action came after a vigorous fight by Rep. Cooley (D. N. C.), backed by Democratic Whip McCormick (Mass.), blocked GOP efforts to rush a similar House measure through the House Rules Committee to the floor before printed copies of the House hearing were available.

Rules Committeemen Madden (D. Ind.) and Colmer (D. Miss.) objected strongly to the railroading attempt and Chairman Allen (R. Ill.) postponed action indefinitely. The Senate Agriculture group then approved the measure, although it had held no hearings and had before it a CIO request to be heard.

It didn't wait to consider the House hearing proceedings.

Approval of the legislation—which would legalize the Administration's unilateral recruitment program objected to by Mexico and held to be illegal—was urged by Senate Agriculture Chairman Aiken (R. Vt.). He said, however, he hoped U. S. and Mexico would negotiate a bilateral agreement and make the measure unnecessary.

The committee's action, nevertheless, has the effect of threatening to wreck parleys now underway in Mexico City unless Mexico gives in to U. S. demands. The U. S. representatives, dominated by the big growers, have been insisting that Mexico give up even the inadequate labor standards of the old agreement.

This country broke off negotiations Jan. 15 but Pres. Eisenhower ordered them resumed in the face of the strong labor and consumer protests made at the House hearing. Up to the time of the Senate committee's action, the resumed negotiations were reported to be progressing "satisfactorily."

The Administration, forced to halt its unilateral program Feb. 5 after the Comptroller General ruled it could not legally use federal funds to finance it, has put strong pressure on Congress for quick action to legalize the program. Unless such a law is passed, the Labor Dept. can't pay the salaries of the employes who did the illegal recruiting.

Manion, Foe Of TVA, Is Forced Out

CLARENCE Manion was forced out last week as chairman of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

He turned in his resignation at the request of Sherman Adams, chief assistant to Pres. Eisenhower.

Manion was a leading advocate of the Bricker Amendment limiting the presidential treaty-making powers. He was fired while the Senate was voting on various substitutes for the Bricker proposal.

A former law dean of Notre Dame Univ., Manion backed the late Sen. Taft for the GOP nomination before the 1952 convention. He switched to Pres. Eisenhower and was named to head the special government commission last August.

His frequent absences from the commission headquarters in Washington drew severe criticism.

Manion made a number of lecture tours, attacking the Tennessee Valley Authority and recommending its sale to private utility interests. He also sought support for the Bricker Amendment, which is opposed by the President.

Some of Manion's critics hold him responsible for the prospective failure of his commission to meet the Mar. 1 deadline when it is required by law to report to Congress.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. House Labor Committee votes to defeat Bailey motion to table Taft-Hartley changes this session; will proceed with bill. (See Page 2.)

2. Senate Agriculture Committee votes out "go it alone" Mexican farm labor bill without hearings; action delayed in House. (See Page 12.)

3. Senate votes 45 to 42 to confirm Albert C. Beeson as member of the National Labor Relations Board. (See Page 2.)

4. House votes to recommit Ellsworth Bill to give away nation's forest holdings to big timber operators. (See Page 12.)

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What To Do
"Go it alone" Mexican farm labor program (H. J. Res. 355)	Authorizes unilateral program of recruiting Mexican "slave" labor for big farms of Southwest, thereby depressing general farm income and throwing U. S. workers out of jobs.	Senate and House Agriculture Coms. have both approved bill. Floor action has been delayed in House. Senate may act soon.	Write or wire your Representative and Senators urging rejection of measure and later support for larger appropriations to curb illegal immigration.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate Labor Com. completed hearings. House Labor Com. now drafting bill.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	House Ways & Means Com. now drafting bill.	Urge your Representative to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Timber Grab Bill Defeated In The House

A MOVE by the big lumber interests to grab the choice timberlands of the national forests, national parks and federal wildlife refuges was beaten in the House last week after a CIO protest.

By a vote of 226 to 161 the House sent the bill by Rep. Ellsworth (R. Ore.) to give special rights to federal timber land to large timber operators back to the Interior Committee for further study.

Shortly before the vote, Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Committee, wired congressmen urging "vigorous opposition." He said the bill would permit "big timber monopolies to reach into federal forest lands and take public property on special privilege basis."

Rep. Metcalf (D. Mont.), one of the leaders in the fight against the giveaway, told the House that "bill will not create one additional board foot of timber but will transfer title of well developed national forest lands to big lumber interests and thereby deprive small mills of even an opportunity to bid on national forest timber."

The CIO Woodworkers, representing workers in the logging and sawmill industries, also urged that the measure be "resoundingly defeated."

Dollars and Cents on Social Security (See Page 10)

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Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 9

Fair Share Tax Cut Asked

—Story On Page 3

Getting An Earful They look like tourists, but they're a hard-working group attending a legislative training institute in Washington for members of the CIO Rubber Workers. They are seen coming down the Capitol Hill steps, smiling, after one of a series of meetings with representatives and senators at which they got the inside dope on legislation and other issues of national importance. Students at three such institutes from all parts of the U. S. also heard National CIO staff members and other experts. (Picture story on Page 6.)

A Question Before SEC—

Banks Move To Gouge Utility Consumers Again

THERE'S A QUIET MOVE under way in Washington that may add pennies, dimes and dollars to your gas, light and other utility bills.

It's a proposal to weaken the powers of the Securities & Exchange Commission, boost the earnings of big investment banking houses which finance bond issues for private utilities, and thereby up the total on your utility bills.

On behalf of the interests of CIO members and their families as consumers, CIO has strongly protested any change in SEC's Rule U-50 which requires investment bankers to compete in bidding for the bonds of public utilities.

Rule U-50, the CIO noted, has worked satisfactorily since Congress ordered SEC to establish it in 1941 *"for the protection of consumers."*

Look beyond the immediate interests of the bankers and public utility executives, CIO warned the SEC. CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and his associate, David E. Feller, filed a statement with the regulatory body saying there was *"no possible justification for the emasculation"* of the rule.

Pointing out that the CIO was not "in the investment banking business and has no ambitions" to enter that field, the statement observed that CIO members as consumers would be affected by any change.

Utility rates are based on costs, the CIO said, "and utility costs can be tremendously inflated by 'inside' manipulation of public utility financing."

Such evils and abuses, the CIO continued, "in the past constituted a national problem."

Some of Wall Street's biggest investment banking firms are plugging hard for the change in Rule U-50, aided by Eisenhower SEC appointees who formerly had close ties with securities firms.

CIO's statement charged that these firms with "inside" connections have always opposed competitive bidding on securities issues, explaining:

"They know that the competitive bidding requirement takes them out of a preferred position . . . has reduced their profits in underwriting transactions from the excessive levels which previously prevailed. *They know that the elimination of competitive bidding would bring back the good old days of higher profits for the big bankers with the right connection."*

'Worse Taft-Hartley' Seen In House Bill

By AL ZACK

MEMBERS of the House Labor Committee are studying a long list of possible amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act—with strong probabilities that their product will be worse than the present anti-labor law.

It is known that members of the committee are being polled on a series of possible amendments. These amendments, when finally voted into a new bill, will be brought before the House.

It is believed that the House Bill will be more anti-union than the companion Smith Bill in the Senate, which has already received sharp criticism from all branches of the labor movement.

On the other hand, the Labor Committee's product will probably be somewhat less severe than a "staff committee print" worked up by the Labor Committee's technical staff, which reports to Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.).

THAT STAFF BILL takes merely a passing bow at the recommendations sent by Pres. Eisenhower to Congress in January. Instead, it sets forth a list of proposals that would deal America's free labor movement a severe body blow.

But those proposals, it is understood, went even further than McConnell was prepared to go. However, Labor Committee staff proposals indicate the nature of the drastic proposals which at least some Capitol Hill reactionaries are willing to accept.

In brief, the five most anti-labor proposals made by the committee staff would:

1. Forbid any and every sort of union security agreement, including a union shop or maintenance of membership.

The staff report exempts only the construction, maritime and entertainment industries, where union shops after seven days employment, could be negotiated. For all other industries, any sort of contract requiring union membership as a condition of employment would be outlawed.

2. Revamp the administration of the law. The committee staff proposal contains two alternative and contradictory proposals for administering the act, neither of which would be helpful to unions.

The first proposal was copied from one made by the late Sen. Taft in 1953, and calls for enlarging the NLRB and making it political in nature. CIO, at that time called the proposal "cumbersome and unworkable" and said it would "add chaos and delay to the board's already confused and dilatory procedures."

The other proposal would abolish the NLRB, place handling of representation cases in the Labor Dept. and unfair labor practice cases in the federal district courts.

Labor unions would be certain to suffer, for the courts are even slower than the snail-like pace of the NLRB; federal district judges are even more anti-union than the board members; the Justice Dept., bossed by Atty.-Gen. Brownell, would line up with employers, and unions could not stand the cost of processing cases through the courts where employers, bent on harassment, could afford costly and long-delayed litigation.

3. Allow federal injunctions of unlimited duration, instead of the present 80-day injunctions, in so-called national emergencies.

4. Establish three "states' rights" proposals in the law.

These would invite state legislatures to write new anti-labor laws governing the right to strike and picket and make these laws superior to the federal law. The committee staff proposal would also add the Eisenhower states' right section urging states to adopt compulsory arbitration statutes and it would give the states jurisdiction over labor matters in any plant where the NLRB refuses to take jurisdiction.

Under the first two proposals, a state could break any strike or prohibit any kind of picketing.

5. Provide for government-arranged strike votes to be conducted either 10 days before or 10 days after a strike begins.

The committee staff proposals also contain the completely undemocratic voting procedure called for in the Smith Bill. This provides that workers who do not vote in such elections, no matter what the reason, shall be considered to have voted against the union.

Other proposals made by the Labor Committee staff would:

- Restrict the employer's duty to bargain.
- Make check-off cards revocable at will.
- Further confuse the secondary boycott provisions.
- Increase governmental interference, under the guise of outlawing "featherbedding."
- Extend the employers' license to intimidate and coerce workers.
- Penalize workers who strike against unfair labor practices.
- Continue, in slightly changed form, the T-H provision that economic strikers can't vote in NLRB elections. Pres. Eisenhower has denounced this as a union-busting provision.
- Revise the ineffective non-Communist oath in an ineffective manner and extend it to employers.

The committee refused to hold open hearings on these far-reaching changes, some never discussed in committee hearings, despite an urgent plea from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther that interested parties have an opportunity to be heard.

T-H 'Another Giveaway'

"Another giveaway to the Repubican party's financial angels" is CIO's description of Administration proposals for revising the Taft-Hartley Act.

The CIO Executive Committee reaffirmed demands for T-H repeal and enactment of a fair and just labor relations law based on the principles of the Wagner Act. The GOP revisions, it said, would make Taft-Hartley "worse than it is."

"This is not the reform of Taft-Hartley promised by Pres. Eisenhower as a candidate," the CIO said. "The few improvements are sugar coating to disguise anti-labor restrictions."

The committee charged that the basic philosophy behind the revisions is that "the way to improve labor-management relations is by weakening unions." It objected to strike vote proposals, saying a pre-strike ballot is an attempt to "drive a wedge" between union leadership and the members, and a post-strike vote "seeks to break a strike."

Setback

Mississippi moved into the column of open shop states last week after Gov. Hugh White signed a "right to work" bill which organized labor branded a "sweatshop measure."

Union members watched quietly in the galleries as the House quickly knocked down four softening amendments to the Senate bill banning the closed and union shops. The Governor, who said he always wanted to "be fair with the working people," reported he was "satisfied it will not injure labor."

The bill is similar to the open shop law passed last year in Alabama and also to measures on the books in several other states.

NLRB Sets Bargaining Vote At Butte

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board has scheduled an election for Mar. 22 to permit Butte, Mont., copper miners and smeltermen to choose between the CIO Steelworkers and the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers as their collective bargaining agent.

The election was scheduled when Mine-Mill was forced from its untenable opposition to a single-unit election for both the miners and the smelter employes of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

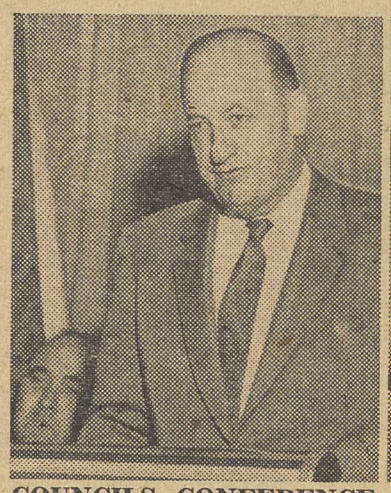
The separate USA-CIO locals several weeks ago voted overwhelmingly to bolt from Mine-Mill because of its Communist leadership and rejoin the main stream of the American labor movement.

Mine-Mill had refused earlier to agree to an NLRB election because of the one vote for both units.

NLRB VOTES also have been scheduled this week in two Colorado communities where Mine-Mill locals had voted to shift to USA-CIO.

One election was planned for employes of the Empire Zinc Co., Gilman, Colo., where the vote within the Mine-Mill local was 15 to 1 for joining the USA-CIO.

The other was for miners employed by the Reynolds Metals Corp. at Salida, Colo.



COUNCILS CONFERENCE — Advice for the months ahead is given by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, shown at left addressing the CIO Councils regional conference in New York City. Carl McPeak, assistant director of councils, is at Riffe's right. In the photo at right, Henry Murray (left), of the CIO-PAC staff, explains a political chart to Harold Senior, administrative officer of the Connecticut CIO Council, and Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council.

'Fair Share' Tax Cut Bill Presented

By WILLIAM MILLIS

THE FIGHT to give the typical American family a "fair share" of tax savings is moving front and center on the congressional stage.

A proposal to cut individual income taxes by increasing individual exemptions—by $200 this year from the present $600 level, and by another $200 next year—got wide support last week from conservative, middle-ground and liberal Democrate.

The measure was introduced only a few days after CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a restatement of CIO's long-standing position, had urged such tax cuts as a means of increasing consumer spending and thus helping to stem the developing economic recession.

And the consumer tax cut bill was a direct challenge to Pres. Eisenhower, who has said that if economic indicators in March continue on the downgrade, he would institute a number of governmental countermeasures—possibly an individual income tax reduction.

Here is the tax situation in summary:

1. Three Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee—former Chairman George (Ga.), Kerr (Okla.) and Frear (Del.)—presented the bill to increase individual tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 in 1954 and then to $1000 in 1955.

(If enacted, the tax savings "would mean an increase of about 8c an hour in take-home pay," estimated Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.). The dollars-and-cents differences on your paycheck for different income groups are detailed in the adjoining table.)

2. Some Republican senators tried to squelch the proposal as "inflationary." *(Apparently tax savings for business firms and stockholders aren't inflationary.)*

3. Sen. Douglas urged the President to shift the Administration's present "trickle-down" tax program (which gives $1.8 billion in tax savings to business, in the first year, $1.2 billion to stockholders and only $250 million to individuals) and to support a $200 increase in personal tax exemptions. Such a step, he said, would *"present the recession from developing into a depression."*

4. The House Ways & Means Committee—rushing to complete the tax bill—brushed aside Democratic proposals to increase the exemptions, while voting more favors for business.

5. The underlying need to bolster consumer income—after months of layoffs, short work weeks, falling production and unemployment now officially above the three-million mark—was illustrated in a report by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Paralleling other economic guides, retail sales now are beginning to fall. They dropped in both December and January.

In presenting his tax bill, George emphasized:

"Whatever we do for corporations and whatever we do for the big business organizations may have an indirect effect on our economy, but what we do in this field, by leaving more take-home pay in the pockets of workers, will increase the purchasing power and will stimulate productivity in the United States.

"If we are courageous enough to take this forward-looking step, before our economy falls on its face, we can be of great service to the American people."

A similar point was made by Douglas in his letter to Eisenhower, in saying:

"The idea of giving tax relief only to business and investors as a stabilizing force is simply the old 'trickle down' theory of 'what's good for business is good for the country.'

"What is necessary is a 'trickle up' theory of 'what's good for the country is good for business.' If people have money to buy, business will have markets and persons will have jobs."

The Republican reaction was demonstrated in the case of Sen. Flanders (Vt.). Before the George Bill was introduced, Flanders supported measures to stimulate consumer spending, including higher tax exemptions. After it was introduced, Flanders declaimed it would be inflationary.

Whatever the Republican objections, Democratic Leader Johnson (Tex.) predicted that the present Congress will increase personal income tax exemptions, and probably along lines of the George Bill.

In the House tax-writing committee, Republican members brushed aside Rep. Cooper's (D. Tenn.) plea to give consumers a "fair share" of tax relief. Cooper asked reconsideration of an earlier committee vote against increasing individual exemptions.

The same committee earlier voted to continue the 27.5% depletion allowance granted oil and gas firms—one of the biggest tax loopholes.

The House group backtracked partially from its earlier giveaway to corporation stockholders. Originally, it had voted a three-year program of tax deductions of up to 15% for dividend receivers. Now it has knocked off the third stage, leaving a 5% credit for this year and 10% for next year.

CIO Backed In Plea To Up Consumer Income

CIO'S VIGOROUS case for expanding real consumer income as the keystone of a full employment economy received independent endorsement as the Joint Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report concluded its hearings.

The support came from Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman the President's Council of Economic Advisers under the Truman Administration.

Nourse warned that the present recession "is much more fundamental than mere inventory trimming," which is how the Eisenhower Administration describes it. And he said there are not now "adequate grounds" for expecting an upturn later in the year.

"Sound economic strategy for economic stabilization and recovery in 1954," Nourse testified in criticism of the GOP's "trickle down" tax program to aid big business first, "would give maintenance of consumer buying priority over stimulus to plant expansion and modernization or the enlargement of profit incentives.

"Tax relief to consumers would be more efficacious in our present economic situation than relief to producers and most efficacious if concentrated in the lower income brackets where spending pressure for necessaries of life is greatest."

What Higher Exemptions Mean On Pay Check . . .

Increased individual income tax exemptions, as proposed in the George Bill, would give real tax relief to low and middle-income family groups.

The following table, prepared by the CIO Research & Education Dept., is based on a typical family with two children or a total of four tax exemptions, and compares present taxes with the two-step reduction proposed by Sen. George:

Income per week before deductions and exemptions	Taxes saved when exemption raised from $600 to $800 per dependent		Taxes saved when exemption raised from $600 to $1000 per dependent	
	Week	Hour	Week	Hour
$60	$1.57	4c	$1.57	4c
$70	3.00	7½c	3.37	8½c
$80	3.00	7½c	5.17	13c
$90	3.00	7½c	6.15	15c
$100	3.00	7½c	6.15	15c

UAW Challenges GM On Short Work Weeks

THE CIO AUTO Workers have demanded that General Motors readjust its work force to provide a full week for regular employes, now that "the bloom is off the boom."

The UAW-CIO lodged protests against GM short work weeks and "payless paydays." Dir. John W. Livingston of the UAW's GM Dept. wrote to Pres. Harlowe Curtice of the big motor firm reminding the latter of his optimistic speeches on a prosperous 1954 and the GM billion-dollar expansion program.

"Even as you uttered these statements," Livingston wrote, "thousands of your employes were working short weeks and finding their take-home pay drastically cut."

Despite widespread short time for regular help, said Livingston, GM is continuing to hire new workers and has initiated second shifts on some plants, thus causing a "sharing of misery."

LIVINGSTON cited the following specific examples of GM's more-help, less-work policies:

At Flint, Mich., a second shift was added at the Chevrolet plant and at Fisher Body Plant No. 2 on Jan. 11, although production workers at both plants worked only one 40-hour week since Nov. 9 and suffered two payless pay days in the same period.

In Janesville, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Van Nuys, Calif., GM workers averaged only 32 hours a week over an extended period.

Chevrolet and Fisher production workers in Kansas City, Mo., have averaged less than 32 hours weekly since Nov. 9.

At Tarrytown, N. Y., Chevrolet and Fisher workers have received only two full pay checks since mid-October and have had two payless pay days.

In Norwood, Ohio; Oakland, Calif.; Baltimore, Md., and Atlanta, Ga., the picture, Livingston said, "is about as dim."

(CIO Electrical Workers urge quick action on layoffs, Page 9.)

Critical Areas

Three more major industrial centers have been added by the Labor Dept. to the list of critical areas with "substantial" unemployment.

They are the Quad Cities area of Illinois and Iowa; South Bend, Ind.; and Battle Creek, Mich. Also named were La Crosse, Wisc.; Hudson, N. Y.; and Welch, W. Va. There now are 59 critical unemployment centers, where 6% or more of the labor force is unemployed.

Price Index Near Peak For 3-Years

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index climbed sharply last week to near a three-year peak. The index went up 9c to $7.20—the highest since March, 1951.

Mitchell Urges Governors Back Jobless Pay Boosts

ALL STATE governors have been asked by Sec. of Labor Mitchell to support overdue reforms in their unemployment compensation benefit programs.

In personal letters, Mitchell last week told the governors that higher and longer benefits are needed. He suggested the states provide 26 weeks of benefit payments uniformly.

Mitchell pointed out that a majority of the Federal Council on Employment Security has recommended that in each state the maximum weekly benefit should be at least equal to 60%-67% of that state's average weekly wage.

The Labor Secretary's letter retraced the broad outlines of Pres. Eisenhower's recent recommendations on unemployment compensation as "matters' for state rather than for federal action." The areas of interest for Congress would be changes in standards respecting the size of employers and qualifications for experience-rating tax reductions.

A prediction that "we are not going from boom to bust" was voiced by Mitchell.

He told a GOP audience in Flint, Mich., that unemployment will stop rising after "the next two months." Then we will rest at that level, he said. "This is part of a necessary adjustment that we could only postpone, not avoid," Mitchell added.

Bell System Ups Earnings —And Wants Higher Rates

BELL SYSTEM, Goodyear and Union Carbide hung up new profit records in 1953, according to corporate statements revealed last week.

Gross revenues of $4.4 billion for the Bell System, up almost $400 million over 1952, still aren't enough for Pres. Cleo F. Craig of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., who promised his firms would push for higher phone rates.

Consolidated net income of the telephone holding company came to $478.5 million in 1953, compared with $406.6 million in 1952.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. scored over $1 billion in sales for the third successive year with net income of $49.3 million against $39 million in 1952.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. joined the super-select group of corporations with billion-dollar sales volume in 1953 for the first time, with a net income of $102 million.

Despite International Harvester's repeated cry of poverty, the firm's financial report for the 1953 fiscal year showed a gross profit of $88,203,417 and a net profit of $52,029,417 after taxes.

Another Coffee Price Hike Due

The price of coffee probably will rise another 10c to 15c a pound, to about $1.40 retail, before it settles down, Horacio Cintra-Leite, president of the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, said last week in Chicago.

A Time For Sanity

Meeting in secret, the House Labor Committee is now voting on the most anti-labor proposals ever before Congress. Details of the draft (outlined on Page 2) prove to be far worse than anything Taft or Hartley ever devised.

We can only hope that the members of the committee will prove themselves more sane and sensible than the Republican-appointed staff members who concocted this evil dish.

If the United States, freedom's beacon in the continuing struggle against dictators and oppressors, were to adopt this bust-the-unions measure, it would be handing the Communists a ready-made propaganda club. For you can't have freedom without free unions. And you can't have free union under the Labor Committee staff proposal to make Taft-Hartley far, far worse.

'Fair Share' On Taxes

The fundamental policy of the GOP Administration—to take care of business and let the people get the crumbs—has been challenged seriously as the question of tax reductions moves forward in Congress.

The House Ways & Means Committee has voted a $1.8 billion tax bonanza to big business and another $1.2 billion savings to stockholders. But the Senate has been presented with a tax bill which would mean real savings through increases in individual exemptions. Such real increases in take-home pay—as much as 8c an hour—would be a real boon to millions of American workers.

The question on taxes is whether the American people get a "fair share" of tax reductions. How that question is answered will be of major consequence in this election year.

The Army's Retreat

A year ago, a Washington cynic predicted that the Eisenhower Administration would start to fight Sen. McCarthy only when it's too late to lick him.

That prediction seemed to take on added status when Sec. of the Army Stevens backed down before the bluster of the junior Senator from Wisconsin. The incident reminds us of the days of the Bataan retreat—and we can only hope that the armed forces of this democracy will not become the permanent captive of a blustering demagogue.

Obviously, the armed forces must be the servant, not the master, of the civilian government. But that wasn't the issue here. The issue was whether the executive branch of government was to become the tame pet of one Senator from the extreme right. And Sec. Stevens caved in.

CIO Textile Workers, who know Stevens as an anti-union textile industrialist, have criticized that "craven surrender" and urged that he resign. Certainly, some step to reassert the dignity of the federal government is badly needed.

What's Ezra's Job?

Sec. of Agriculture Benson, in the words of the National Farmers Union, is busy trying to stir up "a political civil war between farmers and their customers." His latest effort was to move into the pending railroad wage negotiations on the side of management and against the union's wage proposals.

The brotherhoods are justified in their protest to Pres. Eisenhower. Benson—in view of the farm price situation—should try to do something *for* the farmers, not try to do something *to* workers.

The CIO News

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The Old Expert Needs New Bifocals

In Other Words—

Tribute To The ILO

Tribute to the work of the International Labor Organization was paid by Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) in Congress. Ives headed the U. S. delegation to the 1953 International Labor Conference. Part of his remarks follow:

By IRVING IVES

I AM SURE that the ILO's importance and potential value to the U. S. are no more than slightly recognized in this country; at any rate, I myself in the past have had only a vague conception of its function and activities and an even more limited appreciation of its possibilities with respect to ourselves.

The basic purpose of the ILO has been to raise the standards of wages, hours, working conditions and related matters throughout the world. Obviously, because our own standards of this type are already so high, any general improvement in these standards among the other nations is almost certain to affect us advantageously from the standpoint of competition, both in our own and the world markets.

To the extent that this effort has already succeeded, we as a nation should have been benefited, although, because of the chaotic economic and social conditions occasioned by the last war and by Soviet Russia's subsequent damnable attitude, it is difficult to ascertain exactly where such benefit may have occurred.

U. S. Was A Late Comer

The fact remains that, as a member of the ILO, we are in a position to profit by participating in its programs and activities, and especially by contributing to its aims and plans.

Unfortunately for us, we were delinquent in joining it, having been a member only since 1934. Our refusal to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or even to join the League of Nations, under which in 1919 the ILO was created, was largely responsible for our delay in becoming a member of it.

One thing with which I was particularly impressed was the character or quality of membership of the several delegations. Not infrequently a Minister of Labor served as one of his government's delegates; labor delegates were often top ranking representatives of the labor movements in their countries; and often the employer delegates were leading industrialists in their respective nations. I do not emphasize these facts in criticism of our U. S. delegation. We had a good delegation; I believe it was representative.

But I do emphasize the fact that always efforts should be made to see that labor, management and our government send delegates to the ILO conference who are thoroughly representative of their particular groups in our country and are able to act with sufficient understanding and dispatch when swift action is required; they should be able to speak with independence and authority for the groups they represent.

I firmly believe that the ILO, with a membership of 66 nations and representatives not only of government, but also of the vast cross-sections of populations which consist of workers and employers, can exercise an influence on the world economy and world society, which no other international organization—not even the United Nations—is in a position to exercise.

It remains for us Americans to determine whether we shall choose to play the role in the field of world worker-employer problems which by tradition, experience, and accomplishment we should be qualified to play to an unusual degree and with great benefit to ourselves and to the world.

What It Can Do

I only wish that the vast majority of those in government, in management, and in labor could visualize the ILO for what it is and, most of all, for what it can do—and, I might add, for what it may do if we do not accept our responsibility to it. If such an understanding were to exist among the American people, I should feel less disturbed about the future.

I desire to pay a personal tribute to David A. Morse, who has been performing a remarkable service for our country and the world in the effective and inspiring manner in which, as its Director-General and Secretary-General, he has been directing the work of the ILO.

But, above all else, I departed from Geneva firm in the conviction that the ILO's potential for good, both for the U. S. and for the rest of the free world, is almost without limit.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE LESSONS to learn here is to avoid labeling congressmen in rigid categories. The latest example involves Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), who tossed a time bomb into Republican ranks by proposing higher personal exemptions for low-paid people burdened with income taxes.

The Eisenhower corporation presidents and Wall St. lawyers didn't think Sen. George would do this to them. *They were planning tax "relief" solely for corporations and stockholders of corporations.*

Franklin D. Roosevelt tried to "purge" George from the Senate in the Democratic primary of 1938.

He isn't a liberal in any contemporary American sense of the word. He doesn't do anything to control Gov. Talmadge of his state, who is planning to secede from the public school system if the Supreme Court rules against race segregation. *His votes on various issues could not possibly have displeased Coca-Cola and the Georgia Power Co., two important business influences in his state.*

Yet suddenly he proposes that personal tax exemptions be raised from $600 to $800 this year and to $1000 in 1955. He would give tax "relief" to the vast majority of wage earners and small-salaried people rather than just to corporations and stockholders.

A sudden attack of unexpected liberalism? A feeling, developed in a lifetime in public office, that the people have rights that deserve respect? A belated discovery that the American system requires widespread purchasing power, and that it isn't good even for business for all tax "relief" to go to a handful of toppaid people?

Whatever the reason, George's outstanding reputation as a conservative makes his suggestion all the more difficult for the Republicans to resist. His influence makes his ideas mean more than similar proposals filed by almost any other senator you could name.

In short, it looks as if Walter F. George, conservative, is about to do the people a favor.

Trouble

The Wall Street Journal says the business dip worries GOP officials more than they are admitting.

Trouble is, they believe the Republican party is the party of depression.

—PAC Pipeline

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Example Of The 'Big Lie'

Here is the way a "big lie" gets established—in this case the big lie to the effect that the term "McCarthyism" was invented by subversives, Communists and people loosely associated by accusation with subversives or Communists.

The China Lobby character, Alfred Kohlberg, in a magazine article claimed that Owen Lattimore first used the word "McCarthyism" on May 3, 1950, and that the Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, picked it up next day.

A letter printed in the *New York Times* on Jan. 21 said that the term was "first provided" by Lattimore on May 3, 1950, and echoed on May 4 by the *Daily Worker.*

The only things wrong with this tale are: (1) Lattimore's alleged "invention" of the word is meaningless, because Lattimore up to now is simply a scholarly victim of McCarthy and Sen. McCarran, indicted for perjury but convicted of nothing; (2) the dates and alleged facts are wrong.

Max Lerner, a very definite non-Communist, says in the *New York Post* that he used the term "McCarthyism" on Apr. 5, 1950. The word was used in the Apr. 17, 1950, edition of the New Republic, a non-Communist magazine. *I shouldn't be surprised if I myself, along about April of 1950, after McCarthy had revealed his style of operation, wrote something about "McCarthyism." I was thinking it, whether or not I got the word into print.*

It will be interesting, in the American struggle with the "big lie" technique, to see how often Kohlberg's phony magazine "facts" and the lying letter to the *New York Times* are reprinted and quoted as "documented" evidence that nobody but a Communist refers to McCarthyism as a peculiar type of political terrorism including both exaggeration and blackmail.

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The State Of The Capital

A Negro named Paul Phillips turned down a high-ranking job in the Eisenhower Administration because he couldn't tolerate the racial discrimination rampant in this enlightened capital of our democracy.

Phillips runs the Urban League in Grand Rapids, Mich. He was offered appointment as special assistant in Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby's Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. *(Mrs. Hobby is a Texan, and it isn't sure how much she has learned in her post, but she offered Phillips the job.)*

Phillips courteously refused, citing as one reason "evident progress, though slow" in his Grand Rapids responsibilities. Then he added a "very personal" reason.

In the opinion of his wife and himself, "it would be unfair and unwise to ask my family, and especially our 7-year-old son, to live in and attempt to adjust to the rigid pattern of racial segregation that exists in Washington."

A Fighting Irishman—

O'Connor Challenges McCarthy On Free Speech Fundamentals

By RAY DAVIDSON

(Editor of International Oil Worker, OWIU-CIO official publication.)

WHEN JOE McCARTHY hailed Harvey O'Connor before his Senate investigating committee last summer, he started a fight which may very well wind up with the Senator on the mat.

O'Connor, former publicity director for the CIO Oil Workers and veteran labor writer, refused to answer any of the Senator's questions on the grounds that such questioning by a Congressional committee constituted an abridgment of freedom of the press and speech, as guaranteed by the First Amendment. *O'Connor pointedly declined, although invited by McCarthy, to take refuge in the Fifth Amendment.*

As a result of his defiance, O'Connor was cited for contempt of Congress by a Senate resolution and later was indicted by a Washington federal grand jury.

O'Connor did not take this lying down. He immediately set out, largely at his own expense, to tell as many people as possible about the dispute between him and McCarthy.

Since being indicted, O'Connor has spoken to scores of college, church, labor, civil liberties and luncheon club meetings.

He Tells His Own Story

For a while he confined these appearances to the East Coast area relatively near his home in Little Compton, R. I. But late in January he started a grueling tour of western states, starting in Chicago and continuing to Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco; Austin, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas; and Kansas City.

In each city he is speaking before any and every group which will listen—and it is surprising which group sometimes listens! In Denver, for example, he appeared before half a dozen organization meetings, but apparently his most effective speech was at a regular luncheon meeting of the Capital Kiwanis Club.

His remarks there were put on tape and rebroadcast at an early evening hour by one of the city's leading radio stations. Four other radio stations granted him free time for interview programs—and that all happened after Robert E. Lee was confirmed for FCC!

The publisher of The Denver Post, a newspaper with tremenduous influence in several mountain states, listened to O'Connor's talk, conversed with him personally, then went back to his office and told the editor of the Post editorial page to do a job. Next day's Post carried an editorial which unqualifiedly praised O'Connor for his one-man crusade to test the First Amendment.

Fundamental Freedoms

O'Connor bases his entire plea on fundamentals of the Bill of Rights. He declines to argue fine legal points, saying, *"That's for the lawyers and the courts to work out. I'm for standing for what I believe and I don't have to ask a lawyer what I should believe."*

In a voice sometimes shaking with rage but always dignified, O'Connor asserts again and again that *"it's none of Congress' opinion what my political beliefs are."* Then he always adds, *"But I'm always willing to tell any friendly questioner that I am not, nor have I ever been, a member of the Communist party.*

"It's a bit humiliating even to have to say that," he adds wistfully. I've been a writer for 40 years, most of that time writing on subjects involving politics. How in the world could I have concealed my politics in the millions of words I have written?"

FIGHTING for American civil liberties against a Senate contempt citation is Harvey O'Connor (right), former publicity director for the CIO Oil Workers, chatting with OWIU-CIO Executive Council Member M. Phyl Poulson in Salt Lake City on a lecture tour.

O'Connor believes that the greatest threat to American civil freedom today is the behavior, not of the wicked, but of the innocent, and and the fearful.

"The Bible says that the wicked flee where no man pursueth," says O'Connor. "But now we have the strange situation in which the fearful, and the innocent, flee where no man pursueth."

His theme is that more and more everyday citizens should resist the improper and intimidating tactics of congressional investigators.

A Minor Victory Already

"If I'm finally found guilty of contempt," he notes, "my prison sentence will be a minimum of one month or a maximum of 12 months. When was freedom ever bought so cheaply?"

O'Connor believes he already has been instrumental in winning a minor victory against McCarthy. Since he refused to testify on First Amendment grounds, two other witnesses before McCarthy have refused on the same grounds.

Of course the ever-recurring question O'Connor meets in his travel is: "Why were you called before the committee." In answer, O'Connor quotes from the official transcript of the hearing, in which McCarthy says:

"Mr. O'Connor. you have been subpoenaed here today to answer questions in regard to the writings which were purchased by the old Acheson State Dept." McCarthy refers to several books, including an official history of the Oil Workers Intl. Union (CIO) which were found in overseas State Dept. libraries.

So, says O'Connor, his crime is that the State Dept., when Dean Acheson was secretary, chose to buy some of his books. O'Connor had nothing to do with their selection—and they must have been bought second-hand, because all of them except the history have been sold out by the publishers since 1945. The Oil Workers published the history and have checked their files to see if the State Dept. bought any. They have found no record, although there were several sales to book dealers who could have been acting as agents for the State Dept.

"My crime," says O'Connor, "was that the 'Old Acheson State Dept.' bought some of my books. I'm just a pawn in McCarthy's attempts to smear Acheson. But now he's making remarks about the 'Old Dulles State Dept.' and I predict that within a year he will be saying that Eisenhower sold out East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia to the Red Army in 1945.

"He's destroying the confidence of the American people in the Roosevelt Administration, the Truman Administration and now in the Eisenhower Administration. The Kremlin must be laughing with glee. *What better service could be rendered to the Communists than to destroy the confidence of the people in our government—regardless of which political party is in power!"*

O'Connor Praised For 'One-Man Stand'

A Denver Post editorial praised Harvey O'Connor's "courageous one-man stand for American civil liberties," taken when he declined to answer Sen. McCarthy's queries on First (free speech and press) Amendment grounds.

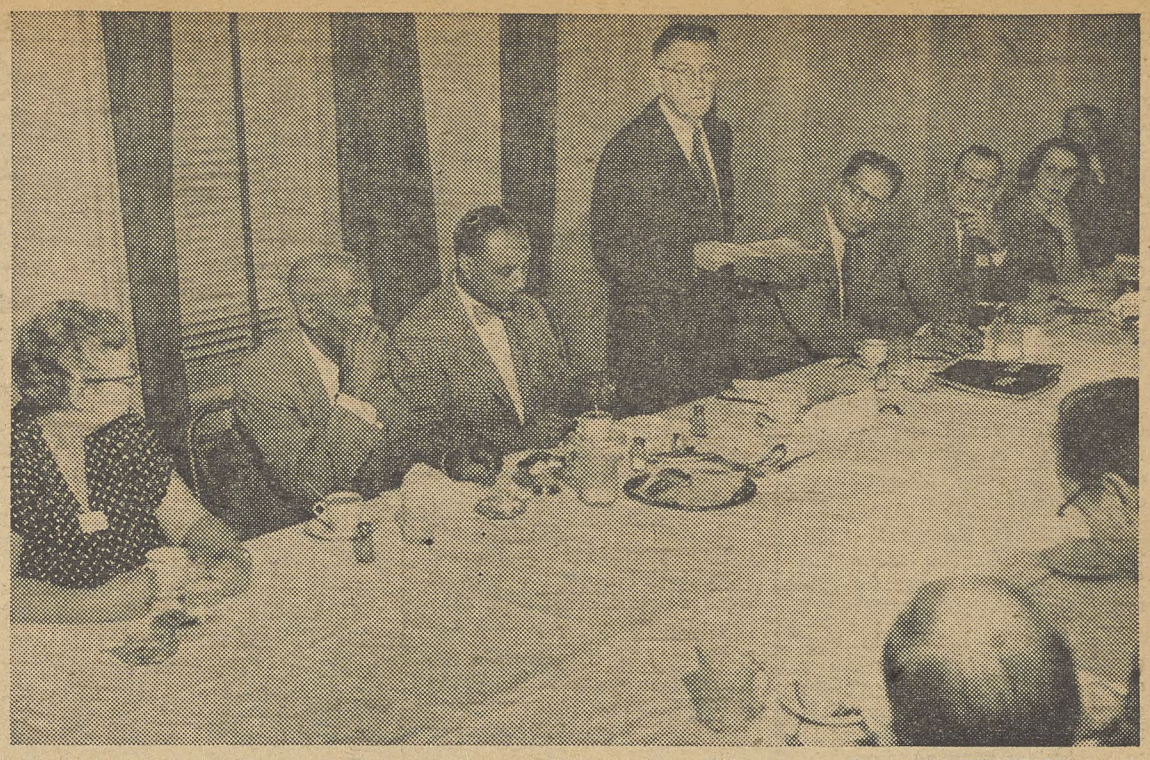
"It is an important case that could effect any American citizen," the editorial said.

"O'Connor may lose, and he knows it. But he is ready to serve a jail sentence if he loses, and he figures even so it is worth the fight for a matter of principle.

"You've got to admire a man with such strength of conviction. Not many of us either would or could make such a stand for the sake of what we believe in."

N

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES were explained to URW-CIO training institute by Rep. Johnson (D. Wisc.), speaking, as (left to right) Pres. Magne Repaal of Eau Claire local, who campaigned for him, and Rep. Hays (D. O.) listen.



PUBLIC POWER giveaway was discussed by Leland Olds, former Federal Power Commission chairman now with Public Affairs Institute, at a luncheon meeting. These sessions of institutes brought 75 URW members to Washington for intensive briefing on national issues by congressmen, senators and CIO staff members.

'GOP Is Still Operating As Opposition,' Holifield Tells URW Legislative Institute

THE REPUBLICANS have not learned in 20 years of opposition how to be a constructive force for the common good, Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) told a CIO Rubber Workers legislative training institute in Washington last week.

"Instead of proposing a positive program of their own," he said, "they are still the Republican opposition. They are still criticizing the New Deal and the Fair Deal. They are still complaining about the Truman Administration instead of proving that anything can be done in the Eisenhower Administration."

The URW-CIO held three consecutive institutes in the national capital to familiarize members from all parts of the country with major legislation and policy developments. Each drew about 25 members to four-day sessions with programs arranged by URW Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker and Education Dir. Joe Glazer. The "students" visited, conferred and dined with congressmen.

Don't Be Fooled

Holifield spoke to the second group, which included URW members from 11 states. The workers also met with Sens. Neely (W. Va.), Murray and Mansfield (Mont.), Kennedy (Mass.), Burke (O.) and Kefauver (Tenn.), all Democrats.

The California Democrat warned his URW audience not to be "fooled" by Pres. Eisenhower's messages and statements, because he "is not running the Eisenhower Administration."

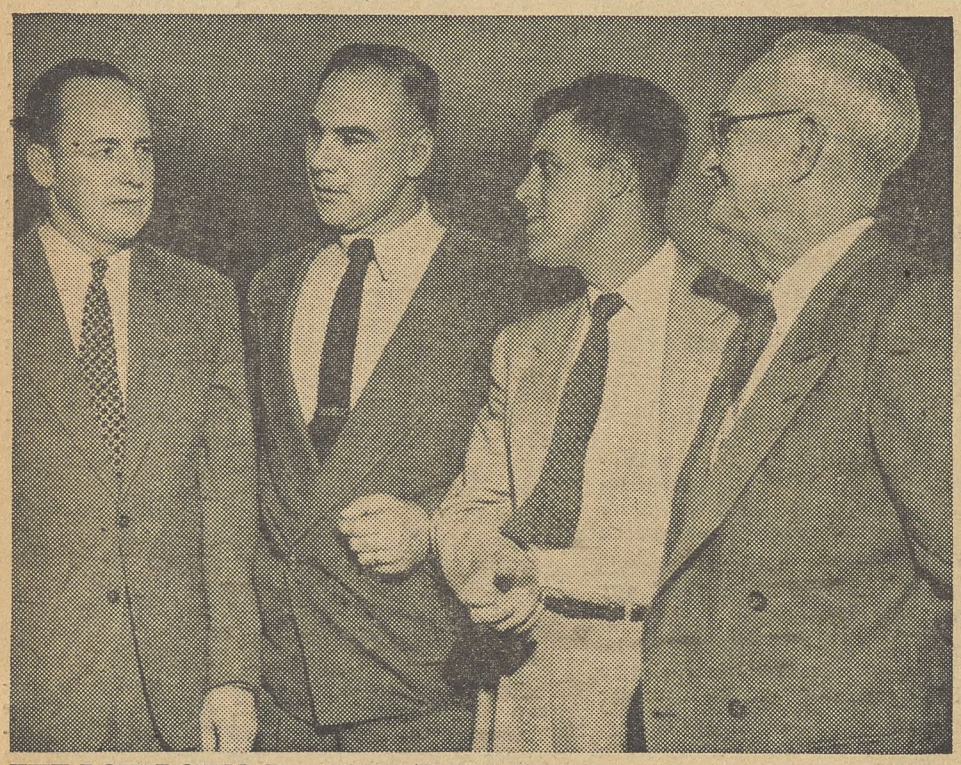
"Tom Dewey and Herbert Brownell and a few others are running the show downtown," he declared. "Who is calling the signals for the Republican team on Capitol Hill is anybody's guess, but you can be sure of one thing. It isn't Gen. Eisenhower."

He declared Eisenhower cannot escape responsibility for the smearing of the Democrats by some of the top Administration figures, and asserted *"Deweyism is only McCarthyism in spats."*

Holifield said that "in greater or lesser degree the whole apparatus of the federal government is being organized for Republican advantage." He urged the "students" to take back to their members "a crusading conviction that will prod them into intelligent political action in the forthcoming elections."

Others heard or visited by the URW delegates included Sens. Lehman and Sparkman (D. Ala.); Reps. Johnson (D. Wisc.), Rogers (D. Colo.), Metcalf (D. Mont.) and Canfield (R. N.J.); Merton Bernstein, administrative assistant to Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.); Esther Murray of the CIO-PAC and H. H. Bookbinder, director of National CIO legislative research.

MUSIC by URW Education Dir. Joe Glazer charms Paul Herbin (left), labor advisor of French Embassy, and Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) during one of the lighter moments that relaxed the hard-working "students."



THE LOW-DOWN: Rep. Hays (D. O.) gives it to three members of URW Local 26, Cumberland, Md., in one of many conferences between legislators and workers. Hays (left) spells it out in detail as (left to right) G. S. Dunlap, G. B. Young and Ralph S. Beard listen attentively.

SIX "STUDENTS" from six states meet with Rep. Rogers (D. Colo.). Seated (l. to r.) are Nick Bullinger, Denver; Rogers; G. S. Dunlap, Cumberland, Md.; standing, Lorinza Fly, Memphis; John Sterling, Naugatuck, Conn.; James Lewis, Los Angeles; D. L. Starnes, Mansfield, O.

Labor Dept. Conference—

CIO Presses For Higher Jobless Benefits

THE CIO has asked for an investigation of the "crazy quilt" pattern of state workmen's compensation laws.

Under the "crazy quilt" pattern, a worker gets twice as much for the loss of an arm in New York State as in Texas.

The request for an investgation was presented to Labor Sec. Mitchell by a subcommittee of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

Subcommittee members are Michael J. Quill, committee chairman, who is president of the CIO Transport Workers; Jerome Pollack, CIO Auto Workers social security consultant; Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council, and Harry Read, committee secretary, who is also executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Clayman was unable to be present when the committee met with Mitchell.

CIO proposed that Pres. Eisenhower name an inquiry board, with the advice of Mitchell, consisting of representatives of labor, management and the public.

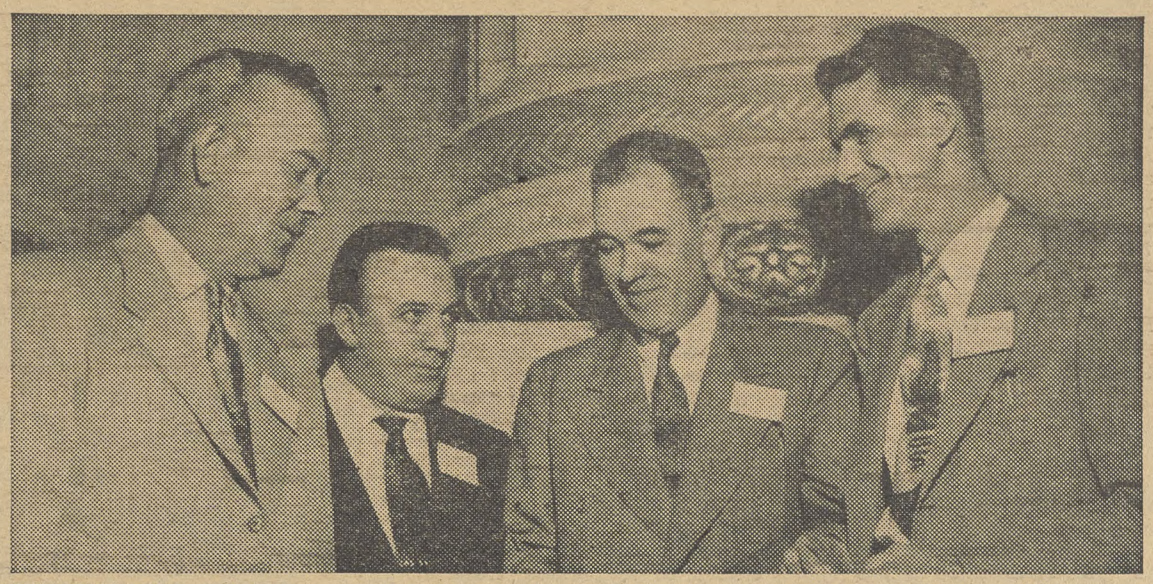
Mitchell said he realized "the seriousness" of the problem. He added "an exposure of the facts is the first step," and that the matter is the "responsibility" of his department about which "we should do something."

He made the statement after Pollack pointed out that since 1940 all other social security benefits have increased with the exception of workmen's compensation, which is now at about half of the rate of other benefits.

HE SAID he would place workmen's compensation on "a critical list." Pollack declared an investigation should cover the "inadequacy of the benefits in relation to the needs of the injured worker and his family."

The medical care provisions are limited in 17 states and are cut off before recovery of the worker, there are no federal standards for compensation, which averages about $30 a week, and the rehabilitation clauses are insufficient, Pollack said.

In Illinois, he added, only 13% of the wage loss is paid, and there is not a state which pays more than a third of the loss of earnings.



COMPARING NOTES on legislative problems and unemployment levels at 20th state labor legislation conference in Washington were these CIO participants (from left): Pres. Neal Edwards, Indiana CIO Council; Executive Vice Pres. Thomas Policastro, Rhode Island CIO Council; Assistant Pres. Daniel Gallagher, Connecticut CIO Council; and Executive Sec.-Treas. Matthew Lynch, Tennessee CIO Council.

A Question For State Lawmakers

"Are you listening, Mr. State Legislator? . . . are you listening?"

That's the question asked by the Ohio CIO Council newsletter, in telling the story of a CIO Utility Worker who about a year ago lost the use of his hands in an accident.

Members of his family have to wash, shave and feed him. Workmen's compensation pays him $32.20 a week, with which he is supposed to take care of his wife and five children.

His fellow members of the UWUA pass a cigar box and pick up from $140 to $150 a month to help his family make ends meet. Recently the UWUA-CIO members learned that the family's washing machine had worn out, and raised money to buy a new one.

"The bitter moral of this story is—why, oh why, doesn't our State pay a living benefit to those unfortunate injured and maimed on the job?" the Ohio CIO asked. *"Why must our utility friend be forced to rely on the charity of his fellow workers?"*

CIO And AFL Get Behind Highway Safety Campaign

THE CIO and AFL have pledged support of a nationwide safety program to cut the nation's highway death toll.

The White House Conference on Highway Safety, which met in Washington, adopted an eight-point program of the 100-man labor committee.

Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, who is chairman of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, was co-chairman of the labor meeting.

"The overwhelming majority of those killed on the streets and highways each year are wage earners or members of their families," a labor committee resolution said. "To be successful, traffic safety programs must be carried into the homes and the workshops where the people spend most of their active lives."

THE COMMITTEE called the "failure" of some governors "to provide representation of labor as such on the delegations to this conference, as requested by the White House, a disservice to the purposes of this conference."

Other CIO members participating in the labor meeting, in addition to Quill, were Pres. John Green of the Railroad Workers, Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the Oil Workers, Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers, Vice Pres. Harry Block of the Electrical Workers, George Brown of the Woodworkers, Safety Dir. Frank Burke of the Steelworkers, Dir. Pat Greathouse of the Auto Workers Reg. 4, and Harry Read, committee secretary.

Stronger Michigan Safety Law Urged

A stronger safety code, a $1 hourly minimum wage and merger of all state agencies dealing with employers and workers is proposed by Michigan's Labor Commissioner John Reid in his annual report.

Reid said that Michigan's safety laws, adopted in 1909, are outdated. He added that the department's budget has been so cut that inspectors can visit less than a third of the state's 11,000 manufacturing plants each year.

CIO Issues New Guide On Better Union Leaflets

A HANDY loose-leaf notebook telling how to "Build the Union with Good Mimeographing" has just been issued by the National CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

Inside the 10 by 11½ in. stiff black covers is all the information you need to do a bang-up leaflet, shop paper or poster, including a number of cartoons that may be traced on a stencil.

The cartoons cover such subjects as collective bargaining, contracts, education, entertainment, strikes, wages and other topics you may want to illustrate. There is also a section giving suggestions for union officers on how to reach the rank and file.

Copies of this useful notebook may be obtained from the Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The price is $3 each.

INADEQUACIES of state workmen's compensation laws were denounced by the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health at a conference with Labor Sec. Mitchell. From left: Michael J. Quill, committee chairman; Mitchell; Harry Read, committee secretary, and Jerome Pollack, UAW social security consultant.

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

INSISTENCE by CIO delegates forced discussion of unemployment compensation problems last week during the 20th national conference on labor legislation in Washington.

A resolution urging higher and longer jobless benefits was brought before the conference, sponsored by the Labor Dept., only after CIO representatives called attention to the lack of mention of unemployment compensation laws on the carefully prepared conference agenda.

The conference adopted a resolution urging that the federal minimum wage be raised "as soon as possible" from 75c to $1.25 an hour. Legislative Rep. Paul Sifton of the CIO Auto Workers introduced the resolution.

AFL and a handful of independent union representatives joined with CIO in bringing the benefits issue to conference attention. Even after a number of speakers conceded that unemployment was the paramount problem in their states, some conference leaders attempted to tiptoe around the issue before referring the matter to committee for action.

SOME state labor commissioners and representatives of their divisions, who sounded like spokesmen for a bankers' lobby, tried briefly to block discussion by shunting the matter to a statistical panel.

Joint labor action, however, brought out an unexpectedly strong resolution calling for better federal standards of unemployment compensation benefits. The program of Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. Mitchell won endorsement in its application to jobless pay.

The resolution recalled that unemployment compensation as first drafted paid from 60% to 66% of lost wages but that the rise in wages and living costs in the past dozen years made present payments woefully inadequate. The duration of such benefits in many states was termed unrealistic.

Present legislation was also criticized since 3.5 million workers are excluded from coverage because they work for small firms. Higher federal standards binding on the states were urged to pay not less than 66% of average weekly wages in the state for not less than 26 weeks.

LABOR GROUPS also supported a resolution condemning the bill of Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.) which would further reduce federal government participation in the federal-state program of unemployment compensation by making funds for state agencies available without review by Congress or the U. S. Labor Dept.

The Reed Bill, the resolution said, would fail to meet the emergency needs of distressed states because it provides for loans rather than for grants and because payments are based on other factors than the unemployment rate.

At a luncheon meeting for the CIO delegates, Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, called upon the group to work towards better labor legislation in the state legislatures.

Buying Power Is Answer To Farm Crisis, Says Vic Reuther

AMERICA'S sliding farm income is not only a major domestic problem but an international problem as well, Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president, declared last week at the National Farm Institute in Des Moines, Ia.

Reuther said nothing could better serve the Communist cause than for America to suffer a farm recession, an uncontrolled burst of unemployment, and with the two added together, another disastrous depression.

Reuther, who until recently was CIO's European representative, said the opportunity for the American farmer to find a profitable export market for his product depends, exactly as in the case of the domestic market, on the economic state of the people in that market.

"Some people seem to believe," Reuther said, "that the way to sell more agricultural products to low and middle-income (American) families is through a reduction in farm prices that in turn would reduce many farmers to insolvency. This is not the CIO view.

"We have no sympathy for any program which threatens to undermine the well-being of the family-size farm while corporation-type agricultural enterprises grow larger and more prosperous.

"As CIO views the problem, it involves raising the buying power of millions of families without tearing down the living standards of others in the process," Reuther said.

Discussing the European situation, the CIO aide pointed out that the "needs of the people of Europe cannot be met by an enterprise system so tragically out of joint with modern times."

"SO LONG as poverty continues as the standard way of life for the people of Europe, you may not look to them to contribute anything worthwhile in the export market for your farm products," Reuther declared.

He said that Point Four programs are not enough to cope with "the pressing human and political crisis" in the world's under-developed countries.

New programs to help these people develop new resources were advocated by Reuther as "an investment in the fundamental groundwork that will make peace possible."

He said that World War II cost the U. S. $30 billion a month for each of its 44 months, or "almost as much in one month as we have spent in nine years of economic aid."

Labor's World—

ICFTU Considers Boycott Of Slave Labor Products

A SURVEY intended to determine a practical program for worldwide action by organized free labor against the purchase and distribution of goods produced by forced labor has been undertaken by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek has sent a detailed questionnaire to the ICFTU's 98 affiliated organizations, representing 54 million workers in 74 countries, asking which of several proposed methods they favor for an action program. The methods suggested include refusal to transport, unload, handle or process the products of slave labor, or organization of a buyers' boycott.

THE ICFTU headquarters staff in Brussels, Belgium, will analyze the answers and report to the Executive Board, which will decide the final policy.

A United Nations-Intl. Labor Organization report last year disclosed that forced labor "of substantial scope" was found in the countries of the Soviet bloc, in South Africa and in the Portuguese colonies.

Forced labor, it said, was being used in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining in Soviet Russia; in agriculture, industry and mining in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria; in mining in South Africa, and on sugar plantations in Angola, etc.

The UN-ILO investigation into slave labor resulted from ICFTU pressure on the UN. As a result of the probers' report, the UN General Asembly last December voted 40 to 5, with the Communist bloc opposed, to give priority consideration to the problem.

OEEC

The Organization for European Economic Cooperation, in its fifth annual report issued last week, declared that further expansion of production is necessary if Europe's living standards are to be improved and her economic position strengthened.

The increase in production between the summer of 1951 and the fall of 1952, the OEEC found, was not satisfactory.

Norway

The general council of the Norwegian Federation of Labor has voted to give affiliates a free hand in seeking wage increases during forthcoming negotiations, although pointing out that the economic situation does not justify a general raise. Last year, because of economic conditions, it urged affiliates not to demand boosts.

West Africa

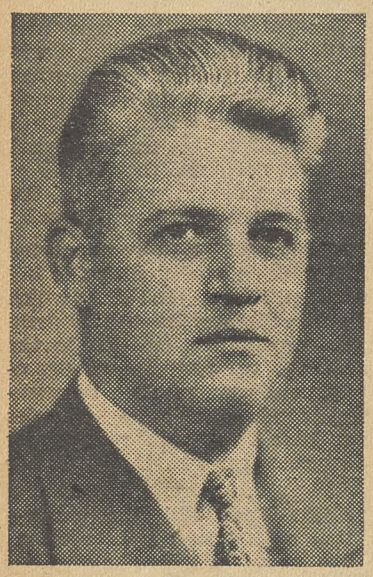
James C. Bury, until recently secretary of the Greater Vancouver (B.C.) & Lower Mainland Labor Council of the Canadian Congress of Labor, has arrived in Nairobi, Kenya, West Africa, to serve as a representative of the ICFTU.

Bury is a member of the CIO Packinghouse Workers with a wide acquaintance among U. S. unionists.

New Soviet Drive Against Jews Feared

Concern that Communist Russia may intensify its anti-Semitic campaign was expressed last week by the American Jewish Committee.

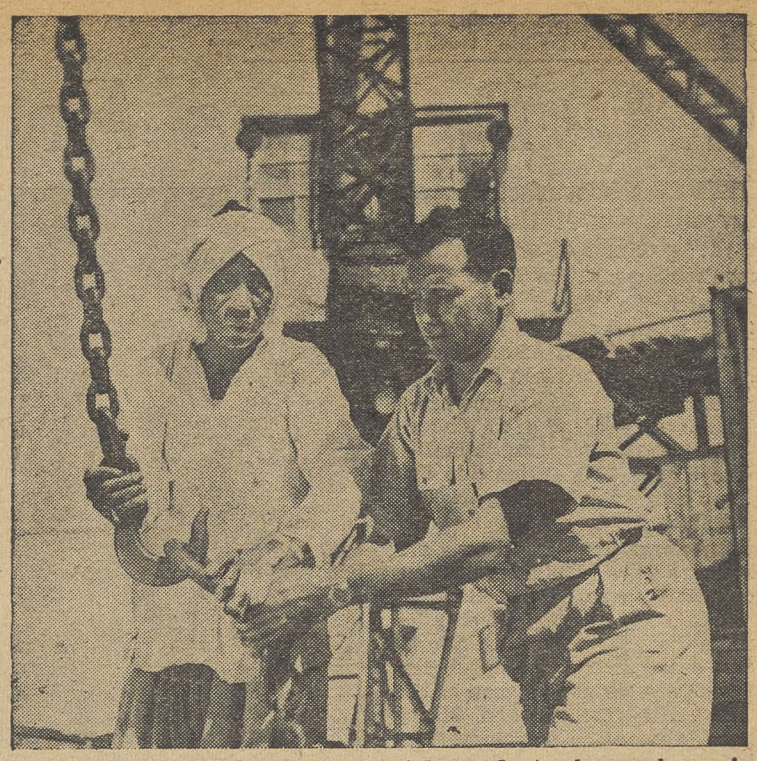
The AJC cited a "consolidation" of power by Soviet leaders including Premier Malenkov, who organized the major anti-Jewish drive in the final months of the Stalin regime, and the return to a position of power of Semyon D. Ignatiev, minister of state security in Moscow when "the false accusations against the Jewish doctors were contrived as part of the Kremlin's anti-Semitic policy."



CHAIRMAN Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board addressed the Conference on Collective Bargaining and Arbitration last week at Notre Dame Univ. Among speakers on Taft-Hartley panel was A. W. Brussell, counsel for CIO unions in Chicago.

Mansfield Asks Point 4 Inquiry

A "thorough, responsible and constructive" investigation of the Point 4 program to be sure it is "making friends, not enemies," for the U. S. was called for last week by Sen. Mansfield (D. Mont.).



COOPERATION between Jewish and Arab workers in Israel is growing through the ties of trade unionism fostered by Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation. These are workers at the port of Jaffa.

Jews And Arabs Join In New Israel Publishing Venture

A JOINT Jewish-Arab publishing house has been established, despite mounting tensions, by Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, and the Association of Arab Teachers.

Moshe Bitan, executive board member of Histadrut and its official representative in this country, said the publishing venture in Tel Aviv was one of many examples of cooperation between Jewish and Arab workers.

The Histadrut publishing house, Am Oved, will manage the organization which will print textbooks, selections from Arab literature and popular books on social questions. The need for textbooks in Arabic is great.

Bitan reported that Arab workers and farm laborers have joined labor bodies in over 60 cities and villages, with more than 16,000 signed up last year.

"Organization in the same trade union has brought closer understanding between Jewish and Arab workers," Bitan said, "and has proved a potent force in blocking the inroads of communism."

"THE DUAL ENEMIES of the Israel labor movement in its fight to bring the benefits of union organization to the Arab workers," Bitan noted, "have been the wealthy Arab overlords and the Communists.

"Fortunately the influence of the Arab Workers Congress, which combines diehard nationalism with Communist slogans, is now on the decline and is being suplanted by bona fide trade unionism."

'More Guns, Less Butter—' CIO Proposes Restudy Of New Look Foreign Policy

A CAREFUL re-examination of the "overwhelming shift" in U. S. foreign policy from economic to military aid was called for last week by the CIO Executive Committee in a statement on international affairs.

The need for a new look at the changed emphasis is particularly necessary, the committee held, insofar as the shift to "more guns and less butter" affects such western European countries as Italy and France.

"The experience of the U. S. in other parts of the world," the committee noted, "is a clear indication that communism cannot be stopped by arms alone."

The Executive Committee declared the continuing strength of communism in Italy cannot go unnoticed in the free world. In provincial voting and in union elections at the plant level—in "the absence of an aggressive democratic program of social reform"—the Reds are showing they can win "the allegiance of people who are hungry and desperate," it pointed out.

"The colossus of communism in Italy cannot be stopped," the committee said, "unless the people to whom it appeals can be offered something more than an ultimate promise of improvement in their way of life.

The Executive Committee vigorously defended the personnel of the U. S. Foreign Service from attacks by "the neo-isolationists and their hate-mongering fellow travellers."

The Foreign Service is made up of men and women who have done the yeoman work of American diplomacy—unheralded and often at tremendous personal sacrifice," the statement said.

"Yet in recent years, they have been subjected to vilification and abuse, their patriotism questioned, and their role as the nation's observers abroad placed in jeopardy. These attacks have shattered morale and resulted in a tendency toward conformity in reporting more suitable to a totalitarian civil service than to that of a democratic state.

"The administration must realize that the success of American foreign policy depends in large part upon the people who are asked to conduct it. The Foreign Service should be actively protected against these vicious attacks if it is to remain a strong instrumentality of the national interest abroad."

The statement declared the Big Four conference in Berlin "once again demonstrated the intransigence and unwillingness of the Soviet Union" to cooperate in resolving issues, and showed the Russians "determined, instead, to weaken and divide the free world."

It expressed CIO satisfaction that the U. S., British and French representatives "stood their ground united in the face of every effort by the Soviets, subtle or overt, to split them."

Satisfaction also was expressed at resumption of negotiations with Mexico for a new contract covering the importation of Mexican workers—negotiations that followed CIO protests against unilateral action by the U. S. government.

INSPECTING the facilities of the City of Hope medical center in Los Angeles are Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, center, of the CIO Steelworkers and Intl. Rep. Boyd Wilson. The patient is showing her occupational therapy project.

IUE Calls For Quick Action To Halt Growing Unemployment

STEPS TO HALT growing unemployment — which has zoomed as high as 70% in some plants in the radio, television and parts industry—were urged by three CIO Electrical Workers conference boards.

Some 250 delegates representing some 300,000 workers at General Electric, Westinghouse and radio, television and parts plants met in New York City.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey charged there is unemployment in the GE and Westhouse plants because the companies ignored "all warnings against overproduction and over-extended inventories."

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, said the two firms are "fully to blame, along with the Eisenhower Administration's big business policies, which they helped to shape, for the current economic crisis."

THE BOARDS met to shape negotiating strategy. They also planned to send IUE-CIO delegations to Washington this week to call for congressional action on a program for full employment.

Unemployment is even greater in the radio, TV and parts industry than at the GE and Westinghouse plants.

"In a sample involving more than 50,000 workers," the radio, TV and parts industry board reported, "nearly 25% of the working force have been laid off. In some shops these lay-offs range up to 70% of the total number of workers.

"In many cases, additional lay-offs are expected before a turn for the better will take place."

The board's legislative and economic program called for several steps "to solve the problems which beset this industry."

The board urged increasing purchasing power by raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour by law and negotiations.

They also asked for boosting personal income tax exemption to $1000, social security pensions to $200 a month, and improved unemployment insurance, with additional amounts for dependents and longer duration of benefits.

Another plank called for "fairer distribution of government contracts" through widening the base of prime contract distribution and requiring that large prime contractors subcontract percentages of their work especially in areas of unemployment.

"We feel strongly that the new proposed tax program which would permit employers to write 66% of new plant and equipment in five years would be government sponsorship of the runaway plant movement," the board said.

THE BOARD also recommended that contracts provide that employers agree not to change the scene of their operations for at least three years, severance pay of at least one week's pay for each year's service when plants are closed, and transfer of employment rights, seniority and the same wages to new plants.

A drive was urged to organize into IUE-CIO plants that are unorganized, or that hold contracts with the independent United Electrical Workers and the AFL Electrical Workers.

CIO Councils In Action

THE TENNESSEE CIO-PAC will hold a statewide working conference without guest speakers Mar. 7 in Nashville. The meeting will consider PAC recommendations on candidates for Governor and the U. S. Senate.

- More and more city and state PAC organizations are getting ready for this year's elections. **The Georgia CIO Council** already has sent to its locals a leaflet on "How To Help Your Members To Register." "The first step in the battle of 1954 is that every CIO member and working person becomes a registered voter," said Jim Moore, Council vice-president and State PAC chairman.
- "The Voters Protective League of Alabama has been formed by the 'Ike voting' Dixiecrats," the **Alabama CIO Council** charged. It said that Roger Snyder, a Dixiecrat of long standing, filed incorporation papers for the league. The Council accused Snyder of forming the league to encourage candidates to run for the State and Jefferson County Democratic Committees who will work to knock out the party loyalty pledge.
- The **Greater Bridgeport CIO Council** called on Gov. Lodge to convene a special session of the Connecticut Legislature to deal with unemployment problems. The Council said the Legislature should improve the unemployment compensation law, enact a State public works program, raise the State minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, and revise taxes to provide relief for the unemployed and low and middle-income workers.

Harold Senior, administrative officer of the **Connecticut CIO Council**, pointed out that since the Bridgeport CIO Council called for the special session, "the unemployment situation in the State has become even worse" and cited rising unemployment benefit claims to prove his point.

- The **Evansville** and the **Indiana CIO Councils** cooperated in presenting at Evansville mock negotiations to show what difficulties a union encounters under the Taft-Hartley Act in a period of unemployment. It was the idea of Joe Kinch, education director of the State Council.

Jobless Get PAC 'Work'

The Columbus CIO Council has put laid-off CIO members to "work," checking on the registration of the more than 30,000 fellow members in the area. The work is being supervised by Gregory J. Stebbins, the Council's financial secretary-treasurer, and Leo Houston, a member of Timken Local 2173, CIO Steelworkers.

Action Delayed On Holderman

The Judiciary Committee of the New Jersey State Senate has unanimously voted to report favorably the nomination of Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council to be Commissioner of Labor and Industry in the cabinet of Gov. Robert H. Meyner.

The action was taken after a private hearing at which Holderman was questioned. The recommendation will not go up for confirmation until Mar. 22, when the Legislature returns from a recess.

North And South—

Georgia Layoffs Going Up; Michigan Benefits At Issue

THE NUMBER of jobless in Georgia is higher than at the peak in 1949 and greater than at any time since 1939.

Marion Williamson, employment security director for the state, said partial employment is running three to four times higher than any period since 1939. Benefit payments are running almost $2 million a week as against less than a million several months ago.

A Columbus, Ga., clergyman said from his pulpit that there are 7000 unemployed in that city.

A FLAT statement that the clergyman was a "liar" came from Ted Forbes, executive director of the Cotton Textile Manufacturers of Georgia, who doubles as chairman of the state's unemployment advisory commission. Williamson then announced officially that 4000 are drawing unemployment checks in Columbus.

The CIO Textile Workers conducted a survey that reveals unemployment and short work weeks are climbing in the South along with the North.

A roundup of TWUA-CIO regional sources "flatly refutes the claim of Northern employers that Southern mills are enjoying a boom and that the only thing that prevents them from sharing in it are union wages and fringe benefits."

The area around Gaston County, N. C., termed by TWUA "the lowest-paid textile center in the U. S." has non-union mills averaging only three to four days a week.

CITING the toll of the 220,000 unemployed in Michigan, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has asked the chairmen of both houses of the Legislature to hold public hearings before revising unemployment compensation laws.

In full-page ads in all Michigan daily papers, the CIO Auto Workers explained union opposition to a bill reported to have the inside track with the Republican-dominated Legislature.

Reuther asked for an opportunity to appear before the committees to explain the position of the Michigan CIO Council and the UAW-CIO.

"The level and duration of unemployment compensation benefits are not only a matter of vital concern to all Michigan workers but are also of the greatest importance to farmers, businessmen and professional men and women, all of whom are dependent for their incomes and markets on the purchasing power in the hands of workers," Reuther said.

GROWING unemployment and slumping farm prices were major discussion topics at the Northern Michigan CIO area conference.

The GOP's "cheap politics" were scored by Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins of the Michigan CIO Council.

Republican smears, Hopkins said, are a cover-up for bad voting records and a lack of policy during the unemployment crisis. He cited the all-wrong voting record of Rep. Thompson.

Philadelphia CIO Fights Hasty City Charter Change

THE PHILADELPHIA CIO Council has taken a vigorous stand against proposals to present 14 amendments of the city's Home Rule Charter to the voters at the May 18 primary.

"We deplore the 'blunderbuss' approach of the political leaders who are demanding immediate action on the 14 proposed amendments," Council Pres. Joseph T. Kelley told the Philadelphia City Council.

He said that the amendments would "substantially change the whole form of our city government and effect sweeping, fundamental changes in the basic law under which it operated."

Kelley pointed out that the CIO Council "from the outset has championed the Charter (adopted in 1952) as an effective instrument for securing good government for Philadelphia."

Kelley called on the City Council to adopt an ordinance establishing a bipartisan commitee of 11 members to make a detailed study of problems which have arisen under the Charter.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

CIO Supports Red Cross Appeal

CIO SUPPORT for the 1954 Red Cross campaign was pledged by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The drive opens Mar. 1 for a month with a goal of $85 million and 30 million adult members.

Reuther's statement follows:

On behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I most sincerely endorse the annual fund appeal of the American Red Cross.

I am confident that CIO members throughout America will respond to the current campaign with the same generosity which has marked previous drives.

Organized labor well recognizes the tremendous demand on American Red Cross services and resources in these uneasy times. Red Cross assistance to men in our armed services must be continued and the victims of disaster and misfortune at home, like those who knew the fury of last summer's devastating tornadoes, must have the emergency aid that Red Cross alone is equipped to provide.

Through the CIO Community Services Committee, the men and women of CIO do much to promote such programs of aid and assistance. *During the coming year, I am certain that our members will continue to cooperate with the Red Cross, thus helping insure the success of the Red Cross program.*

You And Your Money—

Disability Benefits Give Edge To Lehman's Old Age Plan

THE DOLLARS-AND-CENTS differences between the Lehman-Dingell Bill and the Reed Bill, both of which would improve the social security system and increase benefits to the aged, have been spelled out by the CIO Executive Committee and a recent study by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

The Lehman-Dingell Bill, which has the support of a large bloc of liberal senators, has been strongly endorsed by the CIO. The Reed Bill embodies the recommendations made to Congress by Pres. Eisenhower.

Both measures would bolster the present system and continue the "insurance" basis under which it has operated since enactment. The Lehman-Dingell Bill, however, would yield much broader improvements than the measure sponsored by the Republican Administration.

The CIO Executive Committee conceded the Administration's program for social security revision was "good as far as it goes" but reiterated support of the Lehman-Dingell Bill.

This bill, the Committee said, would come much closer to establishing adequate Old Age and Survivors' Insurance benefits and would add new programs.

Curtis Drive Fails

The aid of the CIO in beating off attacks on the nation's social security system during the past year was noted. An aroused public opinion, the Committee said has refused to be fooled by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce plan aimed at holding down benefits and shifting taxes from the wealthy.

"The biased effort of Congressman Curtis and his reactionary staff to discredit the established . . . program has backfired. And the Eisenhower Administration, instead of going along with such efforts, has recommended extending OASI. It has apparently been convinced also of the importance of safeguarding future benefit rights by protecting the trust fund," said the Committee.

A table prepared by the CIO department showing proposed increases in benefit levels under the two bills, posed against payments under the present law, appears below.

Key Difference On Disability

The major difference between the bills lies in their approach to two of the major problems that bedevil many workers during their years on the job—long-term disability and sickness or short-term disability.

The Lehman-Dingell Bill would provide protection equal to pension benefits to individuals and families when the wage-earner, before reaching the retirement age of 65, has been unable to work for more than six months. *The Reed Bill, on the other hand, provides for no disability benefits, but merely freezes the rights of the disabled worker in Old Age and Survivors Insurance so they are not lost or cut.*

For shorter spells— up to 26 weeks—during which the wage-earner is temporarily sick or disabled, the Lehman-Dingell Bill proposes a new program to replace part of the lost wages with payments up to $45 a week. *The Administration-approved bill provides nothing.*

96% Hokum

Federal old age insurance is "96% charity" and the recipients should give that much of it back to the government, Dr. Frank G. Dickinson, economist for the American Medical Association, blandly told the Health and Accident Underwriters Conference in Chicago.

"Rarely if ever," he proclaimed, "have people devised a better legal way for the old to rob the young."

Old Age Bills In Comparison

Here is an approximation of social security benefits payable to old-age pension recipients under the present law, the Lehman-Dingell Bill endorsed by the CIO, and the Reed Bill approved by Pres. Eisenhower. It was prepared by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

Benefits are calculated on the basis of the worker's "average monthly wage," so no simple general statement on them is possible because total earnings in covered employment, length of time worked, and changes in earnings during the period covered must all be taken into consideration.

Under both pending bills, primary benefits of those now on the pension rolls would be increased by amounts ranging from $5 to $14 a month.

As at present, one-half is added for an aged widow. A younger widow with children under 18 gets 75% of the benefit shown for herself, plus 50% for each child up to the family maximum. The family maximum in turn is limited by the dollar amounts involved and by 80% of the average monthly wage.

	Present Law	Lehman-Dingell Bill	Reed Bill (favored by Eisenhower)
Method of figuring average monthly wage	Average of covered earnings in all years after 1937 or 1951, whichever is higher.	Average based on 10 best years with choice of dropping those before 1954.	Present method but 4 years with lowest earnings can be dropped.
Amount of earnings that can be credited in one year	$3600 (monthly average is $300)	$6000 (monthly average is $500)	$4200 (monthly average is $350)
Method of figuring primary benefit amount	55% of first $100 of average monthly wage, plus 15% of rest, which can't be more than $200.	55% of first $100 of average monthly wage, plus 20% of the rest up to $400. Add ½% for each year of coverage, and 2% for each year worked after 65.	55% of first $110 of average monthly wage, plus 20% of the rest up to $240.
Dollar Maximum (1 person)	$ 85	$135	$108.50
Dollar Maximum (family)	168.50	200	190
Minimum	25	35	30
Examples:	Primary benefits shown ignore improvements in methods of figuring average monthly wage.		
Worker covered 20 years with "average monthly wage"— of			
$100	$55	$ 60.50	$ 55
200	70	82.50	78.50
300	85	104.50	98.50
400	is	126.50	108.50 is
500	maximum	148.50	maximum

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THE BIG NEWS this month is the break in the price of the of the new synthetic fibers—Orlon, Dacron, some types of nylon, Acrilon and others. Many articles made of these fibers are already down in price or on the verge, even nylon carpeting, as this department predicted a year ago.

Buying Calendar

Some stores already offer Dacron shirts for as little as $5 compared to the $12 tag of last year when production was limited and manufacturers and retailers were exploiting the novelty of the new fabrics. Nylon dresses are being offered for as little as $8.50; dresses of orlon-and-nylon blends for $12.50. *But unless the synthetics fit a particular need for you, as shown below, they still may not be as good value as cottons or rayons.*

Many other important items have been reduced in recent weeks, but not the basic living expenses of food and rent which are still edging upward. Leading mills have just slashed prices of sheets 15-20%. Temporarily at least, sheets are now at the lowest price levels in years.

Some auto equipment has come down, and even tags on some cars. Even the cost of building a moderate-priced house has dropped a little. Men's denim work clothes are lower priced now, including dungarees, overalls and matched sets. So are the boys' denims.

This is a period when some prices are falling, some rising. You'll get most for your money in taking advantage of the opportunities, like the reduction on sheets, while remaining careful about investing in commodities still overpriced, and switching where possible to lower-cost equivalents, more especially in foods.

The big problem is still the high rents now being charged in many cities, and the higher cost of operating an owned home. The petroleum companies have reduced the price of gasoline but have raised fuel oil (twice this winter in some areas). Judging from past performances, we can expect that when warm weather arrives they will increase the price of gasoline and reduce fuel oil.

Here are specific buying opportunities and tips:

SYNTHETIC FIBER ARTICLES: For certain uses, articles of the new synthetic fibers can help you, especially at the new lower prices. Orlon especially has come down in price, now that the duPont company which owns Orlon, Dacron and nylon faces a little competition from increased production of Acrilon and Dynel, lower-priced fibers similar to Orlon for many purposes.

Don't buy synthetic simply because they have been so widely promoted. Their advantages are longer wear (Dacron is strongest of all), resistance to abrasion and easy launderability. They generally don't pick up dirt as readily as the older fibers (cotton, wool and rayon) and relinquish it easier when washed. However, these advantages still don't always justify their higher price for all purposes.

For example, you can buy a nylon dress for a little girl for $4, or a cotton one for $2. The nylon will be easier to iron and will probably wear longer. For school wear the nylon might have an advantage. But for occasional dress-up wear, the easier launderability would be less important, and the advantages of wear resistance even less so.

CARS: The drop in used-car prices (down 42% in 1953) may be followed by price cuts on some new models this summer. Last month Nash lowered several previously-announced 1954 list prices—the first manufacturer to do so. Nash eliminated the heater and radio from its Rambler series, then shaved prices up to $210, and also lowered the list on other models.

Prices of batteries have just been reduced due to lower costs of materials. If your battery is winter-heavy and no longer holds a full charge, this is an opportunity to replace it at less cost.

HOUSES: Realtors predict a drop of 5% in tags on used houses this year. The cost of building a new house also has declined. A house that cost $10,000 to build in 1950, and went up to $11,700 by last year, is now down to $11,500.

FOOD: Beef remains the best buy in meat, especially chuck and round steaks. Lamb and veal prices are down seasonably, but pork is costly.

Ship Unions Save Funds For U. S. Marine Hospitals

THE CONFERENCE of American Maritime Unions has won the first round in the battle to save the Marine Hospitals, but the fight is not over.

The conference was set up recently by 13 CIO, AFL and independent unions. One of its aims was to prevent the elimination of the hospitals, as proposed by Budget Dir. Dodge several months ago.

In an apparent retreat from its earlier position, the Eisenhower Administration presented a budget which called for only $80,000 less for the operation of the hospitals than last year's budget provided.

For more than 150 years the hospitals have been providing medical care for merchant seamen.

"This ($80,000 cut) would not have any great effect on the lowering of standards and facilities of the hospital and medical care for merchant seamen," said Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee.

Haddock urged maritime union members to write their Senators and Representatives to prevent further cuts in the hospital budget.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

A YEAR HAS PASSED since Allan Haywood was laid to rest, but no span of time can take from our hearts the gay and courageous spirit which he gave so generously.

Allan Haywood finally went home to sleep in the little coal-mining town of Taylorville, Ill. In the long years of service he gave to labor's cause, he rarely had time to rest with his family, to sit and talk and laugh with his neighbors. **He had to "Roll the Union On."**

In body and spirit, Allan Haywood was "Mr. CIO." The story of every union has at least one chapter in which he played some important role in bringing organization to the unorganized, in bringing hope where there had been despair, and in bringing a decent way of life where there had been shame and poverty.

With his great and good friend, Philip Murray, he shared a righteous determination to see justice done for the workers. These two great men shared a devotion to the sometimes painful struggle for freedom that was unexcelled by any of the patriots in our country's history. They accepted without question the long nights and bitter days of strife and sacrifice. *Yet in neither of these men could you find a drop of bitterness.*

LIKE PHILIP MURRAY, Allan Haywood gave freely of his life itself. Doctors had long since given up warning him; for though he knew that each effort, each trip, each speech, was shortening his days on earth, he moved with the sure vigor of a man who had overcome all fear. In his pain, he had the capacity to make us laugh. In his physical weariness, he had the ability to send us to work filled with courage and hope.

And now he sleeps at home.

Around his resting place there are coal miners whose life has become a bit easier out of his labors. There are steelworkers and auto workers and rubber workers and textile workers and electrical workers—yes, there are all the workers of this land who have something better in their lives, a little bit more of God's sunshine in their homes, proper clothing so their children can walk in simple pride to school, decent food and medical care, better conditions in their plants and mills and factories, because of the tremendous energies of Allan Haywood.

He was a proud man in standing against the forces of greed and selfishness, but he was a humble man in his deep understanding of the union and how much he, himself, depended on the sacrifices of the men and women who had gone before.

He once said: "Men and women have died for the union so you and I could enjoy it and perpetuate it . . . If Mother Jones could rise up from her grave in Illinois she would say to every one of you, *'Come on, boys and girls, don't desecrate our memory. Make your union strong, make it and build it to be unselfish, to give to others, because the nobility of CIO is helping those who need it most . . .'*"

We needed Alan Haywood's help, and he gave it to us. He loved life so well that he was willing to give up his own so that we might enjoy it more abundantly. *Now—we must "Roll the Union On!"*

Hopes Climbing For Merger Of Unions In Oil Industry

MEMBERS of Temporary Ratifying Committee set up by Philadelphia oil union convention (seated from left): Doyess Boyett, Ponca City, Okla., secretary; J. T. Lambert, New Orleans; Daniel C. Carey, Springfield, Mass., vice chairman; O. A. Knight, Denver, committee chairman and CIO Oil Workers president; R. M. Gordon, Salt Lake City; (standing, from left) OWIU Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick and OWIU Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer, both of Denver; Maynard M. Sands, Independence, Mo., of Central States Petroleum Union; and Adam Sadowski, Bayonne, N. J.

HOPES ARE HIGH that one large union may be formed within the next few months through a merger of the many unions now operating in the oil and related industries.

Representatives of 31 unions representing 212,440 employes of oil, chemical and related industries met recently in Philadelphia to work out a plan for uniting into a single international industrial union to bargain with the rich and powerful oil industry.

The convention wrote a constitution to govern the union, to be called Oil and Chemical Workers Intl. Union, and adopted a resolution of procedure setting forth the processes by which merger will be brought about.

Both the constitution and the procedural resolution are subject to ratification by each individual union which desires to enter the merger. When a sufficient number have ratified, a convention will be called to actually consummate the merger and set the enlarged union in operation.

Handling the details of securing the necessary ratifications is a temporary ratifying committee of nine persons, three from the CIO Oil Workers and six from various independent oil unions. OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight is chairman of the committee, Daniel C. Carey of the New England Petroleum Labor Organization is vice chairman, and Doyess Boyett of the Independent Oil Workers of Oklahoma is secretary.

OWIU-CIO was the largest single union participating in the Philadelphia convention.

The Philadelphia convention was called by a group of 10 independent union leaders, headed by Maynard M. Sands of Independence, Mo., president of Central States Petroleum Union, second largest in the industry.

Sands opened the convention as temporary chairman and later was unanimously elected permanent chairman.

The merger proposal has caused much speculation as to whether the new union would affiliate with the CIO, with the AFL, or remain unaffiliated. It was agreed by all delegates that this question could not be decided in advance of the actual merger. It was agreed that the decision as to which of these three possible courses to take would be decided by the membership after the merger is brought about and the enlarged union is in actual operation.

Retail Union Gets $250,000 In Damage Suit Against Ward's

DAMAGES totaling $250,000 have been awarded to the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers in their suit against Montgomery, Ward & Co. by a Chicago court.

Judge Joseph B. Hermes ruled that the mail order house also must pay $77,000 in attorney's fees for its attempt to destroy the union during World War II. The quarter-million dollar award was actually made to the United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employes, predecessor of RWDSU-CIO. Neither union now represents Montgomery Ward workers.

THE UNION became collective bargaining agent for the firm's employes in 1942 but the company refused to bargain or recognize the union. Sewell Avery, board chairman of Montgomery Ward, defied a War Labor Board order to bargain and was carried bodily from his office by soldiers, attracting national attention to the dispute.

The firm then signed a union contract but refused to renew it after 1943 and filed a $1 million suit against the union's paper. This suit was dismissed by the Illinois Supreme Court in 1948.

Judge Hermes ruled that the company's tactics helped reduce union membership from 4000 to 70 in 10 years.

Reuther On TV

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on the CBS television program "Man of the Week" Sunday, Mar. 14. The program is aired at 3:30 p.m. Eastern standard time.

Textile Skips Reopening

NORTHERN cotton and rayon mill employes represented by the CIO Textile Workers will forego wage demands because of the industry's "depressed economic conditions."

TWUA-CIO's cotton-rayon policy committee voted in Boston to pass up the wage question for its 90,000 members in 160 New England plants.

Victor J. Canzano, director of TWUA's cotton-rayon division, said that present earnings are not adequate to provide the buying power needed for a good economy. But, he said, the policy group was "well aware of the vast unemployment and depressed economic conditions of the industry."

IUE Wins At Holdout GE Service Shop

A HOLDOUT against many organizing drives for 40 years, a General Electric service shop in Philadelphia has voted for the CIO Electrical Workers.

The East Erie Ave. operation balloted IUE-CIO 139; no union 89. There were 238 eligible to vote. There was heavy company opposition to the campaign, with an open house and turkey meal paid for by GE.

Another IUE victory was chalked up at the Dage electric plant, Beech Grove, Ind., where the vote was 53 for the union, 29 against. The firm tried the captive audience technique almost on election eve but it backfired.

THE IUE picked off another shop held by the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers by winning a National Labor Relations Board election at the Keystone Watch Case Div. of the Riverside Metals Co., Riverside, N. J., by a tally of 190 to 2.

New company-paid health and insurance programs have been worked out by IUE and the Package Machinery Co. of East Longmeadow, Mass., paid for out of the 5c insurance item set up in recent negotiations.

Ike Urged By Gas, Coke To Nip Recession

A PLEA that the Administration adopt a policy for immediately increasing the purchasing power of the great mass of low-income consumers was wired to Pres. Eisenhower last week by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

"Increasing unemployment in the plants in which we have collective bargaining contracts," the telegram said, "confirms economists' analyses of a deepening recession in the American economy."

The union suggested boosting purchasing power by increasing unemployment compensation benefits, raising the minimum wage, and setting the personal income tax exemption at $1000.

The wire was signed by Pres. Elwood D. Swisher, Vice Pres. Joe Joy, Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin and members of the international executive board.

UAW Aircraft Conference Set

The fifth annual National Aircraft Conference of the CIO Auto Workers will be held Mar. 22-24 in the Statler Hotel, Washington.

GCEOC Gets Approval Of Panama Bill

A BILL increasing cash relief payments to retired non-citizen workers for the Panama Canal Zone government, pushed through Congress by the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, was signed last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

At the same time, the President vetoed another bill, supported by the GCEOC, which would have permitted guards in federal prisons to sue for unpaid wages earned by working Saturday afternoons between 1931 and 1943.

GCEOC-CIO Local 900 in Panama claims the legislation affecting retired Zone workers as a major milestone. Payments have been upped to $1.50 a month for each year of service with a maximum of $45 a month. A 1937 law set $1 a month as the standard with a $25 maximum. Approximately 4000 Zone employes now retired will get an additional $50,000 a month.

The GCEOC opposed the Administration's wage proposals submitted to the House post office and civil service committees and reaffirmed its support of an $800 pay increase for federal workers.

Splits With Ike—

Mitchell Upholds Effective FEPC

By MILTON PLUMB

DIFFERING WITH Pres. Eisenhower who has opposed enforceable fair practices legislation, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell last week came out strongly in favor of the Ives-Humphrey-Lehman Bill which carries full enforcement authority.

"Action by the federal government is needed if the problem (of discrimination in employment) is effectively to be met," Mitchell told the Senate Civil Rights subcommittee.

In a letter made public as hearings opened after a month's postponement, Mitchell declared flatly that he favors federal fair employment practices legislation.

SPECIFICALLY, he said that he backs "the provisions of S. 692," the bill introduced by Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) and 19 other senators. This measure would establish a federal commission to police against employment discrimination because of race, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Eisenhower has opposed enforceable federal legislation to solve job discrimination problems, saying he favors voluntary state and local action instead.

Mitchell wrote that he "particularly" agreed with bill's emphasis on the use of the processes of education, persuasion, conciliation and mediation but he added:

"Equality of opportunity regardless of race or color or creed is a moral and political right and the denial of such is repugnant to our ideals of freedom."

The fair employment commission created by the Ives bill would have power to issue cease and desist orders.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will testify before the subcommittee this week.

Last week, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Reps. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) and Powell (D. N.Y.) testified in favor of the bill. Humphrey, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned that "discrimination is bad international relations" and is hurting the U. S. abroad.

POWELL said that the U. S. must show foreign peoples, particularly in the Far East, that "we are practicing here what we are preaching abroad."

Calling discrimination "economically unsound," Roosevelt charged that it cost the American people $30 billion a year in purchasing power. He said that although a national policy against discrimination in employment has been developing through efforts of the judicial and executive branches, Congress "has been reluctant to contribute."

3-1

NEW CONTRACT.—Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers sat on the other side of the bargaining table, as the UAW and CIO National Association of Broadcast Engineers signed their third contract covering radio engineers at Solidarity House, UAW headquarters in Detroit. Standing (from left) NABET Reg. Dir. Lou Favara, Engineers Ted Andras and Lloyd Clapper, and Tony Stromar and Mildred Jeffrey, both of the UAW-CIO international staff.

Long Steel Strike Ends

A GENERAL 6c an hour wage increase has ended a 23-week strike by CIO Steelworkers against the Nicholson File Co. in three cities.

Dir. Martin J. Walsh of USA-CIO Dist. 1 announced the settlement terms. He said the wage raise is effective in the company's plants in Providence, R. I., Anderson, Ind., and Philadelphia, Pa. Workers at the Philadelphia plant won an additional 4c to wipe out geographical differentials.

Walsh noted that the Philadelphia employes had received wage gains of 29c to correct inequities since the Steelworkers won bargaining rights from UE in 1952.

'Forced Listening' On Transit Protested

THE CIO has urged the Federal Communications Commission to refuse to authorize "transit radio"—the beaming of FM broadcasts at transit riders who are forced to listen for the duration of their trip.

In a statement filed with FCC, the CIO vigorously opposed the authorization which the Commission proposed adopting.

The CIO's statement, filed by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, noted the CIO had two main interests in the matter:

1. As an organization "dedicated to the maintenance and extension of our democratic and civil liberties," the CIO has a "deep public interest in the prevention of transitcasting which we believe would seriously infringe democratic rights and civil liberties."

2. A substantial portion of CIO's six million workers "are required to use vehicles operated by public utilities as a means of getting to and from work" and they would "be subjected to involuntary listening to programs broadcast by transitcasting.

GOLDBERG'S statement said CIO believed authorization of transitcasting "raises constitutional questions of free speech under the First Amendment and the right to liberty under the Fifth Amendment."

Pointing out that few users of public transit vehicles have a choice of transportation, Goldberg charged that "the riding public in effect becomes a 'captive audience'."

The riding public must be protected against an infringement of its basic freedom "to decide to whom and to what he shall listen," Goldberg declared. He called this "just as sacred a right as his right to speak and communicate his ideas freely."

THE CIO, Goldberg continued, "is greatly concerned by the spread of the 'captive audience' in American life. We know first hand from our experiences with certain anti-union employers just how dangerous the 'captive audience' can be in our efforts to organize workers.

"Such employers require their employes to listen to propaganda against unionism on company time and property. Workers dare not voice objections to listening in face of the disciplinary powers vested in the employer."

CIO Ban On Segregation Is Reaffirmed

THE LONG-standing policy of the National CIO against segregated facilities in all CIO offices, union halls, etc., was restated last week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a letter to all CIO regional directors and industrial union councils, he recalled correspondence sent them in April 1950 by CIO General Council Arthur J. Goldberg with the expressed approval of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Goldberg's letter stated the CIO position that any statute, ordinance or lease "which requires CIO organizations or bodies to practice segregation in any form" is unenforceable.

REUTHER WROTE that the original statement "represents the continuing policy of the CIO and is as applicable today as it was at the time of its issuance."

"It continues to have the full support of all CIO officers," he said.

"Furthermore, this CIO position and policy against segregated facilities in CIO offices and halls applies with equal force and effect to all functions held under the auspices of CIO organizations or bodies.

"I am confident that I can depend upon all CIO regional directors and the officers of all CIO industrial union councils and committees to see to it that the CIO policy against segregation in CIO offices, halls and functions is enforced."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. House Labor Committee received draft of violently anti-labor Taft-Hartley amendments restoring the open shop. *(See Page 2.)*

2. "Fair share" tax cut bill presented to Congress, aiding workers and consumers by upping personal income tax exemptions. *(See Page 3.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
"Go it alone" Mexican farm labor program (H. J. Res. 355)	Authorizes unilateral program of recruiting Mexican "slave" labor for big farms of Southwest, thereby depressing general farm income and throwing U. S. workers out of jobs.	Senate and House Agriculture Coms. have both approved bill; cleared by House Rules Com. for floor action.	Write or wire your Representative and Senators urging rejection of measure and later support for larger appropriations to curb illegal immigration.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate Labor Com. completed hearings. House Labor Com. now considering anti-labor bill.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	House Ways & Means Com. now drafting bill.	Urge your Representative to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 next year and $1000 thereafter.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Would enable U. S. to benefit as partner in project opening up Great Lakes to ocean ships.	Bill passed Senate. House Public Works Com. approved Senate bill.	Write your Repreesntative urging favorable action.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Offi ce Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Warren Okayed By Senate Unit

Quick Senate approval on the nomination of Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the U. S. was predicted after the Senate Judiciary Committees — over-riding delays by Chairman Langer (R. N.D.) — approved the appointment by a 12 to 3 vote.

Even the Score in '54
Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

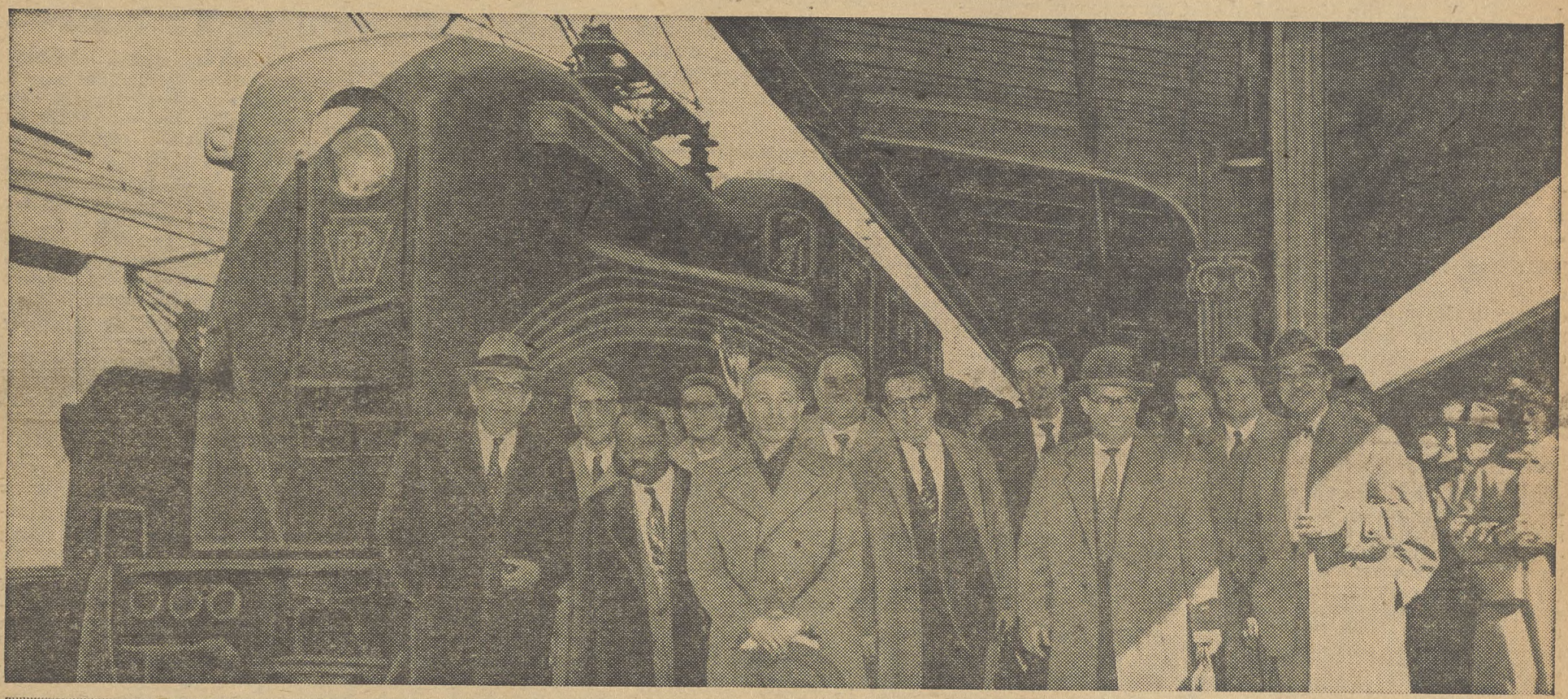
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 10

House Group Votes To Curb NLRB

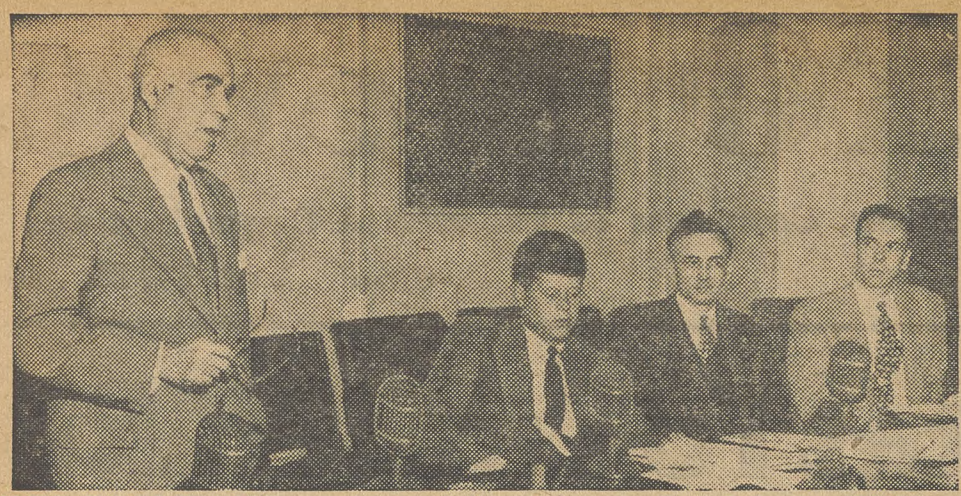
—See Page 2

CIO Protests Civil Rights Stalling

—See Page 3



Men With A Mission— Delegates of the CIO Electrical Workers (in top photo) leave train at Washington on their way to the Capitol to urge their congressmen to oppose proposals to worsen the Taft-Hartley Act and to take steps to halt growing unemployment. Delegates get a friendly reception (in bottom photo) from Rep. Addonizio (holding paper) and (to his left) Reps. Howell and Rodino. All three are Democratic congressmen from New Jersey, where all the delegates who surround them reside—and vote. (See Page 2.)



TWO DEMOCRATIC members of the Senate Labor Committee criticized the proposed Smith Bill amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act at a "briefing" session of some 225 delegates of the CIO Electrical Workers. In the photo at left, Sen. Lehman (N.Y.) tells delegates some features of the bill are "thoroughly harmful to labor-management relations." Others (from left) are Sen. Kennedy (Mass.), IUE Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett. Delegates leave Senate Office Building (in photo at right) after "briefing" to tell their congressmen to oppose union-busting Taft-Hartley amendments and to urge immediate action to halt growing unemployment.

House Group Votes To Scuttle NLRB

APPROVAL BY the House Labor Committee of a Taft-Hartley amendment which would strip the NLRB of its power to handle unfair labor practice charges and turn these cases over to the federal courts was condemned last week by CIO.

The committee voted 14 to 13 to approve the proposal while one pro-labor member was absent. The next day, a move to reconsider lost on a 14-14 tie vote.

Before the vote to reconsider was taken, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired the committee urging it to reject the change. He called it "legislation by bias and whim" which would hurt unions and cause workers individual hardship and injustice.

Reuther said that the amendment would "clog our court system with a mountain of work at a time when court dockets are notoriously behind schedule" and "tie into great lengths of red tape the prompt settlement of wrongs and charges of unfair labor practices."

IN ADDITION, the provision permitting prosecution of such cases by private parties would let rich and powerful employers harass unions with expensive and long drawn-out litigation, the CIO warned.

Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) said that stripping the NLRB of this major function "pretty near puts them out of business." It would take from the board all powers except the handling of representation elections, he pointed out.

Under the committee proposal each federal attorney's office would investigate complaints of unfair labor practices and bring them before the federal courts for prosecution. Judges in these courts are generally regarded by labor attorneys as being more anti-labor than the NLRB.

THE PROPOSAL voted by the committee was not recommended by Pres. Eisenhower, and no hearing has been held on it.

Charging that the committee's action would "play directly into the hands of Communists and other foes of free democratic trade unionism in America," Reuther said that "it is inconceivable that members of the House Education and Labor Committee would permit themselves to play this sort of handmaiden role for the friends of the Kremlin."

CIO Plans Appeal On Strike Curb

STRIKES called under reopening sections of union contracts have, in effect, been banned by federal court order.

CIO plans to take the newest assault on labor to the U. S. Supreme Court, according to Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

The Eighth Circuit court of appeals, embracing many of the midwestern states, has held that employes have no right to reinstatement after a strike during the term of a contract. In the eyes of the National Labor Relations Board this would reduce reopening clauses to mere scraps of paper.

THE APPEALS court maintained its position despite the fact that the union, Local 3 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Des Moines, had given the 60-day strike notice which is required by Sec. 8(d) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

This decision virtually writes a no-strike clause into every union contract. It gives a literal interpretation to Sec. 8-(d)4's requirement that the union continue observing the contract "for a period of 60 days after such notice is given or until the expiration of the contract, whichever occurs later."

Although other language in Sec. 8(d) denies re-employment rights only to "any employee who engages in a strike in the 60-day period," the court feels that this provision should be read consistently with the section's other language. It therefore denies re-employment rights to anyone who strikes during the contract term.

The NLRB has always taken the position that a literal interpretation of Sec. 8(d) leads to the absurd result of preventing any contract modifications. The board read Sec. 8(d)4's phrase as applying only to the case where the 60-day notice period overlaps the contract's end.

'Act On Job Crisis, Don't Make T-H Worse,' IUE Group Tells Congress

By FRED ROSS

MORE THAN 225 delegates of the CIO Electrical Workers last week came to Washington with two things on their minds.

One was growing unemployment. The other was the Eisenhower Administration's plan to make the Taft-Hartley Act worse.

The delegates represented some 400,000 IUE-CIO members in 24 states. During a day-long session with their congressmen they received this advice from IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey:

"If congressmen see that the workers are concerned over this plan to weaken and break their unions (by making Taft-Hartley worse), many of them will vote against the Administration proposals.

"Let us remember that this is an election year and the entire House and one-third of the Senate face the voters this coming November."

CAREY, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, said that the message to the congressmen should be "simple and direct. We believe that in a free society we need strong unions. The present proposals before Congress would weaken rather than strengthen labor organizations and in that way jeopardize the free and democratic way of life of this great nation."

Delegates were furnished with fact sheets on their congressmen, broken down by states. Congressmen were listed by three categories: Friendly to labor, unfriendly to labor, and position uncertain.

Carey suggested that the delegates "see as many of the unfriendly congressmen in your state as possible—as these are the people that we have to convince if we are to be successful."

"In particular, visit those unfriendly congressmen who come from districts where there is a significant labor vote," he emphasized.

IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett advised the delegates what to do about the other problem: growing unemployment.

He urged them to make known to their congressmen their desire to have the tax exemption boosted to $1000 by next year, and the minimum wage upped to at least $1.25 an hour.

He also called on the delegates to press for a public works program and enactment of a strong FEPC bill.

THREE Democratic members of the Senate Labor Committee—which is considering the Smith Bill to worsen the Taft-Hartley Act—addressed the delegates. They were Sens. Lehman (N. Y.), Neely (W. Va.) and Kennedy (Mass.).

They were critical of the bill, and they all deplored Senate confirmation of the appointment of Albert C. Beeson, California industrialist, to the National Labor Relations Board. Lehman feared that the appointment would tend to be destructive of the impartial character of the board.

Lehman said he certainly was against the Smith Bill proposal to have the government conduct a strike vote because "it would intrude in the internal administration of unions." He also said he was opposed to turning over some of the federal labor powers to the states because that would "nullify" the Taft-Hartley law.

The proposal, Lehman said, would, under the guise of protecting the health and welfare power of the states, grant them "the right to rewrite the Taft-Hartley Act."

What's Happening To Jobs—

Here in brief are some developments in the country's employment picture last week:

Nash-Kelvinator in Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wisc., laid off 1900 workers. General Motors plants in Baltimore, Md., cut back employment by 500 people, about 15% of the force. A 16% cut was effective a month ago.

Detroit auto plants recalled 9800 workers; 5300 of them at Plymouth and 4500 at Hudson.

At Denver, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. slashed from 2000 to 2500 men from the payroll because of a lack of orders. This was the heaviest cut in the firm's history since the deepest depression days.

Steel production throughout the country was scheduled for the lowest rate of the year, according to American Iron & Steel Institute. Mills were set to run at 70.5% of capacity against 73.6% the week before.

(See other unemployment stories on Page 9.)

Record Earnings Reported By 3 Big Electrical Firms

GENERAL Electric, Westinghouse and RCA, the giants of the electrical fields, rolled up record profits last year, their corporate statements revealed.

For GE, net earnings were $165.7 million on record sales of $3.1 billion. That represented a 9% increase over the $151.7 million profits of 1952. It equalled $5.75 a share against $5.26 a year ago.

Net earnings for Westinghouse rose 8% over a year ago, $74.3 million in 1953 compared with $68.5 mililon in 1952. Sales reached a record high of $1.5 billion and per-share earnings went up 30c to $4.53.

RCA's net profits were $35 million, equivalent to $2.27 a share. That compared with $32.3 million or $2.10 a share in the previous year. Sales zoomed 22% to a new high of $853 million.

On sales of $276.7 million last year, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. showed a profit of $36.7 million. This compares with $260 million in sales and approximately the same profit margin in 1952.

The clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx earned $4.07 per share last year compared with $2.96 a share in 1952. Net sales were $68.8 million compared with $62.2 million a year ago and 1953 profits were $1.4 million.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

CIO Urges 'Top Priority' For Civil Rights

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO RENEWED its long-time campaign for effective civil rights legislation last week as Pres. Walter P. Reuther told Senators it should have "top priority on the unfinished business list of democratic America."

Reuther, together with a number of other witnesses, called for congressional passage of S. 692, which was introduced by Sens. Ives (R. N.Y.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Lehman (D. N.Y.) and 16 other Senators from both parties.

It would provide a fair employment practices set-up with enforcement powers to help end discrimination practices throughout the nation's industry.

"Equal job opportunity is not a 'fringe problem', but a matter of human decency and simple justice. Our support for it springs from a sense of moral responsibility and the realization that denial of rights to any minority jeopardizes all our own rights," Reuther told the Senators.

The hearing took place in the Old Supreme Court room of the Capitol, where in 1862 Abraham Lincoln presented his Emancipation Proclamation that ended slavery in America.

Action Is Doubtful

Present were Sen. Ives, chairman of the Civil Rights Subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee, and Sen. Lehman.

Because the hearings had been postponed for several weeks, there is little likelihood of any real action on FEPC at this session. Caught between lack of initiative on the part of the Republican leadership and a filibuster threat from die-hard Dixiecrats, the bill has been gathering more than its share of dust in the Senate.

Reuther noted that the Senate's Rule 22, which gives the green light to filibuster actions in the upper branch of Congress, "is the graveyard of anti-discrimination legislation."

But, he said, the CIO is going to keep coming back to press for this legislation because it is "right."

Ives suggested that there are educational benefits resulting from the long drawn out legislative fight. Reuther agreed, but stressed that more than education is needed.

Lehman asked if Reuther agreed that it would be "mistake" to support a bill (S. 1.), introduced by conservative Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.). That bill provides only for voluntary and educational action.

'Traffic Cop' Needed

The CIO president agreed entirely.

"Take a look at the traffic safety campaigns," Reuther told the Senators. "We have lots of education and propaganda—on radio and TV, in the papers, and in the schools.

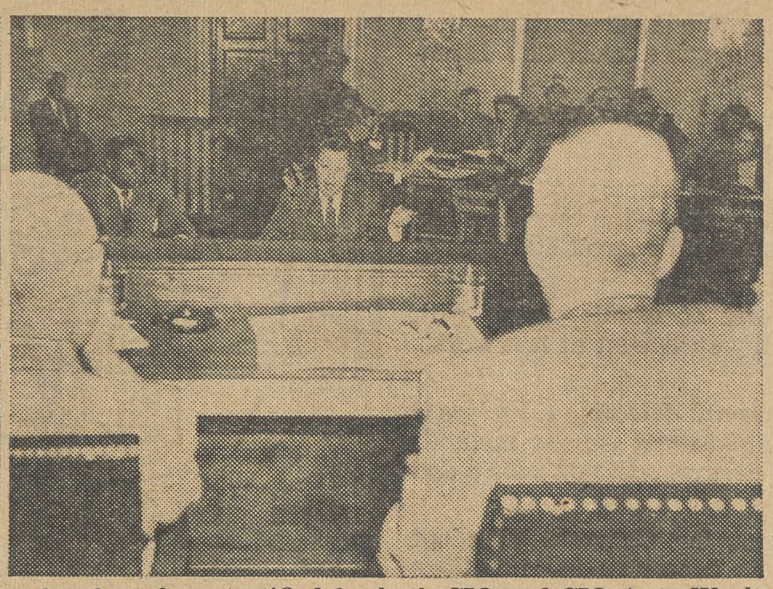
"All that education is good. But you also need the cop on the motorcycle to give out a few tickets for reckless driving. Education plus the cop help to do the job."

The CIO president was one of several witnesses before the committee. Others included Andrew Biemiller of the AFL, who endorsed the "principles and purposes of the bill;" Mrs. Irene Gaines of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., and Henry Kohn of Chicago, a member of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

Kohn argued that passage of a federal FEPC is needed to bolster local and state action. He recalled that Chicago passed a law in 1951 providing for employment of taxi drivers without discrimination.

"None of the feared consequences came to pass," he said. "Patrons raised no objections, the accident rate was normal, integration with other employes was readily accomplished."

The same warning that education is not enough to end discrimination was sounded by Lehman in later testimony. He said that education was insufficient because some state laws encourage discrimination.



HEAD THE LIST—In strong plea for effective civil rights, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther tells Senate Labor subcommittee FEPC should have "top priority." Reuther testified for both CIO and CIO Auto Workers. Photos show hearing scenes; with him at right is William Oliver, co-director with Reuther of the UAW Fair Practices Dept.

No Change

Pres. Eisenhower last week reiterated his opposition to a Fair Employment Practices law.

He told a news conference that he did not consider Labor Sec. Mitchell disloyal when he recently came out strongly in favor of the Ives-Humphrey-Lehman FEPC Bill.

Protest

Executive Sec. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People saw "political motives" in the month-long postponement of Senate civil rights hearings from January.

"The fact is that there is a great deal of education going on," Lehman said, "but most of it, the most compelling and preponderant part of it, is in the direction completely opposite to that in which we must go."

Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO supported the bill "because we have found that since passage of a similar law in New Jersey, none of the fears expressed by the foes of such legislation have come to pass. At the same time the New Jersey law has played a leading role in ensuring equal opportunity in employment to all."

Buttressing Reuther's oral testimony was a long document which he filed on behalf of the CIO, and the CIO Auto Workers.

'Filibuster Alley'

Millions of supporters of FEPC, he said, are disgusted "with the endless repetition of a solemn political Virginia Reel—wherein speeches are made, planks are inserted in platforms or left out of platforms and pencilled into campaign speeches, bills are introduced and re-introduced, hearings are postponed and finally held with the expenditure of great time, effort, money and the re-assembly of well-known facts about justice on the job front."

And at the end, Reuther continued, *"all action is boxed in by the dead end of Filibuster Alley, while hope of FEPC is strangled by the anti-democratic action of a filibustering minority."*

The CIO president reminded Senators that Vice Pres. Nixon—at the end of his winter round-the-world trip — had said that "every act of racial discrimination or prejudice in the United States hurts America as much as an espionage agent who turns over a weapon to a foreign enemy."

Worst Areas Untouched

Pres. Eisenhower, he recalled, had urged a fight for FEPC in the various states and cities, and had promised that he would spur state governors to action.

Supporters of FEPC, Reuther commented, "have made the circle trip from Washington to state capitals to city halls, and back again" — yet the "worst areas" are still left "untouched."

The remedy, he reiterated, is action for an effective federal FEPC.

Six Reasons For Action—

Rising Layoffs Make Need For FEPC More Acute

Civil rights legislation by Congress is urgently needed now for six major reasons, CIO Pres. Walter Reuther told Senators—because:

1. The spread between the incomes of white and non-white families is widening again.
2. Action of five states and 30 cities in writing FEPC laws since 1947 "has sharpened the contrasts, the double standards and the feeling of wrong and bitterness."
3. Unemployment is likely to increase, "making the need for FEPC more acute."
4. State and city efforts for civil rights laws have been largely defeated by combines in state legislatures, "local prejudice, false propaganda and fear of inter-state and inter-city competition."
5. Our loss of "moral standing and leadership" among the United Nations is growing as a result of continued discrimination in America.
6. White dominion "is dead or dying everywhere in the world—not only in Africa but also here in the U.S.A."

"FEPC is morally right; it is economically right. Both nationally and internationally, it is a political necessity," he said.

Big Employer Backs Effective FEP

A STRONG plea for a federal fair employment practices commission has been given by a Philadelphia clothing manufacturer whose nearly 3000 employes are members of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Samuel H. Daroff, head of H. Daroff & Sons, Inc., told the Senate Labor subcommittee that a policy of "employment on merit" works fine among his firm's employes.

Since 1952 he has been chairman of Pennsylvania's Commission on Industrial Relations. Based on that group's findings Daroff is convinced the majority would benefit from elimination of discriminatory practices as well as minority groups.

"AS A MANUFACTURER and businessman," Daroff said, "I can well understand why the average employer looks with distaste upon any form of legislation dealing with this important subject.

"However, we, as manufacturers, looked with equal distaste upon other forms of legislation including child labor laws, workmen's compensation laws and social security laws, in fact, any law which imposes duties and places restrictions is not palatable.

"Yet such laws are very often needed if for no other reason than to educate the large masses to the importance of maintaining standards of employment practices which would permit every individual an equal opportunity to do the kind of work which he is best able to perform."

Daroff said his firm's experience showed it paid to hire persons solely on the basis of merit and ability and without regard to their color, religion or nationality background.

"We have found that there never have been tensions among our workers by reason of their differences in color and religion; nor have we ever encountered any of the disastrous results sometimes anticipated by the opponents of such legislation," Daroff declared.

Reuther's Formula—

'Get Up Early, Stay Up Late To Defeat Commies'

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther has a formula for defeating Communists.

"You've got to get up early and stay up late. You've got to be more tireless than they are," he told the Massachusetts Commission Investigating Communism in Boston.

"And you've got to prove what they're trying to prevent—that democracy works at all levels of human association."

Pres. J. William Belanger of the State CIO Council told the commission that "the CIO record dealing with communism should be very helpful."

Speaking later at Ford Hall Forum in Boston, Reuther declared the guaranteed annual wage is labor's answer to growing unemployment and the possibility of a recession or depression.

"We are ready to press for putting the wage earner on a yearly rather than an hourly wage," he said. "Executives are paid by the year, why shouldn't workers be?"

Opposition could be expected to the plan from management, Reuther predicted, but added that eventually they would make good use of it.

Question

What ever happened to the argument—which some more responsible Republicans used to voice in the GOP's happily-irresponsible days before the 1952 election—that the way to deal with McCarthyism was to elect Gen. Eisenhower as President?

Belated Words

Not one to get there fustest with the mostest in politics—despite his record in the military field—the President last week belatedly voiced his opinions on the latest activities of Sen. McCarthy.

Eisenhower got to the heart of what's wrong with McCarthyism when, in his lengthy statement at last week's press conference, he warned:

"In opposing communism, we are defeating ourselves if either by design or through carelessness we use methods which do not conform to the American sense of justice and fair play."

And the President's request for Congress to adopt "codes of fair leadership" in its necessary investigations echoes a proposal long supported by CIO (and spelled out by Sens. Morse and Lehman elsewhere on this page).

So far there are no signs that the President's belated and limited words will have any effect on the power-mad politics of McCarthy. And, neither, are there any real indications that the Republican National Committee led by Leonard Hall has any plan to shift from its wild cries of "treason" with which it hopes to ride to victory in November.

End The Numbers Game

And while the President is concerned about "justice and fairness" in the midst of preventing Communist subversion, he might—as head of the Republican party—stop the GOP's "numbers game" about alleged "Communists-in-government."

That GOP war-cry was punctured completely by Philip Young, Civil Service Commission chairman. Of 2427 "risks" of various types dropped from federal payrolls, he testified, only 383 involved some kind of "subversive" charge. Then he added this *"does not mean there were 383 persons fired because they were Communists . . . or subversives."*

In other words, the GOP has been engaged in a complete hoax—a fraud against the American people.

Top Priority

There's an issue the 83rd Congress is trying to skip, just as have all recent sessions, and that's the need for guaranteeing the right of all Americans to live and work in freedom and equality.

Congress is trying to dodge, but the economic situation, as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther testified, is giving more urgency to the need for effective fair practices legislation. The old rule of *"last hired and first fired"* still governs Negroes and workers from other minority groups. Civil rights, as Reuther said, *"should have top priority on the unfinished-business list of democratic America."*

Keep Up The Good Work

Last week the CIO Community Services Committee presented its annual Philip Murray Award—now a memorial to CIO's late president—to the Menninger Foundation, pioneers in mental health. The citation is well deserved. And it's another sign of the alert and able work of CIO-CSC.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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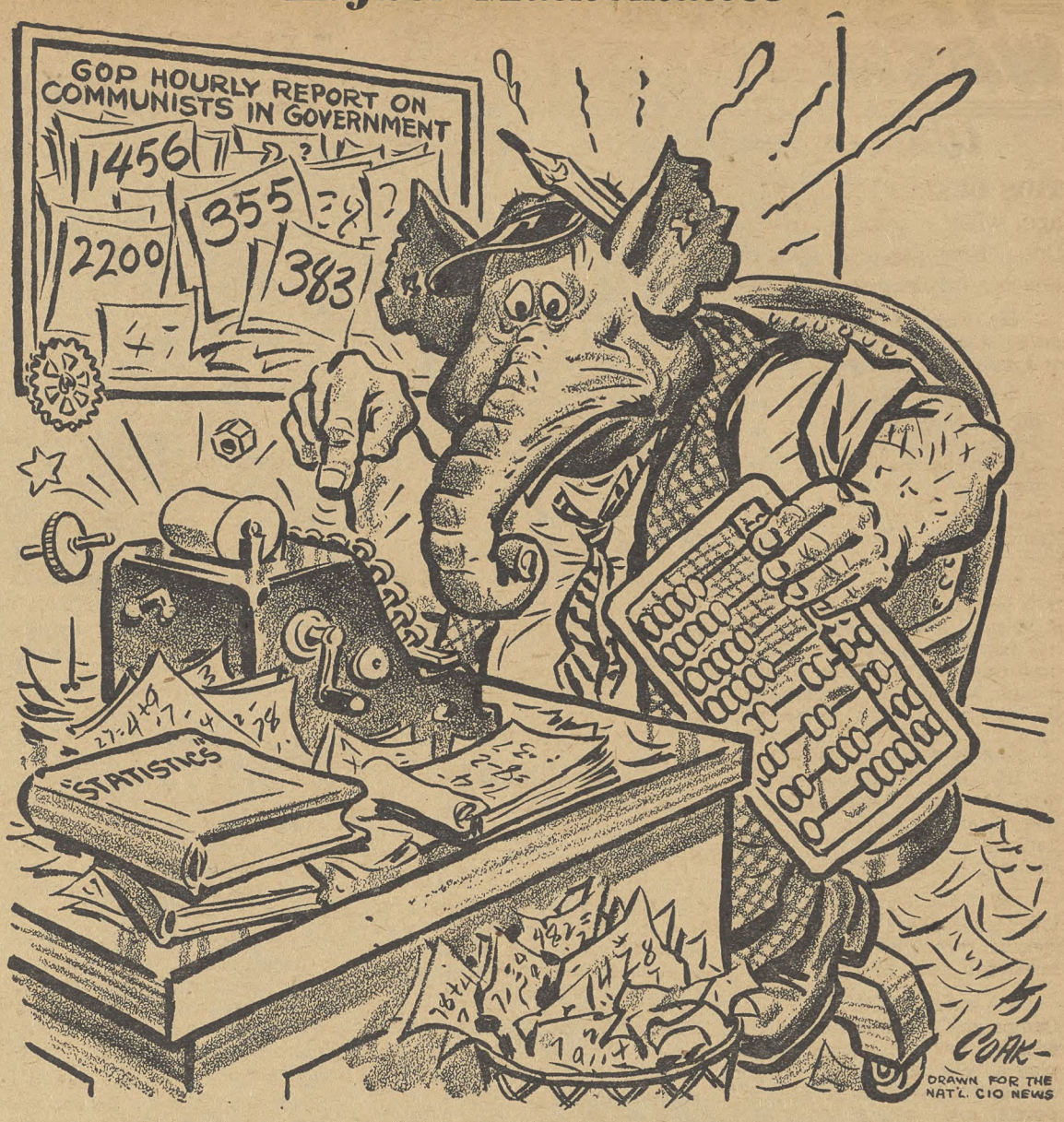
Higher Mathematics



In Other Words—

The Case For Congressional Fair Play

The recent dispute between Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and Army Sec. Stevens over the treatment of a witness has brought renewed demands for a set of rules to insure fair play for those called before congressional committees. A code of procedures was submitted by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) and supported by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.). Excerpts from their statements follow:

By WAYNE L. MORSE

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL fathers recognized that when in waging a successful revolution against the British Crown they opposed inquisitions and star chamber proceedings.

The time has come to end, by action of the Congress, inquisitions and star chamber proceedings in congressional investigations. The people of the United States have the right to demand it, and, in my judgment, they are demanding it.

This body knows that I have held to the notion for quite some time that the rights of the American people are being abused in these investigations. Their rights are abused when witnesses called before Senate investigators are not guaranteed, as a matter of right, a mandatory code of procedure that shall govern the operation of the investigation.

I care not whether it be the McCarthy committee or any other committee. I think every American citizen is entitled to the same protection before any other committee that I say he must be given before the McCarthy committee.

The problem is becoming increasingly serious. The resolution I am introducing is a comprehensive Code of Fair Committee Procedure for the Congress.

The Right To Appeal

The resolution provides for the following basic rights for witnesses:

The right to counsel (and) representation by counsel does not mean that all the counsel can do is sit in the hearing room and remain quiet.

I would guarantee the right to have a stenographic record of testimony taken, the right to file a brief . . . and the right in the case of a contempt citation to appeal to the courts for a review of this question as to whether or not the procedural rights of the defendant were in any way violated.

By HERBERT H. LEHMAN

I THINK THE ANSWER to the present evils is not the withholding of appropriations from legally constituted investigatory committees, but rather the establishment of a mandatory fair set of committee rules and procedures.

Congress has the power to order investigations and to give committees certain rights which in its wisdom it sees fit to give them. Does not that more than ever indicate that the Congress of the U. S. has a solemn duty to make certain that investigations which are authorized are conducted in a fair manner?

I wish to present this (point) because it is very important. It is the necessity of having executive hearings really executive and secret. I have in mind, in connection with the McCarthy subcommittee, particularly the investigation of the so-called Fort Monmouth situation.

Closed Hearing Or Not?

These hearings were executive. They were held in the presence of one Senator. I believe that that Senator was the chairman of the subcommittee. They were executive hearings, secret hearings. The press, radio and television representatives, and the public were not permitted to attend those hearings. They were actually secret hearings.

Nevertheless, the chairman of the subcommittee came out of the hearings every day, met the press and gave to the press his account and version of what had transpired at the hearings, and of what the witnesses had said at the hearings. The newspapers carried the statements of the chairman of the subcommittee with great headlines, leading the public to believe that what was said by the chairman of the committee after a secret hearing actually represented the developments at the hearing.

I wish to emphasize my abhorrence of the tactics which have been followed along that line. Great damage has been done in many instances by bringing to the people of the country an entirely erroneous impression of what had actually transpired at the hearing.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS OBSERVER wrote a minority report several weeks ago, when a number of columnists and editorialists hailed Pres. Eisenhower's shower of messages to Congress as evidence that he was finally "on top of his job."

He wasn't on top of his job then, and he isn't now, because he either doesn't know how or doesn't dare to tackle Sen. McCarthy and assert his own party and executive leadership.

His program is going to pot on Capitol Hill because, observing his hesitations and fumblings, a huge group of Republican senators and representatives are getting the habit of defying him.

Eisenhower Vs. The GOP

His own Senate floor leader, Knowland of California, deserted him to vote for the proposed George constitutional amendment that would have radically weakened the Chief Executive's traditional direction of foreign policy.

His Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who gave a brilliant performance at the Berlin conference, was shockingly heckled by Senate Republicans for agreeing to meet the Chinese Reds in Geneva to talk about a Korean and Indo-Chinese settlement.

A Record Of Defiance

The House Labor Committee approved a Taft-Hartley amendment to destroy the National Labor Relations Board, which Eisenhower did not ask for and, on the record of what he has said about "union-busting," he would have to veto. *Republican members showed no awe at the prospect.*

The President is being defied on excess taxes by Republicans on the House Ways and Means Committee. He hasn't dared make specific recommendations for amending the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law, although he said last year it was faulty.

He exerts no influence with the Republican Senate and House Campaign Committees, who insist in open contempt of his expressed wishes, that the phoney "Communists in government" issue must play a "big part" in the congressional campaign. *The professionals on Capitol Hill want to use "both Ike and Joe" as campaign talking points, and they treat Eisenhower's mild protests as the naive chatter of a figurehead President.*

All of this is not happenstance. It does not all arise from the struggle with McCarthy. *The President's weakness in handling that central struggle merely symbolizes what is wrong.*

Eisenhower can't seem to grasp the fact that McCarthy isn't fundamentally chasing Communists or trying to "expose" Executive Dept. "coddlers of Communists." Joe is bidding for domination of the Republican party.

The White House, by careful leaks for a solid week, built anticipation about the "importance" of the President's first news conference following the McCarthy-Stevens-Gen. Zwicker-Maj. Peress fight. Eisenhower then read such a milk-and-water statement about "fair play" and the desirability for "courtesy" from Congress to Executive Dept. officials, civilian and military, that reporters went away bewildered.

Too Many Agree With McCarthy

One syndicated columnist stood outside on Pennsylvania Ave. literally shouting, *"but it doesn't say anything. What does it mean?"*

The instantaneous reply by McCarthy was so savage and violent, so brutal in its open mockery of the President that it wouldn't have made sense except that McCarthy's real purpose—to dominate the GOP—is understood by practically everyone here except, apparently, Eisenhower.

What political innocence lets the President solemnly insist that he will never "talk personalities," that he is sure Congress will reflect the people's desire for "fair play," that McCarthy will be curbed by rules changes instituted by Bill Knowland and his Senate peers?

Too many Republican senators agree with McCarthy. Too many others are afraid of him. Too many Democrats fear they will get licked—as Tydings and Benton were licked—if McCarthy floods their states with Texas oil money and handpicked candidates. Too many of both groups think McCarthy has the President's number.

Eisenhower plays into McCarthy's hands by letting himself be used as the transmission belt for fake GOP claim that "1456" or "2200" security risks have been fired. He plays into McCarthy's hands by apologizing for the Army's handling of the Peress case.

A Course For The President

The way for the President to handle McCarthy is to get on radio and television and denounce him by name as a shameless political racketeer, a cancer unfortunately nourished in the Republican body that has to be cut away by clean surgery.

The way to handle McCarthy's abuse of the Executive Dept. is to issue a White House order saying that no one except a department or agency head shall be allowed to answer a McCarthy summons—to do exactly what the pathetic Army Sec. Stevens said he would do before he was brainwashed and terrorized into abject surrender.

If Eisenhower will not smash McCarthy, his own leadership is dead, his foreign policy is dead, his Administration will be dead, and Sen. Joe will be de facto boss of the pallid remains.

The Capitol Hill Scene—

There's A New Tea Party Brewing Over GOP 'Stamp Tax' Move

By MILTON PLUMB

A STAMP TAX to most Americans is a hated concept. The last time it happened—in 1765—our forefathers simply refused to pay. Patrick Henry shouted, *"If this be treason, make the most of it,"* and other Americans later held a famous Tea Party in Boston.

Parliament repealed the Stamp Tax within a year, but all historians agree it was one of the causes of the American Revolution.

Today, however, another "stamp tax" is well on its way to becoming law. The proposal has full Administration backing and has already been voted out of the House Post Office Committee.

This has happened while another tax-writing committee has been drafting legislation to carry out the Administration's aim of giving tax cuts of billions to stockholders and corporations. *The bill approved by the Post Office group would make all of us pick up a big part of the tab.*

It would do this by increasing the rates per ounce for first class mail from 3c to 4c and for air mail from 6c to 7c. Both of these classes of mail are already making over $100 million a year in profits for the government.

The Cost Of Press Subsidy

Since the increase is not needed to cover a deficit in the kinds of mail to which it would apply, its purpose is only to bring added revenue. It is clearly a form of stamp tax—*one which bears heaviest on consumers generally rather than on those best able to pay.*

Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield and the Administration are seeking the increase on grounds that it is needed to balance the Post Office budget. There will be a deficit there this year of $430 million.

Actually, all of this deficit is caused by the low rates charged for second and third class mail. This is a subsidy the Post Office pays to publishers of magazines and newspapers, direct mail advertisers and others.

The loss on second class mail, which consists of magazines and newspapers, was $240 million last year. The bill would increase the rates for this class of mail slightly, but the publishers would still get an annual subsidy of more than $200 million.

Most of this goes to the great national circulation magazines. Taxpayers are contributing, for example, about $8 million a year to Life magazine, $6 million to Saturday Evening Post, $3.5 million to Readers Digest, $1.7 million to the Chicago Tribune.

Opposition

Seven of the 11 Democrats on the House Post Office Committee last week joined one Republican in a minority report blasting the Administration's proposed hike in postal rates as an "unconscionable burden . . . contrary to the public interest." They called it a "radical departure from the concept of public service which is the keystone of our postal establishment."

Third class mail—advertising circulars and other printed matter and merchandise weighing less than eight ounces—added $192 million to the postal deficit last year. This subsidy to the advertising and direct mail business would be cut only by about $20 million under the bill.

On the other hand, the increase on first class and air mail of about $174 million will boost the profit being made on these two classes to around $328 million annually. Second and third class mail, however, would still be operating at a $394 million annual loss.

Thus, first class users are being asked to pay a "stamp tax" solely to subsidize the other mail users. It is a direct consumers' sales tax on postage. It hits the lowest income groups the hardest.

The well-organized and influential business interests which are the chief users of second and third class mail have blocked major increases in these classes.

They justify this "free ride" by using an argument that applies properly only to fraternal, religious and educational publications which need such subsidies to survive. The subsidy, they say, provides a service to all the nation.

Business Doesn't Lose

Congress long ago accepted the concept that the post office is a service in the national interest. Thus, until recently, the government attempted to provide mail service to outlying communities on a basis approximately equal to that provided in cities.

Under the Eisenhower Administration, however, long-established post offices in rural communities have been, and are being, eliminated on grounds that receipts do not equal their operating costs.

The GOP theory that the post office is a business primarily has been used to eliminate public services—which don't pay for themselves.

It hasn't, however, as the pending bill indicates, led the GOP to cut down service subsidies to business.

Book Review—

Myths On Immigration Punctured

FIVE MYTHS which "account for some of our undemocratic immigration policies" are exploded in a new pamphlet by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) which makes an eloquent plea for improved legislation.

The first of the myths, the Senator says, is that America would be flooded with immigrants were it not for rigid laws. He points out that the highest average annual immigration, in ratio to our total population, was only slightly more than 1% in the peak decade of 1840 to 1850.

Humphrey's answer to the myth that immigration threatens our living standards is that during the great period of immigration, from 1870 to 1930, while our population increased about three times, the number of jobs increased about four times.

He cites the authoritative anthropologists, Margaret Mead and Ralph L. Beals and the American Anthropological Association, for scientific evidence which "indicates that all peoples are inherently capable of acquiring or adapting to our civilization." This is in answer to the myth that "certain races or nationalities are undesirable."

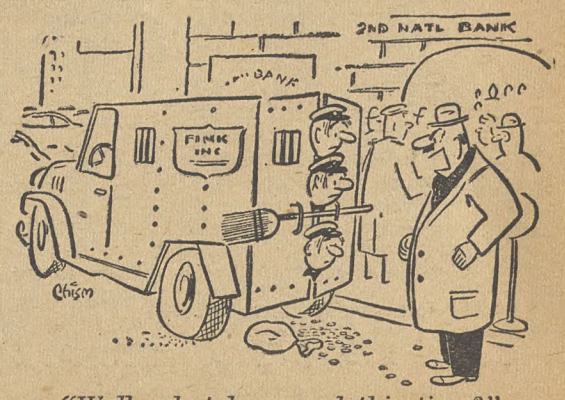
Probably one of the oldest myths, Humphrey says, is that "there isn't room for many more people here." He quotes Rep. Harrison Gray Otis of Massachusetts as saying in 1797: *"When this country was new it might have been a good policy to admit all. But it is so no longer."*

Humphrey says that actually there is plenty of room in America and cites a population of 51 persons per square mile as compared with 480 in Great Britain and 807 in Belgium to prove it.

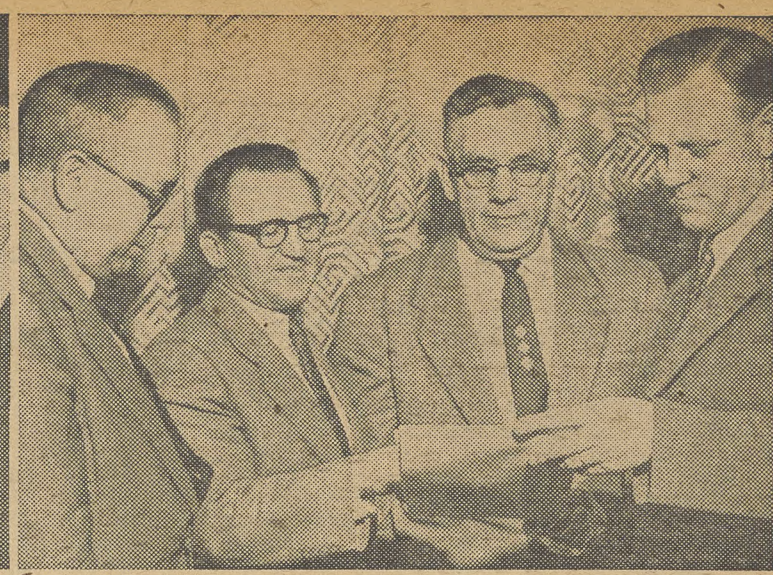
The bulk of the pamphlet deals with inequities in the nation's present immigration law, the McCarran-Walter Act, and calls for passage of new legislation based on recommendations of the President's Commission on Immigration which was introduced in the first session of the 83rd Congress.

"It is essential," Humphrey says, "that so fundamental and significant an area of American life and law as immigration be revised so that bigotry may give way to knowledge, and expediency to the justice of humanitarianism." **E. L.**

"The Stranger at Our Gate," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York City, 25c.



"Well, what happened this time?"



PROBLEMS facing Intl. Metalworkers Federation central committee meeting in Washington vanish (left) when (l. to r.) Arthur Gailly and Raymond Latin, Belgium; CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Wenceslao Carillo, Spanish unions in exile, and Georges Delamarre, France, get together. Center, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and IMF Gen. Sec. Konrad Ilg surmount language differences, and at right, point on agenda is discussed by (l. to r.) Steelworkers' Thomas Murray; Laurence Short, Australia; USA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Arne Geijer, Sweden.

World Metal Unions Call For International Fight For Jobs

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A CALL for action by free trade unions, governments and employers to "counterattack the growing threat of depression" in much of the free world was sounded last week by the central committee of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation at a meeting in Washington.

The meeting drew about 75 members and technicians from 13 nations, some of them distinguished in the public life of their own countries.

The sessions were preceded by a meeting of the IMF's economic conference, which heard reports indicating that unemployment is growing in virtually all industrialized nations of the West except the Scandinavian countries and Great Britain.

"We hold that the proper goals of social, political and economic policy are to guarantee full employment, to insure steady progress toward higher living standards, and security and dignity to all," the call to action declared.

"PROGRESS toward these goals is the only basis upon which free democratic institutions can be safeguarded effectively against the spread of totalitarian tyranny.

"Full employment can only be built on a solid foundation of adequate consumer purchasing power—of steadily rising living standards and greater economic security for the lower income groups. Rising unemployment in the world today is the storm signal that attests to the lack of sufficient consumer purchasing power in our economy."

The manifesto declared that the needs of the people, internal threats to economic stability and the external threat of tyranny "all challenge management and government to broaden their vision, to accept their responsibility and to move vigorously" toward economic stability and expansion, full employment and human progress.

"THE REAL DANGER of depression does not rise out of objective economic factors," it warned.

"It springs from the complacency and lack of vision of those in management and government who oppose prompt and adequate corrective measures. Complacency and inaction serve the interest of Communist propaganda.

"Indifference and defeatism, in the face of the threat of depression and mass unemployment, would weaken the free world and strengthen the Kremlin in the cold war. Mass unemployment and economic instability among the free nations can create the economic and moral climate in which Soviet imperialism might expand its acts of aggression and thus greatly increase the danger of a third world war."

THE IMF URGED its affiliates and other free unions to accelerate organizing campaigns and to demand bargaining concessions in the form of higher wages, guaranteed annual wage plans, social insurance benefits and a greater share in the wealth created by increased productivity.

It also urged them to enlist the support of other groups behind an action program to combat unemployment "and secure for free men and women everywhere their legitimate hopes for bread, peace and freedom."

The manifesto asked employers "to make a clean break with the prejudices and dogmatisms of the past and to awaken to an awareness of the indivisibility of freedom and human progress."

It urged them to broaden markets by steps to boost consumption, to bargain with unions in good faith, to support government policies aimed at economic stability, and to reject a policy of maximum short term profits in favor of a "more socially responsible one."

Governments were urged to enact legislation stimulating economic activity and increasing consumer purchasing power.

The central committee—the equivalent of an executive board—also voted unanimously to continue aid to French and Italian affiliates in their grim battles to raise worker living standards and win workers away from communism.

The action was based on reports showing that the free unions have been carrying the fight to the factory gates in key industrial areas of the two countries. One of the results is that the Communist-dominated unions, despite their larger size, are no longer able to call the workers on strike as they please.

THE COMMITTEE also passed a resolution protesting anti-union terrorism behind the Iron Curtain, and sending fraternal greetings and encouragement to oppressed workers there. In addition, it heard numerous reports, and discussed a wide range of administrative matters. The 1953 world congress was set for the second week of November in Switzerland.

Victor G. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers presided at central committee meetings, and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the AFL Machinists at the economic conference sessions. Other UAW representatives were Pres. Walter P. Reuther, UAW Research Dir. Nate Weinberg; Jack Conway, aide to Walter Reuther, and Don Montgomery, head of the UAW Washington office.

The Steelworkers were represented by Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, Intl. Rep. Elmer Cope and Thomas Murray, assistant to Abel. Andrew J. Pettis, national legislative representative, was the Shipbuilders' delegate.

Oldtimer

The Intl. Metalworkers Federation, one of the oldest and strongest of the worldwide trade secretariats, represents more than seven million organized workers in every phase of the metal industries. Its headquarters are in Berne, Switzerland, and it is associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Its CIO affiliates are the Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Shipbuilders. Delegates from 13 nations attended the meetings of the IMF economic conference and central committee in Washington, for which U. S. member-unions were hosts.

Guests

Most of the delegates to the Intl. Metalworkers Federation meetings in Washington concluded their visit to the U. S. with a flight to Cleveland and Detroit, where they inspected auto factories, and thence to New York as guests of the CIO Auto Workers. They also visited UAW national headquarters.

CARE Urges Surplus Food Grants Abroad

A SOLUTION to the troublesome problem of surplus foods in the United States which would feed some of the hungry in other parts of the world and build American prestige abroad has been advanced by CARE, the non-profit, nonsectarian relief organization.

Basically, the plan entails legislation which would permit the federal government to enlist the aid of private relief organizations in getting the more than $6 billion worth of surplus food in this country into the hands of hungry people whose poverty keeps them so close to the starvation level that death is never far off.

One result, CARE maintained, would be to create eventual markets for U. S. farmers.

The proposal to use surplus U. S. food to feed the hungry as a matter of national policy is essentially that which the CIO frequently has urged in the past.

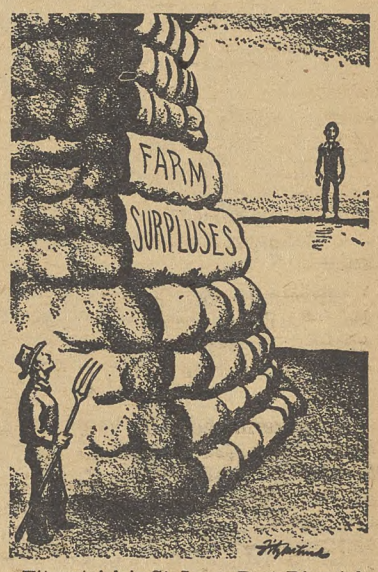
"CARE HAS BEEN increasingly concerned over the dual problem of the world's hungry people and the mounting store of farm surpluses in the U. S.," the relief organization said.

"We feel that it is wrong from a humanitarian and spiritual standpoint not to use this food to help the millions throughout the world who live at, or near, starvation levels. Moreover, we are sure it is unwise from the standpoint of national policy.

"In the current struggle to bulwark the forces of democracy, our most potent weapon is man's will to defend his freedom. Empty stomachs are fertile mass breeding grounds for communism. There is little use in spending billions on military pacts if the people of the countries with which we seek to ally ourselves feel they have little in their own lives worth defending."

SEVERAL BASIC considerations influence the use of American surpluses to ease world hunger, CARE said. One is that the program must not interfere with normal U. S. export markets for food or depress agricultural prices in the recipient nation.

Another is the possibility of selling some of the surpluses for local currency which could be used to develop self-help projects.



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
One World—Two Problems

On the basis of its own experience, CARE claimed the first consideration can be met "by channelling surpluses to refugees and other blocks of depressed persons" who consume such a meagre share of local or imported agricultural products that they are "virtually isolated from regular commercial markets."

The "real obstacle," it said, rises from the inability of dollar-short nations to handle costs within the U. S.

AN "IMAGINATIVE private agency approach," it held, can cut costs and yield the U. S. maximum benefits. CARE suggested that:

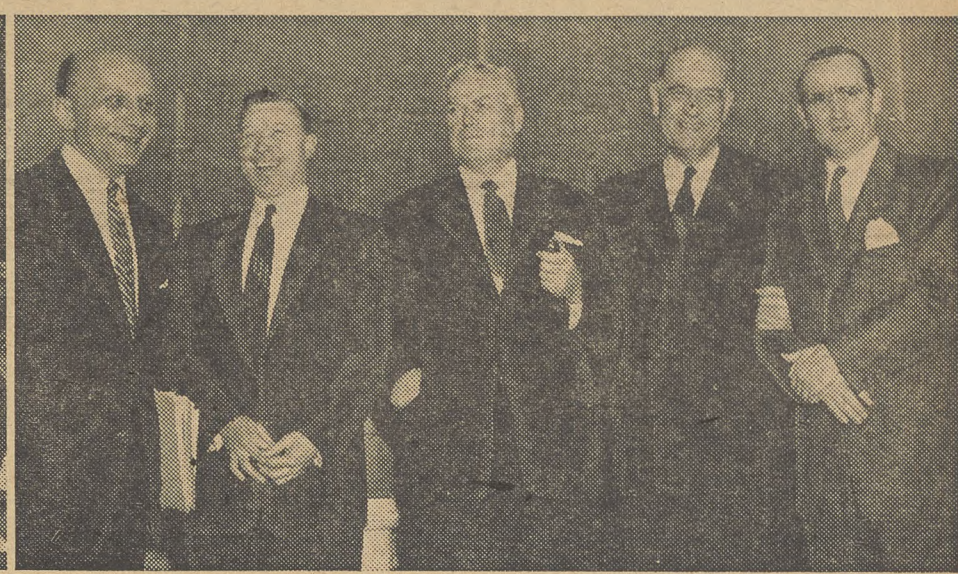
1. The House pass the Senate-approved Schoeppel Bill, authorizing a $500 million appropriation to buy surplus farm products and sell them for non-dollar currency independent of military programs, with an amendment permitting the President to use private agencies like CARE.

2. Congress extend the Famine Relief Act of 1953, increasing its authorization for transfers of food products from $100 million to $500 million, and amending it to utilize the services of private, non-profit agencies.

3. Congress amend the Mutual Security Act by authorizing appropriation of up to $50 million to pay ocean freight, processing and administrative charges on voluntary relief shipments of surplus food made available under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

CSC Murray Award—

CIO Praised For Mental Health Work



"A BETTER COMMUNITY FOR ALL."—That goal of the CIO Community Services Committee was on the banner at the annual Philip Murray Award dinner last week at Pittsburgh's Hotel Schenley (photo at left). CIO-CSC presented the 1953 Murray award and a contribution of $5000 to Dr. William C. Menninger, for work of Menninger Foundation in psychiatric care. Participants (from left, in the photo at right) were: CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, Dr. Menninger, and CIO-CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, also president of the Communications Workers. Reuther urged drive for more adequate mental health programs.

By ED LASHMAN

THE GOALS and achievements of CIO over the years were hailed as major contributions to mental health by Dr. William C. Menninger in his address accepting the fifth annual Philip Murray Award of the CIO Community Services Committee.

Menninger also paid tribute to "CIO's courageous fight against discrimination which is one of the curses of American life."

He spoke in accepting a bronze plaque and a $5000 check for the Menninger Foundation of Topeka, Kans., on behalf of himself, his brother, Dr. Karl A. Menninger and their late father, Dr. C. F. Menninger.

Not A Skeleton

Menninger gave a special thanks to the CIO and CSC for having given recognition to the field of psychiatry.

"Too many people still regard mental illness in the family as a skeleton in the closet," he said.

"By taking cognizance of the problem of mental health through this public ceremony, you are doing much to help people lose their sense of shame about mental illness and take advantage of the skills that can help them lead happier lives."

More than 500 persons crowded the ballroom of the Schenley Hotel in Pittsburgh, to applaud as CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, who is also president of the Communications Workers, made the presentation for "outstanding leadership" in the field of mental health.

"The Menninger Foundation is located in Topeka, Kans.," Beirne said, "but its beneficiary is the world."

The Menninger Clinic, conceived with the idea of collecting many specialists in the psychiatric field in one place, was later broadened into the Menninger Foundation for the purpose of research, education, treatment and prevention in psychiatric and related fields.

Beirne noted that CIO-CSC had not only given public recognition and support to individuals and organizations working to help men and women develop "sound minds in sound bodies," but had also helped create a program of "citizen participation and self-determination that is truly a rich chapter in the life of the American labor movement."

McDonald's Proposals

CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald warned that a "materialistic concept of man must lead to destruction of individual freedom," but emphasized the importance of economic security to mental and emotional well-being.

The key to such security in "a period of declining economic activity" he indicated is for business and industry to face up to the challenge of increasing consumer purchasing power when government spending decreases.

McDonald outlined a four-point program for an "economy of abundance": wage increases and price reductions to match increased productivity; increasing consumer purchasing power by $5 billion through increasing income personal exemptions to $800; a guaranteed annual wage "which is not a dole but a true 'right-to-work' plan;" and adequate medical and hospital care for all citizens plus "freedom from want for those whose years of work have entitled them to enjoy the fruits of their labor."

The problem of "tremendous progress in the physical sciences contrasted with a failure to make comparable progress in the human and social sciences," was singled out by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

"Mental health can't be achieved," Reuther said, "in a world of poverty and hunger and ignorance. It is possible only if we get away from shaping our communities in the image of our fears and hatreds and create them instead in the image of our hopes and aspirations.

"The H-bomb has created a great moral vacuum of fear and insecurity. The problem and the challenge we face is to fill that vacuum with positive human values lest it be filled with the negative values of fear and hatred and bigotry."

Pointing out that emotional problems go hand in hand with economic problems, Reuther cited the fact that in the past three months the crime rate in Detroit has increased 56% "and it has paralleled the increase in unemployment."

A Human Crusade

He called for a "great human crusade dedicated to moral values, to human values and to human dignity which will conquer poverty and disease and all mankind's ancient enemies."

"We of the CIO," Reuther said, "want to help in the fight against mental illness and broaden our opportunities of serving not only our own members but the whole community of which we are a part so that together we can build a brave new world, a better tomorrow fashioned in the image of peace, human freedom, human dignity, social justice and human brotherhood."

Top Problem

"Mental illness is the nation's number one health problem," Dr. William C. Menninger told guests at the 5th annual CIO-CSC dinner. And then he cited the statistics to back up his point.

Mental ills account for: one-third the cost of all U. S. sickness, $1.2 billion in tax funds to support mental hospitals, 51% of all U. S. hospital beds, a $1.75 billion annual wage loss. Yet, he pointed out, there are only 7000 doctors working in a field affecting 700,000 people seriously enough to require hospitalization.

Definition

When Dr. William C. Menninger sought to define mental health in his address at the CIO Community Services Committee dinner, he turned to a quotation from CIO's late Pres. Philip Murray.

Menninger told the group Murray might have been giving a definition of mental health when he described CIO-CSC as an organization of "high principles whose ultimate purpose is the betterment of society by providing a little of the sunshine God in His infinite wisdom decreed people should have."

CSC Units Urged To Draft Aid For Laid-Off Workers

CIO COMMUNITY services committees across the country are mobilizing to meet the challenge of growing unemployment among CIO members.

Few things will weld a man to his union like the knowledge that it is trying to get him work and meet his basic and family needs, CIO-CSC Rep. John Carney told a recent CIO regional councils conference.

Carney outlined a course of action for CIO-CSC in areas where heavy unemployment is causing problems.

FIRST STEP advocated by Carney was a small meeting of community services committees of the CIO council and local unions in the area. The extent of unemployment and measurements in terms of men and length of layoffs should be learned.

"There is no need to study the problem to death," Carney added. "There is a need for the CSC to get an over-all view of the situation. Action must be based on the facts and not on rumor or hearsay."

The conclusions dictate the next steps. If the situation seems critical or even tends towards that direction, CSC should go into action. Union membership should be contacted by every media with information on the CSC program.

UNION counsellors should be available at stated times to discuss problems with unemployed members. Unemployment compensation claims must be expedited and protected. In some cases, Carney reported, CSC has helped bring officials of the unemployment claims office to the union hall to help process claims.

Where local administrative practices are out of line, CSC should collect the facts, build a case on specific instances and bring every pressure to prevent abuses and irregular action. As a general practice, all disallowed claims should be appealed.

Where there are delays or checks are disallowed, Carney said that supplementary help might be needed. Helping unemployed members get food, shelter, clothing and medical care is the job of CSC.

PLAQUE and $5000 award check of the Community Services Committee is accepted by Dr. William C. Menninger (left) from CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne as both smile approval.

CIO Case Upheld As NLRB Sets New Craft Election Rules

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board in an important decision last week adopted, at least in part, CIO's position that craft groups can not be carved indiscriminately from existing bargaining units.

CIO spokesmen generally were pleased with the more rigid standards established by the Board for splintering away small groups. Two new rules were established governing units of craft employes and certain departmental units of employes who traditionally have had separate bargaining.

The decision was handed down as the result of a dispute between several AFL unions over representation of either all production and maintenance workers or of separate craft segments of the work force at American Potash & Chemical Co., Trona, Calif. The CIO, industry and management groups were invited by the Board to submit briefs last October for guidance in the decision.

The 3-1 ruling by the NLRB will now automatically permit craft groups in an industry to be separated from the main bargaining unit where a true craft group wants it and the union is one that traditionally represents that craft.

The Board also will give separate representation to "certain departmental groups which by tradition and practice have acquired craft-like characteristics."

Four industries are excluded from the ruling. These are basic steel, aluminum, logging and wet milling (part of the paper making industry) which have been immune from craft raiding since the National Tube doctrine was proclaimed in 1948.

CIO had asked for extension of the National Tube policy which, briefly, denies craft severance in integrated industries where there is a history of plantwide or industrywide bargaining, and where there is community of interest between all workers in a plant.

The Board has been permitting some craft severance but the American Potash decision removes all doubt as to where fragmentizing will be allowed.

The majority decision said "we are cognizant of the disruptive economic and social conditions that can and sometimes do occur as the result of craft existence in industrial plants, as where, for example, a small cohesive craft group, by striking, closes down a large industrial plant employing thousands of workers."

The decision directed elections at the Trona plant, granting petitions of the AFL Electricians to carve out a unit and the AFL Operating Engineers to sever a group in the power division providing they win in balloting. The AFL Machinists were denied three separate units.

Bricker's Curb On President Is Rejected

THE CONSTITUTIONAL powers of the President to conduct the nation's foreign affairs was reaffirmed in a series of close Senate votes in which the Bricker Amendment and other moves to curb the treaty-making powers of the White House were defeated.

The votes of Democratic members of the Senate majority gave Pres. Eisenhower the margin of victory—in one case, only a one-vote margin—in the roll calls which ended a month of legislative debate.

However, the issue was revived last week when Sen. Lennon (D. N. C.), one of the non-voting senators, moved for reconsideration. Lennon said he was in no hurry for immediate action on the motion.

The votes came on these issues:

1. The Bricker Amendment: As modified by the Ohio Republican from his earlier proposals, it provided that no treaty or executive agreement could become effective as U. S. internal law without approval by both houses of Congress.

The proposal was defeated by a vote of 50 to 42, with two-thirds approval required for a proposed constitutional amendment. Despite the strong objections of Eisenhower, 29 Republicans joined 13 Democrats in favoring the amendment. Opposed were 32 Democrats, 17 Republicans and Wayne Morse, the Senate's lone independent.

2. The George Amendment: A substitute for the Bricker Amendment, this proposal would have declared that no treaty or agreement which conflicts with the Constitution would be effective (a point already emphasized by the courts). It also provided for congressional legislation to make a treaty effective in the U. S.

Senate GOP Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.) switched to support of the George proposal, which came within one vote of receiving the required majority. The vote was 60 to 31, with Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.) casting the deciding "no" vote.

Chairman Wiley (R. Wisc.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, one leader of the fight against the Bricker Amendment, called the outcome a "great bipartisan victory for the Administration and for the President." Bricker, however, said he'll bring the measure up again in the next session.

GCEOC Says GOP Ignores Lower Ranks In Pay Plan

ADMINISTRATION proposals for a pay increase to federal workers drew criticism last week from the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Like so many other recommendations of the GOP, a GCEOC-CIO spokesman said, it takes care of those at the top and ignores those at the lower levels.

"Another give-away to those who already have it" was the way he described the plan to raise wages for those in top civil service grades and bypass those at the bottom of the ladder.

The GCEOC-CIO scoffed at the $150-200 "average" increase which proponents of Pres. Eisenhower's proposal said government workers would get.

The union pointed out that a Grade 15 employe now getting a minimum of $10,800 a year would be given an $800 salary boost, but nothing in the way of a pay raise is contemplated for Grade 1 and 2 workers who get minimums of $2500 and $2750 respectively.

The CIO group advocates an across-the-board increase for all federal workers which Philip Young, Eisenhower-appointed Civil Service Commission chairman, opposed in testifying before a Senate committee.

Besides the pay feature, the Administration proposes contributory group life, medical and hospital insurance and an unemployment compensation system.

Big 4 Meat Packers Get Pay Demand

JOINT CIO-AFL demands for a wage increase were made on the meat packing industry's Big Four last week.

CIO Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Meat Cutters will exercise wage reopening provisions of their contracts with Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy. Announcement was made by Pres. Ralph Helstein of UPWA-CIO and Pres. Earl Jimerson of the AFL union. The two unions represent 120,000 workers in the four firms.

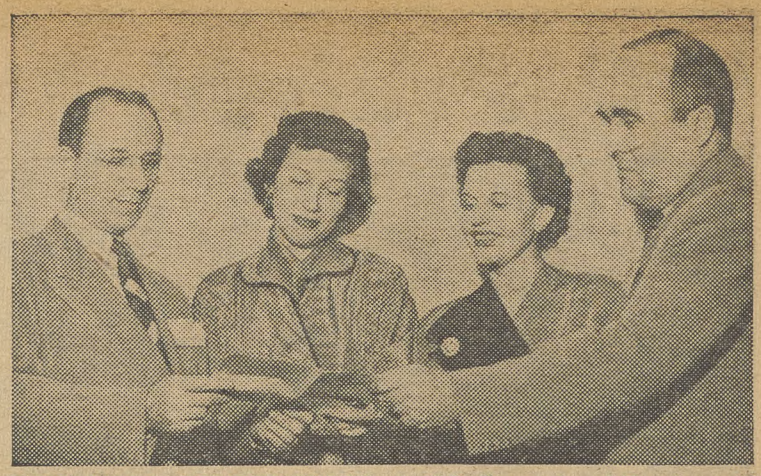
The contracts expire Aug. 11 and Sept. 1. Wage negotiations with the major packers customarily set the pattern for the entire industry.

Last year the two unions signed a mutual assistance pact and worked closely during contract bargaining talks. Gains registered then included a 5c general wage increase and company-paid hospitalization and surgical benefit insurance with full family coverage.

McLeod Gets His Wings Clipped

R. W. Scott McLeod, the State Dept.'s all-powerful security chief, has had some of his powers removed in a recent departmental reorganization.

McLeod lost past authority over personnel, continues as head of the department's Bureau of Inspection, Security & Consular Affairs. Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.) said he was "very, very concerned" by the shift.



REGIONAL CONFERENCE of CIO Councils of Regions 10 and 11 in St. Louis was attended by over 150 delegates from nine states. Conferring are CIO Reg. Dir. Delmont Garst, Pres. Wilda McCamant and Secy. Lorene Burdt of Wichita IUC, and Conference Chairman Carl A. McPeak.

CIO Councils In Action

"THE RECENT ACTION of the House-Senate District subcommittee is a real demonstration of the need for home rule in Washington," according to Pres. Glenn Watts of the **District of Columbia CIO Council.**

The subcommittee turned down the proposal of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Public Works for a $40 million federal loan to help a suggested program for badly-needed public works. The joint congressional group insisted on a number of taxes, including an additional sales tax on restaurant meals and grocery purchases, and an increase in the real estate levy.

The CIO Council earlier had gone on record for the citizens' committee proposals, which called for a series of taxes less burdensome than those demanded by the subcommittee.

- Some 330 persons were present at the fifth annual **Colorado CIO** Education Conference at Denver to set a new attendance record. The four-day conference concluded with a banquet at which the principal speaker was Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs of the CIO Rubber Workers.

Workshops were held on political action and legislative issues, steward training and grievance procedure, labor laws, collective bargaining goals, fair employment practices and parliamentary procedure. Wayne Price and William T. Butler are president and secretary-treasurer of the Council respectively.

- Pres. Norman Bully of the **Greater Flint, Mich., CIO Council** urged the city's council to enact an ordinance requiring inspection of sub-standard houses once they become vacant. Numerous deaths have resulted from fires in unsafe dwellings. And to make sure that it does an effective job at the polls, the Flint Council is going to buy a $3000 card system to keep tabs on the registration of CIO members.
- The **Evansville, Ind., CIO Council** is cooperating with the Evansville United Labor Council in calling for a special session of the State Legislature to improve unemployment compensation benefits. The united council also urged Congress to raise the income tax exemption to at least $700, boost the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage, and increase social security benefits and enlarge coverage.
- The **Fostoria, O., CIO Council** called for the formation of widely representative community council to "serve as the rallying point for concerted community approach to civic affairs."
- Some 100 CIO members received diplomas for completing courses in workmen's compensation, health and safety, and stewards' training at a school held by the **10th Congressional District CIO-PAC,** Chicago.

Ohio And California CIO Act To Improve Jobless Benefits

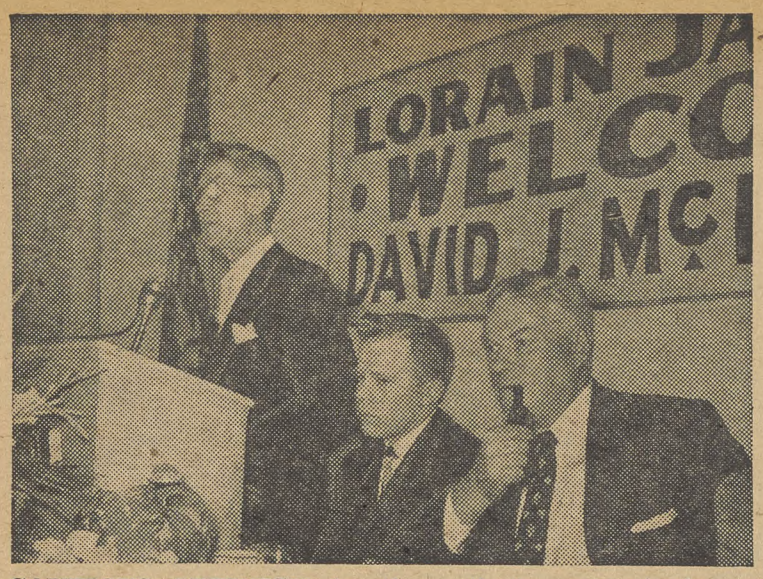
TWO STATE CIO Councils last week acted to gain improved unemployment compensation:

- The Ohio Council decided to begin an initiative petition aimed at obtaining improvements in the State unemployment compensation law.
- The California Council called on Gov. Goodwin J. Knight to take the lead in raising the weekly maximum unemployment benefit from $25 to $40 a week when a special session of the Legislature meets.

Pres. James P. Griffin of the Ohio CIO said two factors caused the Council to authorize a referendum.

One reason, he said, was the worsening employment picture in the State where more than 100,000 persons are now drawing unemployment benefits. The action also was prompted by "the consistent failure of the Legislature to head the pleadings and warnings of organized labor."

Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the California CIO wrote the Governor the maximum weekly benefit could be boosted to $40 "without risking a deficit in the fund providing for a 2.3% payroll tax minimum, instead of the present zero percentage payroll tax minimum enjoyed by 30,000 privileged corporations in the State."



CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM for the nation's economic future was expressed by CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, right, at a dinner in Lorain, O. Mayor John C. Jaworski of Lorain is shown delivering a welcoming address and James Parobek, program chairman, is at center.

Hopeful For Future—

McDonald Talk Hits 'Level-Off' Economics

A CAUTIOUSLY optimistic view of the nation's economic future, coupled with a warning against acceptance of any "leveling off" of production, has been voiced by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers.

"Think big, think strong, think of a greater America," McDonald said at a dinner recently in Lorain, O. Some 500 persons attended the dinner, which was sponsored by the local Junior Chamber of Commerce.

McDonald said that on his recent tour of the nation's steel centers, "I found a state of fear had engulfed the hearts of the American working people—fear of depression, fear of hunger."

The Steelworkers president said: "I look upon this as unfortunate. There is and always will be an expanded market for all the goods America can produce."

FOF EXAMPLE, McDonald said, the nation's steadily growing population within a few years will require construction of new basic steel production facilities equal to 20 mills the size of the present Lorain plant of U. S. Steel Corp. Such an estimate, he noted, had been voiced by Ben Fairless, U. S. Steel chairman of the board, who accompanied McDonald on recent tours of Big Steel plants.

McDonald criticized any acceptance of a "leveling off" of the economy at or near present levels, warning that such policies would prove disastrous. And he supported measures to expand production and consumer buying power.

Lorain's Mayor John Jaworski spoke at the dinner meeting, while other speakers included Frank N. Hoffman, acting director of USA-CIO Dist. 28; John Caniff, assistant to USA-CIO Sec.Treas. I. W. Abel; and Steve Caruso, Local 1104 president.

$1.25 Wage Minimum Gets Backing

SPARKED by labor representatives, the 20th national conference on labor legislation adopted resolutions going far beyond anything contemplated when the non-controversial agenda was drawn.

Governors' delegates from state labor departments and organized labor from 41 states and territories attended the sessions in Washington. Highlights of the conference decisions:

- Urged raising of the federal minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour.
- Denounced the open shop "right to work" bills in states as curbs on the "rights of employers and employes to establish working conditions of employment through free collective bargaining."
- Opposed weakening of the unemployment compensation program and called for $18 million to strengthen it and re-establish weekly reporting systems.
- Advocated longer and higher jobless pay benefits to workers, with payments up to 66% of average weekly wages in the state for not less than 26 weeks.
- Recommended improvement of workmen's compensation legislation and payments.

Warren Is Confirmed

By a voice vote and without opposition, the Senate last week confirmed the nomination of Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Tax Exemption Hike Backed

Two steps intended to help end the present recession have been advocated by the CIO Chemical Workers executive board.

Raising of income tax exemption from $600 to $1000 was urged to boost purchasing power. This, rather than the "trickle down" theory of aiding employers, was recommended by Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of UGCCW-CIO.

The housing bill introduced by Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) was endorsed to meet the needs of "each segment of our economy."

Pollyannish Economic Report Condemned By Douglas

HARSH criticism of the overly optimistic report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers was voiced by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.).

They took their stand in a minority dissent from the report of the Joint Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report. With other minority members they called for immediate action to restore purchasing power and jobs.

To accomplish this they urged a drastic cut in all excise taxes on necessities to increase the real purchasing power of the consumers' dollars and spur consumption of goods. They also backed an increase in personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $800.

The two lawmakers estimated that such an increase would release an extra $4.5 billion in purchasing power or an average of $160 per family per year. They contended the Administration program gives 33 times as much tax benefit to higher income groups.

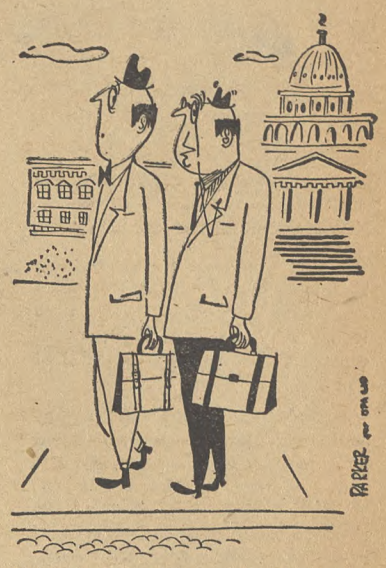
DOUGLAS and Bolling advocated creation of a public agency under the President to coordinate and direct public works programs and planning.

Lack of "courage and candor" required in facing economic conditions led to three mistakes, the legislators said. These, they said, included a failure to correctly analyze the facts of the rapid recession in 1953; the prevalence of a "pollyannish prosperity is just around the corner" attitude which ignores present difficulties and talks about some long-run economic paradise; and lack of a bold program for dealing with immediate problems.

Democrats on the 14-member joint congressional committee held the view that the Administration has retreated from the goals of the 1946 Employment Act by accepting a contracting economy instead of planning for an expanding economy required to absorb some 600,000 new workers each year, besides providing jobs for those rendered unemployed by improved production techniques.

A KEY section of the report which may turn out to be its most significant part was a staff analysis that unless people and business spend more than at present the U. S. will not have maximum employment over the next 18 months.

The analysis assumed unemployment rates at about 2-2.5 million, the January level, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Then it went to other assumptions based on current evidence and found a demand for only $360 billion compared with the $373 billion it will take to prevent unemployment from increasing.



"I'll never admit we're having a 'recession' . . . unless they put me under oath!"

Relief Rolls Are Climbing In N. Y.

Climbing unemployment may force New York City to ask additional funds for the Welfare Dept. to meet direct relief needs.

The city's present relief case load totals 254,302 persons, up by 4300 in a month. Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy said if relief cases continue to rise, an extra appropriation will become necessary.

TWUA Raps GOP For 'Waiting Out' Slump

IMMEDIATE steps to offset the employment slump in the textile industry were urged on Pres. Eisenhower by CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve.

Bolstered by TWUA-CIO's Executive Council, Rieve said it would be "suicidal" for the President to wait until March or April before taking action to relieve the economic downturn.

THE UNION head charged that textile employment has shrunk from 1.3 million in 1948 to 950,000 today, a drop of 368,000. Of those working, the union estimated 350,000 or more than 33% are employed only part time.

"Not since the depression years of 1932 and 1938 has textile employment fallen under a million," Rieve said. "It should be borne in mind that since those years our population has increased almost 50% and the per capita purchasing power of our people has tripled. There is no question about it—the textile industry is already in a full-fledged depression."

Rieve pointed out that TWUA has already proposed a number of measures, such as extension of unemployment compensation eligibility in distressed areas, higher income taxes and a federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

"We have also urged stockpiling of certain textiles and a more vigorous federal research program to develop new uses." Rieve added.

The present danger, he noted, calls for even more vigorous action.

The President has talked of using our agricultural surpluses to feed the citizens of underdeveloped countries," he went on. "It seems to me that just as in large areas of the world the people do not have enough to eat, they also do not have enough to wear. Surely it would be better for us to clothe them than to suffer the human and economic waste of unemployment in America."

RIEVE also criticized employers who sought a solution to the textile slump in lower wages.

"Wage cuts will only make a bad matter worse," he said. "They are more contagious than the common cold. In trying to cut wages the employers are contributing to the source of their own difficulties — inadequate buying power. Such action would lead us back even faster to another depression like that in 1932."

Jobless Pay Boosts Get More Support

Five more Michigan communities have adopted resolutions calling on the State Legislature's labor committees to support Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations on unemployment compensation.

Battle Creek, Pontiac, Centerline, St. Clair Shores and Roseville have taken such action, according to CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther in telegrams to the committee members.

Reuther, who is also CIO president, noted that action to spur improved jobless pay legislation was adopted by the State's Unemployment Security Commission, the National Conference on State Labor Legislation and others.

Senators Urge Giving Food Surplus To Jobless Families

DISTRESSED areas would find it easier to obtain food surpluses for relief distribution under legislation introduced last week by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.).

Joining Hill in sponsorship of the measure were Democratic Sens. Fulbright (Ark.) and Clements (Ky.). The surpluses have been built up under the government's farm price support program.

The present method supplies farm surpluses without charge for school lunches, aged and needy persons and relief and charitable organizations. About 200,000 needy persons in 11 states were helped this way last month, according to the Agriculture Dept.

Hill said about $186 million in unused customs receipts could be used to finance the program that would distribute federal stocks of beef, butter, cheese, powdered milk, vegetable oils and other foods in excess of market requirements. He proposed that the food be disbursed in every area marked "distress" by the Labor Dept. with checkups every two months to determine eligibility.

You And Your Money—

GOP 'Accomplishments' Or Not, Price Index Keeps On Climbing

THE ECONOMIC paradox of record living costs, declining farm prices and rising unemployment is continuing—all promises of the Eisenhower Administration to the contrary.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics last week estimated that its consumer price index now is at an all-time high, after climbing in January to 115.2 of the 1947-49 average.

Sharp increases in coffee and pork prices—as much as 3% for coffee—pushed the mid-January price index to within a fraction of the all-time high of last October. And continuing rises for those commodities, BLS said, probably have brought the present index figure (which won't be available officially for another month) up to an all-time peak.

THE PURCHASING value of the consumer's dollar, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, fell 2.3% in January. It was 54.7c, as compared with 56c a year ago.

Covering a later reporting period, the Agriculture Dept. said that prices received by farmers for crops and livestock fell by .4% in the month ending Feb. 15. The index of prices *received* by farmers is going down; the index of prices *paid* by farmers is going up.

Both the consumer and farm price developments contrast sharply with the claimed "accomplishments" of the Republican Administration.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index.

Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4
1943 monthly average	123.6
1944 monthly average	125.5
1945 monthly average	128.4
1946 monthly average	139.3
1947 monthly average	159.2
1948 monthly average	171.2
1949 monthly average	169.1
1950 monthly average	171.2
1951 monthly average	185.9
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)

Period	Old Index	New Index
1950: June 15	170.2	
1951: June 15	185.5	
1952: June 15	191.1	
1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
May 15	188.8	114.0
June 15	190.9	114.5
July 15		114.7
Aug. 15		115.0
Sept. 15		115.2
Oct. 15		115.4
Nov. 15		115.0
Dec. 15		114.9
1954: Jan. 15		115.2

In a national broadcast just two months ago, as Congress returned, Pres. Eisenhower claimed that "the fantastic paradox of farm prices, on a toboggan slide, while living costs soared skyward, has ceased."

THE PRESIDENT also claimed that "the cheapening by inflation of every dollar you earn, every savings account and insurance policy you own, and every pension payment you receive has been halted."

The latest climb in the BLS price index came after fractional drops (see adjoining table) in the last two months of 1953. As a result, the quarterly average on which the escalator wage clause affecting contracts of the CIO Auto Workers in the auto, aircraft and farm implement industries declined, resulting in a 1c hourly pay cut. That was half of the 2c increase received under the UAW escalator clause of Dec. 1.

In comment, UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said:

"With prices and layoffs increasing simultaneously, the campaign promise to restore the sound dollar looks hollow. We are seeking the effect of the big business Administration's running our economy to benefit the privileged few at the expense of the many."

Shakedown Of Coffee Drinkers Hit

DEMANDS for "action to end a multimillion dollar shakedown" of U. S. coffee consumers are getting increasing support in Congress.

Developments last week were:

1. The Agriculture Dept. trimmed its estimate of the 1954 coffee crop by 36.7 million pounds, warned that even this slight dip would have an "abnormal" effect on boosting retail coffee prices even higher.

2. The Senate's special subcommittee investigating coffee prices is studying "outside reports" that the coffee market has been cornered. *(A market is cornered when traders, individually or by combine, get a stranglehold on supplies and can dictate prices.)*

The House last week voted $10,000 for the Census Bureau to investigate "the true facts on the stocks of coffee in the U. S."

Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.), who sponsored the proposal, said "if we are going to prevent a speculative price increase resulting from hoarding on the part of some big operators or manipulation, we have got to know how much there is in the country."

CHAIRMAN BEALL (R. Md.) of the subcommittee said "it has been reported to us that there is a corner. We intend to investigate and find out if that is true."

The lawmaker pointed out that there now is an "ample supply" of coffee in the U. S. And the most recent price increases, he noted, were on coffee shipped before the 1953 frost in Brazil—which is the chief excuse for recent price boosts.

A bill placing trading on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange under regulation of the U. S. Commodity Exchange Authority has been voted by the Senate and now is pending in a House committee.

If such regulation had been enacted when first recommended in 1950, some of the recent price boosts might have been avoided, Rep. Metcalf (D. Mont.) said.

He recalled the detailed coffee investigation by the Senate Agriculture Committee, when Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) was its chairman. That report pointed out that "speculators, exporters and importers were in the main the ones who profited by the rise in coffee prices" in 1949—just as they are at the present time. But none of the recommendations "to protect the American consumer from the coffee traders," as Metcalf noted, were adopted.

2500 Delegates Due At UAW Education Parley

PROBLEMS facing the 1.5 million members of the CIO Auto Workers will be discussed at the union's international education conference at Chicago Apr. 8-11.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther will present the union's program and strategy for the coming year to more than 2500 delegates to the conference which will be held in the Civic Opera House.

Some 500 distinguished guests from public life in the U. S. and Canada also will participate in the meeting.

Guest speakers will include Paul Hoffman, chairman of the board of the Studebaker Corp., whose subject will be "What is Really American and What is Un-American?" He is former head of the Ford Foundation and former director of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Brendan Sexton, UAW education director, said the conference is a non-partisan union-wide discussion forum at which rank-and-file union leaders—free from the pressure of politics and legislation—can discuss problems facing the union members.

The UAW's annual wage proposal and its program on unemployment will be submitted to the delegates. The delegates also will get a report on the affect of automatic factories on employment, and a preview of how atomic energy will affect the auto, aircraft and agricultural implement industries.

We're Earning Less

Americans are getting poorer. The Commerce Dept. last week reported that personal incomes in the U. S. dropped to an annual rate of $282.5 billion in January. That's two billion less than in December.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

WHETHER YOU BUY meat for dinner, shoes, or a washing machine, you'll buy more for your money according to the degree in which you can successfully answer these three questions:

What to buy . . . Where to buy . . . When to buy . . .

There are certain tested techniques for buying that in actual cases on record have saved families 10 to 40% on purchases. They help answer the three vital shopping questions. Use them every time you shop.

Basic Guides To Buying

Shopping Principle No. One, Compare Values: Shop the stores as the professional purchasing agent for a big company does his buying. He keeps a record of the sources apt to offer best values in the items he requires. He is always ready to consider new sources that might have something better or a lower price. When he gets ready to buy, he'll call for samples and prices from several sources and compare the quality on the basis of established specifications.

To compare values fully you not only compare prices. You must also compare:

The Quality. Read the labels and tags to determine what each item offers in utility value, construction, quality of fabric. *If the item does not have an informative label describing the quality specifications, insist the store give you the information.*

The Design. Not only price and quality but also the styling of an item determine its value. A saucepan may be made of triple-coated porcelain enamel and priced lower than any other pan of that quality, but if its bottom is round and its sides slope, it is not a good value. It will waste fuel and cook your food unevenly.

Shopping Principle No. Two, Select Basic Styles: The simpler the styling of an item, the larger the proportion of its cost that has gone into the actual materials or construction, and not into decorations. You'll save by buying basic styles not only for this reason but also because simpler things have less tendency to become "dated" and have greater usefulness and wearability.

Shopping Principle No. Three, Buy on the Basis of Intended Use: Buy a fancy grade of canned tomatoes for table use, but buy a cheaper grade for cooking. The two are equally nutritious. The more expensive quality has uniform, rich appearance. It looks good on the table, but it's no better in the pot.

Shopping Principle No. Four, Buy on the Basis of Grade Labels: The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has set up quality designations for many canned fruits and vegetables, and also for meats, butter. For fruits and vegetables, the grades are A, B, and C. Canners are not required to show these grades on the labels, but some do.

Shopping Principle No. Five, Stick to the Middle Price Lines: Salespeople are told to "trade you up" to a higher price line; that's the art of selling. *But here is the art of buying. In a period of high prices it is frequently better to stick to the medium-priced lines than either the low-end or high-priced merchandise.*

Shopping Principle No. Six, Shop the Private Brands: Retailers' "own" brands give you more for your money than the nationally-advertised brands. *By following this one principle you can save 15 to 50% on the cost of advertised brands.*

Shopping Principle No. Seven, Buy Bulk Quantities, Larger Sizes: Buy in bulk quantities—depending on your family's needs—especially groceries, toiletries, cleaning materials. Consumer cooperative stores and many independent markets frequently arrange a special price on case lots.

Shopping Principle No. Eight, Grasp the Buying Opportunity: Know your needs in advance and watch for buying opportunities, rather than merely waiting until the need arrives and you must buy a winter coat, a bar of soap, sheets, or Christmas presents—and you must pay the full price at the first store you come to.

Shopping Principle No. Nine, Pool Your Buying: If you could buy in wholesale lots, you'd save. One family can't but several can pool purchases and reduce costs significantly.

Shopping Principle No. Ten, Don't Buy on Credit: You'll find best values in stores that sell for cash or do most of their business on a cash basis.

(This is a digest of a chapter from "The Consumer's Guide to Better Buying" by Sidney Margolius, a Signet Book, which may be purchased at newsstands for 35c.)

FTC Charges Monopoly

EIGHT major ice cream companies and 55 subsidiaries last week were charged by the Federal Trade Commission with unfair methods of competition.

FTC said that these firms "are alleged to do 40% of the nation's ice cream business" and that if they continue to engage in the unfair practices the business will be further concentrated in the hands of the few major companies.

The major concerns are the National Dairy Products Corp., the Borden Co., the Carnation Co., Fairmont Foods Co., Pet Milk Co., Beatrice Foods, Foremost Ice Cream Co. and Arden Farms.

THE COMMISSION said that the companies offered unfair inducements to take business away from other firms.

FTC said the firms made available to retailers cabinets and refrigerator units suitable for the storage, display and sale of ice cream.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

HARRISBURG, PA.—My assistants and myself met with the United Shoe Workers Organizing Committee, headed by veteran CIO Organizer Walter Harris. We had an opportunity to discuss the present situation and develop plans for the future.

A great proportion of the shoe industry has concentrated in Eastern Pennsylvania, with a number of runaway plants from New England and New York. These runaway plants and managements have fought CIO with the usual trickery, using every method they know to defeat organization of their employes. It is a tribute to Brother Harris and his staff that so much progress has been made.

A solid foundation is being laid for the successful organization of unorganized shoe workers. There has been a genuine trade union campaign of leadership displayed by the staff of the Shoe Workers Organizing Committee. They are building sound trade unionists through the example they set.

It was a pleasure to have Pres. Russell Taylor of the Shoe Workers present at these meetings. He helped greatly in setting the plans through which our campaign can be intensified. The combination of a fine leadership in the union, and a fine leadership in the field staff, cannot help but bring benefits to the workers.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA, I traveled to New York, where another of our regional conferences of council officials had been set. I met with delegates from Regions 1 and 2. As we have in three other regional conferences, CIO's program for 1954 was put before the responsible local leadership of CIO for their study and for their actions.

In three vital fields—legislative action, PAC, and community relations, CIO has evolved a complete course of action that is of the greatest importance for the continued welfare of our membership. We do not fool ourselves by saying that we have set an easy task for the coming year. We have set a hard program, a night and day program, a program that calls for our utmost in effort. I am always encouraged, in these trying days, by the quality and number of leaders we have in CIO, in the field, in the councils, in the local unions.

We have no secret weapon with which we hope to accomplish our aims. We stand up before the nation as united workers, standing firm in the cause of trade union brotherhood. That is our strength, and we have only ourselves to blame if we fail to use it.

CIO's Textile Workers scored a three to one victory at the Forstmann Woolen Co., Garfield and Passaic, N. J., plants.

CIO's Electrical Workers scored major victories at the Irrisistor Co., Bradford, Pa.; Keystone Watch Co., Riverside, N. J.; Guger Enfield Co., Springfield, Mass.; General Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; and Dage Electric, Beech Grove, Ind.

The Furniture Workers, CIO, scored at the Belz Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Chickasaw Broom Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn.; and Eastern Venetian Blind Co., Baltimore, Md. (a plant of nearly 1000 workers).

The CIO's Oil Workers report victories at the Allied Mills Corp., Portsmouth, Va.; Petroleum Terminal Co., Spokane, Wash.; and Sidney Roofing & Paper Co. Ltd., Alberta, Canada.

The Auto Workers report wins at the McQuay Co., Faribault, Minn. and Cummings Diesel Co., Hibbing, Minn.

CIO's Paper Workers smashed an attempted raid at the Zellerbach Paper Co. in California, and at the Fandange Mills, Millburn, N. J.

CIO also reported victories at the Eagle Pencil Co., New York, and Concord Foods, Concordville, Pa.

Judge Loses Move To Stage Own Election In Butte Mines

ATTEMPTS by a Montana state judge to supercede the National Labor Relations Board with a local group to conduct a representation election between the CIO Steelworkers and the Communist-dominated Mine-Mill union at Butte have been blocked.

An NLRB lawyer went into federal district court to obtain a restraining order halting the appointees of Judge John B. McClernan from conducting an election to determine a bargaining agent for Butte's miners. Then the judge himself was disqualified from acting further under Montana law.

Appointees to the judge's proposed Butte Labor Relations Board included a truant officer, a courthouse bailiff and an attorney for the employers' group.

The court had directed an election Mar. 1 in the Silver Bow County Courthouse despite the fact that the NLRB already had set Mar. 22 for a showdown vote between USA-CIO and Mine-Mill, which was expelled from CIO in 1950.

In large newspaper ads, the Butte Miners Union and the Anaconda Mill & Smeltermen Union, both affiliated with USA-CIO, said:

"National labor law in the U. S. is still made by the Congress in Washington, D. C., and not by anybody in Montana. . . No civil court, no judge, no corporation can hold a legal election for Anaconda Copper Mining Co. workers."

The USA-CIO bargaining program at Butte includes a 25% general wage increase to give workers six days' pay for five days' work as well as numerous other provisions, among them a guaranteed annual wage, ore conservation program and a strong grievance procedure.

Gold On Trial For Perjury In T-H Affidavit

THE GOVERNMENT charged that Pres. Ben Gold of the Fur and Leather Workers Union was a Moscow-trained Communist when he signed a Taft-Hartley Law affidavit in 1950 denying his Red ties.

The fur and leather union, like Mine-Mill and others, was tried, found guilty and expelled from CIO because of the Communist domination exerted by their leaders.

A U. S. prosecutor told a federal jury in Washington that the government would seek to prove that Gold was a Communist Party member continuously since 1921.

Gold is on trial for swearing falsely that he was not a Communist and did not support violent overthrow of the American government when he took the T-H oath.

IN 1930 and 1931, the government said, Gold attended a course for professional revolutionaries at the Lenin Institute in Moscow. Here, said the U. S. attorney, Gold was taught the techniques of street fighting, demolition and the use of firearms and codes.

The courses were based on the assumption that the techniques taught "would become necessary in the overthrow of the U. S. government."

Gold claimed he quit the Communist Party to sign the affidavit, but a government witness insisted members "can't resign" and must be "thrown out." Another witness tetified to seeing Gold at innumerable party functions, including its national convention in New York City.

Niagara Power Grab By Utilities Protested

MAXIMUM use of all possible power resources of the northeastern states was advocated by Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the CIO Chemical Workers before the Northeast Electric Consumers Conference in Albany, N. Y.

The conference was pledged to promote the highest volume of hydroelectric power at the lowest possible cost to consumers in the northeastern states.

Swisher listed the power objectives as "St. Lawrence first and then Niagara and then the Connecticut River and we must not neglect Passamaquoddy."

HE CHARGED that there was "a coalition of forces organized to steal the public resources available in the Niagara River for the benefit primarily of five utility companies."

Swisher said these firms are organizing "every Fascist-minded group in America behind their campaign" which they are financing from the rates charged their electric consumers.

"Here we have the method and technique of making the consumers pay the cost of a campaign against their own interest. Here we have the system of tax exemption making the public treasury pay for a propaganda campaign for the interests of the private utilities," Swisher said.

CONFERENCE delegates were given data on the conflict of principle between public construction and operation of the Niagara project and the cost to consumers if the five-firm power grab goes through.

Field Rep. Stephen G. McMullen of the UGCCW-CIO was one of the panel members at the conference. Sponsors included the CIO Electrical, Textile, Chemical and Stone Workers Unions.

Inadequate

The U. S. has an electric power shortage because private power companies consistently underestimate the nation's needs, according to Chairman Gordon Clapp of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Clapp said the current battle of public versus privately-owned power systems has diverted attention from the "vital issue" of "adequacy of power for our country's needs, irrespective of ownership."

UPA Gains In New Pacts

A 12c PACKAGE was won by the CIO Paperworkers in a contract settlement with New London (Conn.) Mills.

With 8.5c covering general wage and adjustment increases, the balance was made up in an additional paid holiday for a total of seven and an improved Blue Cross insurance program.

Vacation pay allowance was set at 48 hours, according to UPA-CIO Area Dir. George Pescatore. Better grievance machinery also was agreed upon.

A contract signed at the Union Envelope Co. provides a 5c an hour general increase plus adjustment boosts ranging to 10c an hour.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

TWU Gains 13c Package

A FIRST contract between the CIO Transport Workers and the New Orleans Cold Storage Co. has won a 13c package for approximately 45 workers.

A wage increase of 10c is provided, according to TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber.

In Chester, Pa., mechanical workers for the Southern Pennsylvania Bus Co. won the five-day week without loss of take-home pay. The changeover will be in two steps and represents a 39c hourly increase.

Local 241 in New York City gained a 10c package under a wage and pension reopening clause in the TWU contract with Columbia Univ. The same local also got 10c an hour for workers at Jewish Theological Seminary. Also on the academic front, Barnard College maintenance workers got a 5c-7c wage increase.

ILGWU To Sign No-Raiding Pact

The executive board of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers last week authorized ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky to sign the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement.

Reuther On TV

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on the CBS television program "Man of the Week" Sunday, Mar. 14. The program is aired at 3:30 p.m. Eastern standard time.

UAW Gets First Detroit Area-Wide Pension Plan

SIGNING of the first Detroit area-wide pension agreement for production and other workers in several types of industry has taken place between the CIO Auto Workers and six firms.

UAW-CIO East Side Dirs. Norman Matthews and Michael F. Lacey and West Side Dirs. Edward Cote and Joseph McCusker said additional firms can be brought into the plan with approval of a joint board of administration. Union and company representatives have expressed hope the plan will be further extended.

The plan—similar to a UAW pension pact in the Toledo area—permits transfer of pension credits among participating firms. Workers who quit or are discharged from a shop have up to 18 months to find work in another member shop before losing their credits. If laid off, they have up to three years.

An employe with 20 years of service credits in the plan has vested rights which he cannot lose even if he leaves the pool permanently. Full past service credits for seniority are granted under the plan.

Pension benefits are $1.75 a month to a maximum of $52.50 monthly exclusive of Social Security. The maximum pension with Social Security is $137.50 a month. Special benefits are paid those who are permanently and totally disabled before they reach retirement age.

Companies participating in the plan are: Anderson Steel Treating Co.; Hydraulic Power Service Co.; Industrial City Boring Co.; Kermath Mfg. Co.; Michigan Steel Tube Products Co. and Wettlaufer Engineering Co.

Grass Roots Drive Gains For Fair Tax Cut Bill

SUPPORT of CIO members for the Democratic-sponsored bill to raise income tax exemptions was reported from all parts of the country last week as the Eisenhower Administration's opposition to treating people like big business hardened.

A grass roots campaign to line up congressional support for the measure introduced by Sens. George (Ga.), Kerr (Okla.) and Frear (Del.), all Democrats, was gaining strength, with the National CIO urging its affiliates to participate actively in the drive.

The bill would raise individual income tax exemptions, now $600, to $800 in 1954 and $1000 in 1955. It would mean about $3 a week more this year in the weekly pay envelope of the average worker with a wife and two children, and twice that next year.

Introduction of the bill, which is in line with long-standing CIO policy, confused Republican political and administration leaders badly.

The politicians recognized the lure of an income tax cut for the great mass of voters in an election year—especially in view of the bonanzas lined up for the wealthy—and the difficulty of persuading Republicans in Congress to vote against it.

Other Republicans, who blithely approved legislation giving tax savings of $1.8 billion—in the first year alone—to business and an additional $1.2 billion to stockholders while giving individuals a begrudged $250 million, reacted with characteristic anguish.

Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey, in a statement reported approved by Pres. Eisenhower, declared that the country under present conditions could not afford a cut such as George and his supporters propose, and that the Administration will fight it. If such a bill is passed, he proclaimed, he would urge the President to veto—a course the politicians conceded would be dangerous to GOP chances in the November elections.

THE CIO Legislative Dept. in calling for support for the George Bill, distributed leaflets urging CIO members to tell their congressmen they want a tax law that will help all the people, not just a few, and insisting that they vote not only in favor of higher income exemptions, but against the proposed GOP windfall for corporations and wealthy stockholders.

In a message to a CIO Electrical Workers legislative meeting in Washington, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther urged "immediate and continuing attention" to correct the "gross inequity" created by the Republicans' projected tax relief for the wealthy.

He called on the delegates to ask their representatives to vote to send the measure back to committee with instructions to substitute for it the increase in personal income tax exemptions proposed by George.

The Republicans have done so much for the wealthy that the House Ways and Means Committee balked last week at giving further tax relief. It voted to continue the corporate income tax rate at the present 52% for another year.

House Group Reverses Ike On Excise Cuts

ONE HOUR after Pres. Eisenhower told a news conference that he opposed cuts in federal excise taxes, the House Ways and Means Committee began voting on a program of lower levies that ended in a reduction of nearly $1 billion a year in Uncle Sam's income.

Despite the fact the President opposed the bill sponsored by Chairman Reed (R. N.Y.), the committee approved cuts from 20% to 10% in the impost rates on jewelry, furs, cosmetics, luggage, women's handbags, admission tickets, club dues, photographic equipment, light bulbs and tubes, pens and mechanical pencils, and cigaret lighters.

It also voted a 10% cut in the 15% rates on travel tickets, telegrams and local phone calls, and in the 25% rates on long distance phone calls.

Then it gave the President something he had asked for—continuation beyond the Apr. 1 expiration date of the same old rates on liquor, beer, wine, gasoline, cigarets and autos.

SIGN OF VICTORY is this poster in the W. T. Grant Co. window at Port Arthur, Texas, where a contract with CIO Local Industrial Union 1814 has broken the solid front of chain stores against CIO organization. Tight picket lines continue at Woolworth and McLellan stores in the four-month recognition battle.

CIO Urges Veto Of Farm Labor Bill

THE CIO has called on President Eisenhower to withhold approval of the bill authorizing the Administration's "go it alone" Mexican farm labor recruitment program which was passed by both the House and Senate last week.

In a telegram, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther urged the President to expedite pending negotiations with Mexico on a new agreement. He said approval should be delayed "so that a new U. S.-Mexican agreement can be executed between good neighbors in a spirit of fairness and equity on the merits of the situation."

The measure cleared the House by voice vote after a motion by Rep. Shelley (D. Calif.) to send it back to the House Agriculture Committee was defeated on a roll-call vote of 251 to 154.

THE SENATE approved the measure 59 to 22 after shouting down a motion by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to recommit on a voice vote. Only one Republican, Sen. Cooper (Ky.), voted against the measure in the Senate.

The action, which opponents charged was an affront to Mexico and a threat to the security and economy of the U. S., came although U. S.-Mexican negotiators were reported near agreement on a new bilateral program.

REP. COOLEY (D. S. C.), who led the fight against the measure in the House, referred to this situation and said that the only reason for passage at this time was to use the bill as a "blackjack" to force Mexico to come to terms.

Earlier, Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Committee, wired Congress that approval of the bill would be "especially inexcusable in light of growing unemployment among American workers."

Welcome

Some kind of political history has been made.

CIO's Legislative Dept. has been keeping congressional voting records for seven years. Last week, for the first time in those seven years, Rep. Hoffman (R. Mich.) cast his first "right" vote in balloting on the Mexican wetback issue.

The crusty 78-year-old Hoffman hastened to explain he was against CIO's position but voted as he did because a "wrong" vote would hurt U. S.-Mexico relations.

Velde Group Gets Another Big Grant

THE HOUSE has voted another $275,000 for the House Un-American Activities Committee, boosting its total to an all-time record of $575,000. That is $75,000 more than any committee has ever been given for a two-year session of Congress.

Only one member, Rep. Wier (D. Minn.), voted against the request. He explained that he favored expanding the FBI to take over the job of hunting down subversives.

Although he voted to approve fund request, Rep. Javits (R. N. Y.) criticized the committee for its methods. He later introduced a bill to set up a Joint Committee on Internal Security to take over investigations in the field of subversive activities.

REP. RHODES (D. Pa.) pointed out that "the most effective weapon against Communist growth was the enactment of a program of social reform inaugurated by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt." He urged giving the committee double its $275,000 request with the additional funds earmarked specifically for a probe of fascist front groups.

"Many tons of propaganda are pouring out of well financed reactionary front organizations," he said. "These fronts are spreading hate and confusion when unity and reason are most essential to our survival as a free nation."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. House Labor Committee votes to strip NLRB of unfair labor practice functions and place them in the generally anti-labor federal courts. *(See Page 2.)*

2. House and Senate pass and send to the White House a bill authorizing the "go it alone" Mexican farm labor recruitment program. *(See Page 12.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
"Go it alone" Mexican farm labor program (H. J. Res. 355)	Authorizes unilateral program of recruiting Mexican "slave" labor for big farms of Southwest, thereby depressing general farm income and throwing U. S. workers out of jobs.	Senate and House both passed bill last week.	Urge Pres. Eisenhower to withhold his approval and instead to expedite negotiations on a new agreement with Mexico.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate Labor Com. completed hearings. House Labor Com. now considering anti-labor bill.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	House Ways & Means Com. now drafting bill.	Urge your Representative to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Would enable U. S. to benefit as partner in project opening up Great Lakes to ocean ships.	Bill passed Senate. House Public Works Com. approved Senate bill.	Write your Representative urging favorable action.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Wilkins Named To Labor Dept.

J. Ernest Wilkins last week was appointed to a $15,000 a year post as Assistant Secretary of Labor for international affairs. Wilkins, a Chicago Negro lawyer, succeeds Spencer Miller, who resigned.

In Honor of Philip Murray (See Page 7)

The CIO News

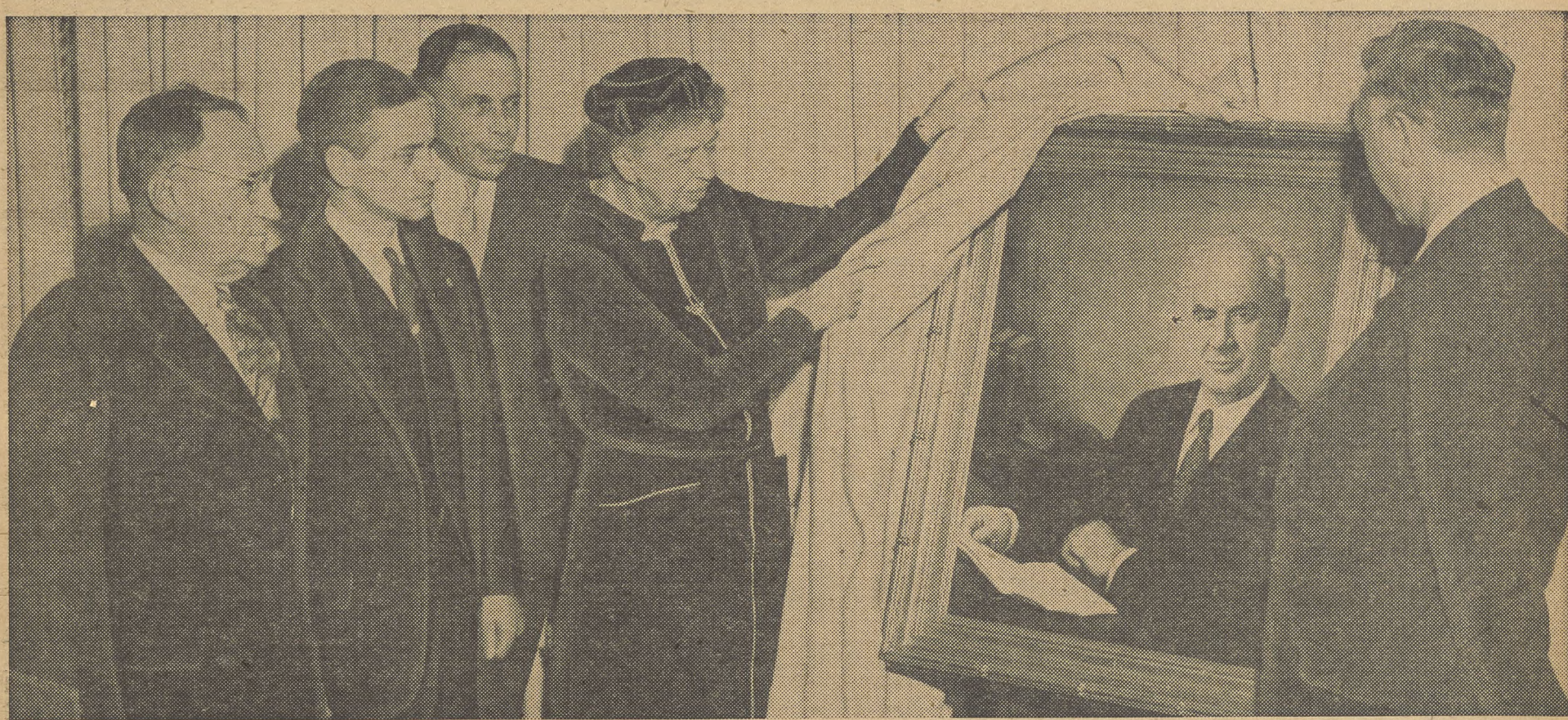
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 11

CIO Asks More Jobless Aid

—See Page 3

'Proud To Be A Miner' Butte and Anaconda miners and smeltermen crowded halls to hear CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (at microphone) blast Mine-Mill and urge choice of CIO Steelworkers in next week's NLRB voting. On stage (from left) are Charles McLean, Anaconda Smeltermen's Local 6002; Pres. Joe Mason, Butte Miners Local 1; Sec. Stanley Babcock, Local 1; CIO Field Rep. Jim Leary; Steelworkers Intl. Rep. Nick Zonarich, campaign director and Jim Hartzell, one of thousands of Butte miners who repudiated the Mine-Mill union for Communist-domination as election campaign neared conclusion. (See stories on Page 6.)



In Murray's Memory New portrait of the late Philip Murray is unveiled by an old friend—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Ceremonies were held at headquarters of American Association for the United Nations, which received $15,000 gift from Philip Murray Memorial Foundation for a Murray Information Room. Looking on are Pres. Emil Rieve of Textile Workers, who heads the Murray Foundation; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Oscar De Lima of Association for United Nations; and Steelworkers Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes. Civic leaders also attended the exercises honoring the late CIO president. Other Murray Foundation awards are to be announced shortly. (See Page 7.)

Shift In Schenectady—

Biggest GE Local Swinging To IUE

WORKERS in the key plant of the General Electric chain at Schenectady, N. Y., are taking steps to return to CIO through pending moves for affiliation with the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers.

Officers of the 20,000-member Local 301 of the United Electrical Workers last week began circulation of a petition to join the IUE-CIO. Early this week, a formal membership vote was scheduled.

Informal voting late last week showed overwhelming support for the return to CIO. First shift workers jammed departmental meetings which drew 8000. Only 123 opposed a change in affiliation on a show of hands vote. Some 14,000 workers from all shifts have signed IUE petitions.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey hailed the developments at Schenectady as marking the end for UE—expelled from CIO in 1949 on the charge that it had "slavishly adhered" to the Communist line.

Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, said a switch by the big Local 301 would "sound the death knell of the UE, which for more than four years has been an isolated, dwindling body cut off from the main stream of the American labor movement."

More than 90% of the 514 shop stewards of Local 301 who attended meetings to discuss the shift in affiliation signed a petition to join IUE. Sentiment for a changeover was even stronger on the Local 301 Executive Board with 37 out of 38 members signing the petition.

An exchange of correspondence between Carey and Business Agent Leo Jandreau of Local 301 was released. Carey pointed out that by uniting Local 301's membership with the 78,000 GE workers already represented by IUE, *"we will give them the strength of 98,000 workers joined together with a single objective. This will constitute the vast majority of the company's factory workers."*

GE is estimated to have about 125,000 production and maintenance employes.

Jandreau in his reply conceded that the split among GE workers had made bargaining difficult. He said he and the officers of the local would recommend the acceptance of the affiliation program to the members.

Carey and Jandreau both stated that the way was open for other GE plants whose workers are UE members to join the CIO affiliate.

IUE's Westinghouse and GE conference boards last month extended a similar invitation, saying:

"We welcome as we have welcomed in the past the affiliation with the IUE-CIO of any groups or individuals who have shaken off the Communist-controlled UE and who sincerely wish to build a clean, democratic, militant and anti-communist union in our industry."

Spurred by the officers' actions, thousands of rank and file members of Local 301 last week were reported signing petitions paving the way for re-entry into the CIO.

CIO Pres. Walter R. Reuther congratulated Local 301 on its pending change in affiliation. He said "your organizational strength and collective bargaining power will be enormously increased and your solidarity with six million other CIO members will end your isolation from the rest of the American labor movement."

Schenectady is the main plant of the GE chain and Local 301 is the UE's largest unit, representing almost half of the workers for whom UE bargains.

Since IUE was chartered by CIO in 1949, it has challenged UE in a series of National Labor Relations Board elections for bargaining representation covering the Schenectady plant. In recent months there have been growing signs that the membership in Local 301 and other UE affiliates were becoming dissatisfied with the Communist orientation of the union's top leadership.

(IUE Executive Board acts on bargaining goals; see Page 11.)

Reuther Raps Lower Taxes At Top As House Cuts Most Excise Rates

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO last week asked every member of Congress to vote against the Eisenhower Administration's program of tax relief for the wealthy.

"Plans to concentrate tax relief this year in favor of business and investors simply make no economic sense," Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote all representatives and senators.

A similar stand was taken by House Democrats as the Ways and Means Committee reported out the general tax revision bill. The committee minority issued a report charging the measure shows "a singular purpose" of benefitting a few taxpayers "to the almost complete exclusion of the average taxpayer."

Reuther declared the Administration's program of lower taxes on dividends and liberalized depreciation allowances "flies in the face of what is obviously the great problem of the American economy . . . namely, the need for more and better markets, expanded consumption."

THE BILL on which the House will act this week would cut federal revenue by nearly $3 billion dollars and give most of it to a comparative handful of individuals and corporations at the top of the economic heap.

It would do this in two steps. The first would accept as valid the fiction that dividends on stock holdings are unique in being taxed twice—once as corporate income and again as income of the shareholder—and would revise the levy on dividend-income radically downward.

The second would switch depreciation allowances so that the cost of equipment, etc., could be written off for tax purposes at a percentage rate twice as great as is now allowed.

ABOUT $2.75 BILLION of these savings would go to the 335,000 families who own all but a small fraction of publicly-held stock. The remainder among the country's 52 million families would split the rest—about $25 million.

"Can anyone seriously contend that the pressing need today is for more productive capacity?" Reuther asked the congressmen, referring to the thinking behind the Administration's proposals.

"Can we ignore the fact that capacity in nearly every basic industry is adequate or far in excess of current demand?"

He cited the auto, steel, clothing, textile and other industries, and noted that government statistics show corporations hold "record quantities" of liquid assets available for investment.

"It is almost painfully clear that what American business needs most now is more customers and not some new and special incentives to invest," he wrote.

"We urge you to support, instead, the proposal to increase the purchasing power of the great majority of American families by raising the present personal income tax exemption from $600 to $800 this year and to $1000 in 1955.

"This is a tax proposal in keeping with economic reality today. It can go a long way toward expanding purchasing power and restoring the country to full employment."

Tax Plans In Contrast

GOP Proposals

- **Grant a tax credit of 5% on income from dividends on stock.**
- **Enact higher depreciation allowance on plant and equipment, permitting speedier write-offs for tax purposes.**

(These two proposals would cut tax revenues by about $3 billion, give around $2.75 billion of it to 335,000 families owning the bulk of publicly-held stock.)

- **Permit individual income tax cuts which became effective Jan. 1 to stand.**
- **Reenact corporate income tax rates due to expire Apr. 30.**
- **Reduce excise taxes on most items to 10% including rates on travel tickets, telephone calls and telegrams, and continue old, high rates on liquor, beer, wine, gasoline, cigarets and automobiles and parts.**

CIO Proposals

- **Increase income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 this year and $1000 in 1955 as a needed stimulant to consumer purchasing power.**
- **Close existing loopholes, gaps and concessions, and enforce present laws more strictly, to increase revenue by an estimated $7.4 to $7.9 billion.**
- **Allow excise taxes due to expire on Apr. 1 to die as scheduled, and cut other excise and sales taxes sharply—expecially levies on alcoholic beverages, so as to block bootlegging, and on autos, to stimulate buyer demand.**
- **Reenact corporate income tax rates due to expire Apr. 1.**
- **Permit individual tax cuts which became effective Jan. 1 to stand.**

A BILL reducing federal excise taxes to a flat 10% on all but a few significant articles was passed by the House last week despite the Administration's opposition.

The new lower rates, approved by a roll call vote of 411 to 3, become effective Apr. 1 and were estimated to cut federal revenue by $912 million.

The House-voted excise tax cut, however, was not as much as the reduction which would have resulted if the Korean war-boost in excise rates had been allowed to expire Apr. 1 unchanged. The House actually salvaged $155 million of such revenue in the new bill.

The measure was passed after the Democrats had forced cuts to the 10% level in rates the House Ways and Means Committee had earmarked for smaller reductions, notably those on telephone calls, telegrams and transportation tickets.

The Democrats also succeeded in getting a one-year limit set on the rates that were left at the present higher levels, and which the CIO had maintained should have been cut as scheduled in order to create badly-needed consumer buying power. The higher prevailing rates maintained were those on liquor, wine, beer, cigarets, motor vehicles and parts, gasoline and deisel fuel for road use.

Sen. Hendrickson Quits N. J. Race

Sen. Hendrickson (R. N. J.) last week withdrew as a candidate for re-election, leaving three candidates in the race. The candidate for the Democratic nomination is Rep. Howell (D. N. J.). Republican aspirants are former Rep. Clifford P. Case and former State Treas. Walter T. Margetts, Jr.

FEPC Bill Gets Committee Okay

The Senate Labor Committee, with only one member recorded in opposition, last week approved the Ives-Humphrey-Lehman Bill to establish a fair employment practices commission with enforcement powers.

In spite of the overwhelming support within the committee, the action appeared to be little more than a gesture. Pres. Eisenhower recently reiterated his opposition to such legislation, and the bill has virtually no chance of being enacted in the face of a Southern filibuster.

Funds Asked By Riffe For Texas Strikers

AN APPEAL for funds to aid CIO retail strikers in Port Arthur, Tex., has gone out to all CIO international unions from Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

Riffe said members of CIO Sabine Area Local Industrial Union 1814 have waged "a valiant fight against almost incredible odds" for several months. He asked that checks be made payable to CIO-LIU 1814 and sent to him for application to their strike fund.

In his letter Riffe noted that the strike has been carried on against more than 20 stores, hotels, restaurants and drive-ins. The strikers believe fervently in trade unionism, he added.

THE MAJORITY organized themselves before any staff people were assigned to the area. They were forced on strike by a concerted campaign of union-busting and repression almost without parallel, Riffe said. He added:

"Every smear tactic has been used against these strikers and CIO. We have defended ourselves well and the spirit of these people has never wavered. CIO has assisted the strikers financially as have a number of our international unions and a number of local unions.

"The lines are holding firm, the morale is good, but these people need help desperately. Their previous earnings never put them in position to withstand a long strike. These are $18 a week store clerks, restaurant help who earned $15 a week or hotel employes whose wages were miserably small."

Wage Goals Set By URW Group

Representatives of 325 CIO Rubber Workers locals met in Cleveland late last week to draft an economic program for presentation to the rubber and allied industries this year. URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the wage policy group meets annually.

More Funds Asked For Jobless Aid

THE LABOR Dept. last week punctured optimistic hopes that both unemployment and the "psychological recession" will fade with the first blooming flowers of spring.

The department predicted that climbing unemployment will continue for some months, well into the fiscal year beginning next July 1, and it asked an extra $40 million to help pay for operations of an expanded unemployment compensation system.

The expectations of the government's employment experts were disclosed by Labor Sec. Mitchell in testimony before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

WHILE VOICING Administration hopes that there will "continue to be a high level economy" in the next fiscal year, Mitchell added the warning that "there will be some increase in unemployment."

Mitchell didn't say how much of an increase he expects, but he asked for an extra $40 million for the federal grants to states for administrative operations of state unemployment agencies. *(Such federal grants were cut sharply by the first session of the present Congress, forcing closing of many state unemployment offices just before the present wave of layoffs began.)*

A new government estimate on present unemployment is due this week from the Commerce Dept. The latest figure, as of mid-January, is nearly 3.1 million. The new figure will cover mid-February.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Last week Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) estimated that more than five million Americans workers now are either "jobless, laid off or working part time."

A partial estimate from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. last week showed a 300,000 drop in non-farm employment between mid-January and mid-February. The continued loss of jobs, came in manufacturing where the downtrend started last fall.

IN DETROIT, for example almost one out of every 10 workers now is idle. Unemployment in the Detroit area now totals 140,000 or 9.3% of the labor force, according to the Michigan Employment Security Commission. Since mid-January the total has gone up 33,000. The statewide jobless total is 214,000 or 7.7% of the labor force.

In New York City, according to state figures, unemployment now totals 191,000. That is some 70,000 above a year ago. And the state total is 324,000.

"ROLLING READJUSTMENT" line of Eisenhower Administration was blasted by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., at the New York City Council unemployment conference. Seated at the table (from left) are CSC Dir. Leo Perlis; Pres. Matthew Guinan, TWU Local 100, and Council Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz.

$6.5 Billion Proposed For Public Works

LEGISLATION calling for a $6.5 billion joint federal-local public works program modeled on Public Works Administration lines but keyed to the 1946 Full Employment Act has been introduced by Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.).

"With unemployment up over the three million mark, the time to argue whether it's a recession or an 'adjustment' is passed," Kelley, a member of the House Labor Committee, declared. "There's no sense in waiting until the April reports on February unemployment. The time to act is now."

Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) joined in sponsoring the bill.

Kelley explained that in his own district, thousands of furloughed workers in the coal mines, rubber factories, electrical plants and other installations in a heavily-industrialized county are "tired of waiting for prosperity around the corner and need jobs now."

Kelley's bill would authorize federal grants of up to $3 billion to states or their subdivisions to cover 45% of the cost of individual projects. The state or local sponsoring agency would have to provide the other 55%.

N. Y. CIO Conference Urges Action To Safeguard Jobs

THE NEW YORK City Council held an emergency unemployment conference and adopted a program to offset boomeranging layoffs. New York City CIO leaders warned there is a serious local unemployment situation. Some 250 representatives of 500,000 CIO members and 32 international unions found nothing wrong with the American economy that an increase in U. S. citizens' purchasing power would not cure.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., lamented the state and federal policy of "drift" and called for immediate action to stimulate consumer confidence and demand.

He warned unless the unemployment situation is remedied promptly, it could develop into a "descending spiral of increasing intensity."

Speakers reported registered unemployment alone in the city is 191,000 and latest figures for the nation exceeds three million. Relief rolls, they said, climbed from 250,000 to 262,000 in the last three months.

EMPLOYMENT in the textile industry is down to the 1932 low point, with mills employing 50,000 persons closing in the last two years, and appears to be dropping lower.

In the electrical, radio and television industries, there have been heavy layoffs and cuts in niture factories in the area have dropped seriously because shops ran away to cheaper labor markets.

Climbing

New York City relief rolls are increasing weekly at the rate of 1000 persons.

That amounts to a 2% rise, said Henry L. McCarthy, welfare commissioner. He said his department "probably" would need to get from the State an additional $6 million to carry it through July 1.

THE CONFERENCE called for boosting the state and federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, increasing unemployment insurance to 65% of the average weekly pay for 39 weeks, with additional allowance for dependents, and expanding and increasing social security coverage.

Also urged were a federal income tax exemption of $800, a public housing program of 200,000 units a year, federal aid to states for public improvements and free food and clothing to the needy.

THE CIO called on the Senate last week to reject the "very harmful" Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill and enact instead a series of improvements in the federal-state unemployment insurance system.

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey emphasized that the bill must be considered in terms of current economic trends. He pointed out that unemployment insurance claims — representing only part of the unemployment total—are nearly double a year ago. They now total about 2.2 million a week.

"The House passed this bill during a period of very high employment, when the number of persons looking for jobs was a very low figure for a peacetime period," Carey said. "All the greater responsibility is therefore placed upon your committee and the Senate to scrutinize the ominous provisions of this bill in the light of a downward economic trend."

CAREY, who is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, listed these four major objections to the Reed Bill:

1. "It would result in holding down and cutting unemployment benefits at the very time that their improvement is most needed.

2. "It would force states, as a condition of receiving federal loans, to raise the employers' tax rates in a period of growing unemployment.

3. "It would refuse outright grants to states heavily afflicted by unemployment, but would set up a plan which, in future years of slight unemployment, would make grants to all states automatically regardless of need.

4. "It would undermine leadership in maintaining and improving unemployment insurance in the very type of periods that such leadership is most needed."

Carey said that "a positive program is the crying need of the nation with recession under way."

CHAIRMAN Millikin (R. Col.) questioned Carey about his charge that representatives of big corporations "who are Republicans" are trying to wreck the unemployment insurance program in Michigan.

This is not a partisan issue," Carey replied. "My point is that influential members of his own party are working at the state level to kill off the recommendations of Pres. Eisenhower."

The CIO leader said such a program should include substantial liberalization of unemployment benefits, immediate federal aid to states with high unemployment levels so that they can provide adequate benefits, and the provision of adequate funds for effective administration of the state employment security agencies.

HE URGED that benefits be "liberalized substantially" in regard to the amount, duration, eligibility requirements, disqualifications and coverage.

Earlier, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired the committee protesting against the "short notice and inadequate time for testimony" at the Reed Bill hearings.

General Motors Sets Sales Record

General Motors, the world's largest manufacturer, last year set the highest dollar sales record of any company and earned the third highest net income in its history.

By ringing up the grand total of $10,027,985,482, GM sold the equivalent of $62 worth of goods for every man, woman and child in the U. S. Profits totaled $598,119,478, equal to $6.71 a common share.

Signs On The Economic Horizon . . .

PRODUCTION: Steel production last week dropped to the lowest scheduled rate of the year, 68.9% of capacity, while electricity output—a key economic guide—edged up after hitting a two-month low. The Federal Reserve Board's production index, which has fallen 10% since last July, failed to show the usual seasonal 2% increase in February, according to preliminary reports.

AUTO: Studebaker shut down completely its passenger car production line at South Bend, Ind., for one week, idling about 11,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers. In Detroit, Chrysler recalled some 5300 workers at its Plymouth and body division plants.

PRICES: The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of average wholesale prices is going up slightly, increased by .1% in the week ending March 2. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index, going up sharply hit $7.25, a rise of 24c in five weeks.

WHOLESALE SALES: Sales by wholesalers decreased to $8 billion in January, according to the Commerce Dept., and were $32 million under the same month of 1953. Sales of durable goods, such as autos, were off 5%.

RETAIL SALES: Retail inventories actually increased slightly during January, as store sales fell off. They were $12.3 billion, as against $16.4 billion the month before, and in February the drop continued.

LABOR INCOME: Wage and salary payments since last July have dropped at an annual rate of $6.3 billion. In January alone, the decline—reflecting layoffs and shorter hours—was $1.4 billion. Such savings as workers received from recent income tax cuts were more than offset by a $1.04 drop in total weekly earnings and climbing living costs.

FARM INCOME: The Agriculture Dept. reported that farmers' net income dropped by 9% during the past year.

Shadow Over America

Unemployment is getting worse.

This is not a prophecy from what the Republicans used to call "the gloom and doom" boys.

For growing unemployment is a *fact,* confirmed by facts and figures:

- Dept. of Labor figures show a 300,000 rise in non-agricultural unemployment for the month ending mid-February.
- Dept. of Commerce figures for Feb. 15—more comprehensive than Labor's—will be out any day now. They will probably show a rise of at least half a million from Jan. 15 figure of 3,087,000 jobless.
- New applications for unemployment compensation are rising.
- Steel production is running at a rate far below last year's figures.
- Auto companies say they don't know what 1954 production will be; but nobody guesses it will reach the 1953 level, and it may be far below.

In view of these facts, it is time for the government to do something about unemployment beyond the mincing little steps it has taken so far. Pres. Eisenhower says he will wait for the March unemployment figures, which won't be ready until mid-April, before placing the full power of government into a war against joblessness.

We don't think there should be that long wait. Millions of workers are facing hardship now. Millions of others are worried about their future.

They have the right to expect that their government will move quickly against this man-made recession, which should never have happened and which still can be quickly overcome.

Welcome to CIO!

The decision of members and leaders of the big local union at General Electric in Schenectady, N. Y., to desert the dying Communist-dominated UE and to join the ranks of the CIO Electrical Workers, is heartening news.

In turning against the Communist-dominated leadership of the national UE, these workers have shown they are fed up with ineffectual unionism—unionism more dedicated to Soviet foreign policy than to the honest needs of American workers.

Their decision is another step in the long, difficult but uninterrupted march by the IUE-CIO, under the leadership of Pres. James B. Carey, to build a strong, militant and democratic industrial union in the electrical field.

Congratulations are in order to the Schenectady workers for their wise decision; and equal congratulations to the IUE-CIO for its perseverance in fighting for the cause of democracy.

Bravo, Murrow

During World War II, there was always a thrill when Edward R. Murrow opened his CBS broadcasts from bomb-scarred England with the terse line: *"This . . . is London."* He told the story of Hitler-menaced British democracy as nobody else could.

By the same token, Murrow deserves all the plaudits he is getting for his "See It Now" TV show—which said, in effect, *"This . . . is Joe McCarthy."*

It was television at its best, performing in the service of the American public.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
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'And For You Sir—Baloney'

In Other Words—

Slander's Sword Is Double-Edged

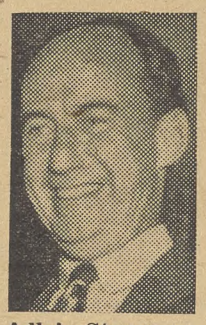
McCarthyism as the GOP's "success formula" was assailed by Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential nominee, in an address before the Southeastern Democratic Conference in Miami Beach, Fla. A digest of his remarks follow:

By ADLAI E. STEVENSON

WE ARE WITNESSING the bitter harvest of the seeds of slander, defamation and disunion planted in the soil of democracy.

I do not propose to respond in kind to the calculated campaign of deceit to which we have been exposed of late, nor to the attacks on all Democrats as traitors, Communists and murderers of our sons.

Those of us—and they are most of us—who are more Americans than we are Democrats or Republicans, count some things more important than the winning or losing of elections.


Adlai Stevenson

There is a peace still to be won, an economy which needs some attention, some freedom to be secured, an atom to be controlled — all through the delicate, senstitive and indispensable processes of democracy—processes which demand at the least that people's vision be clear, that they be told the truth, and that they respect one another.

It is wicked and subversive for public officials to try deliberately to replace reason with passion, to substitute hatred for honest difference; to fulfill campaign promises by practicing deception; and to hide discord among Republicans by sowing the dragon's teeth of dissension among Americans.

The loyalty and patriotism of a whole political party, of one-half of the Nation has been indicted.

Twenty years of bipartisan effort, highly intelligent and highly successful, has been called "20 years of treason" under the auspices of the Republican National Committee.

That such things are said under the official sponsorship of the Republican Party in celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln adds desecration to defamation. *This is the first time that politicians, Republican politicians at that, have sought to split the Union in Lincoln's honor.*

The infection of bitterness and hatred spreads all too quickly in these anxious days from one area of our life to another. *And those who live by the sword of slander also may perish by it, for now it is also being used against distinguished Republicans.*

We have just seen a sorry example of this in the baseless charges hurled against our honored Chief Justice. And now, too, the highest officials of the Pentagon are charged with "coddling Communists" and "shielding treason."

Gen. Zwicker, one of our great army's finest officers, is denounced by Sen. McCarthy as "stupid, arrogant, witless," as "unfit to be an officer" and a disgrace to the uniform. For what? For obeying orders. This to a man who has been decorated 13 times for gallantry and brilliance; a hero of the Battle of the Bulge. And this from a man whom the Republican National Committee sends around the country to sow slander and disunion in the memory of Lincoln.

The President's Responsibility

When demagoguery and deceit become a national political movement, we Americans are in trouble; not just Democrats, but all of us.

And why, you ask, have the demagogues triumphed so often? The answer is inescapable; because a group of political plungers has persuaded the President that McCarthyism is the best Republican formula for political success.

Had the Eisenhower Administration chosen to act in defense of itself and of the Nation which it must govern, it would have had the grateful and dedicated support of all but a tiny and deluded minority of our people.

Yet, clear as the issue is, and unmistakable as the support is, the Administration appears to be impotent. Why? Because the party which created the Administration is hopelessly, dismally, fatally torn and rent within itself.

The Stevens incident illustrates what preceding events have made memorably plain: *A political party divided against itself, half McCarthy and half Eisenhower, cannot produce national unity or govern with confidence and purpose. And it demonstrates that, so long as it attempts to share power with its enemies, it will inexorably lose power to them.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER acted, at his news conference, more angry at Adlai E. Stevenson than he did at Sen. McThing. Yet this observer is ready to eat a little crow out of what I have written in the past.

It seems barely possible that Mr. Eisenhower is ready to become President of the United States, which includes becoming leader of the Republican party.

Eating A Little Crow

This column is being written before Vice-Pres. Nixon as designated spokesman of the GOP, makes his "reply" to Stevenson. Gov. Stevenson, by the time these words see print, may have issued a "reply" to Nixon's reply.

I don't know why Mr. Eisenhower got so angry at Stevenson that, when he was asked about the "new look" in defense policies *the President flushed and literally stamped his foot and insisted that he wasn't going to "demagogue" about it.*

There are a good many people worried about our tax and defense policies who aren't "demagoguing" about their anxieties. It ill becomes Mr. Eisenhower, who in 1952 allowed his hand to be uplifted in a campaign appearance by Sen. Jenner and who cut from a Wisconsin speech some phrases in praise of Gen. Marshall, to talk about other politicians as "demagogues."

Claim To Leadership

Still it should be stated frankly and without reservation that Mr. Eisenhower handled a news conference with complete self-command, *that he used the conference to blast McThing, and that he skillfully asserted—for the first time publicly—a genuine claim to lead his own GOP.*

It isn't easy to convey the atmosphere of a presidential press conference, but the temper at this one was somehow different from any other at which Mr. Eisenhower had presided.

People came expecting to be bored to death, in contrast to the excitement and anticipation which had been frustrated just a week earlier.

Suddenly the President began making a series of answers to question which became, despite his delicacy and reservation, a series of blows at McCarthy.

Agrees With Flanders

He deliberately answered in the affirmative a question asking whether he agreed with a floor speech by Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) calling McCarthy a "divisive force." (Flanders actually called McCarthy, in effect, the Democrats' "secret weapon," but Eisenhower for once didn't run away from the idea of "talking personalities.")

He said that he had concurred in the Republican decision to place Nixon, rather than McCarthy, as the GOP spokesman to "answer" Stevenson. He added, in response to another question, that he did not think the great radio and TV networks were bound to give equal time to McCarthy as well as to the Republicans' official spokesman. Could the networks and the Federal Communications Commission need better advice?

To state the thing bluntly, Mr. Eisenhower suddenly began using the enormous sounding-board of the White House and the presidential press conference to issue a declaration of independence from the Wisconsin Senator. He even showed a capacity to joke with reporters as Roosevelt used to do.

A declaration of independence from McCarthy isn't the same as a really sound and progressive program of presidential leadership.

Eisenhower, whose experience was wholly in the military field, was sold a bill of goods a few years ago by some smart businessmen and publicists who decided to use his shining name for political purposes.

He was sold the idea that he ought to be a Republican and "save the country" from the alleged extravagances of the New Dealers and Fair Dealers.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, no rabid Republican, was sold a similar bill of goods in 1869 when he ran to "save the country" from the Southern seceders and their Northern friends. *The thieves who backed him nearly ruined his personal reputation.*

The Staff Needs A Program

Eisenhower still needs to produce a personal program that comprehends something more than calling the Tennessee Valley Authority a prime example of "creeping Socialism."

This columnist will eat crow about Mr. Eisenhower whenever it seems required. I am happy to repeat that he aimed some unmistakable blows at McCarthy.

It is still a little puzzling that he seemed so indignant at Gov. Stevenson. And as for what Nixon says, we'll wait to see.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Housing Needs Unanswered By GOP Program, CIO Testifies

THE CIO said last week that no new private housing would be built as a result of any new sections in the Administration's widely-touted housing legislation proposals.

CIO Housing Dir. Ben Fischer and Washington Rep. John Edelman of the CIO Textile Workers told the House Banking & Currency Committee that the GOP-sponsored measure significantly omits an adequate low-rent public housing program.

Despite a "generally excellent" report by the President's Committee on Housing, the bill now under study provides no "really new, hopeful or substantial solutions" to America's housing needs, Fischer said. Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the CIO Steelworkers served as a member of the presidential committee.

JOINING in criticism of the proposals were the AFL, which forecast higher rents and price tags on existing dwellings without building new ones, and the Veterans Administration.

A spokesman for Americans for Democratic Action said the Administration bill "takes the enterprise out of private enterprise by shifting risks from builders to the government."

Later in the week, Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.) accused the Administration of lacking courage and honesty in not including public housing in its housing program.

Maybank's anger was fired up by the fact that the President has recommended building 35,000 public housing units over the next four years but such a provision was not contained in the Administration's bill. He offered an amendment calling for construction of 135,000 units a year.

FISCHER said the only "significant" new item in the legislation, a 40-year term, 100% loan program, was without "practical meaning" when analyzed.

"In its present form," he said, "this new section of law, if enacted, would not provide for adequate standard new housing because it is restricted to a price of no more than $7000, a figure so low as to negate the proposal."

The higher interest rate, "dressed up" as a service charge, was described as a crippling feature. Actual charges to the consumer were estimated at 5.5% by Fischer, "thus forcing the lowest income group to pay the highest interest rates under the federal housing program."

The investment area is the one in which the government must primarily operate to fill the role it can usefully and immediately perform in behalf of consumers and producers, said Fischer.

CIO advocates a public housing program, along the lines recommended by the late Sen. Taft, for the hundreds of thousands of families at the lower end of the income ladder who cannot be served by private housing. Fischer added that CIO is disturbed by the bill's failure to return to the Taft program of 135,000 public housing units a year with a permissible rate of 200,000.

Edelman told the committee that the very small subsidy required by a public housing program for the low income groups, when properly analyzed, adds up to less spending than is now drained from the public purse by the continued existence of slums and slum conditions.

"The 35,000 units of low rent public housing as suggested by the Administration for this year's program, we insist, is utterly inadequate," Edelman said. "Urban blight cannot be checked without a substantial public housing program, equal to at least 10% of the total new housing starts for that year.

"CIO takes the position that a minimum of two million new housing units of all types are needed every year for the next 10 years. This gives us the figure of 200,000 low rent public housing dwellings a year."

He registered "bitter protest" against Congress' action in assigning, every year, the decision of how many housing units shall be built to a "notoriously hostile subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee." They meet behind closed doors, he said, and the members refuse to study the considerable data which justifies a housing program of the dimensions urged by CIO.

The subcommittee, he charged, "insulates itself so that the emotional stench and impact of the monstrous and tragic conditions . . . in the slums of America do not disturb what we believe to be an inexplicable obduracy in refusing to face facts and human needs."

Too Much

The American Bankers Association—whose membership is understood not to include slum dwellers—is afraid the Administration's housing program may result in too much housing.

In contrast to CIO and other critics of the program's inadequacies, John A. Reilly, an ABA spokesman, cautioned that it might go "beyond that necessary to satisfy a real need for homes or of the available credit means from private enterprise sources to safely finance such programs."

Akron CIO, AFL In Joint Drive For Public Housing

AKRON labor will sponsor a referendum to revive low-rent housing as a result of a trip to Washington.

This became known when Leo Dugan, executive secretary of the Summit County CIO Council, and Robert Shuff, legislative representative of the AFL Trades Council of Summit County, appeared before the House Appropriations Committee.

They came to Washington with mayors of three Akron area communities to urge the committee to put up funds to support Pres. Eisenhower's proposal to build 35,000 public housing units a year for the next four years. The National CIO has urged that 200,000 units be built every year.

Dugan and Shuff were joined in their plea by three mayors: Leo Berg, Akron; Robert Carson, Barberton, and Elmer Wolf, Cuyahoga Falls. The Akron Chamber of Commerce, which in 1952 took part in defeating a referendum for public housing, supported the request.

The five-man statement pointed out that a 1953 survey by the United Community Council of Summit County "revealed a total of 450 families in the low-income level, living in undesirable, substandard housing."

PLEA for more federal low-rent housing was made at Washington by this group of Akron area municipal, labor and business officials. They are (from left): Mayor Elmer Wolf, Cuyahoga Falls; Ray Myers, Mayor Leo Berg, Akron; Leo Dugan, CIO Council; Rep. Ayres (R. O.); Robert Shuff, AFL; Mayor Robert Carson, Barberton; Edward Erickson; John Brittain, Akron Chamber of Commerce, and Leo Goodman, who acted as a adviser to the group at request of the CIO Rubber Workers.

On 'The Richest Hill On Earth'—

Butte Miners Push For CIO Election Victory

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

THE DEMANDS of thousands of Montana copper miners to return to CIO and the free American labor movement reach a decision next week on Butte Hill.

For five days, from Mar. 22 through Mar. 26, miners and smelter workers in Butte and nearby Anaconda will vote in a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

The choice will be between the CIO Steelworkers — to which two big Butte locals now are affiliated—and the crumbling Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

And the issues, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe told a series of campaign meetings in Butte early last week, are these:

1. Strong, effective unionism as USA-CIO affiliates.

2. A drive to boost up the wages and improve the conditions of Anaconda Copper Co. workers.

3. An end to collaboration of the Communist-line Mine-Mill officials with the company which leaves Butte area workers at the end of the line. (See adjoining column for story on Riffe's address.)

Covers 8000 Workers

Involved are some 6000 members of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Local 6001, USA-CIO, and another 2500 in the nearby Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union, Local 6002, USA-CIO.

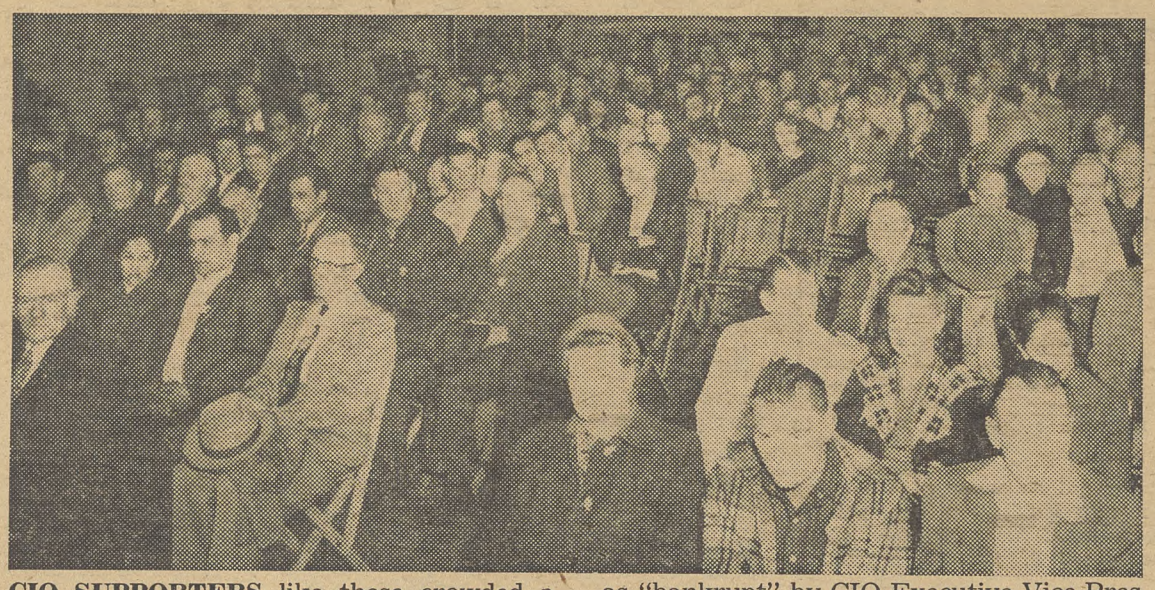
The strong CIO campaign, led by Steelworkers Intl. Rep. Nick Zonarich, is being waged in historic mine-union country, of which copper-rich, mile-high Butte is the center.

Butte Miners Union No. 1 is the oldest local of miners in the West and is known as the "parent organization" of unionism of the hard-rock mining industry.

First organized in 1883, it took the lead in calling together the then isolated miners' organizations to form the historic Western Federation of Miners, which later gave way to Mine-Mill. Since expulsion from CIO in 1949 Mine-Mill has lost upwards of 150 locals and 100,000 members.

A CIO victory in the strategic Butte-Anaconda area, a "keystone" in the mining country, will undoubtedly lead to future Steelworkers' gains in other Western states, and even into Canada, Zonarich said.

"When the miners and smeltermen in Butte and Anaconda knock out the commie-led Mine-Mill, thousands of others throughout the West will follow them," Zonarich said "Mine-Mill, already reeling, will be virtually wiped out, and the miners and smeltermen will have completed a great service to their country and their union."



CIO SUPPORTERS like these crowded a hall in Butte to hear Mine-Mill described as "bankrupt" by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, himself a former miner.

Superior

The chrome ore mine at Nye, Mont., less than 200 miles from Butte, is the only mine in the state at which miners' have the protection of a collar-to-collar provision. They work under a CIO Steelworkers contract.

'Collar-to-collar' means that miners are paid from the time they enter the mine, until they leave it. Without such a provision, miners frequently spend nine or 10 hours underground while being paid for only eight.

Every mine at which the Steelworkers have a contract enjoys a collar-to-collar provision. Not a single mine under Mine-Mill contract in Montana has a collar-to-collar provision.

All of the mines in Butte, and the smelter in Anaconda are properties of the Anaconda Copper Co., giant corporation which controls the fabulously wealthy "richest hill on earth" on which Butte is built.

The USA-CIO found wages low, working conditions poor, and a high rate of accident and occupational illness plaguing the workers. Without a union strong enough to achieve them, much less enforce them, there were no adequate safety measures to protect workers.

Strong Union Program

The USA-CIO met this sorry situation with a driving, 16-point program which called for a 25% general wage increase, and a forceful safety program which would put an end to bad blasting practices, eliminate disease-causing smoke and dust, and establish effective union safety inspection committees.

The blighting anti-labor influence of Anaconda Copper is felt on the state level, and Montana is without an adequate workmen's compensation act. A key section of the USA-CIO program calls for a determined fight for legislation for a decent compensation act, including rehabilitation provisions.

Another central demand is for a collar-to-collar pay provision in the next miners' contract. The guaranteed annual wage, strong grievance procedures, paid pension plans, health program, sickness insurance, improved holiday and vacation provisions, veterans benefits and an ore-conservation program also are important sections of the steelworker's program.

"The CIO is an organization that gets things done for the workers, and the miners and smeltermen of Butte and Anaconda know that," Zonarich said. *"We are confident they will dump the ineffective, weak, subversive Mine-Mill once and for all, and return to the American labor movement."*

JOHN V. RIFFE, CIO executive vice-president and director of organization, last week talked to more than 1000 workers in two mass meetings of miners and smeltermen at Butte and Anaconda, climaxing a three-months' organizing drive by the CIO Steelworkers.

"I know what it is to be a miner," Riffe told the workers. "I know what you're thinking about when you go down deep into those mines. There is no life anywhere across this country harder than a miner's life."

Riffe told the workers of his own experiences, of entering the mines at the age of 14, and of the long and often bitter struggle of miners to organize unions. "The miners lifted themselves up to where they could hold up their heads and say to everybody, 'I'm proud to be a miner,'" Riffe said.

"Workers and their wives and their children here are suffering because of a weak and discredited organization which can do nothing for them—and because somebody wants to keep this so-called labor organization in power," the CIO leader said, referring to Mine-Mill.

Company Aids Reds

"The company wants to keep Mine-Mill in power," Riffe charged. "Then when you get into negotiations, the company will be dealing with a weak and vulnerable union."

Riffe characterized Mine-Mill as "a political party, subject to the dictatorship of a foreign power."

"We are not going to yield to a dictatorship," he said firmly.

Referring to a Mine-Mill accusation that the CIO program in Butte and Anaconda was "pie in the sky" and "yachts and Cadillacs for the workers," Riffe said: *"You're told by a bankrupt organization that these things in this program are dreams. Pension, medical plans, health insurance, collar-to-collar pay—these things are not dreams. They are realistic, already won by the CIO in other areas. They can and will be won here.*

"We know that there's more here for the workers and their families. We know you are entitled to more. As our slogan says, *'In CIO—there's more in '54.'*"

'Mine-Mill Backed Reds —That's Enough For Me'

THE COMMIE-led Mine-Mill union in Butte was condemned when a former firm supporter led a walkout of miners from a meeting which took half of the gathering with him.

The disillusioned miner was Jim Hartzell, rank-and-file miner who works in one of the Butte mines. He told the CIO Steelworkers:

"I was pretty sold on Mine-Mill. I was chairman of the grievance committee and several other important committees. As a reward for all this, Mine-Mill made me a delegate to an Anaconda Council meeting.

"At that meeting, Jack Clark, president of IUMMSW, said we should encourage the sale of our copper and other minerals to Russia and Red China in order that we could have jobs. That was enough for me. I resigned my chairmanships, and refused to run for a union office I had been nominated for.

"I told the miners about how Mine-Mill wanted us to send our stuff to the Iron Curtain countries, and said 'I'm going to walk out of this hall and out of Mine-Mill and never come back and any of you guys that agree with me can join me.' To my surprise about 50 miners—more than half of the meeting, got up and left with me.

"We all joined CIO after that. I personally found out that all the things CIO was saying about Mine-Mill being Commie-dominated was true. *I'm for CIO a 100% now, and so are all my friends."*

DIRTY AND WET—that's copper mining. These miners going off shift have showered and changed from digging clothes in their "dry room." Behind them is a "gallows frame," which supports wheels for cables that lift ore-filled buckets to the surface.

RANK-AND-FILE miners gave CIO Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe a hearty welcome at Butte rally. Shown (left to right) are Recording Sec. Stanley Babcock of Butte Miners Local 1, Rudy Johnson, Riffe, Warden James Campbell and Conductor Sam Jones.

Award To UN Groups—

Philip Murray Honored At N.Y. Ceremony

DEVOTION to humanity was theme of talks honoring late Philip Murray at dedication of Murray Information Room at New York offices of American Assn. for the United Nations. At left, former Sen. Frank Graham of North Carolina joins Mrs. FDR and union leaders praising work of deceased CIO head. Center: Murray's portrait dominates AAUN library room; shelves contain volumes on UN and international affairs. Right: Part of the audience at dedication ceremony. The room was made possible by a grant from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE was the builder of America's steel industry empire. And Philip Murray helped transform that empire of steel into the commonwealth of steel."

The words were those of Frank Graham, former liberal Senator from North Carolina, now an official of the United Nations. The occasion: dedication of the Philip Murray Room at the New York headquarters of the American Association for the United Nations.

Before a group of nearly 200 people from labor and the international field, a handsome portrait of the late president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers was unveiled by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The picture hangs in the Information Room of the association, at 345 E. 46th Street, New York—just across from UN headquarters.

Endowment of the room was made possible by a $15,000 contribution to the Association from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. Mrs. Roosevelt is on the public advisory board of the Foundation and chairman of the board of governors of the UN association.

The room is described as "a lasting memorial to the late Philip Murray, a great American and a great leader of men, who believed and proclaimed that human rights should be the inalienable and sacred possession of each person, regardless of race, creed, or color or national origin."

Presiding at the dignified unveiling ceremony was Emil Rieve, head of the CIO Textile Workers Union and chairman of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. He said the memorial room "perpetuates Philip Murray's interest in the United Nations and world brotherhood."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey talked of Murray's "bedrock of integrity and soundness of logic" and his interest in promoting links among the democratic peoples of the world.

Vice-Pres. James Thimmes of the Steelworkers brought greetings from USA-CIO Pres. David McDonald. He cited Murray's hope for the success of the United Nations as an outgrowth of the man's deep humanitarian instincts.

Mrs. Roosevelt, introduced by Rieve as "a gracious lady," spoke feelingly of the close personal ties between Murray and FDR.

"Philip Murray believed that the defense of human relationships was the basis for our democracy," she said, "and he stood up for his beliefs."

Oscar De Lima, chairman of the board of the AAUN, expressed the organization's thanks to the Murray Foundation, and paid tribute to Murray's interest "in all causes that serve the people of the world."

The gift to the AAUN was voted by the Murray Foundation last year. It is expected that other Foundation gifts will be announced in the next few months.

CIO Radio Show Gains Applause Of Public

CIO'S RADIO program has entered its second six months—with solid indications from around the nation that the nightly ABC newscast featuring John W. Vandercook has won a sizeable and growing audience.

Unsolicited mail coming to the CIO and Vandercook expresses appreciation for his hard-hitting comments about reactionaries and foes of civil liberties—and his penetrating observations on every phase of the news at home and abroad.

And the "commercials" have proven to be a definite hit with a lot of listeners. Those announcements talk about the CIO, its views on important matters of the day, and the significance of the union label of the CIO Clothing Workers and other unions.

Veteran radio experts say they've rarely seen so much praise for commercial announcements, and for Frank Hardin, the popular announcer on the CIO show.

Perhaps it's because the CIO commercials are designed, in the manner of Adlai Stevenson's campaign speeches, to "talk sense to the American people"—in this case about trade unions, their practices and ideals.

Officials of the Henry J. Kaufman advertising agency of Washington, which handles the CIO account, say that they've received many comments about the show from business and advertising sources.

Letters Voice Praise

Perhaps it's the mail that best tells the story of the reception among the public. Some of it, of course, is critical—of the CIO, the commentator and the viewpoints.

But the large bulk is distinctly complimentary. Many of the people who write say they never understood CIO's attitudes and policies before hearing them on the commercials. Many praise the CIO for sponsoring a liberal voice, like John Vandercook, on radio during this year of intense political feeling.

Here are excerpts from some typical letters:

- "I should like you and your sponsor, the CIO, to know how much we appreicate the broadcasts . . It's heartening to find an honest, liberal analysis of the day's news," says a man in Kansas.
- "I think the CIO program is both dignified and inspiring, and I am not a member of any union," says a lady in New York.
- "Clearest explanations of the background of stories I've ever heard," says a Pennsylvania newspaperman.
- "Brilliant commentary . . . I like the commercials, too," writes a man from Texas.
- "I'll be sure my auto products are union made and that any new suit I buy has the Amalgamated label," writes a gentleman from New Mexico.
- "Best news show on the air," says a gas station man in Georgia to a CIO field representative.
- "The only commercials I don't turn off," writes a man from San Francisco.

CIO union members seem to like the show, too. Anonymous questionnaires distributed at several CIO council conventions show a high proportion who say they like it.

Numerous CIO union officials cite many instances of receiving congratulations from leading figures in their community for the service CIO is performing in bringing these news and interpretation programs into their homes.

At present, the CIO radio show is being heard over 155 stations of the ABC network. Station outlets blanket most of the highly-populated areas of the nation. Ohio, for instance, hears the CIO show on 11 stations; Pennsylvania on 10; Michigan, New York, North Carolina on seven; Alabama and Georgia on six; and half a dozen key states have five stations broadcasting the Vandercook show.

Audience measurement rating services show the CIO program gaining steadily in terms of listening audience. That's true in big cities like Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh and Detroit—and in smaller areas like Seattle, Albany or Dallas.

'Don't Have Horns'

Sponsor magazine, a trade publication in the radio-TV field, took a look at the CIO's show last January—and came up with the conclusion that the radio program is being well used to convince the general public that *"unions don't have horns."*

"The program is aimed primarily at the general public, rather than the CIO's own membership," the magazine said. "It wants to dispel the idea held by some that 'all unions do is go on strike'—by informing people of the functions and services of the union and how it aids the community."

One radio station manager, Sponsor magazine recalled, didn't want to carry the program at the outset. *"This same manager has since said that he is 'proud of airing the show, due to favorable reaction,'"* the publication said.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY.—Here's a typical view of John W. Vandercook, delivering his nightly broadcast on ABC Radio under CIO sponsorship. Newscasts now are in their second six months, winning a growing audience.

Quote

Typical of John W. Vandercook's comments on the day's news is this quote from a broadcast about Army Sec. Steven's capitulation to Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.):

"There is no worse mischief (Sen. McCarthy) has done than his patronizing remark to Stevens that he was no doubt ill-advised by 'holdovers from the past Administration.' Every ranking officer in our services is a 'holdover from the past Administration.' And what of it? So was Mr. Eisenhower."

A Biography Of Political Contrasts—

Old 'Fighting Bob' Is A Story Of Hope

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

ANYONE interested in public affairs who reads the fascinating two-volume biography of the senior Robert M. La Follette will be looking for clues to the mystery of how a state which sent to Congress one of America's finest and most courageous defenders of the rights of the people also elected, 21 years later, a man with the medieval outlook of Joe McCarthy.

The early part of the La Follette biography was written by his wife, Belle, who worked on it until a few days before her death in 1931. Mrs. La Follette brought the story of her husband's life from his birth in 1855 and his early years on a farm up to 1910 and service in the U. S. Senate.

From then until his death in 1925, the story is carried on by Fola La Follette, first-born of the four La Follette children.

History Of His Times

La Follette's life story, like that of all great statesmen, is a history of his time. The biography is a monumental work of 1305 pages which took years of careful labor.

Countless letters, notes, texts of speeches, laws and bills were gone over, and material from them woven into the narrative of "Fighting Bob's" eventful career in Wisconsin and in Washington against special privilege for the rich and powerful.

The appearance of this biography now, when the never-ending struggle to protect the basic rights of the people seems to be at such low ebb, is most timely. It is an inspiring story that should be a source of encouragement to those in public life trying to follow in his tradition.

It is good that the La Follettes were a congenial family and wrote letters to each other and to friends constantly. For it is from these letters, written fresh after and during the stirring events related, that the biography gets its vivid *"I was there"* tone.

We see through the concerned eyes of members of a closely-knit, friendly family events that sometimes rise to a high dramatic pitch—particularly during the World War I period, when La Follette and other progressives were opposing Pres. Wilson's preparedness program.

Tension On The Floor

There is the breath-taking episode, for instance, during the filibuster which La Follette led against the bill to arm merchant ships. Rumors spread in the Senate that a violent attack was going to be made on La Follette. The Senate was in a state of near-riot, and La Follette in the midst of the uproar asked his son, Bob, Jr., to bring him his little black bag in which he carried a revolver.

Without telling his father, Bob, Jr., took the gun out of the bag, fearful that La Follette in his excitement might draw it. Later, frozen with fear, Bob watched as Sen. Ollie James threateningly stalked his father with a gun under his coattails, and Bob thought with horror that it looked as though he'd sent his father unarmed to his death.

Then Sen. Harry Lane (Ore.) got a rat-tail file from his office and took his stand close to the Wisconsin Senator, ready to stab James if he drew his gun to fire on La Follette. *The crisis passed without bloodshed, although feeling against La Follette ran high in the Senate, and the press throughout the country attacked his for many months.*

Still Labor's Policies

Examining La Follette's policies as a whole throughout his long career, it's interesting to note how many of them were the same or similar to the policies for which labor today is still fighting.

The Wisconsin Senator fought stubbornly for the conservation of public resources. He opposed the coal and oil bill of the day which, under guise of permitting mining on public lands, would ultimately permit title to public lands to pass to big corporations.

He fought the Esch-Cummins Railroad Law guaranteeing high profits and forbidding strikes. He sought abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and advocated legislation recognizing labor and farm organization "for the purpose of collective bargaining in industry, trade and commerce."

He supported a tax program levied in proportion to ability to pay. He battled for many months to free seamen from virtual slavery by forcing passage of the famous La Follette's Seamen's Act.

Backed Civil Rights

And he fought for repeal of the Espionage and Sedition Act and sought to restore constitutional liberties wiped out during World War I.

(The same record of devotion to civil liberties was built up by Young Bob La Follette, who succeeded his father in the Senate in 1925.

(The extensive and thorough investigations of the La Follette Civil Liberties Investigating Committee, which exposed industrial espionage and union-breaking by many big corporations, remain as an enduring monument to him.

(After his death in 1953, the National CIO convention honored him as *"a great liberal son of a great liberal father"* who *"fought valiantly for the cause of humanitarianism in the Senate . . ."*)

Career Began Early

Old "Fighting Bob's" politicial career began when he was only 24. Over the opposition of Republican party bosses in Dane County, he was elected district attorney. In 1884, he was elected to the House, serving six years. Then came three notable terms as Wisconsin's governor and, in 1906, advancement to the Senate.

Presidents as well as men in Congress were stung by La Follette's eloquent tongue, for he never hesitated to oppose them when he felt their policies were against the people's interests.

He took on practically every President in office during his public life when he thought they were wrong, and upheld them regardless of party when he felt they were right.

His conflict with Woodrow Wilson over his war policies was a battle of the giants that was all the more spectacular because the two men earlier had often agreed. But La Follette felt that Wilson's attitudes had changed.

The account of the bitter struggle between these two outstanding figures of the day is exciting reading. Even more tense is the story of the wild campaign of slander that fell upon La Follette at the height of the war, when he was called a traitor.

Rollin Kirby of the New York World drew a series of anti-La Follette cartoons, one showing the mailed fist of Germany pinning an iron cross on La Follette's breast. Many years later, he wrote a deep apology in which he said:

"Time has brought a better sense of values to me and I have come to see that what seemed to me at the time as the action of a willful, unpatriotic man was, on the contrary, a brave fight against an overwhelming tide of chauvinism and war hysteria. Few men have had to pay such a high price as Sen. La Follette for their convictions. It is with profound regret and humiliation that I remember that I added my tiny bit to his burden."

Shortly before his death, La Follette said to his son, Bob:

"I am at peace with all the world but there is a lot of work I could still do. I don't know how the people will feel toward me, but I shall take to the grave my love for them which has sustained me through life."

Among the papers on his desk at the Capitol, these words scribbled on a pad just before his last illness were found:

"I would be remembered as one who in the world's darkest hour kept a clean conscience and stood to the end for the ideals of American democracy."

Robert M. La Follette, by Belle Case La Follette and Fola La Follette; two vol., Macmillian, N.Y., $15.

"FIGHTING BOB" La FOLLETTE, CAMPAIGNING FOR PRESIDENT IN 1924
There's quite a contrast with a certain present Senator from Wisconsin.

When The People Are Confused—

The record of the constant struggle of the late Sen. Robert M. La Follette to advance the rights of the people reads strangely today in the light of the current activities of Wisconsin's present Senator, Joseph McCarthy (R.).

McCarthy defeated La Follette's son, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., in 1946. The younger La Follette had served since 1925, when he succeeded his father on the latter's death.

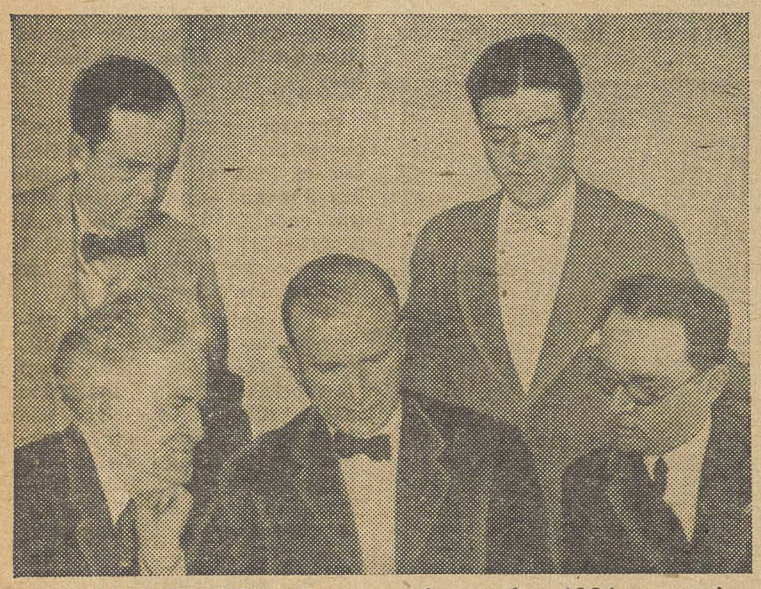
The sad reversal in the political roles played by the contrasting Wisconsin Senators is often commented upon, but there really is no mystery about how it could happen. His biography reveals that the same forces which now back McCarthy were as powerful in the senior La Follette's day as they are now—in some ways more so.

A tremendous faith in the people was the cornerstone of La Follette's political philosophy. If he were alive today, he would be the last to blame the people of Wisconsin for electing an enemy of democracy like McCarthy. He'd say that it was because the people were confused, that the propaganda of selfish politicians had fooled them. He always believed that if the progressive forces campaigned hard enough to get the facts to the people, they would vote right.

Call The Roll

The late Sen. Robert M. La Follette used to make a practice of reading the congressional roll call in speeches he made on the Chautauqua circuit and during election campaigns, according to his biography.

The effect often was startling. On one occasion an unhappy candidate for reelection was on the platform when La Follette read his voting record. He was forced to listen red-faced to the boos and hisses that greeted his wrong votes.



HISTORIC PHOTO—A scene from the 1924 campaign, when Sen. La Follette (left), Progressive candidate for President, meets with former Sen. Wheeler (Mont.), his running mate, and David K. Niles. Standing are B. M. Manly (left) and the late "Young Bob" La Follette, who succeeded his father.

CO-AUTHOR of new La Follette biography was Mrs. Belle La Follette. (From a 1924 photo.)

FREEDOM SCROLL advocating support for Radio Free Europe won hearty backing from labor, management and finance in Southern California. Here the scroll is being signed by (left to right) J. E. Fishburn, Jr., vice president of the Bank of America and Los Angeles County chairman for the crusade; Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, and Oscar A. Trippet, the crusade's Southern California chairman.

Labor's World—

'Soviet Cynicism' Stalled Berlin Talks, Says ICFTU

FAILURE of the recent Berlin Conference to reach an agreement on Austria constituted a "most flagrant example of Soviet cynicism," the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions said in a statement expressing the "profound disappointment" of free workers with the outcome of the four-power parley.

Only Soviet insistence on indefinite maintenance of occupation forces in Austria blocked a treaty, Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said. Germany, he added, must remain divided because "the Soviets do not dare to permit really free elections."

The ICFTU spokesman welcomed the decision to hold a conference on the problems of Korea and Indochina, "insofar as this represents a genuine effort to eliminate what are undoubtedly constant threats to world peace."

ICFTU VIEWS on uniting Germany and concluding a treaty for Austria, given the four foreign ministers at the opening of the conference, were welcomed in a reply from Sec. of State Dulles.

The sustained efforts of himself, Foreign Minister Bidault of France and Foreign Minister Eden of the United Kingdom were directed toward the same objectives the ICFTU urged, he wrote.

"That they were not accomplished is due to the intransigence of the Soviet Union and fundamentally its fear of freedom," said Dulles. "It is a source of satisfaction to me to know that these basic policies are supported by the ICFTU, representing as it does 54 million trade unionists throughout the free world.

"It is equally gratifying to know that these millions of workers are aware of the true reason why the hope of the German people for peaceful unification continues to be thwarted and the hope of the Austrian people for a peace treaty remains unfilled."

Italy

Communists in Castel-Franco Emilia, one of their Italian strongholds, have literally priced 62 workers out of the party.

CIO Kits Aid Italian Union Organizing

Organizing campaigns by free Italian unions in the metal industries are being pushed with the help of supplies and equipment given by the CIO through the Free World Labor Fund.

Affiliates of the Confederazione Italiana Sindicati Lavoratori (CISL and the Unione Italiana del Lavoro (UIL) are using the materials in their campaigns to improve the lot of metal workers and release them from Communist domination. The kits, distributed by CARE, contain a typewriter, duplicating machine, stapler, replacement parts, and accessories, and a year's supply of ink, paper, and staples.

They withdrew, as one explained, because "membership was a luxury I could not afford."

He said he did "well" if he earned $270 cash a year, but in 1953 "they took more than $40 from me." He helped pay for everything from party newspaper printing bills and funerals to providing bail for jailed comrades and presents for party officials, he added, maintaining "they were always asking for something, but never gave anything."

Old Age Foe Won't Run Again

Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.), chairman of a House committee that studied social security revisions and came up with recommendations closely resembling U. S. Chamber of Commerce proposals, will not run for reelection.

The fifth ranking GOP member of the House Ways & Means Committee, his announcement was in the nature of a surprise, since a few weeks earlier he had denied rumors he intended to retire.

New Mexico Labor Pact Set As Congress Keeps Heat On

NEGOTIATIONS FOR a new U. S.-Mexico migrant labor agreement have been concluded in an "atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect," spokesmen for both governments announced last week.

The agreement was reached while Congress was passing "blackjack" legislation requested by the Administration to set up a "go it alone" recruitment program over Mexico's protests.

Opponents charged that the measure was intended solely to make Mexico accept U. S. demands for changes in the old agreement which expired Jan. 15.

The signing of the agreement without prior enactment of the "go it alone" bill was a major victory for labor, church and consumer groups. Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio joined opponents to warn that the Administration's attempt to "blackjack" Mexico was a serious threat to the Good Neighbor Policy.

SHORTLY AFTER that date, the U. S. broke off negotiations and actually attempted unilateral recruitment of Mexican workers on this side of the border. This was brought to a halt when the Comptroller General ruled it illegal. In the short time it was in effect, the unilateral program caused riots along the border and widespread resentment in Mexico.

The Administration nevertheless attempted to rush legislation to legalize its "go it alone" program through Congress. The CIO protested vigorously and urged that negotiations be resumed with Mexico. This was ordered shortly thereafter by Pres. Eisenhower.

Although the resumed negotiations were reported proceeding "satisfactorily," Republican leaders in both Houses of Congress went ahead to push through the bill authorizing the U. S. Labor Dept. to hire Mexican braceros on this side of the border for work on the big corporation farms of the Southwest.

The new pact changes the former agreement to open a recruiting station at Mexicali and reactivate stations at Monterrey and Chihuahua in response to U. S. requests for recruiting posts near the border. Mexico formerly insisted recruitment be carried on in the interior.

The bill stirred intense anger in Mexico. The Mexico City newspaper, Novedades, declared flatly: "The Republican Party has always used the policy of the big stick."

CIO Pres. Reuther then wired Pres. Eisenhower urging him not to sign the bill into law, pending the conclusion of negotiations. Thus far, the President has withheld his signature.

Meanwhile, Reuther backed up his earlier testimony that underpaid Mexican labor is causing widespread unemployment among U. S. farm workers. He sent the President two sets of petitions signed by more than 3000 citizens in the Imperial and Salt River Valleys stating their availability for work at fair wages and under fair conditions.

"The hardship and anxiety dramatized by these petitions seems to us to emphasize the need for working out a fair bilateral agreement between the Republics of the U. S. and Mexico with proper protection for the citizens of both countries," Reuther said.

The House last week passed and sent to the Senate a bill to spend $478,000 to finance U.S. recruitment of Mexicans until June 30, the end of the fiscal year. A much higher sum has been asked to maintain this subsidy for big corporation farms next year.

Kefauver Gets PAC Aid In Primary Race

SOME 500 delegates to the Tennessee CIO-PAC conference at Nashville last week unanimously voted to support Sen. Kefauver in the Democratic primary.

Rep. Sutton will oppose Kefauver in the primary, with the possibility of another candidate yet to announce. Attendance marked a new record for a Tennessee PAC meeting or convention.

"Crime leaders and racketeers, oil interests and utility trusts will pour money into the State to defeat Kefauver," warned CIO Reg. Dir. Paul Christopher.

The conference also supported the re-election of Gov. Frank Clement, who is being opposed by former Gov. Gordon Browning in the Democratic primary.

The meeting adopted a broad program to increase participation of women in politics; a resolution condemning the Eisenhower Administration's position on the Tennessee Valley Authority, and another urging support for the "oil for education" bill.

Leonard Evans, Maryville Steelworker, was re-elected State PAC chairman.

McCarthy Takes A Powder In Libel Suit Against Benton

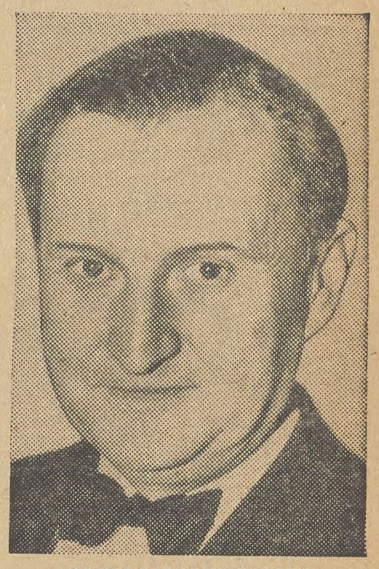
WITHOUT giving any immediate reason for his action, Sen Joseph R. McCarthy (R. Wis.) withdrew his $2 million libel and slander suit against former Sen. William Benton (D. Conn.).

Benton, who had accused McCarthy of "fraud and deceit," said that the law suit was politically inspired from the first and was "never a genuine legal suit" to recover damages.

"He could never have won it because I told the truth about him and he knew it," Benton said.

McCarthy's suit, filed in March, 1952, charged that Benton, then a member of the Senate, libeled McCarthy in trying to have him expelled from the Senate.

BENTON TOLD a Senate elections subcommittee the Wisconsin junior Senator had committed perjury, fraud and calculated deceit of the American people in pressing his charges that Communists had infiltrated the government. The suit was filed after Benton waived his Senate immunity.



WILLIAM BENTON

"Senator McCarthy refused to face examination under courtroom conditions," Benton said. "I can understand why. In 1951, I demonstrated to the Senate that McCarthy had been guilty of fraud and deceit. I proved it by citing 10 cases."

'Man Of Steel' Tells Story Of USA Pres. McDonald

"MAN OF STEEL," a biography of Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, has been announced for publication Mar. 21 by the North American Book Co.

The book was written by Edwin H. Beachler and George Kelly, Pittsburgh newspapermen, and carries an introduction by Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City.

The book reports, according to the advance announcement, the "51-year-old union president is thoroughly steeped in the traditions of the labor movement, but has come to some conclusions about wage negotiations and bargaining techniques that have not always been accepted."

The volume tells about McDonald's early working life in the steel mills, his long association with the late Philip Murray, and his views on a number of important issues in the realm of labor, national and international affairs.

In the introduction, Mayor Wagner comments that "this book foretells for steel an era of good will, good relations, good wages, good conditions and yes, good profits, for the steelworkers and the steel industry under the able leadership of Dave McDonald and his counterparts on the industry side."

Man of Steel, by Edwin H. Beachler and George Kelly. North American Book Co., Inc. Suite 1004, 521 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; 1000 Jones Law Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

You And Your Money—

'Dairy Dividends' For Needy Urged To Ease Farm Surplus

A NATIONAL Dairy Diet Dividend Act to "improve the nation's health standards," and "use America's dairy abundance" to aid underprivileged families was introduced in the Senate last week by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

The Humphrey Bill, which was also sponsored by Sens. Long (D. La.), Morse (Ind. Oreg.), Mansfield (D. Mont.) and Kerr (D. Okla.), calls for issuance of "Dairy Diet Dividend Certificates" to individuals eligible for public assistance benefits.

The certificates would enable them to buy, at discount prices, the minimum monthly amount of dairy products required to satisfy the nutritional needs of a proper diet, Humphrey explained. He said the benefits would extend to some 12 million people.

"For the past year I have insisted that the soundest answer to our dairy problem was stimulating outlets for milk, not cutting prices to farmers," the Minnesota Democrat said. "Instead of giving away dairy products outright, my bill would raise the purchasing power of our less fortunate citizens for the minimum essentials of a correct diet of dairy products to a level equal with the average per capita income in this country."

ANOTHER plan to aid needy families through subsidized sales of surpluses came with the introduction of a bill by Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) and 19 other senators. Kerr's plan, reminiscent of the food stamp plan of the 1930's, calls for issuance of $10 certificates monthly to public assistance recipients with which they could buy surplus products at prevailing prices.

Humphrey pointed out if his bill only enabled welfare recipients to get one extra quart of milk and a half pound of butter a week, "it would mean a new outlet for 624 million quarts of milk and 312 million pounds of butter a year." *He noted these amounts would "more than wipe out any so-called dairy surplus and make it unnecessary for heavy government purchases and storage of such commodities."*

"Sec. Benson says there would be no surplus if the American people consumed the amount of milk and butter they should have in their diets," Humphrey noted. "Why not make it possible for them to do so?"

The same eligibility standards would apply for "Dairy Diet Dividend Certificates" under terms of the measure as now apply for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to permanently and totally disabled, federal old age and survivors insurance, unemployment compensation, or public assistance rolls of any state or subdivision. Existing federal, state and county welfare departments would carry out the program.

Benson Charged With Flim-Flam On Costs

A charge that the Agriculture Dept. and Sec. Benson have engaged in "misrepresentation" of costs of the farm price support program has been voiced by Sen. Ellender (D. La.).

Ellender said that misleading figures have been issued in an effort to "paint the picture as black as the blackest ink," in an effort to put over the Administration's plans to weaken farm price supports.

For example, Benson recently claimed before the Senate Agriculture Committee that the program cost more than $16 billion in the 1932-53 period. In January, he had estimated the cost at $7.5 billion. The latter figure, covering operations of the Commodity Credit Corp., is correct; the whopping $16 billion covers all Agriculture Dept. operations over the 21 years.

Niagara Power Bill Backed By ACWA

PROMPT enactment of the Lehman-Roosevelt Bill to develop the great resources of Niagara Falls "in the public interest" was called for last week by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.

In a letter to Chairman Martin (R. Pa.) of the Senate Public Works Committee, Potofsky urged rejection of the Case, Capehart and Ives measures on the grounds that they would hand over exploitation of Niagara to private interests without regard to the public.

Speaking for the ACWA-CIO's 385,000 members, Potofsky noted that the Lehman-Roosevelt proposal provides safeguards to insure power preference to governmental agencies, domestic and rural users and to cooperatives both in New York and adjacent states.

"Moreover," Potofsky said, "the bill looks toward progressive reduction of utility rates."

The committee, Potofsky reminded Martin, "bears the momentous responsibility of deciding whether the Niagara's vast resources shall be dedicated to the welfare of all the people or to the special interest of a few utility companies."

LEHMAN TOLD the committee he proposes that New York State own, construct and operate the generating stations but that the safeguards specified by Congress would be effective. He attacked other measures because they turned the river's potential over to private firms or to New York State exclusively.

Earlier, a Senate probe of the power monopoly in the Pacific Northwest was called for by Albert C. Ullman in a letter to Sen. Langer (R. N. D.), chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee investigating anti-trust violations.

Ullman is president of the Idaho-Oregon-Washington Hells Canyon Association and a member of the executive committee of the National Hells Canyon Association.

ULLMAN URGED the Senate subcommittee to investigate actions of Interior Sec. McKay which he called "contrary to the anti-monopoly clauses of the Bonneville Act in at least five respects."

The public power leader also said that private power companies have signed 20-year contracts with the Bonneville Power Administration which give "a $10 to $20 million 'windfall' to private utilities."

Hospital Fund Voted By House

The House passed an authorization bill providing $182 million in the next three years in federal aid for construction of nonprofit diagnostic centers, hospitals for the chronically ill, rehabilitation centers and nursing homes.

Actual appropriations for the new building program must come later in separate legislation. The current budget carries a $62 million item to get the program started.

Jersey CIO Hits Inaction Of Legislature

MORE THAN 400 delegates have been summoned to a conference in Trenton on March 29 by the New Jersey CIO Council to exchange views on pending State legislation.

The conference call denounced the "delay, indecision and reaction" of the Republican-controlled Legislature.

"Despite the overwhelming election last November of Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner," it said, the Legislature has continued "with only slight modification, its obstructionist tactics."

"Not a single major bill had been passed when the Legislature recessed on Feb. 19 for a month-long vacation until Mar. 22," it said.

The council called for enactment by the Legislature of a bill to end the one-week waiting period for unemployment compensation and temporary disability benefits.

South St. Paul Women Active In PAC Drive

Members of the women's auxiliary No. 6 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers are lending a hand with political action work in South St. Paul, Minn. They have been helping with registration work at the county courthouse. Also under way is a drive for new members.

Give A Buck To PAC

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

TO BUY MORE for your money, you need to know not only the *how* of shopping as outlined in the Ten Shopping Principles, in last week's article. You need to know *where* and *when* to buy; which stores specialize in certain items at a lower price than others; which are potential sources for savings.

Department stores and many of the so-called specialty shops are not cheap at their regular prices. But if you know your way around the sales you can find real savings. But you have to be a selective shopper. Some sales offer only jerry-built goods not worth the original prices, or novelties of dubious value even when marked down. *Sometimes stores exaggerate claims of former value; such sales offer no better buys than a store down the street may provide at its regular charges.*

Shopping The Sales

Not long ago, two department stores advertised in the same New York newspaper the same day the identical dress; a silk print with a floaty peplum and draped hipline. One store advertised it at $16.95, with no claim of sale price. The other store's ad, several pages back, proclaimed: "Sale! . . . $16.95. Regularly at $24.95."

Pays To Be Skeptical

It does pay to be skeptical. But from an intimate knowledge of how stores operate, *I can tell you it doesn't pay to scoff at sales.* Even if you won't save as much as some ads glibly promise, you can buy for less if you're a well-informed opportunist.

Some types of store, of course, set higher prices on comparable goods than others. The woman who shops on Wilshire Blvd. in Los Angeles or on upper Fifth Ave. in New York naturally pays for the fluent service and more exclusive styles. The profit of these stores runs as high as 50%.

Go downtown and you find the crowds in the stores thicker and the sales-people more harried, but you still get free delivery, charge accounts, fairly liberal returns. In the latter type of store the margin is a shade under 40%. Chains and specialty stores that offer little or no service bring their portion of the selling price down 35% or less.

You'll find deeper price cuts at clearances than at other types of sales. They're mainly of fashion merchandise. Fashions are too perishable to hold in stock long, and stores will give reductions up to 50% if need be to clear them, with the price cuts averaging 20% to 25%.

The special purchase type of sale doesn't offer as great savings as the clearance but is more frequent, provides wider selection, and occurs during the season, rather than at the end. Special purchase sales normally offer average savings of 15% to 20%.

The Smallest Reductions

Annual events like the twice-a-year sales on branded lines of men's shirts, women's shoes, slips, and hosiery, offer the smallest reductions (averaging 10% to 15%) but are considered by store people to be the most reliable sales. It's standard merchandise; it sells at one price all year; at the end of the sale it returns to the regular price. Besides department stores, chain stores and specialty shops are sources for this type of sale.

Sometimes stores bring in additional merchandise to round out clearance stocks. Store officials admit this new merchandise does not represent as great savings as the things reduced from their own stocks, and when fresh goods are included the store is expected by local Better Business Bureaus to tell the public that, too.

(The above report is digested from The Consumer's Guide to Better Buying by Sidney Margolius, on sale at newsstands. A Signet Book, 35c.)

'Beware The Busher' With His Fancy Cards, Car Buyers Told

"Would you take $1400 for your automobile in trade on a _____?"

If you find a card like that stuck on your auto windshield—and chances are you might, come spring and the auto industry's sales drive—you're about to be taken on a bumpy ride by a "busher."

Best thing to do is to ignore the "bait" and trade only with a reputable auto dealer, says the national Association of Better Business Bureaus in a leaflet titled "Beware the Busher."

The BBB described "the busher" as "a parasite among automobile dealers. He's out to get your dollar—and he doesn't care how." And it warned:

"IF YOU SHOULD be sucker enough to fall for his "bait," he'll push you around with all kinds of excuses and alibis to pressure you into taking a much lower trade-in allowance.

"Or he'll deliberately mark-up the price of his car and its accessories. You're the victim either way!"

The BBB reported the rising volume of consumer complaints against "bushers" are beginning to worry the majority of auto dealers. During 1953, BBB local units handled 91,668 inquiries and complaints about auto sales practices.

The Better Business group offers several suggestions. The best is "don't fall for the dealer's bait." Others are, complain to the car dealer involved, to municipal authorities or to your Better Business Bureau.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE MINERS and smelter workers of Butte, Mont., are coming to the climax of their campaign to achieve genuine trade union representation. Under the leadership of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO, these thousands of men are moving hard to free themselves of the control of the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter organization.

For many years the courageous local leadership in Butte has carried on a fight to win benefits in spite of their so-called national leaders, and in spite of a tough company management which has exploited the weakness of Mine-Mill for its own advantage.

I had the opportunity to talk with these workers at a Sunday mass meeting, and again on Monday, in their local high school—a talk that was broadcast throughout the surrounding area.

Because the company controls the local press, and because of Butte's remoteness, large numbers of these mine and smelter workers have no real sources of news from the outside world—but they have the realization of the issues. They know that a Communist dominated organization cannot do a job for the workers. And they know that the United Steelworkers of America, through its hard-hitting democratic trade unionism, is offering them the opportunity to gather their entire strength for the struggle to win the security and dignity that should come through the labor movement.

MY STAY in Butte made it impossible for me to attend the dedication of the Philip Murray Memorial Information Room at the Association for the United Nations, in New York.

I believe the Phillip Murray Foundation, under the chairmanship of Pres. Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers made a wise decision to undertake this project. It is truly in keeping with the spirit of Philip Murray. His humanity knew no boundaries, nor was it reserved for any race or creed or color of man. It is fitting that such a project should be launched to keep alive the memory of one who did so much to bring unity among the workers of his nation and all the world. Philip Murray believed deeply in the strength that united action brings not only to workers, but to all the peoples of the earth.

BEFORE TRAVELING to Butte I attended an historic meeting of the Canadian Congress of Labor. This historic occasion was the first formal liaison set up between the CCL and CIO. From now on, we will exchange observers, who will attend each other's executive meetings.

The leaders of CCL had high praise for the help and guidance given them by CIO. In my discussions with CCL officials we understood that we had many problems in common that would call for joint action before a solution could be achieved. The two organizations are in whole-hearted sympathy with the aims of each other, and a high degree of cooperative action has been pledged.

Canada is going through a great period of industrialization and organizational problems are increasing. The CCL is moving hard and fast to meet these problems and should win the grateful approval of all trade unionists for its efforts.

IUE Executive Board Sets Sights On Raises, Other Contract Gains

AN ALL-OUT campaign for wage and other contractual gains will be waged this year by the CIO Electrical Workers.

That decision was made at a New York City meeting of the executive board of the union, which shortly will open contract discussion with the two "giants" of the electrical equipment industry—Westinghouse on Apr. 1 and General Electric on Apr. 20.

Other chains with which the 400,000-member union has contractual relations include the General Motors Electrical Div., Radio Corp. of America, Sylvania, Philco, Emerson and DuMont.

High on the list of campaign goals is the guaranteed annual wage. IUE-CIO also called for a substantial wage increase to improve living standards and reward workers for increased productivity which gave the industry tremendous profits in 1953.

The board noted that the end of the excess profits tax in January means a profit increase of at least $80 million for GE and $22 million for Westinghouse.

It also observed that GE and Westinghouse appeared to be working together in withholding payroll data requested by IUE-CIO for the guaranteed annual wage negotiations.

THE UNION also called for corporation-wide hiring minimums of $1.25 an hour, equal pay for equal work to protect women workers, and the same profit sharing for workers as is accorded management personnel.

Other planks in the IUE-CIO campaign platform are pension, health and welfare improvements, at least nine paid holidays with no strings attached, improved sick and funeral leave, better incentive pay, improved conditions for salaried workers, and the union shop where not now prevailing.

The IUE board noted that government figures for February possibly will show four million jobless workers, and demanded an increase in income tax exemptions and the minimum wage rate, and a public works program to relieve unemployment.

It unanimously adopted the report of IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey criticizing the Republican party "for a deep-seated crisis which is likely to end in the dominance of McCarthy or a McCarthy-Dewey alliance."

Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, accused the Eisenhower Administration of "backtracking on the promise of a higher minimum wage and on Taft-Hartley." He also attacked the GOP for proposing a government-conducted strike vote and for its social security proposals which, he said, would delay benefits for most persons for many years.

WEST COAST CIO leaders conferred at Councils Dept. conference in San Francisco. Seated (from left) are California Council Vice Pres. Edward T. Shedlock, CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler, conference chairman, and Oregon Council Sec.-Treas. George Brown. Standing are (from left) Washington Council Sec.-Treas. Harold Slater, Oregon Council Pres. James Bell and California Council Pres. Manuel Dias.

House Labor Unit Defeats Industry Bargaining Ban

THE HOUSE Labor Committee continued its drafting of a bill amending the Taft-Hartley Act by voting:

- To reject, 17 to 7, the amendment by Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.) to outlaw industrywide bargaining and ban industrywide strikes and lockouts.
- To approve, 21 to 4, a revision sponsored by Rep. Metcalf (D. Mont.) to clarify the unfair labor practice section by specifying that employers must bargain only with "recognized or certified" unions.
- To turn down, 18 to 6, a proposal by Rep. Smith (R. Kan.) to outlaw the union shop.

Meanwhile, the Senate Labor Committee began consideration of its own bill for Taft-Hartley revisions.

Chairman Smith (R. N. J.) said that Republican members have agreed to back a plan requiring union strike votes by secret paper ballots. Pres. Eisenhower has called for government-supervised votes.

The New Jersey Republican also said that his committee is planning a broad inquiry into union welfare and retirement programs, similar to one already initiated by the House Labor Committee.

TRIAL EXAMINERS for the National Labor Relations Board should be political appointees, says Philip Ray Rodgers, an Eisenhower appointed NLRB member.

Rodgers suggested that if examiners were appointed by the President it might help enhance public acceptance and support of the board. It might also make their recommendations more palatable to labor and management, he thought.

A system similar to that of naming federal judges was proposed by Rodgers although he didn't say whether the appointments of examiners should be for life. He said no greater political influence would attend examiners' appointments than those involved in the present system of naming federal judges.

Bill To Prevent Food Poisoning Approved

The House Interstate Commerce Committee last week approved a bill to prevent people from being poisoned by pesticides left on food. The proposal would give the Food and Drug Administration new authority to restrict the use of insecticides on farm products marketed as food until they have been found safe.

IUE On TV

The CIO Electrical Workers have filmed for television the recent meeting of the IUE-CIO's General Electric Conference Board at New York City. The movie will be shown over television stations in all communities where there are GE plants.

Carey Sees 'Rough, Tough' Bargaining

THE OUTLOOK for industrial relations this year is "rough, tough and nasty," Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers told a Fordham Univ. conference in New York City.

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, added that labor has reason to believe that Congress and the National Labor Relations Board are unsympathetic to its problems.

Contract Wage Floor No Ceiling, High Court Says

THE U. S. SUPREME Court took a unanimous slap at employers who regard the minimum wage in government contract bids as a guaranteed pay ceiling.

Chief Justice Earl Warren declared that wage specifications are there to protect workers from substandard earnings, not to benefit contractors. The court ruled on a case involving a flood control project along the Chemung River in Elmira, N. Y.

In accordance with the law, the call for bids said hourly wages of $1 and 50c would have to be paid carpenters and laborers, respectively. The contractor found he had to pay $1.25 to carpenters and 62.5c to laborers, and sued to recover the difference.

But Warren said the wording of the law "cannot convert the contractor's obligation to pay not less than the minimum into a government representation that the contractor will not have to pay more."

TWUA Gets Hike

CIO Textile Workers at the Ruberoid Co. plant in Millis, Mass., received wage gains of 3c-8c an hour in a new three-year contract. The firm took over full payment of a pension system which was formerly contributory.

Annual Wage Pact Won By Brewers

THE CIO Brewery Workers have won the guaranteed annual wage for the driver-salesmen of the Louisville, Ky., Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

The union said it was the first guaranteed annual wage obtained in the soft drink industry, and that the plant is one of the largest Coca-Cola bottling establishments in the U. S.

The wage provision incorporates the base rate and commissions for the year in the guarantee, and also provides for payment of a 5% yearly bonus.

The agreement also provides route security for the driver-salesmen, based on individual security. Also won were good vacation and paid holiday provisions, and insurance—the latter a departure from the company's past practice.

GCEOC Gets Wage Talks

REPRESENTATIVES of Local 7, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, last week planned to meet with the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission to discuss working conditions.

The local represents several hundred workers who collect refuse and maintain the water and sewer systems in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md., adjacent to Washington.

The local had called a meeting to plan a strike vote, but tabled the proposal on the advice of Martin Wagner, assistant to the GCEOC chairman, upon the receipt of a letter from WSSC saying it was willing to meet with union representatives.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

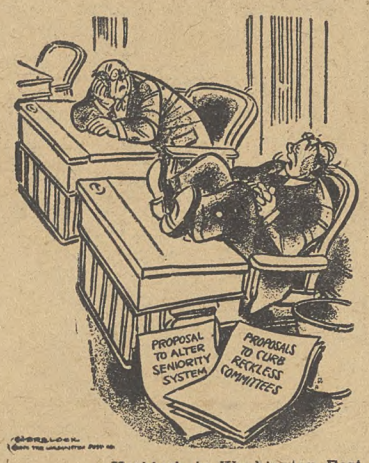
CIO Backs Fair Play Code For Congressional Probes

CIO SUPPORT for a code of fair procedures to guide congressional committees was pledged last week, with a warning that no set of rules would be a "panacea."

Thomas E. Harris, CIO assistant general counsel, told the House Legislative Procedure subcommittee that CIO endorsed the resolution by Rep. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R. Pa.) "in general." He said it could "help to bring about substantial improvements in committee procedures" but other efforts are necessary.

"If the bare adoption of a code were regarded as solving the problem, adoption might do more harm than good," Harris declared. "For there is no final cure save the election of congressmen who have respect for individual rights, a sense of fair play, and enough self-restraint to curtail congressional investigations to their proper fields."

Harris said that any code of fair procedures to curb congressional excesses and secure fair play to individuals is limited by the very nature of the investigations themselves.



—Herblock in Washington Post

"Yeah, We Really Ought To Do Something About It"

Some congressional probes, he charged, have "had no legitimate purpose, but have been started, or carried on, simply to advance the political futures of participating congressmen through sensational publicity."

"The cure for abuses of these investigations," he said, "is to stop the investigations. The houses of Congress should be far more restrictive in authorizing investigations by special investigating committees than they have in the past."

A FURTHER weakness of codes of procedure, Harris said, is that their enforcement must rest largely in the hands of the congressional committees and their effectiveness therefore depends principally "upon the sense of fairness and self-restraint of the committees themselves."

"This is not too reassuring as to the effectiveness of the proposed code, as some of the committees which have heretofore been guilty of questionable procedures already have procedural codes of their own which look pretty good on paper," he continued.

Harris suggested that the Scott resolution be modified to:

1. Require the assent of a majority of a committee or subcommittee to the calling of an unwilling witness.

2. Provide that subpoenas must be served at least one week in advance of the date set for hearing to allow witnesses adequate time for preparation.

3. Make transcripts of testimony available to witnesses without charge.

4. Provide that, when the committee knows in advance that defamatory testimony is to be given at a hearing, the person adversely affected shall be given notice sufficiently in advance so that he can be present at the hearing and reply at that time.

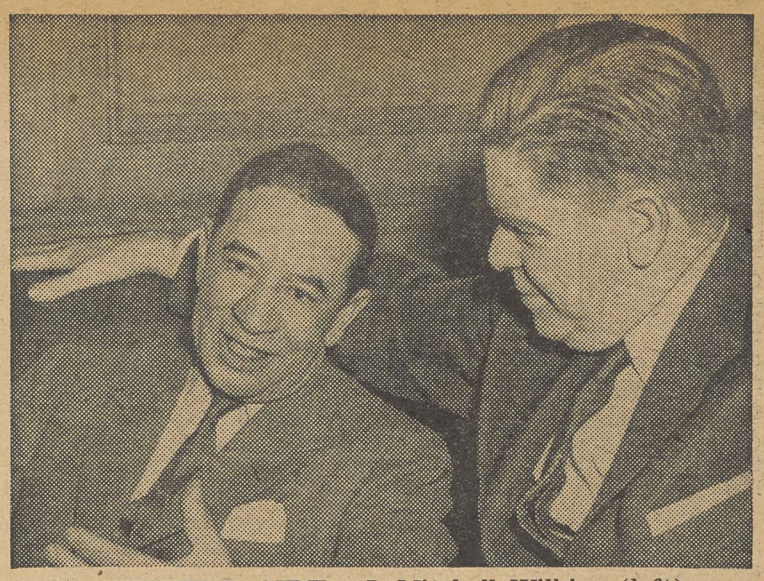
5. Establish the right of maligned persons to call witnesses who will appear on his behalf either voluntarily or under subpoena, subject to the concurrence of the majority of the committee.

Conceding that congressional committees "would never get anywhere if they had to proceed as slowly and meticulously to the proof of an issue as do the courts," Harris said this is one reason why they should stop trying to deal with those issues that can only properly be resolved in the courts.

Statehood Bills Are Combined

The Senate voted last week to add statehood for Alaska to the pending bill granting it to Hawaii—a day after Pres. Eisenhower had urged separate consideration for the two territories.

The vote, on a motion by Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.), was 46 to 43. Three Republicans — Sens. Butler (Md.), Langer (N.D.) and Malone (Nev.)—joined with 42 Democrats and Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) to assure passage.



NEW MITCHELL AIDE.—J. Mitchell Wilkins (left), new assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, and Labor Sec. Mitchell hold a press conference at which Wilkins' nomination to the post by Pres. Eisenhower was announced.

Beirne Hits Butler Bill As Peril To Unions

LABOR UNIONS "would be convicted first and tried after" under the terms of the Butler Bill, according to Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers.

The measure would be a "partial abrogation" of civil rights, Beirne warned in a statement filed with the task force of the Senate subcommitte on internal security.

The bill filed by Sen. Butler (R. Md.) has as its stated purpose the hampering of communism in unions but instead would have the effect of crippling unions, according to Beirne. He added:

"The only effective way to combat Communism in the labor movement is through the efforts of honest, loyal, vigilant trade unionists who are sensitive to the danger. It is clear that the legislation now under consideration would operate to frustrate the efforts of loyal trade unionists."

"The prime consideration," the CWA-CIO head went on, "should be to assure that the rights of loyal Americans are preserved and not chiseled away. Yet under the Butler Bill, organized labor would be prostrate before the onslaught of Communist infiltration."

BEIRNE charged the measure would provide that any person could claim that a union was dominated by Communists, whether officers or not. This would lead to an investigation of the charges while simultaneously issuing a complaint against the union, suspending it from action as sole bargaining agent on certification by the National Labor Relations Board.

"The charge has not been proven. The labor union has not been convicted. It has not had an American trial," Beirne noted, but while the question of its guilt or innocence remains undetermined, it has been deprived of all its rights, and all of its members have lost the right to bargain as a group."

Flanders Uses Scalpel On McCarthy

A CONSERVATIVE New Englander, Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.), charged that Joe McCarthy is shooting in the wrong direction.

Flanders told the Senate last week that the red-hunting campaign of McCarthy is diverting the nation's attention from the "dangerous problems" faced abroad. Pointing to the Communist danger in Europe, Asia and South America, Flanders questioned McCarthy's role in the "age-long war."

"He dons his war paint," Flanders said, "he goes into his war dance, he emits his war whoops.

"He goes forth to battle and proudly returns with the scalp of a pink Army dentist. We may assume that this represents the depth and seriousness of Communist penetration in this country at this time."

Flanders called upon McCarthy to "right about face" and "view the larger scene and the real danger."

"Let him not work to conceal the mortal danger in which our country finds itself from the external enemies of mankind. The dangerous attack is from without, not within," Flanders advised.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. Senate Labor Committee approves the Ives-Humphrey-Lehman FEPC Bill with enforcement powers. *(See Page 2.)*

2. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey testifies before Senate Finance Committee in opposition to Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill. *(See Page 3.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Ives-Humphrey Lehman FEPC (S. 692)	Establishes a fair employment practices commission with enforcement powers.	Senate Labor Com. has approved bill.	Write your Senator asking him to work to bring the measure to an early vote.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate and House Labor Coms. now considering anti-labor bill.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	House Ways & Means Com. has reported bill.	Urge your Representative to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.
St. Lawrence Seaway (S. 2150)	Would enable U. S. to benefit as partner in project opening up Great Lakes to ocean ships.	Bill passed Senate. House Public Works Com. approved Senate bill.	Write your Representative urging favorable action.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Brownell Hits Any Curb On Wiretapping

ATTY. GEN. Brownell wants authority to use wire-tapping only on his own say-so.

Last week he asked the House Judiciary subcommittee to strike out a section of proposed legislation calling for a court order before phones can be tapped.

Chairman Keating (R. N.Y.) reported Brownell's views are shared by FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover. Brownell contended that going into court to secure permission to use a wire-tap would slow down investigations and increase the possibility of leaks.

The subcommittee had already approved a bill which would authorize the use of evidence collected by wire-tapping in tracking down spies and saboteurs so long as it was obtained with a federal court order. The measure was called back for more study after Brownell's objections.

GOP Votes Tax Give-Away

—See Page 2

Looking to November (See Page 6)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 12

CIO Demands U. S. Act To Halt 'Dangerous Rush To Depression'

—See Page 3

The Big Switch— History was made last week in Schenectady, N.Y., when the 20,000 employes of the key General Electric Co. plant formally voted to bolt the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and to affiliate with the CIO Electrical Workers. The virtually unanimous action was taken at two meetings, a scene from one of which is shown above. A day later, IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey formally welcomed them into the mainstream of the American labor movement, issued a new charter as IUE Local 301, and started a move for a speedy NLRB election. The switch greatly strengthens the hand of the IUE-CIO in forthcoming GE contract negotiations. **(Story on Page 3.)**

Ike's Housing Plan Hit As 'Inadequate'

—See Page 12

GOP Gouges Consumers Again

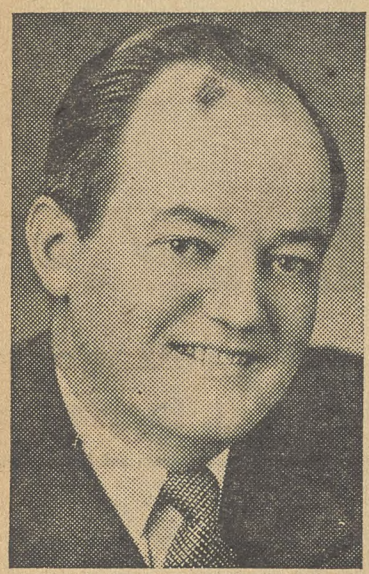
—See Page 10

NLRB Puts Curb On 'Hit-Run' Picketing

—See Page 8

Two Humphreys In The News—

What A Difference The Name Makes!



HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
Don't confuse Minnesota's fighting Senator . . .

IT SEEMS ONLY yesterday that life—public life, that is—was relatively simple, what with but one Humphrey in the nation's headlines.

Then the Republicans made a comeback. Life changed. No longer was it comparatively serene and uncomplicated, for the Original Humphrey, for the headline writers, indeed for the public. Chaos became rampant, confusion burgeoned, for another Humphrey emerged on the national scene.

Thus a plaintive protest welled up recently when the Original Humphrey, Hubert by name and a (Democratic) Senator from Minnesota by occupation, took the floor and pleaded that his fellow solons, the copyreaders, the public in general and his constituency in particular not hold him guilty for the sins of the Other and unrelated Humphrey—George by name, Secretary of the Treasury by occupation and a Republican by predilection.

"I have been," said the Senator, "a bit bewitched, bothered and bewildered by some headlines about Humphrey. I am not too happy about picking up my daily paper and reading 'Humphrey Raises Interest Rates', 'Humphrey Against Tax Reduction', and 'Humphrey Finds No Urgency in Action to Stop Recession'.

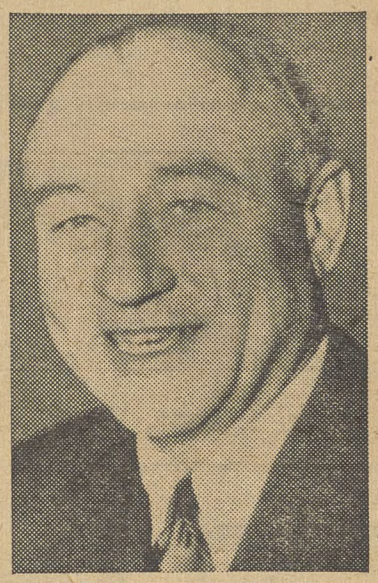
"And I am sure the public must often be confused when it further reads other headlines, in smaller print to be sure, saying 'Humphrey Protests Boosts in Interest Rates', 'Humphrey Favors Tax Reduction,' and 'Humphrey Urges Action To Halt Recession.'

"I am sure it is increasingly necessary to make one thing clear. There's no relationship between Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sec. of the Treasury George Humphrey."

"Just for the record once more," he reiterated, "THIS Humphrey is FOR tax reductions; THIS Humphrey is FOR action now to stop the recession.

"If you read otherwise, it is the OTHER Humphrey they are talking about.

"This Humphrey has to run for office, and go out and face the people; the OTHER Humphrey does not. *I can't help but wonder. Can this be the Republican Party's new secret weapon to try and unseat THIS Humphrey next fall?"*



GEORGE HUMPHREY
. . . with the GOP's hard-money Treasury Secretary.

Tax Give-Away Rammed Through House

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE REPUBLICAN'S unhomogenized tax bill—cream on the top for the big boys and skim milk for the rest of us—was rammed through the House late last week.

By a close margin, the House rejected Democratic moves to give increased income tax exemptions to low and middle income families—a proposal aimed at increasing consumer purchasing power and guarding against depression.

This proposal, to boost exemptions from the present $600 to $700, went down by a roll call vote of 210 to 204. The tally was mostly on party lines, 193 Democrats and 10 Republicans voting for the higher exemption, 201 Republicans and nine Democrats against it.

ON A FINAL roll call vote of 339 to 80, the House approved the GOP program that will give about $2.75 billion in assorted tax relief to the 335,000 families which own the bulk of the country's publicly-held stock, and about $250 million to the rest of the nation. The count was 208 Republicans and 131 Democrats for passage; five Republicans, 74 Democrats and one independent against.

The give-away bill, which now goes to the Senate, will drastically cut income tax rates on dividends paid on stock and permit faster depreciation allowances on plants and equipment, benefits which will be reaped almost exclusively by the wealthiest families and by big corporations.

It also contains a series of "disaster" clauses containing small benefits for families hit by certain hardships—larger deductions for medical expenses, special consideration for widows and widowers who have to pay for care of small children, and special treatment for beneficiaries of private and fraternal pension plans, and for those who are retired.

The battle over a fair tax law now shifts to the Senate, and the George Bill to increase exemptions by $200 this year and another $200 next year.

The Question

Whatever tax laws come out of Congress will determine whether "the Administration's heart belongs to daddy or to daddy's boss," the Ohio CIO Council said last week.

"What we shall see decided is whether tax relief is to go to all the people or to a privileged few," the council said in urging all CIO members and other Ohioans to ask their congressmen to apply the principle of fair play in their consideration of tax reductions.

Action in the House came after a cross-fire debate between Pres. Eisenhower and Democratic congressional leaders over the two big issues of (1) GOP special tax favors for stock shareholders and (2) Democratic moves to give a real tax savings to low and middle-income families through increasing personal tax exemptions.

The President, in a radio-TV address to the nation, said higher exemptions would imperil revenue necessary for national defense.

The Democrats blasted the GOP tax measure as a "trickle down" bill which would benefit "the few" and deny aid to "the many," a formula which the Hoover Administration tried and found wanting in the 1929 depression.

The President went into some detail in defending his proposal, which was accepted by the House Ways and Means Committee, to give tax relief to the 335,000 families who own the bulk of the country's stock by lowering rates on their dividends.

He cited this as a provision "of particular interest to those among you who have made or want to make investments to help meet the expenses of a growing family or of old age."

THE PRESIDENT also hit at proposals to boost the income tax exemption from $600 to $800 this year and $1000 in 1954, as Sen. George (D. Ga.) has proposed. An increase by $100 would cost $2.5 billion in revenue, he said, and a boost to $1000 would cost $8 billion.

"The $1000 exemption would excuse one tax-payer in every three from all federal income taxes," he claimed. "The share of that one-third would have to be paid by the other two-thirds.

"I think this is wrong. I am for everyone paying his full share . . . The good American doesn't ask for favored position or treatment . . . I must and will oppose such an unsound tax proposal . . .

"Every dollar spent by the government must be paid for either by taxes or by more borrowing with greater debt. To make large additional savings in the cost of government at this moment means seriously weakening our national defense."

The Democrats blasted Eisenhower's stand in a radio-TV program on which their spokesmen were George, House Minority Leader Rayburn and Rep. Cooper (D. Tenn.), ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee.

"The truth of the matter is," Rayburn said, "that if you are one of those millions of Americans who earn less than $5000 a year, the Republican tax program offers you little or no relief at all."

George recounted the decline in the exemption from $3000 for a single person and $4000 for a married person, from 1913 to 1916, down to the present $600. Every time it has been cut, he said, Congress has acted with the intention of restoring it to the original level.

IN TERMS of the 1939 dollar, when the exemption was last at $1000 for a single person, the present $600 "is equivalent to only $300 for the purchase of shelter, food and clothing—the bare necessities for all taxpayers," the Georgian said.

Cooper analyzed stock holdings to show that only a favored few at the top of the economic pile would benefit from the GOP program. Under it, he said, a taxpayer with a wife and two children who has an income of $4000 from wages will pay a tax of $240, but if the income is from dividends on stocks, he will pay only $110.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) also joined in the attack on the Eisenhower speech, declaring it merely *"follows the give-away pattern that has become the hallmark of the Administration."*

(The House roll call vote on the tax bill will be printed in the next issue of The CIO News.)

Dim-Out

Television networks were accused of imposing a "virtual dim-out" on the Democrats' answer to Pres. Eisenhower's tax speech.

Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell said only five TV stations carried the Dumont network broadcast and only two the National Broadcasting Co. rebroadcast, compared to an estimated 100 stations showing the President. Failure to give the Democrats "equal time" raises "serious questions about the fairness and impartiality" of the industry, he charged.

What Eisenhower Failed To Say—

Big Boys Get 95% Of GOP Tax Benefits, Rest Of Us Only 5%, Reuther Protests

Comment by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on Pres. Eisenhower's speech last week follows:

SEC. OF THE Treasury Humphrey has performed a great disservice to both the President and the nation in proposing a tax program based upon the discredited trickle-down theory of Andrew Mellon.

Unemployment has tripled in the last five months because millions of American families lack the purchasing power needed to buy the products of our farms and factories. Tax legislation can be an important stimulant in expanding the purchasing power of the American people.

Unfortunately, the President failed to *tell the American people that 95% of the tax cuts in the Administration's tax proposal would go to corporations and wealthy families, and only 5% of the total tax reduction would go to the great majority of American families with incomes under $5000 a year.*

The Administration's tax proposal will increase the standards of luxury of families who already have more than they need, but will fail to increase the standards of living of millions of families who have too little. This is not only unfair and inequitable, it is dangerous at a time when industrial production and farm income have dropped sharply, and unemployment continues to grow.

The way to create jobs is to create customers, and the way to create customers is to increase purchasing power. *Raising personal exemptions will put billions of high-velocity purchasing-power dollars in the hands of middle and low income families. This is the most powerful and positive anti-depression weapon available to the government at this time.*

CIO Officers Meet In N.Y.

The CIO Executive Committee and Executive Board will meet at the Textile Workers headquarters in New York City on Monday and Tuesday, Mar. 22 and 23, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced last week.

Big Jobless Climb—

CIO Urges U.S. Halt Depression Rush

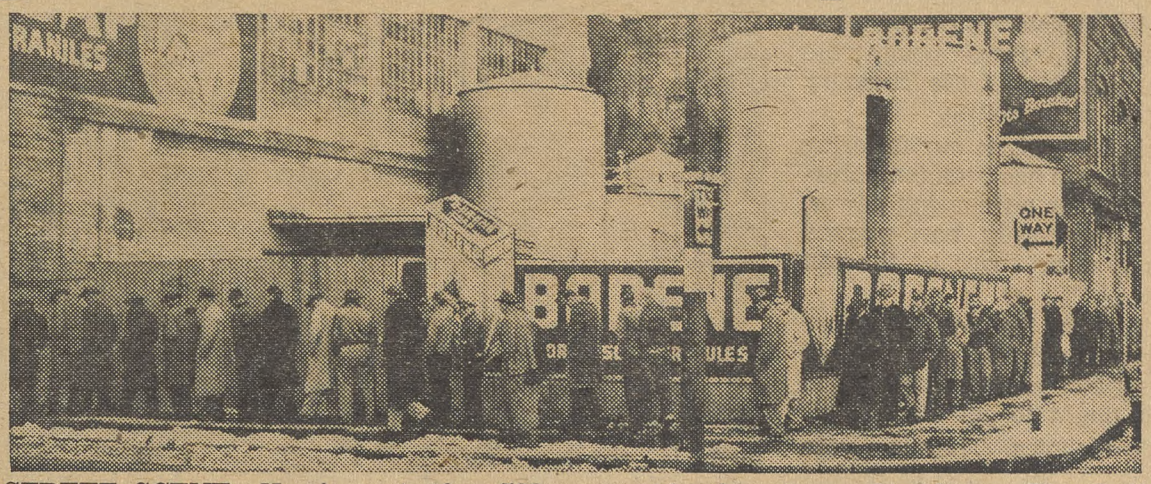
GOVERNMENT action now "to halt this dangerous rush toward full-blown depression" was demanded by CIO last week, as new unemployment figures shot even higher.

The latest Commerce Dept. figures, covering the month ending in mid-February, showed:

- **Unemployment increased by 584,000 workers to a total (under a new and wider survey) of 3,671,000.**
- **Each month the increase in unemployment is getting bigger, despite frequent Administration claims that it is "leveling off."**
- **The job layoff climb now is at a much faster rate than in the last period of economic recession. In the five months since last October, unemployment has tripled; in the same 1948-49 period, it doubled (see story below).**

And the layoff trend continued into March, judging by the Labor Dept.'s weekly report on new unemployment compensation claims (which cover only a part of unemployed workers).

In the week ending Mar. 6, new benefit claims were 318,872. That was 10.7% above the previous week and the highest for that period since World War II.



STREET SCENE—Here's part of a 500-man soup line in Portland, Ore., center of lumber industry where seasonal unemployment has been heavy. Line is near Blanchett House, voluntary relief center. (Photo courtesy of The CIO Woodworker.)

Considerable confusion was caused by the two sets of Commerce Dept. figures. The "old" survey showed an unemployment increase of 1,026,000 to a total of 3,385,000. That survey is being dropped in favor of the "new" sample covering more industrial areas.

The new jobless figures "are a disgrace to America," said Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy and Textile Workers president.

He called on Pres. Eisenhower and Administration leaders in Congress to "substitute action for words and promises and prediction," saying:

"It is essential that the government stop whistling in the dark about the economic problems facing every American, and get to work—now—to halt this dangerous rush toward full-blown depression.

"There is no consolation for the unemployed workers—now, by even conservative government count, numbering almost four million — that the statisticians guessed wrong, or underestimated the extent of joblessness.

There is no joy in the fact that the cheap words of cheap politicians about 'gloom and doom boys' have been buried in the avalanche of unemployment facts.

"How long must we wait for government action to cope with the need of restoring full employment? How many more meaningless statements from ivory tower economists will we need to read or hear about 'readjustments' or 'spring pick-ups' or 'long range automatic natural economic forces'?

"American workers, employed or unemployed, want action, not words; a sense of reality, not wishful thinking or romantic sentimentality.

"Congress and the Administration should get to work in order that the people may have jobs. A first step should be to increase the personal tax exemption from $600 to $800 a year to build buying power.

"We need a greatly expanded unemployment insurance program now; we need improved social security — now; we need high minimum wages—now; we need a real housing program—now; we need a public works program—now."

Layoffs Climb Faster Than In '49 Dip

Unemployment has tripled in the last five months, from fall to midwinter, climbing at a much faster rate than in the same period of the 1948-49 recession when the jobless total doubled. Here are the comparative monthly unemployment figures:

This Recession . . .		. . . The Last One	
October '53	1,162,000	October '48	1,642,000
February '54	3,671,000	February '49	3,221,000
5-Month Climb	2,509,000	5-Month Climb	1,579,000

Here are the month-by-month figures since last October on employment:

Month	Total Unemployment	Monthly Increase	Total Civilian Employment
1953			
October	1,162,000	.....	62,200,000
November	1,428,000	266,000	61,925,000
December	1,850,000	422,000	60,764,000
1954			
January (Old)	2,360,000		
(New)	3,087,000	510,000	59,753,000
February (Old)	3,385,000		
(New)	3,671,000	584,000	60,051,000

(Note: The two sets of figures for the last two months are based on separate Census Bureau samples. Both surveys cover 25,000 households. The old survey is limited to 68 areas, while the new covers 230 areas.)

Local 301 Switch Aids IUE As GE Wage Talks Near

THE BARGAINING position of the CIO Electrical Workers with the General Electric Co. was further strengthened last week as Local 301 at the firm's main plant in Schenectady, N. Y., was chartered in IUE-CIO.

In a series of fast-moving events Local 301, largest in the electrical industry, repudiated the Communist-ruled UE and formally voted to rejoin the CIO.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey welcomed the 20,000 members of the local into "one united democratic organization."

"We feel certain," Carey said, "that not only will we always remain united in the future but that our unity will expand and intensify as other UE locals follow the path of Local 301 into the IUE-CIO."

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, indicated the IUE would move for an immediate election under National Labor Relations Board auspices. This, he said, would give Local 301 an opportunity to become a "completely integrated autonomous part of IUE."

HE EXPRESSED hope that UE and the company would consent to an immediate election. Carey scored the "delaying and disruptive" court action filed by UE to halt the transfer of affiliation.

Two meetings last week formally confirmed the polls taken within the plant earlier. At one session the vote was unanimous to secede from UE. At the other, only 14 votes were cast against the action. Earlier, more than 12,000 signed petitions calling for a shift to IUE-CIO.

Local 301, Carey said, would join with the 78,000 other GE workers represented by IUE to face the company in negotiations which open next month.

Roll Call

The action-packed meetings at which Local 301 left the UE to join IUE-CIO were covered by tape recorder and sound camera.

The standing vote at one meeting was unanimous. In fact, UE Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak was caught in the surge of rising unionists. The developed films will show him standing to be counted in "favor" of affiliation with IUE-CIO.

The IUE head called the Schenectady vote "a tremendous repudiation of UE's Communist leaders, Organizational Dir. James Matles and Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak." He added that the vote also repudiated UE for "its ineffectiveness as a trade union, its inertia as a collective bargaining agent and its isolation from the mainstream of the American labor movement."

Carey earlier had called on UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald, Matles and Emspak to resign their positions and "leave the labor movement forthwith."

At last week's formal secession meetings Matles and Emspak were permitted to speak by the membership of Local 301. They subjected Carey to vicious personal attack and were bitterly critical of Business Agent Leo Jandreau and the local officers who led the move to IUE-CIO.

JANDREAU replied there was nothing illegal in the affiliation switch, pointing to the in-plant poll which is traditional with Local 301.

Follow-up action against other GE units began almost immediately after Local 301's dramatic switch. The local sent a group to the GE plant in Rome, N. Y., where UE is the bargaining agent, to distribute IUE leaflets at the plant gates.

Layoffs Climb In Youngstown As Steel Production Declines

TWIN burdens of layoffs and shorter work weeks are hitting members of the CIO Steelworkers in Youngstown, O., one of the nation's major steel production centers, as steel output dropped to the lowest rate of the year.

Press dispatches reported 12% of the 65,000 steel workers in the Youngstown district have been laid off, while another 17% are working less than 40 hours a week.

The figures were developed by a USA-CIO Dist. 26 survey. Exact figures were 7950 workers laid off and 11,172 working short hours.

Steel production last week was at a scheduled rate of 67.8% of capacity, down from 69.3% the previous week. A year ago, the steel industry was operating at more than theoretical capacity.

At Philadelphia, CIO Auto Workers Local 813 reported that almost half of the 10,000 workers at the Budd Co. plant have been laid off. Layoffs total 4700 seniority-classified workers in the auto supply plant.

The nation's factory production now has dropped for seven straight months, and failed to show the usual February pickup, according to the Federal Reserve Board. The output drop last month was 1.6%, to a level of 10.2% below last spring's record.

Facts Will Win— And PAC Has 'Em

PRINTED MATERIAL for the campaigns ahead is starting to roll from the CIO Political Action Committee.

'54 Facts on Social Security, a 40-page booklet, has just made its appearance. Similar in format to the '52 Facts series that was so popular, it is available at 3c a copy from CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Also available in quantity without charge is a leaflet, "Speak Up for Prosperity," which outlines the CIO's anti-depression program. Ready within a few days will be a 24 by 36-inch poster with the message, "Register today so you can vote for a better tomorrow." The posters will sell for 10c each.

For the Privileged: Relief

The House of Representatives, in a hairline decision, has voted tax relief to those who need it least—America's giant corporations and top-income families.

By a six-vote margin, the House refused to give tax relief to all the people by increasing everyone's personal tax exemption. Instead, the majority in the House bought the package of economic nonsense which Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey had earlier sold to Pres. Eisenhower.

Thus a measure which would have given our faltering economy a much-needed shot in the arm has been temporarily defeated. Instead of more consumer purchasing power, the House has now arranged for already hard-pressed consumers to shoulder an even greater share of the tax burden.

Now the scene of battle shifts to the Senate, where there will be one more opportunity for defeating a tax bill conceived in the image of Andrew Mellon and dedicated to the theory that "them that has, ought to get more."

The Senators will have a clear choice. They can vote for the President's measure, which grants 95% of its tax relief to corporations and wealthy families, and only 5% to that vast majority of Americans in the under-$5000-a-year income group.

Or the Senate can vote for an equitable tax relief bill, one which gives every income taxpayer an equal break. That's the road the CIO has advocated, and will continue to advocate. For not only is it fair, but it is economically smart. It will increase living standards, increase customers and increase employment.

All CIO members can help win this battle. They can do it with letters, wires and phone calls to their Senators. There isn't much time left.

Still Giving Away

The rumpus about Joe McCarthy, growing unemployment, the fight for fair tax cuts—all have obscured the fact that the Republican give-away program is moving steadily forward.

The current CIO Economic Outlook, reviewing congressional activity on federal electric power problems, shows a steady trend toward handing over of our natural resources to private interests:

- Small farmers, whose rural electrical cooperatives grew like mushrooms during the Roosevelt-Truman period, are facing dictation on power rates from profit-hungry private corporations.
- Private parks and grazing reserves are being eyed hungrily by numerous pressure groups who care little about the country's future resources as they grab for dam sites and grazing land on federal preserves.
- The Senate has voted a little-publicized but scandalous bill to remove many gas utility firms from regulation by the Federal Power Commission—and the fact emerges that the law firm of Ohio's Sen. Bricker, who led the fight for cutting FPC jurisdiction, had heavy retainers from a big gas firm directly affected by the Senate's action.

Could it be time for a change—in the give-away policy or the men in Congress who support that policy?

When?

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey posed a good question in his Speech to the Pennsylvania CIO Council—one we all would like to see answered.

"I know when Eisenhower was elected and when he was inaugurated," Carey said. "What I'd like to know is: when is he going to become President?"

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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Vol. XVII March 22, 1954 No. 12

'I'll Be Judge, I'll Be Jury'

In Other Words—

Reds Tighten Grip On Guatemala

The increasing grip of the Communists on the government of Guatemala was dramatized by that country's walkout from the Conference of American States at Caracas. The effect of communism on the Guatemalan labor movement is considered in an article, excerpts from which are below, by Robert J. Alexander. It appeared in the Inter-American Labor Bulletin, publication of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

By ROBERT J. ALEXANDER

RECENT EVENTS in Guatemala have demonstrated the power which the Communists have in the labor movement, thanks to the influence they have with the government, in spite of widespread dislike for the Stalinists in the rank and file of many unions.

The Confederacion General de Trabajadores de Guatemala (CGTG), which met in January, is completely Communist-controlled, and this fact was reflected in the meetings. There were representatives present from Communist-controlled international organizations. The meeting received a special message of greeting from the Soviet "trade union."

The leaders of the CGTG announced that the organization had grown considerably during the previous two years. Most trade unions belong to it, the only important group outside being a regional federation in Quetzaltenango, second city of the republic, which has steadfastly maintained its independence.

Reds Move Against Peasants

The Communists are using the CGTG as their weapon for penetrating the peasantry. The congress agreed to follow the pattern of allowing unions of small peasants who have received land under the agrarian reform to remain in the CGTG, instead of passing over to the peasants' organization, the Confederacion Nacional Campesina.

The reason for the Communists' concern is that their control over the CGTG is absolute, while their hold on the CNC is tenuous at best. The CNC has officially protested to the National Agrarian Dept., which administers the agrarian reform, that the department has shown undue favoritism to the CGTG and the Communist party.

The Communists are likely to find some difficulty in absorbing the CNC—or in destroying it if they choose that alternative. It has wide support among the peasants and there is no question of the loyalty of its leaders to the Guatemalan revolution and agrarian reform.

The Communists will certainly need the government's full support to undermine the CNC. Such support they have received in the urban unions. Until the administration of Pres. Arbenz many unions had been able to remain outside Communist control. However, the Arbenz government threw its influence on the side of a type of "trade union unity" which meant in effect submitting the labor movement to Communist control.

Government support for the Communists was shown in January when leaders of the Union Nacional de Trabajadores Libres were arrested.

The UNTL had been organized some months before as a center for anti-Communist elements in the union movement. Its leadership was made up of working men who played an active part in the revolution, but had become disgusted with growing Communist influence in a movement which the Communists had had very little part in starting.

A Threatening Challenge

The UNTL had had some success in getting the support of elements in the labor movement opposed to the Communists. Several unions had agreed to affiliate, and it had established contact with other groups. It threatened to become a real challenge to the Communists.

The leaders were taken to a local police headquarters. They were held for several days during which they were frequently moved from one place to another in Guatemala City. During this period they were submitted to the most brutal tortures.

The attempt was made to get them to admit implication in the "plot" the government was at that time publicizing. Having no connection with any plot, they denied any complicity.

Thus while strengthening the Communists' control of the unions, the government is using all of its power to destroy those within the labor movement who are attempting to challenge the (Communists') power in the labor unions.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT to cut the powers of the President in making treaties or executive agreements with foreign countries is dying hard. It may soon be revived.

The original Bricker Amendment would have prevented treaties from becoming domestic law without approval of the full Congress. It died when Pres. Eisenhower, as did Pres. Truman before him, opposed it on the grounds that it would have seriously undermined the Presidential power to carry on the nation's foreign affairs.

The Fight Over Treaty Powers

A compromise amendment introduced by Sen. George (D., Ga.) would have given Congress control over executive agreements. It failed to get the Senate's necessary two-thirds vote, but it failed by only one vote.

Now a demand has been made that the George vote be reconsidered. The switch of a few votes might mean its adoption. But it might also mean a new Senate fight which might seriously hold up the work of the Senate, already behind schedule.

(Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations committee wants a 16-member commission to study the President's treaty making powers. Wiley, an opponent of the Bricker Amendment, introduced a joint resolution setting up a bipartisan commission which would report its findings next March.)

GOP Is In Tight Spot

Republican leadership is in a tight spot. President Eisenhower doesn't like the George amendment any more than he did the Bricker Amendment. Yet of the 60 votes cast for the George Amendment, 32, or more than half, were cast by Republicans. Among them was Sen. Knowland (Calif.), Republican Senate leader, who thus voted against the President's wishes.

Reconsideration will reopen an old sore. It will subject Republican party discipline to a new strain. Will the Republican party leadership risk reopening the issue or will it prefer to call it a day and get on with its program which is already falling behind schedule?

On the other hand, it is clear that a majority of the Senate wants some kind of legislation which would reduce presidential power in the treaty-making and executive agreement field.

Many supporters of the much stronger Bricker Amendment are strong nationalists who don't want to see the United States get any deeper into international affairs than it now is. *Some of them are basically isolationists. They don't like the United Nations and might even take the United States out of the organization if they had the chance.* They wanted the Bricker Amendment, despite the President, but most of them went along with the George Amendment because that was the best they could get.

The George Amendment got its heavy support in the Senate because there are a good many Senators who feel that recent Presidents have used executive agreements to by-pass the Senate. They think that some of these agreements should have been full-fledged treaties requiring Senate approval. For this reason there is much real sentiment that the Senate should get more control over executive agreements than it now has.

Some Curb Is In Prospect

In fact, some of the Senators who voted against the George Amendment voted against it only because they felt it wasn't strong enough. A satisfactory amendment on control over executive agreements would probably easily obtain the required two-thirds vote.

On the basis of the vote on the George Amendment, it would appear certain that some kind of curb on presidential power over executive agreements is in the making.

(Willard Shelton is ill. His column, "It's Your Washington," will be resumed in the near future.)

Chrysler Job Recall Proves False Alarm, UAW Protests

THE CIO AUTO Workers last week called on the Chrysler Corp. to compensate some 1300 former Plymouth employes for the expenses they incurred in answering a job summons that proved a false alarm.

The protest was registered by Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, in a letter to L. L. Colbert, Chrysler president.

The company sent out the call to return to work, to employes who had been laid off, on Mar. 8. On Mar. 12, after many of the furloughed workers had quit temporary jobs and some had travelled hundreds of miles from their homes in the South, the increase in production was cancelled.

"Hundreds of these workers are destitute and are without means of returning to their homes," Mazey wrote.

"This shocking disregard for the rights and problems of American workers will not win new friends and customers for the Chrysler Corp. Neither will it help establish decent and proper labor relations.

"We bring this matter to your attention in the hopes that the Chrysler management will take necessary steps to discipline the people responsible for this stupidity. We demand a complete explanation for this blunder.

"We demand that the Chrysler Corp. compensate all workers who responded to the call to return to work and then found no job available, for all expenses they incurred, such as transportation, lodging, meals, etc."

Economic Outlook Says—

GOP Reversal Of Power Policy Means Scarce, Costly Electricity

THE FEDERAL power program, which broke the bottleneck of scarce and costly electric power during the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, is in the process of liquidation by the Republicans, according to the CIO Economic Outlook.

"If the Eisenhower Administration is successful in dismantling the federal power program," the CIO Dept. of Education and Research warns in the current issue of its publication, "the American people will be confronted with an inadequate supply of high-cost electric power."

A blueprint for getting the government out of the power business and giving it to private enterprise was outlined by former Pres. Hoover in April 1953, the Outlook recalls.

It called for an end to congressional appropriations for steam and hydroelectric plants "solely for power," on the ground that if they are justified, private enterprise will build them; no appropriations for new multiple purpose projects unless the electric power is first leased, and a reorganization of "this whole federal venture" under a temporary commission.

The blueprint has been followed pretty closely, the Outlook maintains. The first session of the 83d Congress killed a TVA steam plant, refused to authorize new hydro dams, and slowed down work on dams under construction. The Dept. of the Interior has reversed past policies, moving to give away the best dam sites and to negotiate long-term sales contracts with private industry over the protests of REA cooperatives.

"The consequences of the Eisenhower-Hoover liquidation policy, if permitted to go on, will be both economic and political," the Outlook warns. They include:

1. "Restoration of overwhelming control over electric power resources to the private, monopoly companies which have always sought high profits from a scarcity of power, refusing to expand until customers are lined up and waiting for energy. This will handicap economic development and increase the difficulty of maintaining an expanding economy.

2. "A freeze on the development of the great electro-process industries, which produce such defense-vital materials as titanium, aluminum, magnesium, and phosphate fertilizer needed to conserve our basic soil resources.

3. "Increased cost of extracting and using lower grade metal ores, including iron. (It will take 70 to 80 kilowatt hours of electricity to extract and concentrate a ton of Lake Superior low grade iron ore, compared to three KWH average use on usable high grade ore, according to the President's Materials Policy Commission.)

4. "An end to great regional developments like the Bonneville area in Oregon and the Tennessee Valley—which are already grinding to a stop—because the basic, revenue-providing power sites are being given away to private corporations.

5. "Increasing electric rates for homes and farms, a consequent freeze in electric power use, a slower growth in the appliance industries and a loss in living standards."

More Power Urgently Needed

Assistant Sec. of the Interior Aandahl has publicly declared that federal power rates are going up, it points out.

The Republican program of scarcity and reliance on high-cost monopoly enterprise was undertaken, the Outlook recalls, in spite of the warning of the President's Materials Policy Commission that electric energy must rise 260% between 1950 and 1975 if an expanding economy is to be maintained.

Both government and private industry must do their best, the commission said, if the goal is to be attained.

The Outlook says the Republicans and the private power companies are trying to confuse the entire issue with cries of "creeping socialism."

"Socialism isn't the issue," it insists. *"Neither is any other 'ism.'*

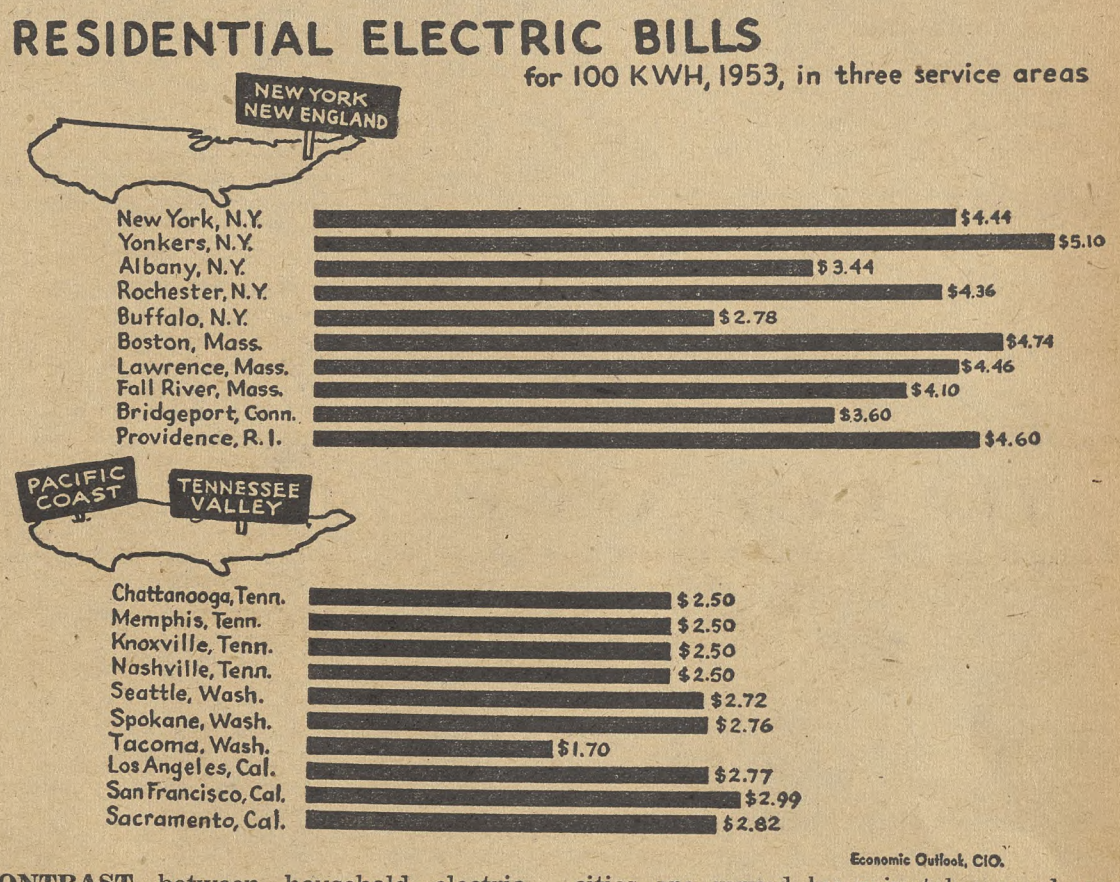
"The issue before the American people is clear and simple: Are we going to have an adequate and growing supply of electric power at the lowest possible cost?

"The practical result of the Republican policy is likewise clear: If the Eisenhower Administration is successful in dismantling the federal government's power program that was built up over the past 25 years, the American people will be confronted with an inadequate supply of high-cost electric power."

Help To Industry

What public power can mean to industry is dramatically pointed up by the difference in power bills under public and private ownership.

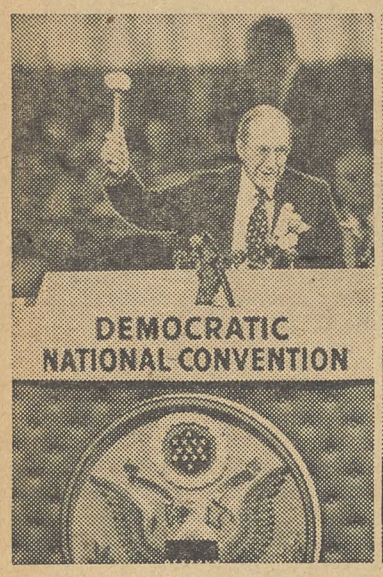
A manufacturing plant in Lawrence, Mass., with 500 kilowatt demand and using 200,000 KWH annually, would pay $20,000 more a year for its power under private ownership than it would in Memphis, Tenn., in the TVA area.

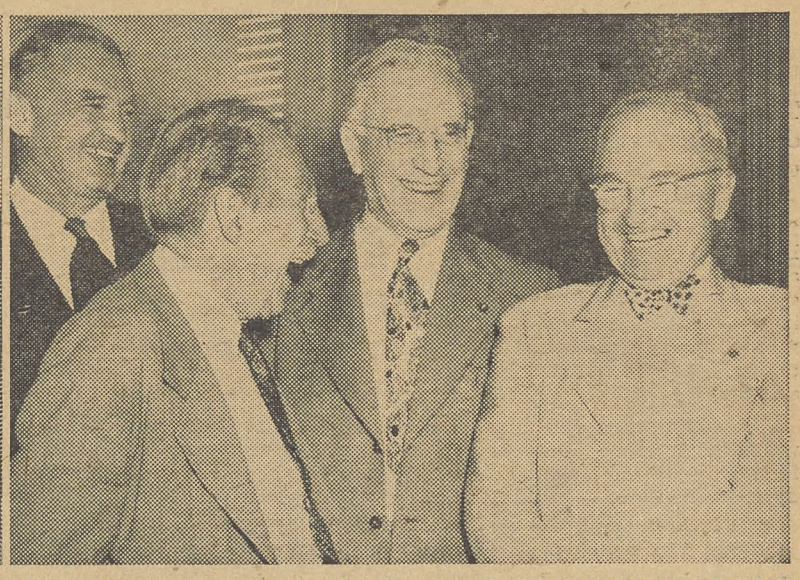


CONTRAST between household electric costs in areas served by privately-owned and publicly-owned utility systems is shown in this chart. In the top group, all cities are served by privately-owned corporations. In the bottom group, all the cities are served by municipally-owned systems but Spokane and San Francisco.

Looking To November—

Green Prepares For Battle In Rhode Island





MOMENTS OF HISTORY—Although he comes from the smallest state, Sen. Green (D. R. I.) has had one of the biggest parts in U. S. politics. The Democratic Party chose him to preside (picture at left) over a session of its 1952 convention, and his advice helped shape New and Fair Deal foreign policy as at this meeting (center) in 1943 with Pres. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice Pres. Barkley and Sec. of State Cordell Hull. Showing educational leadership, he plans Harry S. Truman Library (right) with Sen. Symington, Rep. McCormack and ex-President.

(Sixth in a series about outstanding Senators and their 1954 campaigns.)

By MILTON PLUMB

NEW ENGLAND'S tradition of devotion to learning, democracy and freedom has never been more ably represented in the Senate than it has during the last 18 years by scholarly, humanitarian and courageous Theodore F. Green (D. R. I.).

No one in Washington runs him even a close second for designation as "the nation's most cultured Senator." He's always an outstanding guest at worthwhile educational, artistic or cultural activities in the nation's capital, and as often as not he's presiding over them.

The acknowledged leader of Rhode Island Democrats, Green hasn't yet definitely decided he'll run for re-election. Most likely, however, he'll oppose Bayard Ewing, the probable GOP nominee, in the Senate race this November.

If that's the line-up, Green almost certainly will face a campaign of vilification similar to the one which Ewing, an industrialist, unsuccessfully conducted against Sen. Pastore (D. R. I.) in 1952. Out-of-state money will back Green's opponent.

Rhode Islanders, overwhelmingly behind Green for over two decades, call Ewing a "bedroom resident" because his business interests lie outside the state. Democrats point out that one Ewing family enterprise, the Alexander Smith Copper Co., recently revealed plans to move from New England to Mississippi by seeking a government tax write-off for the purpose.

Formula

A consistent defender of civil liberties, Sen. Green has worked tirelessly to curb the filibuster, yet at the same time preserve freedom of speech and minority rights.

He gives this formula for political success: "Take up the rights of the common people."

A Long Record

Probably no man in Congress has won as many distinctions in so wide a range of activities as has the senior Senator from the nation's smallest state. Yet even today, he acts much more like a modest, unassuming scholar than either the eminently successful businessman or renowned public servant he has also become.

His life-long devotion to education and the arts won him innumerable honors. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1903 and long served as trustee of Brown Univ.

Since 1908, he's been trustee and secretary of the Providence Public Library. More recently, as chairman of a joint congressional committee, he shaped policies for the greatest library in the world, the Library of Congress.

Green began as a highly successful lawyer and then entered business to become one of the recognized U. S. leaders in fields as varied as banking, railroading, real estate enterprises, and the textile industry. Once, as receiver, he ran all the railroads in Rhode Island.

What has always distinguished Green throughout his long career, however, is his deep concern for the welfare of labor and the common people. He was the first arbiter appointed by the American Arbitration Association and in his first assignment, long before the enactment of the Wagner Act, was instrumental in settling a Pawtucket strike.

When he entered politics in 1906, he won election to a one-year term in the Rhode Island House of Representatives. Even though a newcomer, he succeeded in getting laws enacted to punish bribery of voters, as well as the first law in any state, prohibiting exclusion of servicemen in uniform from places of entertainment.

A One-Man Battle

For the next 25 years, he fought a tireless—and often practically a one-man—battle to unseat the Republican machine which then dominated Rhode Island politics. There was no Democratic newspaper—not even a weekly—in the entire state. Green spent all his spare time making "soapbox" speeches in order to get the Democratic message across.

He ran for Congress in 1920 and for governor in 1912, 1928 and 1930, losing each time, although in the latter year it appeared that he had been elected until some late returns counted him out by a narrow margin.

After a quarter century's campaigning, Green's efforts finally met with success in 1932, when he was elected to the State House. He promptly pushed through the general assembly more laws benefiting labor than any other governor in the history of Rhode Island, and completely reorganized the state government.

Gets It, Too

The late Pres. Roosevelt summarized Sen. Green's services to Rhode Island when the two visited the Newport (R. I.) Naval Base in 1940. A reporter from the Providence Journal inquired what the senator had asked during their visit.

"Just what he asks me always," the President replied. "Too much and too often for Rhode Island—and he usually gets it."

His legislative program included minimum wage legislation, a child labor act which is one of the best in the country, a prevailing wage law for public works, bridge and road construction, far-reaching amendments to the workmen's compensation act, and an unemployment compensation and old-age benefit law.

Despite bitter opposition to his reorganization plans, Green was able by entirely democratic and parliamentary means to modernize Rhode Island's government. Some 40 state commissions and boards were eliminated. The then politically partisan state supreme court was abolished and replaced with a completely new—and impartial—group of justices.

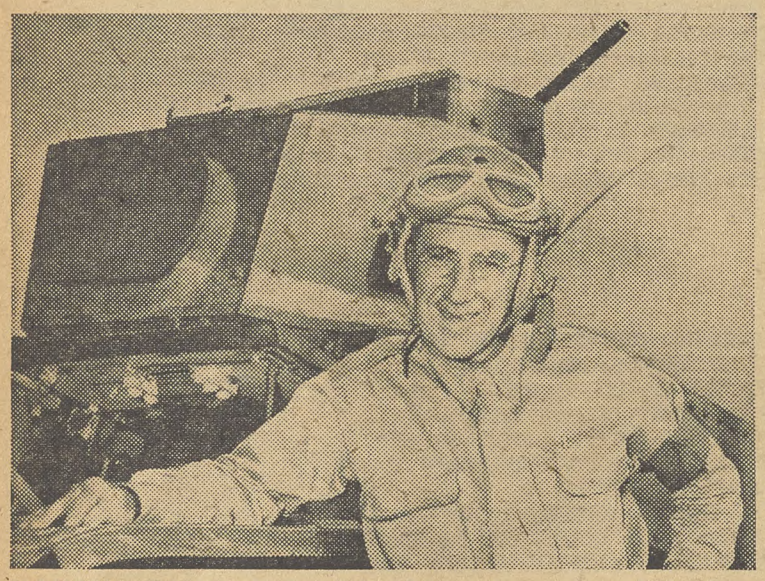
A new Department of Labor was established and a special law pushed through creating a new division for women and children.

His reforms proved lasting. Nearly all have been preserved to the present time. Moreover, the outstanding administration he gave the state during his two terms as governor changed the state into a Democratic stronghold. Since he left the State House to come to the Senate in 1937, it has been occupied by a Republican governor only one term.

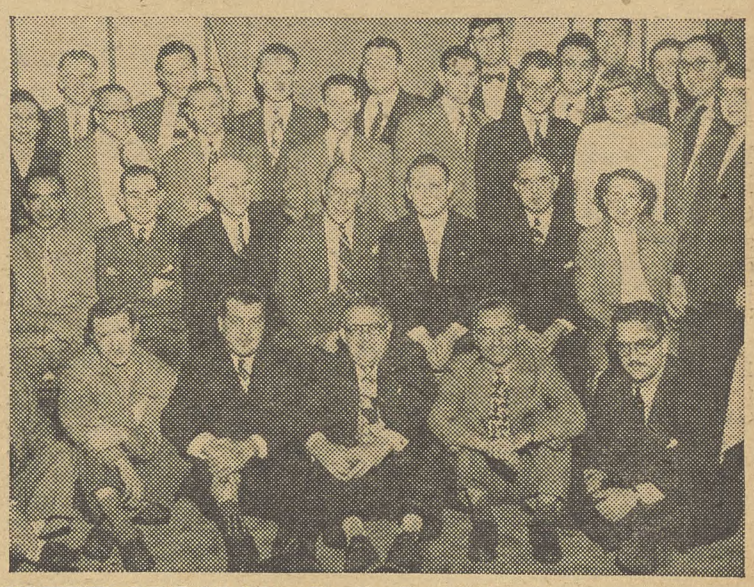
As a Senator, Green is one of the leaders of the liberal bloc that backed the New and Fair Deals.

A member of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he has been sent on many foreign missions, and probably has made more speeches before congresses of the American Republics than any other American.

Green is also a member of the important Rules and Democratic Policy Committees, which together determine the fate of much legislation. His influence in Washington is almost unprecedented for a Senator from one of the smaller states, and he has served both Rhode Island and the nation well.



ROUGH RIDER—Rugged health and courage help Sen. Green on hazardous inspection trips for Congress. He's zoomed in dive bombers, made dangerous breeches-buoy transfers at sea, and (above) been shaken up in Army tanks like any G.I. at Defense Dept. war games.



FRIEND OF LABOR—Credited with having enacted more beneficial labor legislation than any other R. I. governor, Green has kept in close touch with labor in the Senate. Here he meets with delegates to a CIO Textile Workers legislative institute in Washington a few years ago.

Pennsylvania CIO Meets—

Reuther, McDonald Demand Layoff Action

By AL ZACK

MORE THAN 1200 delegates attending the 17th annual convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council last week roared their approval as top CIO leaders outlined programs which would improve economic conditions.

Both CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, warned that the Administration can no longer stand idly by as the nation's economic machinery slows down.

Reuther recalled the "name-calling contest" being indulged in by Administration spokesmen, who have called Reuther "an egg-head." "I'd rather be an egg-head than an empty head," said Reuther, adding, "it seems to me time they stopped calling names, got off their rusty bottoms and got to work doing something."

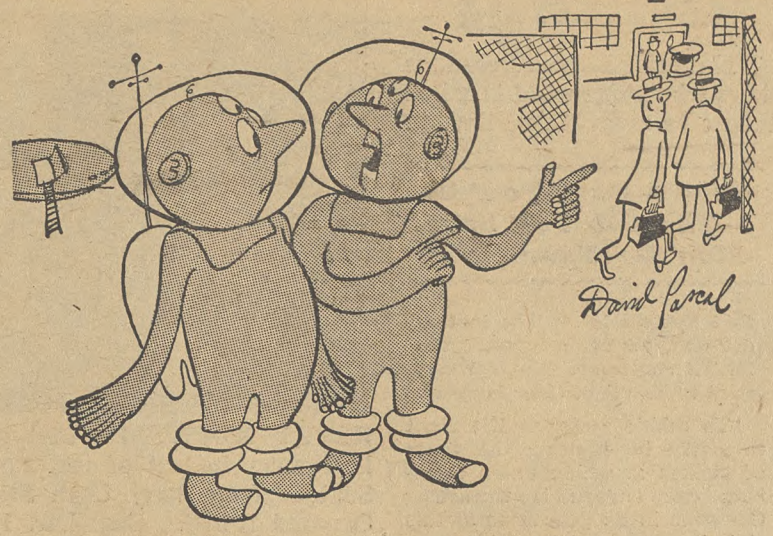
McDonald told the delegates, meeting in Pittsburgh, that in "my humble judgment, the post-war recession predicted in 1946 is now upon us."

THE STEELWORKERS president said he "was not getting hysterical" but knew, from his first-hand observations on trips from coast-to-coast, that apprehension and fear of depression were growing in America.

Both the CIO leaders called for prompt action by the government to end the economic downturn, increase employment and restore prosperity.

Reuther, dealing at length with the need for increased purchasing power, warned that "unemployment breeds unemployment." He pledged the CIO to "keep fighting until every American has a job at decent wages."

McDonald likewise emphasized the need for wage increases to spur consumer spending, saying, *"the great unions of the CIO are going to press for higher wages so workers can have their proper share of industry's profits."*



"These earthlings are quit primitive. They don't even have a universal guaranteed annual wage."

The CIO president roundly condemned the Administration tax policy charging Treasury Sec. Humphrey "hoodwinked" Pres. Eisenhower into supporting a tax program favoring the rich at the expense of the poor.

Branding the Presidential program as the "outworn Andy Mellon trickle-down theory," Reuther said the Administration proposed to give 95% of its tax relief to the corporations and the very wealthy.

"ONLY 5% of the tax would go to those families earning under $5000 a year, though this group comprises 80% of the nation's population," he noted.

McDonald, calling for increase unemployment compensation, challenged industry spokesmen to join with labor in petitioning legislatures for increased jobless benefits. Such insurance, he said, would provide a needed prop under a sliding economy.

"It the time has come," McDonald said, "when industry can not provide full employment under an eight-hour day, then it is time employers and labor unions began to work for the six-hour day with complete compensation."

THE DELEGATES, representing 808 affiliated CIO groups in the Keystone State, also heard CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe castigate newspaper columnists and others predicting the "death of the CIO."

Cautioning the delegates to ignore this "literary garbage," Riffe said the CIO was stronger than it had ever been. "Nothing is going to split us," he added, "we are going to stand together and work harder and harder for justice and human dignity."

Riffe called for an all-out campaign to organize the unorganized and the delegates immediately responded by unanimously adopting a resolution pledging full support to organizational campaigns of CIO unions.

ANOTHER major convention speaker, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) received a warm welcome from the convention. He warned that politics was "the people's business" and added:

"When they neglect their business, they are given the business and that's just what is happening in Washington today."

Humphrey recalled the Lincoln week speeches of "self-styled Republican orators" and noted that none of them recalled Lincoln's famous words about government for the people."

"I'M NOT here to apologize for the great programs of the New Deal and Fair Deal," he continued, "I'm here to proclaim them."

As the delegates shouted approval, Humphrey added, "I for one am not going to stand idly by while some peanut-sized politicians make fun of that great liberal patriot, Harry S. Truman."

In a series of convention resolutions dealing with state legislative topics, the delegates demanded broadened and strengthened workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, and other gains.

Pres. Harry Boyer and Sec.-Treas. Harry Block were re-elected to two-year terms in elections which wound up in the three-day session.

Carey Raps Ike For Abdicating

CIO SEC.-TREAS. James B. Carey charged last week that President Eisenhower "has virtually abdicated his responsibilities and placed them in the hands of a group of men recruited from Big Business."

In a major speech to the Pennsylvania CIO Council convention, Carey said:

"Evidentally he (Pres. Eisenhower) believes that what is good for Big Business is good for America." CIO, he pointed out, believes just the opposite, that "what is good for America is good for all of us."

Carey charged the President, through errors of omission and of commission, has "created a mess the like of which has not been seen since those dismal days in the early Thirties when another Republican Administration led this nation into the worst depression in its history."

"I know when Eisenhower was elected and when he was inaugurated," Carey continued. *"What I'd like to know is: when is he going to become President."*

High Court Tosses Out Oil Give-Away Protests

TWO STATES, Alabama and Rhode Island, have lost their bid before the U. S. Supreme Court to file suits challenging last year's giveaway of the "tidelands" oil properties.

The high court's action last week means that these and 42 other States may never get to share in the fabulous undersea mineral wealth now the preserve of Texas, Louisiana, Florida and California.

By its unsigned 6-2 decision the court blocked the challenge of the petitioners and the actual legal merits of the case will never be argued before the tribunal. Chief Justice Earl Warren, former governor of California, disqualified himself and took no part in the hearings several weeks ago on the decision.

The majority opinion cited previous cases holding that "the power of Congress to dispose of any kind of property belonging to the U. S. 'is vested in Congress without limitation.'"

The tidelands give-away, first of the Administration payoffs for business political support, circumvented a 1947 court decision involving only California which held that the federal government has "paramount rights" to offshore lands.

Alabama and Rhode Island maintained that all the states, not just a handful, are entitled to share in the $62 million royalty fund that has been built up from underwater oil operations in the short time the ownership matter has been before Congress and the courts.

The court felt otherwise, saying "Congress not only has a legislative power over the public domain, but it also exercises the powers of the proprietor therein."

JUSTICES William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black wrote separate dissenting opinions.

Douglas said the whole point of previous cases was that more than just property rights was involved. Beyond the low-water tide mark, Douglas said, property rights must be subordinated to political rights.

The marginal sea is not an oil well, he noted, but "it is a protective belt for the entire nation over which the U. S. must exercise exclusive and paramount authority."

Pamphlet Offered On Immigration

"The Stranger at Our Gate," a pamphlet by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), is now available at 10c each in bulk orders of 50 or more. Orders should be addressed to American Jewish Congress, Stephen Wise Congress House, 15 East 84th St., New York 28, N. Y.

Showdown Vote Due In Senate On GOP Move To Oust Chavez

A SHOWDOWN is expected this week on the 15-month-old effort by the Republicans to capture a controlling seat in the Senate by ousting a veteran New Dealer, Sen. Chavez (D. N.M.).

The issue was finally forced to a head after the Democrats who now have 48 members to the Republicans' 47—threatened to vote to discharge the special committee under Sen. Barrett (R. Wyo.) unless it filed a long-overdue report on its "investigation" of the 1952 New Mexico election.

Barrett's staff spent nearly $250,000 of the taxpayers' money on what observers described as "a Roman holiday" trying to prove the charges of defeated GOP candidate Patrick J. Hurley that Chavez won reelection by "fraud." The Senate turned the committee down last session when it asked for additional funds, drawing wide criticism for near-record extravagance.

TO STAVE off Democratic action, the full Rules Committee voted to approve a report by Barrett and Sen. Potter (R. Mich.) recommending that the New Mexico Senate election be declared "no contest."

That would permit the state's Republican governor, who previously certified Chavez's election after a state recount, to appoint a successor from his own party. The governor, incidentally, was elected in the same election, but the GOP report did not question his right to office.

SEN. CHAVEZ
GOP wants to oust him.

The vote was along straight party lines, with five Republicans voting for approval and four Democratic members of the committee voting against. The full Senate now will get a chance to decide the issue.

In addition to the official state recount, Hurley's charge against Chavez were also looked into by a special grand jury and about 60 FBI agents. They dropped the case when they were unable to find proof of wrongdoing.

Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.), the one minority member of the investigating committee, said that the group found no evidence whatever to support any charge of fraud, misdoing or impropriety on the part of Chavez or his agents.

Four Speakers Listed For UAW Education Parley

FOUR outstanding Americans have accepted invitations to participate in the sixth international education conference of the CIO Auto Workers in Chicago Apr. 8-11.

Two of them, Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.), are candidates for reelection. Douglas will be questioned by a panel of newspapermen, and Humphrey will discuss "The Crisis in American Agriculture."

Auxiliary Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago will speak on the moral and ethical implications of trade unionism, and Paul Hoffman, chairman of the board of the Studebaker Corp., will speak on "What is and What Is Not Americanism."

NLRB Puts Curb On 'Hit-Run' Picketing

THE REPUBLICAN-dominated National Labor Relations Board ruled last week that workers who stage what is called "hit-and-run" strikes, or who refuse to cross picket lines in such walkouts, can be fired by their employers.

The ruling, which upset a trial examiner's recommendation, brought a prompt attack from the CIO Communications Workers, who have used the tactic with some success in dealing with recalcitrant employers.

It was handed down in a case involving members of the unaffiliated Order of Repeatermen and Tolltestboardmen who refused to go through a CWA picket line during a 1951 strike against the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. The board described the intermittent strike strategy as a "vice" and "a form of economic warfare beyond the pale of proper strike activities."

"THIS WAS a gratuitous slap at CWA on the part of the board," declared CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, "since they decided on the legality of a strike tactic used by CWA when CWA was not a party to the proceedings and was not given an opportunity for defense. This is completely contrary to our American principles of justice.

"By its action, the NLRB proves that it has become a tool for employers. Impartiality has departed from the NLRB.

"The fact that the company doesn't like the intermittent strike is no good reason for outlawing it. The hand of the Bell System is obvious in this decision, particularly since the NLRB chairman, Guy Farmer, used to be one of their lawyers.

"To nibble away at the right to strike by limiting the types of strikes in which union members can engage is thwarting Congress in its guarantee of this right."

BEIRNE called on congressional committees considering changes in the Taft-Hartley Act to "go into this matter to determine if the labor act needs amending to restore its original intent regarding the right of workers to strike."

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg described the ruling as "another in the expanding number of restrictions which the board has been imposing on the legitimate and traditional strike activities of unions."

"This is an additional instance of amending the Taft-Hartley Act by administrative decision," he said, "since Congress did not restrict such activity when it imposed restrictions on certain types of strikes. Increased industrial strife is invited by this decision, because a union cannot be sure any more that economic activity short of a full-blown strike will continue to enjoy protected status."

Voting with Farmer were Members Ivar Peterson and Philip Ray Rodgers. Member Abe Murdock, a Democrat, opposed the ruling on the ground that it violates the T-H guarantee of the right to strike.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Michigan Senate Passes FEPC Bill

The Michigan Senate has passed a bill to establish a Fair Employment Practices Committee by a vote of 20 to 11.

South Carolina Council Fights Open Shop Bill

SOME 125 delegates to the South Carolina CIO Council convention at Charleston prepared for an all-out fight against the open shop right-to-work bill now being considered by the Legislature.

Dir. Lorne Nelles of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee commended the Council for its work, particularly its efforts to prevent the passage of the bill.

"There is nothing in the fine relationship existing between the employers and our unions in this State to justify the passage of the so-called right-to-work bill," Nelles said.

He warned the measure would "undermine the welfare and security of everyone in the State" by tending to lower the workers' living standards.

Council officers came to the convention from the State Capitol at Columbia, where they fought the passage of the measure. Rank-and-file delegates spoke most frequently against the bill and the Taft-Hartley Act, and for organizing the unorganized, and increasing workmen's compensation benefits.

They moved to strengthen the Council by voting to hike capita payments by 1c to 3c.

Speakers included John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers; Dan Powell, southern PAC representative; James Bamford, TWUA's southern administrative director; and Paul R. Christopher, CIO Reg. 4 director.

L. B. Knox, TWUA, Rock Hill, was elected president; Lucy Manning, Clothing Workers, North Charleston, vice president; and C. W. Gwin, Communications Workers, Columbia, secretary-treasurer.

Jobless Pay Hike Called A 'Must'

Delegates to the South Carolina CIO convention resolved that unemployment compensation "must be expanded and strengthened" so that workers "may face the future without unreasonable fear of privation."

Other resolutions called for a return to the fundamental principles of the Wagner Act, federal and state laws setting the minimum hourly wage at $1.25, and organizing as the Council's "prime objective."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CIO leaders confer in Denver in last of regional conferences. Seated (from left) Utah State CIO Pres. Ormond Konkle, Reg. Dir. Franz Daniels, Fred Pieper, assistant to Exec. Vice Pres. John V. Riffe; Idaho CIO Sec.-Treas. Fred Garrett; standing, Denver CIO Pres. Eldon W. Cooper, Colorado CIO Pres. Wayne Price, Montana CIO Pres. Sylvester Graham and Wyoming CIO Pres. Ervin Russell.

Virginia Puts More Teeth In Open Shop

THE VIRGINIA House has voted 61 to 38 to tighten the State's open shop right-to-work bill.

The Senate earlier approved the bill putting more "teeth" in the measure.

The new provisions were passed over the opposition of the Virginia CIO Council and the AFL, members of whom crowded the galleries to watch the House debate.

The intent of the law is to ban all union security in Virginia. Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., claimed that the law was not enforceable because it does not cover contracts between a contractor and a subcontractor.

The new provision provides that "any agreement, understanding or practice which is designed to cause or require any employer, whether or not a party thereto, to violate any provision of (the law) is hereby declared an illegal agreement, understanding or practice and contrary to public policy."

The provisions include an injunction feature, make violations a misdemeanor and carry a fine of up to $500 a day.

If You're Innocent, You're Still Guilty As 'Security' Risk

EVEN IF YOU'RE innocent, you're still guilty under the Republican Administration's security program.

Rep. Wheeler (D. Ga.) last week cited the case of a General Services Administration employe who was fired after he was arrested, then acquitted, on a gambling charge.

Wheeler said Ezekiel Johnson, Negro veteran of 15 years with the GSA, was picked up by police on a minor gambling complaint but was freed by the court. But to Johnson's surprise he was called before a board and dismissed from his job. Only the gambling charge was considered by the security panel.

Johnson said he wouldn't have minded so much if they had fired him for gambling. "But now my friends and neighbors think I must be a Communist," he said.

CIO COUNCILS *In Action*

THE ERIE CIO COUNCIL has opened a campaign to protest increases in gas rates ranging fom 17% to 160%. George Klemm, the Council's legislation chairman, called on CIO members to fill out protest forms supplied by the Council and the city solicitor.

Sports Stuff

The Michigan CIO Council was a co-sponsor of the championship playoffs in the Michigan Amateur Hockey Association league at Olympia Stadium, Detroit.

The league has teams operating in 10 cities. The Council was host to the teams at a dinner during the playoffs.

- **The Wayne County, Mich., CIO** Community Services Committee has assisted more than a score of Detroit area locals in setting up information centers to aid laid-off workers in getting unemployment compensation and other assistance. The committee and the Community Services Dept. of the CIO Auto Workers sponsored a condensed course on union counselling.
- Instructors who are experts in their fields were leading the series of union counselling classes being conducted by the **Columbus, O., CIO Council** Community Services Committee in cooperation with the Council of Social Agencies of Columbus and Franklin County.
- **The New York State CIO Council** demanded that the Legislature stay in session until it has raised unemployment insurance benefits. The Council's executive board also called a statewide CIO unemployment conference to be held in Albany next month. It estimated that at least 500,000 workers are jobless in the State and millions more are working part-time.
- **The Henry County, Ind., CIO Council** ran a full-page ad in the New Castle, Ind., Courier-Times to explain to the community the importance of electing legislators favoring an increase in unemployment compensation benefits.
- **The Greater Los Angeles CIO Council** participated in a labor-management arbitration conference at the school of law, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles. Speakers included Albert T. Lunceford and Robert R. Rissman, Council secretary-treasurer and counsel respectively, and James Carbray, CIO Steelworkers representative.
- The **Columbus, O., CIO Council's** program for expanded organization, education and PAC work, and other activities started with the naming of seven committees. George DeNucci, director of Reg. 4, is the chairman of the organizational committee.
- **The Greater Los Angeles CIO Council** has adopted a six-point community service program. It is directed at helping both aged and unemployed, training leaders and union counsellors, integrating the community services program, and improving public relations.

With Figures, GOP Apologists Can Do Almost Anything . . .

IN WYOMING, CIO members are keeping track of the shifting apologies of Republican politicians trying to explain away that State's growing unemployment.

First, the apologies ran, *"unemployment is high, but it is not as high as in 1949."*

Then, when unemployment passed that mark, the line became, *"but unemployment is not as high as in 1947."*

When the statistics passed that figure, the line shifted to: *"but unemployment is not as high as in 1940."*

Wyoming CIO leaders also noted that big corporations are helping to right the unemployment figures. As an example, they point out one mining corporation has placed 800 miners on a one-day week, for which they draw partial unemployment compensation, but aren't listed as unemployed.

Proof, CIO members say in Wyoming, that *"figures don't lie but liars can figure."*

NEW SEAMEN'S HOME—Jack Miller, of the CIO Maritime Union, hands shovel to building foreman for the United Seamen's Service Club, Pusan, Korea, at ground-breaking.

Labor's World—

ILO To Continue Study Of Hungarian Anti-Unionism

THE GOVERNING Body of the Intl. Labor Organization has voted to make a further examination of charges that trade union rights are being violated in Hungary.

The decision was made on the basis of a report by the group's special committee on freedom of association. The report said that the committee's request to the Hungarian government for comment on the charges, which were filed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in 1951, has failed to produce a reply.

The case of Hungary was one of 20 considered in the report. The Governing Body accepted recommendations to drop complaints against Japan, Italy, Cuba, Greece, Columbia, Burma, France in regard to some African territories, Switzerland, Mexico, India, Iran, and the United Kingdom in regard to British Guinea.

Gold Coast

The Gold Coast government henceforth will refuse jobs in major branches of the public service to active Communists, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah has announced.

The move was made by the anti-Red leader as a result of "an increasing interest in our affairs" by foreign organizations which have sent from abroad large quantities of pamphlets and magazines—"all of it tendentious and some of it designed to stir up trouble."

Great Britain

Union membership in Great Britain's non self-governing territories, encouraged by the government since 1930, has grown from 83,000 in 1943 to more than 900,000 at the end of 1953, according to Sec. Ray Boyfield of the Organization Dept. of the British Trades Union Congress.

The TUC has played a major part in this post-war development, Boyfield said. It has helped the workers set up the form of labor organization best fitted to their requirements, has given cash grants for equipment, etc., and has sent delegations which gave aid and advice.

South Africa

One of the outstanding proponents of South Africa's "white supremacy" policy apparently has changed his mind. Prof. Gerhardt Gerdener of Stellenbosch Univ., one of the chief theoreticians of the Nationalist Party, recently declared that "the domination of the white race in the world is definitely over."

Contrast

Tiny Israel, where nearly 3% of the total labor force of 550,000 is out of work, isn't taking any chances of a depression developing.

Both the government and Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, have taken steps to create new employment possibilities. The government has earmarked $7.5 million for road-building and $1 million for further development of the Negev frontier region, in addition to $2.5 million for public works in the regular budget. Histadrut has made available $3.4 million to create new jobs in industry, agriculture and building.

Farm Labor Fund Voted

THE SENATE last week voted and the President signed a bill appropriating $542,000 to finance the Mexican contract labor program until June 30.

Sen. Bridges (R. N.H.) sought to have employers using the program pay the costs of medical examinations for their Mexican workers, but Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.) prevented this by objecting that the proposal amounted to new legislation in an appropriations bill.

'What Helps Farmers Helps Us'—

Reuther Backs Fair Price Plan As Step To Full Employment

"WHAT HELPS farmers helps us," CIO declared last week in urging Congress to pass legislation that "will strengthen the farm economy, restore confidence to farmers and improve the income of farm families."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said, in identical letters to Sen. George D. Aiken (R. Vt.) and Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R. Kan.), that farmers have an equal concern that steps be taken to restore full employment and sustained purchasing power for industrial and non-farm workers.

"For this reason I am addressing you as chairman of the committee most concerned with prosperity on the farm to urge your consideration of and support for measures designed to reverse the present recession and to set us back on the road to national prosperity," Reuther wrote.

"In no way can Congress more quickly strike an effective blow to reverse the present economic trend than by voting to increase the $600 personal exemption in the income tax law to $800 this year and to $1000 next year. Both farms and factories will immediately feel the effect of the increased purchasing power which this amendment will leave in the hands of the nation's consumers in cities and on farms."

CIO's STATEMENT was issued as Agriculture Sec. Benson got into hot water again with Congress for hinting he would "probably" ask Pres. Eisenhower to veto any bills continuing present high farm price supports.

Benson's statement was immediately challenged by Republicans and Democrats alike and farm bloc spokesmen said they believed they could marshal enough votes to defeat an Administration proposal to dump a policy of firm support prices.

Benson found an ally in Pres. Allan B. Kline of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Kline told the House Agriculture Committee he thought that the present price support system is unworkable and recommended adoption of the Administration's flexible plan. Several committee members told Kline he certainly didn't speak for the farmers in their district.

Reuther said that falling farm incomes and continued uncertainty about the future of farm prices not only "impose hardships" on farmers but also "create dangers for all of us in America."

"Full production and employment in the factories of this country contributed greatly to the improved income position of farmers through several of the post-war years," he added, "and we are sure you will agree that farmers, city workers and businessmen can hope to achieve durable prosperity only in a fully employed and expanding economy."

No Change

The Agriculture Dept. sees little chance that the cost-price squeeze on farmers will change "materially" this year. It reported that while farm product prices have inched upward since last fall's lows, prices paid for items used by farmers in production have also increased.

Packing, Sugar Unions From 3 Nations Hold Joint Meeting

UNIONS representing packinghouse and sugar workers in the United States, Mexico and Cuba held the first joint meeting in their history in Chicago recently, exchanging views on common problems and setting up the machinery for a closer relationship.

The meeting was held with the cooperation of the Intl. Union of Food & Drink Workers' Associations, the industry's trade secretariat, and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, the North American arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The visitors obtained a wide variety of trade information from the delegates and staff members of the U. S. unions, and were promised aid on specific problems where the U. S. unions can help.

They also toured the big modern packinghouse of Armour & Co., where they had a chance to talk with many Spanish-speaking workers. Pres. Ralph Helstein, who headed a CIO Packinghouse Workers delegation, and Pres. Earl Jimerson of the AFL Butcher Workmen presided jointly at a banquet.

"The opportunity presented for an exchange of views and ideas, as well as the discussion of problems," Helstein observed, "contributed, we hope, to a much closer fraternal relationship.

"The conference also provided methods for continued exchange of information between us and a closer collaboration on many problems.

"An obvious community of interest exists in the fact that many American companies have extensive operations throughout Latin America in our industries.

"THE IUFD, ORIT and the CIO International Committee are to be commended for their efforts that led to this conference. We look forward to a continuing and closer association between the groups of our respective countries."

Details were arranged by Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, western hemisphere representative of the IUFD and assistant secretary of ORIT.

Present from Mexico were Gen. Sec. Manuel Alvarez Gonzalez, Sec.-Treas. Patrocinio M. Garcia and Legislative Sec. Tomas Flores Centeno of the National Meat Workers Federation, and Pres. Jose Maria Martinez of the Sugar Workers Union.

From Cuba came Pres. Antero Perez Sanchez, Organization Dir. Benigno Garcia, Francisco Gonzalez del Cristo and Lorenzo Rodriguez Llanos of the Packinghouse Workers Union. The AFL also was represented by R. E. James, president of its Beet Workers Council.

Report On 'Minute Women' Outfit Gains '53 Broun Award For Houston Reporter

A HOUSTON reporter, Ralph S. O'Leary, has won the CIO Newspaper Guild's 1953 Heywood Broun Award for the year's best journalistic work in the Broun spirit.

O'Leary was given the award —$500 and a citation—for a series of articles in The Houston Post exposing in detail the activities of the Houston chapter of the Minute Women of the U. S. A., Inc. The group, with extreme right-wing, McCarthyite leanings, exercised considerable influence on schools, and other civic institutions.

The articles disclosed a growing climate of fear in Houston which the Minute Women were helping to build through a new technique of "individual" chain telephone calls. Pressure was exerted on virtually every expression of liberal thought in the city.

The judges narrowed the entries to O'Leary's series and that of Ben H. Bagdikian of the Providence, R. I., Journal-Bulletin about Facts Forum, the radio and television presentation which gets most of its financial support from H. L. Hunt, described as "probably the richest man in America."

Honorable mention winners included the Chicago Daily News, the New York Post, William S. Gaines of the Greenville, S. C., News, Doug Collins of the Calgary, Alta., Canada, Herald and Frederick E. Woltman of the New York World-Telegram and the Sun.

The judges were Eric Sevareid of the Columbia Broadcasting System, A. H. Raskin, labor reporter for the New York Times, and Leo Lerner, editor of a group of Chicago community newspapers.

RALPH S. O'LEARY
Wins '53 Broun Award

Grazing Bill Is Protested

THE CIO called on the Senate last week to send back to committee the bill by Sens. Aiken (R. Vt.) and Thye (R. Minn.) to give away property rights in the publicly-owned grazing lands to a few privileged cattle raisers.

Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Committee, wired members of the Senate urging their "active opposition" to the measures. He said the American people "are more and more outraged by these land-grab proposals."

"This is a special interest bill conferring private property rights in public lands on a small minority of privileged stockmen," Oliver said. "It also sets up inexcusable procedures for private arbitration to dispose of public property and cumbersome and unnecessary judicial review."

You And Your Money—

Consumers Face New Gouging As Senate Kills Gas Rate Curb

THE EISENHOWER Administration again helped its friends get their hands into the consumers' pockets last week when it passed a bill to exempt natural gas companies doing business within a state from federal regulation.

Opponents of the measure, including CIO, tried to halt the move, which will result in higher and unjustified rates for gas service, but without success.

The latest in a growing series of payoffs to utility-company supporters of the GOP Administration rolled through the Senate on a voice vote and on to the White House for signature.

The bill has had a curious history. It was reported to the Senate last July 30 by the Commerce Committee which never held hearings on the question. On the same day, the bill passed the House.

The effect of the bill will be to override a 1950 Supreme Court decision in a case that involved the East Ohio Gas Co. The court held that East Ohio, although it distributed gas inside Ohio only, received the gas from outside the state. Therefore, ruled the court, the gas was in interstate commerce and the company was subject to regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

SEN. BURKE (D. O.), for nine years the mayor of Cleveland, has tangled before with the East Ohio Gas Co. Attacking passage of the bill, he pointed to its history in the House where it was introduced only two days prior to passage. "The printed bill was not even before the committee on the date of the hearing," Burke said, urging that the measure should be scrutinized carefully by the Senate.

In his opposition, Burke warned that passage would provide a loophole extending even to the big interstate pipeline companies, enabling them also to dodge federal regulation on rates in their final sales to local distributing companies.

"All they would have to do would be to create wholly-owned subsidiaries to purchase the gas at the border of any state which they supply and complete that transaction within the state," Burke noted. He said passage of the bill would tack an extra $3 million on the bills of East Ohio's customers.

Similar jumps were foreseen for other gas customers throughout the country.

The Senate voted down 52-25 a motion by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) to delay action until the bill, which he described as "pregnant with controversy," could be studied by a committee and public hearings held. A substitute bill offered by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) to protect consumers was defeated by voice vote.

CIO Protests Bill

The CIO made a last-minute plea for protection of consumers in telegrams sent to Senators just before the vote was taken to exempt natural gas companies doing business within a state from federal control.

In his telegram, Robert Oliver, CIO Legislative Committee director and assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said the bill was "another move to break down regulation of natural gas prices and subject consumers to high and unjustifiable rates."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

NOW THAT OVER HALF the families in the country own their own homes, we're all learning how surprisingly costly it is to maintain a lawn and some shrubbery. Good lawn seed is expensive, especially this year when it often costs $2.50 to $5 a pound. Fertilizer, insecticides, crab-grass killer, garden tools and mowers are often expenses the homeowner has to contend with.

Early Advice For Gardeners

You can save much of the cost if you know how and what to buy. You may pay as much as 20 to 40% more for various fertilizers and other products under coined trade names when you could buy them under their ordinary chemical names at reasonable prices.

The main point in buying these products is to carefully read the labels to see the actual chemical or other ingredients, and their strength. Don't be fooled by large-size packages either.

For example, potassium cyanate is widely used as a crab-grass killer. One widely-sold brand is offered under a coined trade name in a larger can than several of the lesser-known brands of potassium cyanate. *But if you read the labels, you observe that the solution in the apparently bigger package is weaker, and you have to use more of it for the same area. Thus it turns out to be the most expensive brand. The more concentrated solutions go further.*

You save most by buying potassium cyanate as such and not under brand names. The best place to buy this and other lawn needs is in the farm-supply co-ops which can often be found in the rural areas bordering many towns and suburbs.

Buy By Content—Not Name

The same situation occurs in fertilizers. Many small homeowners buy several well-advertised brands in small packages at large prices. Retail prices of the same grade of fertilizer vary noticeably, but for home-lawn needs, one fertilizer is essentially the same as any other of the same grade, the N. Y. State College of Agriculture points out.

Its lawn expert, John F. Cornman, notes that every package of fertilizer must be labeled to show the minimum analysis or grade of the three important fertilizer materials. The widely-used "5-10-5" fertilizer contains 5% nitrogen, 10% phosphoric acid and 5% potash.

So that's what you want to buy—not a name. You can save as much as 40% of the cost of the brand-name fertilizers by reading the analysis on the package, and buying the lowest-priced one that supplies the desired chemicals. Actually, 10-6-4 fertilizer is a better buy than 5-10-5 even though it costs more per pound, since you need only half the amount.

Similarly with lawn seed. It's very expensive this year because of last year's drought, so use it carefully, and read the label on the package to see actually what you are buying. Particularly compare the percentage of permanent grasses in each mixture as against the percentage of temporary grasses like rye. The mixtures containing higher percentage of permanent grasses are most desirable.

It's also important to select a mixture which contains a higher proportion of the particular permanent grasses which have been found best adapted to the soil and growing conditions in your region, or to buy those particular seeds to make your own mixture.

Question Of Power Mowers

Now that power mowers have come down to more reasonable levels, an increasing number of small homeowners are showing interest in their possibilities for relieving the mowing chore.

Power mowers are most desirable for large open lawns. For the average small lot, or one heavily planted with shrubs and trees, a hand mower may still be more convenient.

Electric lawn mowers are a little cheaper than gasoline-powered ones, and generally require less servicing and no fueling. However the mower is limited by the length of the extension cord, generally 100 feet, and is inconvenient to use for an irregularly-shaped lawn or one with many shrubs or trees.

Ax, Not Scalpel, Used By GOP On Health Fund

A MEAT AX rather than a surgeon's scalpel was used in trimming the Administration's budget for public health services.

Despite Pres. Eisenhower's special message to Congress that health programs be continued because of their "past success and their present and future usefulness," drastic slashes were made in fund recommendations.

Comparisons in budget proposals for 1954-55 reveal cuts in funds for several important programs, particularly when contrasted with appropriations of two years ago.

The cuts for general public health purposes are especially to be regretted, said the Committee for the Nation's Health. Also, there are 76% and 54% reductions in funds for venereal diseases and tuberculosis controls respectively.

The committee regards it as unlikely that a number of states and localities will be able to make up the differences necessary to maintain the previous level of public protection.

ADMINISTRATION spokesmen have claimed that there would actually be $112 million more for state grants-in-aid if their bill is passed. Since passage of a new bill is always uncertain, the new budget as it stands results in a substantial cut from previous appropriations.

Technical assistance to states has been cut although this is aimed at making the U. S. Public Health Service staff available to meet requests of states for advice and assistance which is one of the most important PHS functions. There have been deep cuts in administrative expenses.

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Here Are Figures On Health Cuts

This table prepared by the Committee for the Nation's Health selects the major health items in the Administration's budget and shows how current proposals compare on a percentage basis with appropriations for the two previous fiscal years:

	1954-'55 Budget Proposal	Decrease (−) or increase (+) in comparison with: '53-'54 funds	'52'53 funds
General Public Health Work	$15,039,000	+11%	− 7%
Technical Assistance to States	1,763,500	− 6%	−10%
Vital Statistics	1,295,500	+ *	+19%
Venereal Disease Control	2,300,000	−54%	−76%
Tuberculosis Control	3,500,000	−42%	−57%
Control of Communicable Disease	4,397,000	−12%	−25%
Sanitation and Industrial Hygiene	3,295,000	+ 4%	−10%
Hospital Construction Grants	50,000,000	−23%	−33%
Salaries and Expenses, Hospital Construction Services	750,000	−14%	−38%
Hospitals and Medical Care	33,040,000	− *	− 3%
National Institutes of Health	71,128,000	− *	+19%

* less than 1%

Tax Credit For Working Mothers Seen

PASSAGE of a bill to give tax relief to working mothers has been predicted by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala), who introduced such a measure early last year.

Sparkman said that enough Senators have promised support of the measure to make him confident that the Senate will pass it.

The Alabama Senator's bill would allow working mothers to take a deduction of not more than $40 a week for child-care expenses for children under 16 years of age.

Sparkman said he would urge the Senate to permit tax deductions for nurse or maid care for an invalid husband or wife or other invalid dependent when the taxpayer has to work.

Wholesale Prices At 3-Year High

Wholesale food prices in the sixth consecutive rise climbed 2c last week to the highest level in three years on the Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., index. The 2c advance to $7.27 boosts the index to the highest level since Feb. 20, 1951, when it was $7.31.

Things Could Be Worse

If you think the price of coffee is high, it will be increased in Sweden by 40c a kilogram, which will make it about $1.91 a pound.

Eye Center Backed

The Cook County CIO Council has endorsed the Union Eye Care Center in Chicago. Formed two years ago, the co-op eye center now serves 10,000 patients.

Here's A 'How To' Guide On Publicizing Your Union

"THE NAME-putter-in-the-paper feller" has written a booklet telling you how to do it. He is Benn Hall, New York public relations consultant, whose booklet is entitled "How To Get Your Name in the Paper."

It should prove useful to CIO members, councils and unions in preparing news releases and in other fields of publicity.

The brochure is very practical. For example, it includes a list of "Do's and Don'ts," which should prove very valuable in getting news in the paper. Any newspaperman immediately recognizes the importance of the advice—listed under the Do's—"to remember to observe the deadline."

Hall does not confine his booklet to the "mechanics" of press relations. He discusses picture captions, arranging for interviews and the functions of newspaper departments. Included in the list of subjects are radio and television requirements.

The brochure is published by Benn Hall Associates, 47 East 61st St., New York 21, N. Y., at $1 a copy.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

LAST WEEK I journeyed to Pittsburgh, where I attended the opening day sessions of the Pennsylvania CIO Council convention. Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO United Steelworkers and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther both addressed the convention.

The Pennsylvania Council is doing a great job both on the legislative front and the political action front, and I am proud of the service which is being rendered to CIO members throughout the State by the officers of the Council.

Pittsburgh is the home of the United Steelworkers, my own union, and we are proud of its president and the other leadership furnished by this great union.

I TRAVELED from Pittsburgh to Bethlehem, where I attended the dedication of a new union hall which has been built to serve all local unions in Bethlehem Steel Co. plants. It is one of the finest buildings that has ever been my privilege to visit and one of which not only the local unions, but the community at large, can well be proud.

The building has been named the "Van A. Bittner Memorial Building" and has every facility for carrying on the wonderful work of the Steelworkers Union under the able leadership of the district director, C. B. Newell.

The three international officers of the United Steelworkers attended the dedication. Mrs. Van A. Bittner was guest of honor.

Both Pres. McDonald and representatives of management spoke to the officers and members with regard to the very deep responsibility they have to accept as they become more and more associated with the affairs of the city and community.

I commend the officers of the local unions and Dist. Dir. Newell and his staff for the outstanding job they are doing not only in the plants of Bethlehem Steel but throughout the entire valley in which Dist. 9, United Steelworkers, is located.

ELECTIONS: During the past week we have reports of National Labor Relations Board elections won by the United Rubber Workers-CIO at the Champion Rubber Co., Barberton, O., and the Merit Rubber Co., Akron, O.

At the Johns-Manville plant in Natchez, Miss., an election was won by an overwhelming majority by the CIO Woodworkers.

In Memphis, Tenn., the Oil Workers won an election among the office employes of the Delta Refining Co by a 100% vote.

URW Asks 'Substantial' Pay Boost, Talks On Annual Wages

CIO RUBBER Workers will demand a "substantial" wage increase and want to discuss the guaranteed annual wage in this year's contract talks with the rubber industry.

The URWA-CIO policy committee set the bargaining goals at a two-day conference in Cleveland attended by 200 officials and rank-and-file members.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said a wage increase was in order because of the industry's record profit situation and the likelihood of more tax concessions to business in 1954 by the Eisenhower Administration.

Ending the excess profit taxes will net the Big Four rubber companies close to $60 million this year, Buckmaster said. The firms could suffer a 20% drop in sales this year and still show net profits equal to the 1953 level, he estimated.

He warned the conference to "be prepared to fight" however, in the event the companies offer serious resistance to the wage demands. He pointed out that last year's 12c package netted 120,000 workers approximately $28.8 million in higher wages and better pension and health insurance programs.

The URW president said 1953 settlements brought to $1 an hour the total of wage increases and other economic benefits won by the union since the end of World War II.

THE CLEVELAND delegates adopted a resolution calling on Congress to raise personal income tax exemptions to $1000 and to raise the federal minimum wage from 75c to $1.25. More liberal social security payments and unemployment compensation were recommended and legislation to encourage the broadening of voluntary health programs.

UPWA Dist. 3 Parley Backs Annual Wage

THE CONVENTION of Dist. 3 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers at Mason City, Ia., called for the guaranteed annual wage and a 36-hour week to aid the nation's economy.

Some 100 delegates from 33 locals in Colorado, Iowa and Nebraska resolved that the guaranteed annual wage would "not only help the workers to meet the steadily mounting problems involved in maintaining a decent standard of living but would benefit the economy as a whole."

For some years the UPWA has had guaranteed annual wages at the Hormel packing plant at Austin, Minn., but most of the industry has put up stubborn resistance to the plan.

The delegates also called for a 36-hour work week "with no reduction in weekly pay earnings."

UPWA PRES. Ralph Helstein blasted the Republicans' "trickle down" theory of granting tax relief to the wealthy in the hope that some of it will reach the workers.

"Purchasing power is the important thing," he said, "and we certainly can't approach the $500 billion annual income economists talk about by any 'trickle down' system."

The principal speaker at the convention banquet was Harvey O'Connor, former editor of the CIO Oil Worker, who explained why he invoked the First Amendment in refusing to answer a question by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) as to whether he was a member of the "Communist conspiracy."

He never was a Communist, O'Connor said, but "when governmental bureaucrats presume to force citizens to state their political beliefs, freedom is dead."

Another Two Plant Votes Won By IUE

THE CIO Electrical Workers recently won two important victories in National Labor Relations Board elections.

The bigger triumph was at Vickers, Inc., plant in Detroit. At this subsidiary of the Sperry Corp., IUE-CIO received 1105 votes to 754 for the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers.

This was a run-off of an earlier election in which the AFL Auto Workers also were on the ballot.

Although the AFL Machinists petitioned for the election at the three plants of the Underwood Corp. at Bridgeport, Conn., the IUE-CIO walked away with it. The vote was IUE-CIO 455, IAM 106 and no union 321.

The NLRB turned down an AFL challenge to the IUE-CIO victory in the election last December at the Everett plant and the River Works, Lynn, Mass., of General Electric.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

TWUA Gets New Pact At Forstmann

A TWO-YEAR contract renewal providing for improved insurance has been signed by the CIO Textile Workers with Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J., one of the industry leaders.

Hospitalization insurance was raised from $10 to $12 a day, coverage was lengthened to 120 days a year for members or dependents. Wage reopening is provided once a year for either party with arbitration if no agreement is reached. Earlier this year the company sought an 11.5c wage cut.

APPROXIMATELY 4000 workers are covered by the Forstmann pact. TWUA-CIO recently repulsed a raid by the AFL United Textile Workers, defeating them 4-1 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Negotiations are scheduled to begin this week between TWUA and the American Woolen Co., the country's largest woolen manufacturer. The contract has been extended beyond the Mar. 15 expiration date.

Pres. Emil Rieve of TWUA said no proposals have been received from American Woolen, which unsuccessfully sought wage cuts in 1952 and 1953.

'Scuttling' Of U. S. Shipping Seen In New Transfer Policy

THE CIO last week warned that a "liberalized" policy for transferring U. S. merchant ships to registry with three foreign countries may 'scuttle" the American merchant marine.

The warning was voiced by Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee.

"Despite the depressed condition of our merchant marine," Haddock said, "Maritime Administrator (Louis S. Rothschild) has recently announced a 'liberalized' policy of permitting American flag ships to be transferred to the runaway flags of Panama, Liberia and Honduras."

He said that the Maritime Administration already is "processing" the transfer of 15 Liberty-type tankers and is not requiring the operating companies to replace the ships with new American flag ships.

The ship building industry is so depressed that management of the Sparrows Point, Md., shipyard of Bethlehem Steel said the yard may shut down this fall if new orders are not obtained.

N.Y.C. Transit Fact-Finders Report Soon

THE NEW YORK City transit fact-finding panel is planning to make recommendations by Apr. 15 to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., in the dispute between the Transit Authority and unions representing employes of the city-owned lines.

Some 44,000 persons are employed on the lines, with the CIO Transport Workers representing most of them. The panel was appointed Jan. 6 after the TWU threatened to strike, but decided to hear other transit unions.

The panel has completed its hearings, and the dozen unions were told they could submit additional material. Among those heard at the final hearing was Raymond Diana of the Civil Service Technical Guild, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Auto Union Gains $6241 Jackpot For Fired Worker

THE CIO AUTO Workers have collected a $6241 jackpot for Mrs. Lydia DeDiana.

Discharged from her job at Service Metal Industries, Detroit, Mrs. DeDiana appealed to the UAW-CIO Region 1A which went to bat for her by filing an unfair labor practice charge.

Settlement provided for payment of $3261.38 at the rate of $125.43 weekly. Although the company fought her claim, she got $480 in unemployment compensation.

Before her discharge, Mrs. DeDiana lost a finger at her work. The company opposed payment of workmen's compensation but UAW intervention collected another $2500 for the injury.

U. S. Acts To Kill Packers' Trust Suit

Government attorneys last week filed an order with the U. S. District Court at Chicago to dismiss a civil anti-trust suit against the Big Four meat packers.

The suit, which was brought in 1948, sought to break up Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Wilson into 14 concerns.

CSC Gets Social Agencies To Aid Michigan Jobless

ACTING on a request from the Michigan CIO Community Services Committee, representatives of the Michigan Welfare League and the United Health and Welfare Fund are meeting with groups in the State's labor distress areas to help ease the burdens of unemployed workers.

The CIO-CSC pointed out that jobless workers and their families have been unable to meet their budget needs on the present inadequate unemployment benefit payments. Thousands of idle workers have already exhausted their benefit checks and must turn to welfare and other forms of assistance.

The CIO group urged the League and Fund officials to meet with heads of various agencies in Michigan to slash through the red tape which has been used to deny services to workers who are entitled to them.

Meanwhile, seven more Michigan local government units have called on the Legislature to boost unemployment compensation benefits to at least 50% of average weekly wages.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers in telegrams to Michigan legislators noted a 26% slump in Detroit department store sales over the same week a year ago. He warned that the Teahen Bill under consideration would raise jobless payments little more than $1 a week on an average.

Latest support for higher jobless payments have come from the Macomb County board of supervisors, Erin township, Burton School Dist. 5, Jackson, Ionia, Belding and Ludington. A total of 21 Michigan local governments have backed resolutions to assist the State's unemployed.

CIO Calls Housing Bill 'Piteously Inadequate'

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

REJECTION of the Administration's "piteously inadequate" housing program was urged by CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes before the Senate Banking Committee last week.

Thimmes, vice president of the CIO Steelworkers and chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, called for a positive program that would provide housing and bolster the nation's economy.

"The addition of 400,000 to 500,000 housing units to the anticipated annual rate, while far short of the need and the achievable goal, would involve four to five billion dollars of added investment in housing and would lead to a restoration of full employment and high level production," Thimmes said.

He called it a "goal so worthwhile and so clearly attainable if bold measures are taken that the nation cannot afford to forego this opportunity."

Administration aims, Thimmes charged, are set too low and fail to provide housing for those groups most in need of it and least able to buy it. To meet the needs of millions of moderate income families, he said, new housing must be made available at a monthly cost of $40 to $90—taking into account the impact of higher taxes on the upper portion of the $2500 to $6000 group. For those in the $2500 to $5000 range, Thimmes said housing costs, including utilities and maintenance, must be reduced to $40 to $75.

THIMMES ASKED the committee for an all-out resumption of the public housing program on a vastly expanded scale.

"Public housing is cheaper than slums," he reminded, "urban decay, disease and human blight caused by substandard housing conditions—and it is cheaper by far than the cost of idle factories and idle men."

Thimmes declared that the Administration was aware of the shortcomings of its own program. Its own estimate of the stimulus its housing bill would provide leaves the nation with the annual total of new housing starts 10% below the 1953 achievement, almost 13% below the 1952 starts and 40% under 1950's record production.

He said that CIO still believes two million new homes a year should be built to meet current needs.

"A million new homes is not enough," said Thimmes, "not only because it will not achieve new housing; it is doubly inadequate because the level of new home construction is a vital factor in determining whether this nation is prosperous or not; whether employment will grow or recede; and whether the great building industry will carry the nation forward in the face of recessionary forces and play its full part in counteracting them."

About 65 delegates from state and city CIO Councils heard Thimmes testify. The day before they took part in a CIO housing conference led by Ben Fischer, CIO housing director. Speakers included Washington Rep. John Edelman of the CIO Textile Workers, Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Dr. William L. C. Wheaton, professor of city planning at the Univ. of Pennsylvania.

WHEATON, who serves as consultant to the National Housing Conference, backed the CIO demand for two million new homes a year and cited his survey which shows a substantially higher need over the next 15 years. If the U. S. does not achieve that level of new home construction, we will never be able to clear slums and eliminate substandard housing, Wheaton warned.

"Indeed," he continued, "at present levels of construction our present substandard units will never be replaced. We will have more substandard housing in 1970 than we had in 1950.

"Even if we build two million units a year and rehabilitate 400,000 additional units each year, five million American families will still be using homes which were substandard in 1950 when 1970 arrives."

"PITEOUSLY INADEQUATE" provisions of GOP's housing program were attacked before the Senate Banking Committee by CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes (third from left) in left photo. With Thimmes, chairman of the CIO housing committee, are (from left) Frank Fernbach of CIO Research Dept., CIO Housing Dir. Ben Fischer and TWUA-CIO Washington Rep. John W. Edelman. Addressing CIO housing conference in Washington (right photo) is Prof. William Wheaton of the Univ. of Pennsylvania a consultant to the National Housing Conference.

Vet Aid Urged

Rep. Heller (D. N.Y.) last week offered a bill in Congress setting the maximum interest rate on GI home loans at 4% instead of the current 4.5%. He said the $640 interest difference on a 20-year $10,000 loan may "mean the difference between buying a decent home and remaining in a filthy, dilapidated hovel."

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Health Bills Criticized As 'Inadequate'

THE COMMITTEE for the Nation's Health last week said the Administration legislative proposals on health insurance "fall lamentably short" of Pres. Eisenhower's health care objectives.

CNH, a non-profit and nonpartisan group, said the objectives were praiseworthy but warned the Administration measures before Congress would take few steps toward these goals.

Bills introduced by Sen. Smith (R. N. J.) and Rep. Wolverton (R. N. J.) largely agree. Both seek "more extensive use" of private voluntary prepayment plans.

They would provide a $25 million revolving fund to reinsure private companies up to 75% on "abnormal" losses sustained in any year through increased benefits or extending coverage to less desirable risks.

WELFARE Sec. Hobby beamed on Administration sponsorship of the program and looks for it to bring down health insurance costs and provide broader coverage.

CNH does not share her optimism, calling the bills disappointing to those who expected a program to meet mounting medical costs.

(GOP budget cuts funds for health agencies; see page 10.)

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. House defeats higher income tax exemptions, passes bill. *(See Page 2.)*

2. CIO testifies on inadequacies of Administration Housing program before Senate Banking Committee. *(See Page 12.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Grazing lands give-away (S.2548)	Gives private property rights in public lands to small minority of privileged stockmen.	Approved by the Senate Agriculture Com. Vote may come soon.	Urge your Senators to actively oppose this land-grab proposal.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate and House Labor Coms. now considering anti-labor bill.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	Voted by House, coming up in Senate.	Urge your Senators to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.
St. Lawrence Seaway (S. 2150)	Would enable U. S. to benefit as partner in project opening up Great Lakes to ocean ships.	Bill passed Senate. House Public Works Com. approved Senate bill.	Write your Representative urging favorable action.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Pizer Urges Ike To Boost Wage Floor

PRESENT wage minimums give an unsound, unfair advantage to employers able and willing "to sweat those working for them," Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers said in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower last week.

He urged the President to reverse his decision not to recommend a higher minimum wage and cited his union's endorsement of a $1.25 floor.

Pizer said that workers now getting low wages "have reason to resent" the implication in the President's Economic Report that their wages "are the results of inferior skills or shirking on the job."

"They work hard and long," Pizer continued, "and produce a great deal. Despite accidents of geography or the state of organization, they are entitled to pay equal to that received by workers doing comparable work in other plants."

Senate Unit Okays Lower Voting Age

The Senate Judiciary Committee last week voted 7-3 in favor of a proposed constitutional amendment to let 18-year-old persons vote. Pres. Eisenhower asked for lowering the voting age.

Mitchell Urges U. S. Set Store Wage Base

Sec. of Labor Mitchell last week called for a federal minimum wage for retail stores and service industries like dry cleaning. He didn't estimate what the wage level should be, but he said "a large part of the retail industry is now paying more than a fair minimum wage."

The Lowdown on Taxes (See Pages 6 and 7)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., March 29, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 13

Keep America at Work!

CIO last week condemned the government's "do-nothing, look-the-other-way" economic policies as a dangerous disgrace and proposed a 10-point program to Keep America At Work. From the CIO Executive Board statement:

THE UNITED STATES is in a recession. Unless positive steps are taken, there is danger that we may have a full-blown depression.

"Gloom and doom" can indeed be our fate if we do not face this danger squarely. There is nothing to be gained by hiding from the realities of the present moment.

What are these realities? Unemployment is reported by the government at 3.7 million. These figures are conservative. Moreover, they do not include a large number of people who are only partially employed. *The rate of growing unemployment in the past five months has been faster than in any comparable five-month period in the nation's history.*

Industrial production is down more than 11%. Steel operations are at a rate of 68% of capacity. Automobile production is off and yet dealers' inventories are over 70% higher than last year. Retail sales are well below last year's totals and spreading unemployment will pull them down even more.

Despite these clear and unmistakable signs, the Eisenhower Administration persists in a policy of inaction. *In the face of present unemployment and declining production, the Washington do-nothing, look-the-other-way policy is both dangerous and disgraceful.*

The federal government's failure to take action in the present situation is an act of grave irresponsibility. It is clear that the President's advisers have consistently underestimated the magnitude and speed of the economic downturn. The nation's unemployed cannot put their trust in the hope that the coming of spring will, by some unexplained magic, change grim economic facts.

GOVERNMENT, industry and labor, farmers and professional people—in fact, all Americans—must unite and act now to meet this threat to our well-being.

Mindful of the serious consequences of unemployment for the people of America and for our nation's role in world affairs, the CIO believes the time has come to focus constructive thinking squarely on this Number One economic problem of unemployment.

Accordingly, the CIO Executive Board herewith calls a national conference on unemployment to be held in Washington during the month of April in order to focus attention on this serious problem. Such a conference will help to emphasize the pressing need for congressional passage of a dynamic program to win full employment and rising living standards for all Americans.

As a basis for such a program, the CIO Executive Board proposes the following ten-point platform to stop the recession and restore prosperity to America:

1. *Taxes:* A tax program to benefit the many, not the privileged few, by raising personal income tax exemptions now from the present $600 to $800, and to $1000 next year.

2. *Minimum Wage:* An increase in the minimum wage from 75c an hour to $1.25 an hour and greater coverage for the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

3. *Higher Wages:* Collective bargaining must be strengthened to protect consumer buying power and to enable workers to obtain a fair share of the rising productivity of American industry.

4. *Improve Unemployment Compensation:* Steps must be taken immediately, at both the national and state levels, to provide the unemployed worker with at least 65% of his average weekly wage for a period up to at least 39 weeks; and procedures must be established to help those states most hard hit by unemployment.

5. *Housing:* A greatly expanded housing program is needed to provide decent homes for millions of Americans in the lower and middle income groups and to bolster the economy. As part of this program CIO believes the government should lift its public housing goal from 35,000 units a year to 200,000 and develop means that allow millons of moderate income families to buy their own homes at reasonable cost.

6. *Social Security:* Passage of the Lehman-Dingell Bill to expand social security coverage, add permanent and temporary disability insurance and raise monthly payments to a maximum of $200 a month.

7. *Farm Program:* The government should continue and strengthen programs including price supports, conservation, low cost credit and rural electrification to aid the nation's farm families now suffering from a serious recession.

8. *Aid To Small Business:* A special credit agency to perform functions formerly carried on by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) should be established to make possible liberal credit for small business and to aid in the expansion of America's economy.

9. *Public Works:* A big scale public works program to build badly needed highways, hospitals, schools, recreation facilities, etc., should be inaugurated at once.

10. *State and City Programs:* The 48 states and local communities should embark at once on a program of planning an action for a number of activities listed above in order to insure that in every section of the country the full benefits of this program will be made available to all the people.

The Butler Bills—

CIO Raps Move For U.S. To License Unions

"STRONG opposition" to the Butler-Goldwater-Velde Bills to put a government license on free American trade unions was voiced last week by the CIO Executive Board.

CIO warned that congressional approval of such measures would be "a mighty victory in the Communist efforts to discredit free labor in America and validity of our American democratic institutions."

"The bills now before Congress," CIO warned in a board statement supplemented by a detailed legal analysis of the three measures, "would not merely encroach upon the rights of workers to chose their own unions; they would give the government the power of life and death over all unions.

"Let us make no mistake about it: *All of these bills propose government licensing of trade unions. We do not believe that a free trade union movement can exist under government licensing of unions any more than political freedom can exist under governmental licensing of political parties."*

The Butler-Goldwater-Velde Bills, while differing in specific clauses, have the general purpose of seeking to curb Communist infiltration by giving the Subversive Control Board (the agency set up by the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Act) the power to determine whether or not a union, or its officers, is a "Communist labor representative." And the board also would have the power to wipe out the union's representation and bargaining rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

AS AN effective alternative to such "ill-considered" legislation, the CIO board reaffirms the organization's long-standing, constitutional and fundamental opposition to both Communist and Fascist threats to American democracy. And it predicted continuing gains for CIO in winning back to the American labor movement the members of those few unions still remaining within the Communist orbit.

A case in point in the recent victory of the CIO Electrical Workers at the key General Electric Co. plant at Schenectady, N.Y.

"We are confident that this educational campaign will continue to be effective and successful," CIO said. "One factor, however, that would almost certainly not help this successful attrition process among the Communist-dominated unions would be passage by the Congress of ill-considered legislation to deal with the subject."

Pointing to the present weak and isolated position of the Communist-dominated unions now remaining, CIO warned:

"The masters of the international Communist conspiracy, acting from the standpoint of long-range strategy, would gladly exchange control of a few insignificant and weak Communist-led unions for government shackling of our whole free trade union movement, just as they welcome any setback to America's healthy economy and expanding democracy.

"SO, to wreck, through government intervention, the whole edifice of American trade union democracy in order to try to deal with the control of a tiny handful of Communists in trade unions, is unreasoning.

"Democracy and free trade unionism are inseparably woven together in the fabric of our free society and one is not possible without the other."

Flanders Changes His Tune

Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.), who swung from the heels at Sen. McCarthy in a widely-hailed speech, last week changed his tune. In Flanders' book, anything Joe does is all right as long as it is done to Democrats.

"If McCarthy performs as he did . . . in Milwaukee, all will be forgiven and he will be back on the sawdust trail for the benefit of the whole Republican Party," Flanders said. But Joe "should not snap at the hand of the President," counseled Flanders, "and he should have more respect for Army generals."

What about Flanders' blast a couple of weeks ago, in the now famous "war dance" speech against his Senate colleague?

That was merely "advisory," Flanders said, to warn that the dangers from without were greater than the Communist menace from within.

CIO Asks 'Effective Implementation' Of No-Raid Pact With AFL

Here is the text of the CIO Executive Board resolution on labor unity negotiations and the no-raid agreement pending between CIO and AFL:

ABOUT a year ago a joint unity committee was created by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor which explored the possibility of achieving organic unity between the CIO and the AFL.

The committee held several meetings. It gave particular consideration to the problem of raiding between the organizations—that is, attempts by unions affiliated with one of the federations to intrude into established collective bargaining relationships of unions affiliated with the other federation.

The committee concluded that such activities were destructive of the best interests of the unions involved and of the entire labor movement. A study which the joint unity committee made showed that most raids fail; that they leave only a residue of unrest, dissatisfaction and disunity among the workers involved; that they create unnecessary industrial strain and conflict; and they do nothing to add to the strength and capabilities of the labor movement as a whole. *Even in the few instances where raids are successful they involve a drain of time and money far disproportionate to the number of employes involved.*

It was the unanimous view of the unity committee that all unions, whether affiliated with the CIO or the AFL would benefit if the energies devoted to raiding were instead devoted to the task of organizing the unorganized, and that the elimination of raiding between unions affiliated with the CIO and AFL would materially benefit the entire nation by eliminating a potent source of industrial unrest and conflict.

The representatives of the AFL and CIO unanimously agreed that the elimination of raiding constitutes a necessary first step to the achievement of organic unity.

THE committee, therefore, recommended both to the CIO and the the AFL and to the national and international unions affiliated with the two organizations that they conclude a no-raiding agreement in the form drafted by the committee. *This agreement embodied the fundamental principle that no union affiliated with either federation would attempt to raid a union in the other federation.*

The proposed agreement was submitted to the AFL convention in September, 1953, and to the CIO convention in November, 1953. It was approved by both conventions without dissenting votes.

On Dec. 16, 1953, Pres. George Meany of the AFL and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO, in accordance with these convention mandates, executed the no-raiding agreement on behalf of their respective federations. These signatures, however, bind the two federations and the AFL for its federal locals and the CIO for its local industrial unions only. *For the no-raiding agreement to become fully effective and to have real meaning, it must be subscribed to by all or substantially all of the national and international unions affiliated with the two federations.*

Virtually every union affiliated with the CIO, by action of the appropriate governing body, has determined to adhere to the no-raiding agreement.

While some progress has been made among AFL affiliates, to date a considerable number have not yet ratified the agreement.

Since the adherence to the no-raiding agreement by a substantial number of all the unions and both federations is imperative for its effectiveness, it would be misleading to the membership of both organizations and to the public at large to announce limited ratifications of the agreement as realizing the hopes of the CIO and AFL, expressed in both conventions, to eliminate raiding within the labor movement.

The effective implementation of a no-raiding agreement is the first step and a prior condition to a constructive and workable approach to labor unity. The CIO trusts that the leadership of every section of the American labor movement will meet their responsibilities in this matter so that unity discussions can be pursued.

With this goal in mind, the CIO is agreeable to further meetings with the American Federation of Labor.

Everything's 'Excellent' For Sinclair, Except For Job Facts

ANOTHER heaping spoonfull of soothing syrup was poured over the nation's economy by GOP Administration leaders last week, as unemployment figures just kept climbing.

The U.S., said Sec. of Commerce Weeks, is "in excellent shape" and he even claimed that the nation is "much better off than two short years ago."

Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey said it might be May before the economy showed any upward turn. Sec. of Labor Mitchell predicted that the unemployment situation would be better by fall.

And the business-supported Committee for Economic Development, in a lengthy report on "Defense Against Recession," argued that the U.S. should watch the economy from now until autumn before considering any anti-recession action.

Two hints as to what's ahead came last week:

1. The weekly report on basic steel production, a clue to industrial production three months and six months ahead.

Last week's steel production dropped again to 66.5% of normal, compared with 67.6% of capacity the week before, 73.6% a month ago, and 103.1% a year ago.

2. A warning that total unemployment will reach four million workers in March and continue to climb in the next six or eight months to five million.

That prediction came from Ross Robertson, economist for the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The official jobless figure now is 3,671,000.

A survey by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Unemployment Security showed that nearly one-third of the nation's 149 major industrial areas now have "substantial" unemployment.

There now are 34 major areas and 46 smaller areas with critical jobless problems, and 30 more shifted from a "balanced" category to one of "moderate labor surplus." There are no areas with reported labor shortages.

Layoffs continued around the country. At Massilon, O., about 300 workers were idled when Republic Steel closed down its blooming mill and open hearth operations, bringing the number of Republic jobless to 1800 in the area.

An iron-ore-hauling railroad subsidiary of U. S. Steel Co. laid off 112 workers. Reduced steel operations at Pittsburgh were blamed.

In Evansville, Ind., about 900 Plymouth assembly and body workers were laid off indefinitely.

But Sec. Weeks says the U.S. is "much better off than two short years ago."

Cut Restored

It took a Democratic demand for a recount to win, but the House last week finally restored a House Appropriations Committee slash of almost 50% in the Administration's request for $14.5 million supplemental appropriations for state employment security offices.

Rep. Bennett (R. Mich.) moved to restore the cut. His amendment was declared defeated on a standing vote.

Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.), cosponsor of the Bennett motion, demanded a tellers' vote. The amendment won by one vote, 87 to 86.

CIO Issues New Jobs Program

CIO'S 10-point program to halt growing unemployment has been put into a pamphlet by that name and is available in single or bulk orders.

The pamphlet, prepared by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, deals with taxes, housing, collective bargaining, unemployment compensation, the minimum wage, social security, farm programs, public works and credit for small business and economic expansion. It concludes with a section on programs at the state and local level.

Single copies are available at 15c each. In bulk the cost is $3 per 100; $20 per 1,000 and 5,000 for $75. Orders should be sent to the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CIO Calls Parley To Help Save Jobs

By AL ZACK

THE CIO Executive Board last week condemned the "do-nothing, look-the-other-way" economic policy of the Eisenhower Administration and warned that unless positive steps are taken, America is in for "a full-blown depression."

To focus constructive thinking squarely on this "No. One Economic Problem of Unemployment," the CIO Board voted unanimously to call a national conference on unemployment. The conference will be held in late April in Washington, with the exact date to be announced later.

The action, taken as the Executive Board met in New York City, followed a discussion by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, supplemented by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald. The action had been recommended by Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee, and president of the Textile Workers. *(Text on Page 1.)*

Going West

The next CIO national convention will be held at the Hotel Statler in Los Angeles, the CIO Executive Board decided. The convention will begin on Dec. 6, after committee meetings to be held during the previous week.

At the same meeting, the board voted to take no further action on the no-raiding agreement with the AFL until more AFL unions were prepared to sign.

Prepared To Sign

In a statement discussing the status of the cease-fire pact, the 54-man board said it would be "misleading" to announce limited ratification as realizing the hopes, expressed by both CIO and AFL conventions, that raiding would be eliminated. *(Text on Page 2.)*

Reuther said the CIO unions, with only a few exceptions, were prepared to sign. These unions represented 98% of the CIO membership.

Only a limited number of AFL unions were prepared to ratify the agreement and the CIO statement noted that for the pact to be effective, it must be adhered to by a substantial number of all the unions in both federations.

"The effective implementation of a no-raiding agreement is the first step and a prior condition to a constructive and workable approach to labor unity," the CIO statement said.

"The CIO trusts that the leadership of every section of the American labor movement will meet their responsibilities in this matter so that unity discussions can be pursued.

"With this goal in mind, the CIO is agreeable to further meetings with the AFL."

In other actions during the two-day meeting held at the headquarters of the CIO Textile Workers, the Executive Board:

1. Condemned proposals by Sen. Smith (R., N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee for a "union-conducted, government-regimented strike vote." The board also condemned the "irresponsible manner" in which the committee is considering "proposals never subjected to hearings or other public scrutiny.

"These proposals are a menace to orderly labor-management relations," Reuther said in a wire to Sen. Smith, "and inspire fear that your only motive is to hamstring and weaken the labor unions of America. *(See adjoining story.)*

Butler Bills Hit

2. Condemned a series of bills licensing unions which have been proposed as a means of combatting Communist-dominated unions. The proposals of Sens. Butler and Goldwater and Rep. Velde, the Board said, "would be a cure worse than the disease itself. *(See Story on Page 2.)*

"We do not believe," the CIO Executive Board said in a statement adopted unanimously, "that a free trade union movement can exist under government licensing of unions any more than political freedom can exist under governmental licensing of political parties."

At a press conference, Reuther underscored CIO's continuing campaign against unions dominated by Communists, saying "I can state categorically, the CIO will never tolerate any union whose leadership is Communist dominated or follows the Communist party line."

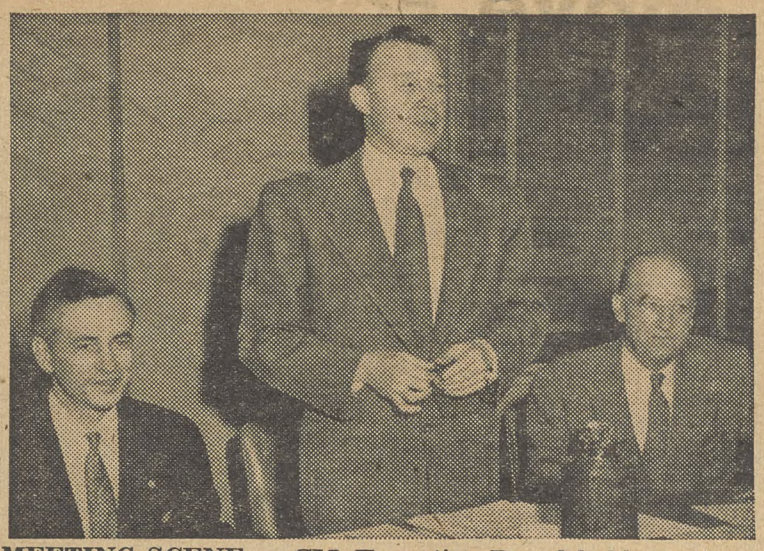
3. Authorized the admittance of the Mechanics Educational Society of America to the CIO, and revoked the charter of the United Optical Workers Union as had been requested by that union in convention. *(Story on this page.)*

4. Adopted a statement urging the Senate to reject the Administration's tax relief bill and substitute the George-Douglas measure which would increase personal income tax exemptions. This proposal, the board said, "would be the equivalent to a 7.5c wage increase to the average American family this year, and a 15c wage increase next year." *(See Pages 6 and 7.)*

Tax Cut Vital

This proposal was labeled as the "single, most important, most easily achieved step which the Federal Government can take to halt the growing recession and restore prosperity."

The CIO said it would "channel vast new funds into America's economic bloodstream" at a time when such "a transfusion was vitally needed."



MEETING SCENE as CIO Executive Board holds sessions in New York, with Pres. Walter P. Reuther speaking. Flanking him are Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

5. Concurred in the composition of CIO standing committees recommended by the Executive Committee. Many of the committees remained as they had been during the previous year, but there was one major change in the conservation field.

That committee, headed by Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, is now known as the CIO Committee on Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development and has two sub-committees, the first for Collective Bargaining Liaison and the second on Conservation.

6. Approved reports from the following other committees: Political Action, Housing, International Affairs, Legislative, Community Services, Social Security, Safety and Occupational Health, Civil Rights, and Veterans. The board also approved a report of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, presented by Chairman Rieve and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the Foundation.

Something New

Last week's meeting of the CIO Executive Board in New York City was the first held in that city since the 1951 convention of the CIO.

It was also the first meeting of the board held outside of Washington except for meetings held during conventions.

THE CIO last week roundly condemned Republican proposals for strike votes, conducted by unions but regimented by the government.

The proposal, made by Chairman Smith (R. N.J.), of the Senate Labor Committee, has "all the defects of the earlier proposals for a government-conducted pre-strike vote, plus many more besides," the CIO Executive Board said in a statement to Smith by Pres. Walter Reuther.

Later in the week Smith postponed further hearings until word was received from the Whtie House on the "states' rights" issue.

Reuther summarized the objections to government-conducted votes, "stated by numerous impartial witnesses," as follows:

- They would interfere with collective bargaining and increase the likelihood of strikes.
- They would require a heavy expenditure of government funds.
- They sought to develop distrust between union members and their elected officials.
- They ignored the democratic structure of unions, which place authority in the hands of elected officials just as the authority of the government is placed in the hands of elected congressmen.

Act At Their Peril

The new proposal, Reuther said, has all these defects. It differs only in imposing the heavy financial burden on the unions who would "act at their peril in conducting elections."

Reuther noted that many technical decisions would arise each time a vote was held. " A subsequent government decision that the union has guessed wrong on any of these issues would subject it to drastic punishment," he said. Any technical error could deprive the union of its rights under the act.

In addition, he said, the Smith proposal that a strike vote take place not more than 80 days prior to a strike would "create a positive incentive for the calling of strikes."

Unions, having won a strike vote, would be pushed into a strike on the 80th day after a vote, even though further negotiations might avoid the work stoppage.

Deprived Of Rights

Also, he pointed out, failure of a union to comply at a single plant would deprive the entire union of its rights at all other plants.

The details of the proposal, he warned, were confused, unintelligible and badly drafted."

Reuther concluded:

"The CIO strongly urges that this absurd proposal be rejected. It is not merely ill-considered but wholly unconsidered. We protest the irresponsible manner in which the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is proceeding. We urge that the committee discontinue this haphazard consideration of proposals never subjected to hearings or other public scrutiny. These proposals are a menace to orderly labor-management relations, and inspire fear that your only motive is to hamstring and weaken the labor unions of America."

CIO To Get New Affiliate As Mechanics Charter Approved

THE CIO Executive Board last week authorized the issuance of a charter to the Mechanics Educational Society of America, which had requested affiliation with the CIO.

The now-independent union represents some 53,000 members. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said most of its membership is in the Cleveland and Detroit areas.

The board authorized the CIO officials to work out arrangements with MESA Pres. Matt Smith and to issue a charter when such arrangements are complete.

At the same time, the board revoked the charter of the United Optical Workers of America. The action followed a request by that union's convention and its locals are now in the CIO Electrical Workers and the CIO Glass Workers.

The board also heard a report from the Executive Committee that the interim affiliation, granted the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, had been terminated as of Dec. 31. The interim affiliation had been granted so that the DPO could work out a merger agreement with the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers.

Reuther Cites CIO Organizing Gains

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week demonstrated the falseness of irresponsible newspaper reports that the "CIO is bankrupt."

In a New York press conference, held during the meeting of the CIO Executive Board, Reuther pointed out that CIO has liquid assets in excess of $2 million.

That, he said by way of comparison, amounted to "double the liquid assets of the AFL." Reuther also noted that CIO had a much bigger annual operating budget than the AFL and had four times as many staff members in the field.

He characterized as "rank nonsense" reports that CIO was bankrupt.

At the same time, Reuther noted that CIO was organizationally growing stronger daily. He cited the following specific examples:

- The CIO Electrical Workers has broken the back of the old, Communist-dominated UE. The IUE's Schenectady victory, he said, was "the beginning of the final liquidation of the UE."
- The CIO Steelworkers were breaking through the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in the Mountain States and were scoring important gains in that area.
- The CIO Auto Workers awaited only an NLRB election to complete the liberation of workers in farm equipment plants who had been members of the Communist-dominated FE, also expelled by CIO.
- "There are important new developments in the organization of the oil industry," he added.

Reuther cited two recent UAW election victories in General Motors plants—one in Flint, Mich., and the other in Dallas, Tex.—as evidence of workers faith in the CIO.

In the Flint plant, 99.9% of the eligible workers in a bargaining unit of 3000 voted to join the UAW and in the Texas plant 97% of the workers voted for the CIO union.

Life Can Be Beautiful

Twenty-five years don't count for much in the outlook of Secretaries of Commerce.

Back on Mar. 3, 1930, Robert P. Lamont, the Commerce member of the Hoover Cabinet, predicted: *"As weather conditions moderate, we are likely to find the country as a whole enjoying its wonted state of prosperity. Business will be normal in two months."*

Last week, on Mar. 22, 1954, Sinclair Weeks, the Commerce member of the Eisenhower Cabinet, came up with the claim that the U. S. is *"in excellent shape"* and *"much better off than two short years ago."*

And Eisenhower, himself, said any federal action now might dampen the chances of an upturn later in the spring.

Disgrace And a Danger

Such are the latest examples of the "do-nothing, look-the-other-way" economic inaction of the GOP Administration which the CIO Executive Board last week bluntly called "both dangerous and disgraceful."

Without question, as CIO pointed out, the nation now is in the midst of a recession. The climbing unemployment figures (faster than in any other comparable five-month period in U. S. history), the falling production figures (off by more than 11%) bear out that analysis.

And "unless positive steps" are taken by government, industry, and labor as CIO warned, *"there is danger that we may have a full-bloom depression."*

What the recession means to people, to workers in the Chicago area steel mills now cut to a four-day week, what it means in lower living standards, is told elsewhere on this page. And there is warning for the GOP politicians who are getting blisters from sitting on their hands along the Potomac in the grim comment of a steel worker: *"Times have moved along. They better not move back."*

Action In Congress

There are a couple of lessons to be learned from the close House vote of approval on the GOP tax give-away (a roll call recorded on Page 6 of this issue of The CIO News.)

One lesson is that it pays—and pays plenty—to tell your congressman the score on important issues.

And the other lesson is that it pays even more to give PAC that dollar and to work to elect a better Congress.

The fight for a fair tax law continues; Round Two coming up in the Senate. The proposal to increase individual income tax exemptions (from the present $600 to $800, and later to $1000) would amount to a wage increase of more than 9c an hour or 7.5c an hour in take-home pay.

A letter to your senator would help.

Bad Fish

The Senator from Wisconsin says that he's "awfully sick" of the McCarthy-Cohn-Schine embroglio with the Army, so sick in fact that he wants to go off investigating elsewhere. But the Senate Investigating Subcommittee stopped him in that hit-run-move, and perhaps the truth may come out.

The whole McCarthy situation—and the blessings still bestowed upon him by the GOP National Committee—remind us of what one American politician once said of another: *"Like dead mackerel in the moonlight, he shines and stinks."*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Let's Send That Pitcher To The Showers!

In Other Words—

What 'Readjustment' Means To Steeltown

Underemployment—the short work week, of less than 40 hours, with short pay—is causing as much havoc as unemployment in many of the nation's industrial centers. Here is a report by Warner Bloomberg, Jr., digested from The Reporter magazine:

By WARNER BLOOMBERG, JR.

LIKE SEVERAL OTHER communities in this great industrial area, East Chicago, Ind., has sometimes been dubbed "Steeltown," especially that section stretching away from the vast Inland Steel works.

There is a current of fear running through Steeltown today. For the first time in nearly 15 years, with the exception of such situations as coal strikes, the crews of the blast furnaces at Inland have been put on a four-day week.

The one-day unemployment of workers at factories like Inland does not show up at all in the statistics about the jobless or the arguments about how many there are. *But it certainly affects the lives these workers lead and the role they play in the nation's economic activity.*

Some Workers Saw It Coming

"It was a shock, all right," said a burly man named Mike from the open-hearth department, which had "caught it" even before the blast furnaces. "Oh, there was some who saw it coming. Youngstown's been slacked off since last November. But most of the guys didn't know what to think, especially them who've hired in over the past 14 years and never knew nothing but five or six days a week."

Officers of the 15,000-member Local 1010, one of the CIO United Steelworker's biggest, had already been in policy discussions with the company about cutbacks and layoffs. The contract forbids laying off any but the most recently hired, the "probationary employes," as long as four days a week can be maintained. But any further cutback will mean that the higher-seniority men will have the right to demand layoffs rather than accept any further diminishing of the work week. They know that the three-day week does more to spread the misery than to spread the work.

"The way I see it," said an old-timer with whom I talked at Local 1010's Joe Germano Hall, "guys like me are sacrificing to help some fellow worker by going back on four days so he won't be laid off. But it's going to hurt an awful lot of people an awful lot.

"The cost of living is high around here. I pay $75 a month rent. I can't cut that. It's the family that gets hurt when you lose a day. Five days is all right, but even that isn't really enough to live like a family should live."

That was the theme I heard again and again. Harry, from a rolling department, described a "hypothetical example," although from the look on his face I doubted if it was pure imagination:

"Suppose a fellow has, say, 50 bucks a month payment on his home. Then maybe he's got $32.50 on the car and another $10 on the new stove. Then he's got his gas and electric and fuel bill, and food and all the other regular costs.

Cutting Away At The Edges

"You can see where these four-day fellows are starting to worry. They were working six, some of them even seven days when they bought that home, five and six when they got the car. Some of them have dropped from maybe a $100 a week to $65 in the past couple months. Some of them are asking, *'how will I make those payments?'*

"So you cut where you can—the new dress for the wife, the week end movies, maybe the trip you'd been planning. You start cutting away the edges of your life."

The men are especially bitter about suggestions that they have been riding the crest of a false prosperity, have been living "higher" than they ought to expect to live, and that the time has come for them to readjust to a "more normal" way of life for workers.

"What is 'living high'?" demanded Mike when someone mentioned that he had run across the phrase in a magazine. "If we've been living high, who hasn't? And in that case, who else ought to be coming down?"

The thoughtful-looking man named Harry picked up the argument. "It isn't any exaggerated standard of living. Any working person is entitled to a home, isn't he? He ought to be able to have a car and a decent stove for his wife to cook on. Maybe those were luxuries years ago, but they aren't luxuries now."

As one man put it: *"Times have moved along. They better not move back."*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE 83RD CONGRESS has been in its second session for nearly three months and it is time to check the status of Pres. Eisenhower's "dynamic, progressive" program.

The New York Times, which supported Eisenhower in 1952, complains that on controversial issues *"not one quarter"* of the President's "200 legislative proposals has been acted upon." *(Not one-tenth or one-twentieth has really received final congressional approval.)*

All the Senate has been doing, asserts the Times, has been to "wrangle over the fatuous Bricker and George amendments and then to permit itself to be diverted and distracted by the activities of the junior senator from Wisconsin."

What's Happening To Eisenhower's 'Dynamic' Bills

Walter Lippmann, the columnist who also endorsed Eisenhower in 1952, blames the President, rather than Congress, for the futilities and follies of the 83rd.

Discussing Eisenhower's little news conference speech opposing "hysteria" *(everyone is against hysteria just as everyone is against sin),* Lippmann blistered the President for lack of self-assertion.

A Series Of Battles

Passengers at sea may become subject to panic and hysteria in the event of a storm, said Lippmann. But they can control their fears if they see the captain firmly in charge and doing his duty. Panic overwhelms them only if the captain loses command.

Next day Lippmann pointed out that congressional anti-Eisenhower forces in the Republican party had already won two battles, were fighting a third, and if they won it would move to No. 4—the "ditching" of Eisenhower in 1956 and the nomination of some "puppet" as creature of the right-wing GOP.

This is by no means a fanciful notion. We have had puppet Presidents in the past, particularly in the decades before the Civil War, controlled by some strong Cabinet member or a cabal of powerful congressmen.

Mr. Eisenhower lends aid and comfort to Republicans hoping to "ditch" him by telling sundry White House visitors, quite earnestly, that he doesn't want to be more than a one-term President. If he doesn't want a second term, he won't get it—and he will have less influence, proportionately, as the end of his first term approaches.

The President's program, of course, has never been truly "dynamic" and "progressive."

He signed a give-away tidelands oil bill last year. There is no indication that he will veto, this year, another give-away, the obscure Hinshaw Bill to relieve great electric utilities and gas pipelines of effective regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

Congress Is Paralyzed

His Tart-Hartley proposals are worse than Taft-Hartley. He will not support Labor Sec. Mitchell's endorsement of a fair employment bill. *His tax policies — particularly his attempt to favor corporation stockholders over working people—are more retrogressive than Andy Mellon's. He is scuttling public power.*

Yet having yielded all this, he still cannot get Congress to follow him on other matters—foreign economic policy, social security, statehood for Hawaii (and maybe even Alaska), housing and health, the defense policy, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and immigration policy.

Congress is not functioning in an affirmative sense. It is paralyzed in the Senate by McCarthy's aggressive antics and in the House by a simple absence of executive leadership.

Congress is always slow, of course, in completing actions, and things can happen in a rush toward the close of a session.

Yet the year for the President to get action, if ever, is 1954—*and some of his strongest supporters think he is letting time slip irrevocably through his hands.*

★ John Paton Davies, Jr., a State Dept. career officer, will have to submit to a ninth "hearing" to straighten out what Sec. Dulles says are certain matters subject to "conflicting interpretations." When and if Davies is "cleared" for security and loyalty for the ninth time, will the "clearance" stick—or does he get the treatment a tenth, eleventh and twelfth time?

★ Rep. Kearney (N. Y.), a Republican member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, says the committee's staff situation is "rotten" and must be "cleaned up right away." He charges the Committee employes are "backbiting" each other and competing for pay raises. This is the staff which Chairman Velde (Ill.), another Republican, said weeks ago was at last "operating smoothly."

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

The Capitol Hill Scene—

Administration Beats A Retreat From Slogan Of 'New Look' Policy

By MILTON PLUMB

NO PHRASE coined by the slick copywriters for the Eisenhower Administration has provoked as much confusion, argument or world alarm as have the words *"new look"* as applied to U. S. foreign and military policies.

Now even the Administration itself is trying to disavow it. Pres. Eisenhower expressed his dislike of the words at a recent news conference, and Sec. of State John Foster Dulles acknowledged before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that the phase *"is not a happy one."*

The President had this to say: "All that the 'new look' is is an attempt by intelligent people to keep abreast of the times; and if you want to call your today's clothes the 'new look' as compared to what Lincoln wore, all right, we are in the 'new look.' But I don't like this expression because it doesn't mean much to me."

Unfortunately, however, the phrase—rightly or wrongly—meant much more to most of the peoples of the world. Many of our allies were thrown into a panic when they understood a recent interpretation of the "new look" by Dulles as meaning that henceforth, in response to aggression, the U. S. would retaliate with the H-bomb.

Although Administration spokesmen have often contradicted each other in attempting to explain what the "new look" is all about, the current use clearly originated with Pres. Eisenhower last year when he directed the Joint Chiefs of Staff to "take a new look" at U. S. defense policies.

...And Less Punch

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther noted last week that Defense Sec. Wilson, author of the "new look" had a lot of experience with General Motors before taking his government job, and added: "I think his new look is giving us a lot of chrome on top of the hood but less punch under the hood."

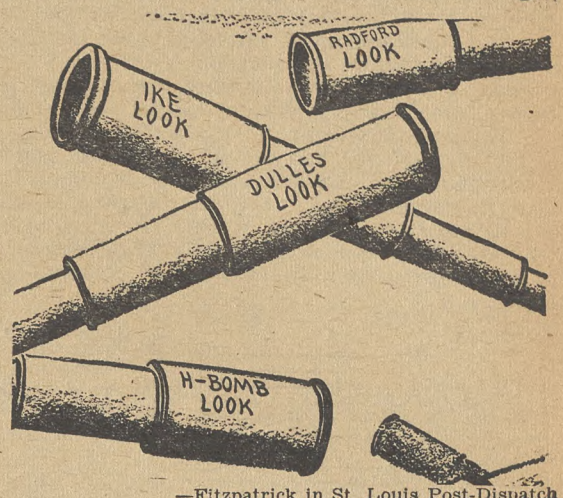
Later, the Republican leadership in Congress picked up the phrase. They used it to try to justify the GOP "economy" program, which consisted chiefly of lopping over $6.3 billion from last year's defense budget.

Some $5.1 billion of this "saving" came by slashing back the Air Force to 120 wings in place of the 143-wing goal regarded as the minimum for "relative safety."

Democrats charged that the Air Force cutbacks were dictated by the Administration's desire to balance the budget rather than the nation's defense needs.

The GOP argued, however, that the cuts would strengthen U. S. defenses. Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen boasted that the Republicans were getting *"more defense more rapidly for less dollars lasting longer."*

The "new look" defense policy thus meant originally that the Administration had decided to take what it called a "calculated risk" by cutting back U. S. defenses, particularly the Air Force, on the assumption that all-out war was at least several years in the future.



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

New Look Looks

Then last January two things happened which gave the "new look" a different meaning. One was a speech by Sec. Dulles; the other was the revised defense budget, which completely reversed last year's policy by restoring 17 of the 23 wings cut from the Air Force, and instead cut the Army by some $4 billion.

The National Security Council, Dulles said, had made "some basic policy decisions" and henceforth, instead of being dragged into limited and inconclusive wars like Korea, this country would rely increasingly on "a great capacity to retaliate, instantly, by means and at places of our own choosing."

It took no interpreter for the world to understand that Dulles meant use of atomic weapons. And his words "of our own choosing" brought immediate worry and unrest to our allies.

A Lesson Recalled

Along with increased reliance on "massive retaliatory power" the new Administration program also calls for decreased reliance on manpower and conventional weapons and virtually eliminates economic and technical assistance. Critics say that this emphasis on atomic armament is dangerously inflexible and brings the world closer to all-out war.

Others point out that this policy is dangerously similar to the one we followed when we demobilized after World War II, withdrew our troops from Korea, limited our military budget and relied on the deterrent power of our atom stockpile. It didn't deter invasion then, and we had to rebuild our conventional military forces in order to meet it.

These and other contradictions in the new "new look" program led Rep. Yorty (D. Calif.), a leading critic of the defense cutbacks, to characterize it as *"a policy of wider and wider fixed commitments based upon talking tough and carrying a small stick."*

New Isolationists Mimic Red Line

PRAISE for the CIO's anti-Communist stand and a blast at the isolationists are contained in "The Yardstick," weekly syndicated column of Msgr. George C. Higgins of Washington, D. C.

After "prolonged investigation" the CIO expelled a number of its affiliates because they had ceased to be bona fide trade unions and had become political agents of the Kremlin, recalled Msgr. Higgins, who is assistant director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference.

"Chapter and verse were cited to establish the fact that these affiliates were slavishly following the Communist Party line in the field of foreign policy," the priest said. Opposition to the CIO-supported Marshall Plan was considered to be prima facie evidence that they were taking their orders from Moscow.

CIO's expulsion of these unions was widely applauded in 1949 "as an important contribution to the anti-Communist counteroffensive of the Western powers."

The latter-day isolationists, according to Msgr. Higgins, now take another slant. He declared that holier-than-thou anti-Communists, still unwilling to give CIO a clean bill of health, are now saying that the Marshall Plan was a disastrous policy which was favored, if not actually initiated by the Communists.

He quotes from the jacket of a new book by Chesly Manly of the Chicago Tribune, who contended that "the greater threat to America is from within; that the external threat is over-emphasized, and has been purposely built up to justify a level of spending and taxation which will ultimately destroy our economy and society."

Msgr. Higgins noted that Manly or those for whom he speaks are fortunate in that they are being judged by a different standard from the one which they themselves apply.

"Heaven help the 'liberal' who would dare to suggest, at this late date, that the external threat of Communist aggression is 'over-emphasized'! I seriously doubt that he could qualify for employment with the federal government. Mr. Manly, on the other hand, would undoubtedly be cleared by the FBI without the slightest bit of trouble.

"Very confusing, isn't it?" asks Msgr. Higgins.

The Key Roll Call—

How The House Voted On Fair Tax Cut Plan

Here is the vote by which the House of Representatives refused to grant a "fair share" of tax savings to low- and middle-income families through higher individual income tax exemptions.

The vote came on March 18, 1954, on the GOP Administration's general tax bill, on the question of returning the bill, HR 8300, to committee with instructions to increase individual exemptions from $600 to $700 and to strike out special tax benefits to stockholders.

The motion for recommital was defeated by a vote of 210 to 204. Voting "right" for recommital and higher exemptions were 193 Democrats, 10 Republicans and one independent. Voting "wrong" against recommital were 201 Republicans and nine Democrats.

*Key to this roll call: R, a right vote for recommital; W, a wrong vote against recommital; A, absent; *, paired. Figures indicate congressional district. The roll call, as prepared by the CIO Legislative Dept.:*

ALABAMA
3 Andrews (D) R
9 Battle (D) A
1 Boykin (D) A
7 Elliott (D) R
2 Grant (D) R
8 Jones (D) R
5 Rains (D) R
4 Roberts (D) A
6 Selden (D) R

ARIZONA
2 Patten (D) A
1 Rhodes (R) W

ARKANSAS
1 Gathings (D) W
4 Harris (D) R
5 Hays (D) R
2 Mills (D) R
6 Norrell (D) R
3 Trimble (D) R

CALIFORNIA
7 Allen (R) W
13 Bramblett (R) *W
6 Condon (D) R
2 Engle (D) R
10 Gubser (R) W
14 Hagen (D) R
12 Hunter (R) W
11 Johnson (R) W
4 Mailliard (R) W
8 Miller (D) R
3 Moss (D) R
29 Phillips (R) W
1 Scudder (R) W
5 Shelley (D) R
27 Sheppard (D) R
28 Utt (R) W
30 Wilson (R) W
9 Younger (R) W

Los Angeles County
23 Doyle (D) R
21 Hiestand (R) W
25 Hillings (R) W
20 Hinshaw (R) W
19 Holifield (D) R
22 Holt (R) W
18 Hosmer (R) W
16 Jackson (R) W
17 King (D) R
15 McDonough (R) W
24 Lipscomb (R) W
26 Yorty (D) R

COLORADO
4 Aspinall (D) R
3 Chenoweth (R) W
2 Hill (R) W
1 Rogers (D) R

CONNECTICUT
3 Cretella (R) W
1 Dodd (D) R
4 Morano (R) W
5 Patterson (R) W
AL Sadlak (R) W
2 Seely-Brown (R) W

DELAWARE
AL Warburton (R) W

FLORIDA
2 Bennett (D) R
1 Campbell (D) R
7 Haley (D) R
5 Herlong (D) R
4 Lantaff (D) R
8 Matthews (D) R
6 Rogers (D) R
3 Sikes (D) R

GEORGIA
10 Brown (D) R
4 Camp (D) R
2 Pilcher (D) R
5 Davis (D) R
3 Forrester (D) R
9 Landrum (D) R
7 Lanham (D) R
1 Preston (D) R
6 Vinson (D) R
8 Wheeler (D) R

IDAHO
2 Budge (R) W
1 Pfost (D) R

ILLINOIS
16 Allen (R) W
17 Arends (R) W
25 Bishop (R) W
19 Chiperfield (R) W
21 Mack (D) R
15 Mason (R) W
24 Price (D) R
14 Reed (R) W
20 Simpson (R) W
22 Springer (R) W
18 Velde (R) W
23 Vursell (R) W

Chicago—Cook County
3 Busbey (R) W
13 Church (R) W
1 Dawson (D) R
8 Gordon (D) R
10 Hoffman (R) W
12 Jonas (R) W
5 Kluczynski (D) R
4 McVey (R) W
6 O'Brien (D) R
2 O'Hara (D) R
11 Sheehan (R) W
9 Yates (D) R
7 Bowler (D) R

INDIANA
4 Adair (R) W
5 Beamer (R) W
7 Bray (R) R
11 Brownson (R) W
3 Crumpacker (R) R
2 Halleck (R) W
6 Harden (R) W
10 Harvey (R) W
1 Madden (D) R
8 Merrill (R) W
9 Wilson (R) W

IOWA
5 Cunningham (R) W
6 Dolliver (R) W
3 Gross (R) W
8 Hoeven (R) W
7 Jensen (R) *W
4 LeCompte (R) W
1 Martin (R) W
2 Talle (R) W

KANSAS
3 George (R) W
5 Hope (R) W
1 Miller (D) R
4 Rees (R) W
2 Scrivner (R) W
6 Smith (R) W

KENTUCKY
4 Chelf (D) R
8 Golden (R) W
1 Gregory (D) R
7 Perkins (D) R
3 Robsion (R) W
5 Spence (D) R
6 Watts (D) R
2 Natcher (D) R

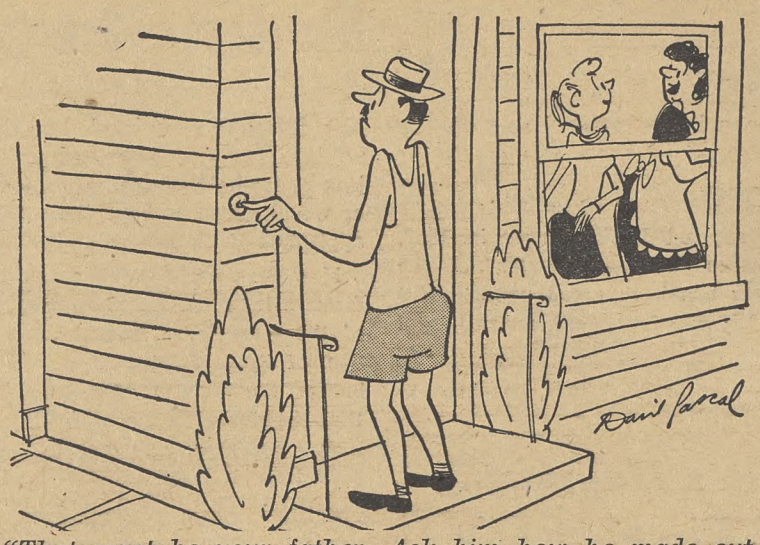
LOUISIANA
2 Boggs (D) R
4 Brooks (D) R
1 Hebert (D) R
8 Long (D) R
6 Morrison (D) R
5 Passman (D) R
7 Thompson (D) R
3 Willis (D) R

MAINE
1 Hale (R) W
3 McIntire (R) W
2 Nelson (R) W

MARYLAND
2 Devereux (R) W
4 Fallon (D) A
7 Friedel (D) R
3 Garmatz (D) R
6 Hyde (R) W
1 Miller (R) W
5 Small (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
6 Bates (R) W
2 Boland (D) R
10 Curtis (R) W
4 Donohue (D) R
8 Goodwin (R) W
1 Heselton (R) W
7 Lane (D) R
14 Martin (R) —
12 McCormack (D) R
9 Nicholson (R) W
11 O'Neill (D) R
3 Philbin (D) R
5 Rogers (R) R
13 Wigglesworth (R) W

MICHIGAN
12 Bennett (R) *R
8 Bentley (R) *W
10 Cederberg (R) W
6 Clardy (R) *W
18 Dondero (R) W
5 Ford (R) W
4 Hoffman (R) W
11 Knox (R) W



"That must be your father. Ask him how he made out at the income tax office."

2 Meader (R) W
3 Shafer (R) W
9 Thompson (R) W
7 Wolcott (R) W

Detroit—Wayne County
15 Dingell (D) *R
16 Lesinski (D) R
1 Machrowicz (D) R
17 Oakman (R) W
13 O'Brien (D) R
14 Rabaut (D) R

MINNESOTA
7 Anderson (R) W
1 Andresen (R) W
8 Blatnik (D) R
9 Hagen (R) W
5 Judd (R) W
6 Marshall (D) R
4 McCarthy (D) R
2 O'Hara (R) W
3 Wier (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1 Abernethy (D) R
6 Colmer (D) *R
3 Smith (D) R
2 Whitten (D) R
4 Williams (D) R
5 Winstead (D) R

MISSOURI
5 Bolling (D) R
9 Cannon (D) R
8 Carnahan (D) R
6 Cole (R) W
2 Curtis (R) W
4 Hillelson (R) W
10 Jones (D) R
1 Karsten (D) R
11 Moulder (D) R
7 Short (R) W
3 Sullivan (D) R

MONTANA
2 D'Ewart (R) W
1 Metcalf (D) R

NEBRASKA
1 Curtis (R) W
3 Harrison (R) W
2 Hruska (R) W
4 Miller (R) W

NEVADA
AL Young (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
2 Cotton (R) W
1 Merrow (R) W

NEW JERSEY
11 Addonizio (D) R
3 Auchincloss (R) W
8 Canfield (R) W
6 Williams (D) R
5 Frelinghuysen (R) W
2 Hand (R) W
14 Hart (D) R
4 Howell (D) R
12 Kean (R) W
9 Osmers (R) W
10 Rodino (D) R
13 Sieminski (D) R
7 Widnall (R) W
1 Wolverton (R) W

NEW MEXICO
AL Dempsey (D) W
AL Fernandez (D) R

NEW YORK
3 Becker (R) W
37 Cole (R) W
2 Derounian (R) W
26 Gamble (R) W
27 Gwinn (R) W
32 Kearney (R) W
38 Keating (R) W
33 Kilburn (R) W
40 Miller (R) W
30 O'Brien (D) R
39 Ostertag (R) W
42 Pillion (R) R
41 Radwan (R) R
43 Reed (R) W
35 Riehlman (R) W
28 St. George (R) W
36 Taber (R) W
31 Taylor (R) W
1 Wainwright (R) W
29 Wharton (R) W
34 Williams (R) W

New York City
5 Bosch (R) W
24 Buckley (D) R
11 Celler (D) R
17 Coudert (R) W
7 Delaney (D) R
23 Dollinger (D) R
18 Donovan (D) R
12 Dorn (R) W
22 Fine (D) R
25 Fino (R) R
8 Heller (D) R
6 Holtzman (D) R
21 Javits (R) W
10 Kelly (D) R
9 Keogh (D) R
19 Klein (D) R
4 Latham (R) W
13 Multer (D) R
16 Powell (D) R
15 Ray (R) W
14 Rooney (D) R
20 Roosevelt (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
9 Alexander (D) R
3 Barden (D) A
1 Bonner (D) R
7 Carlyle (D) R
5 Chatham (D) W
4 Cooley (D) R
8 Deane (D) R
6 Durham (D) R
2 Fountain (D) R
10 Jonas (R) W
11 Jones (D) R
12 Shuford (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Burdick (R) R
AL Krueger (R) W

OHIO
14 Ayres (R) W
23 Bender (R) W
8 Betts (R) W
22 Bolton, F. P. (R) W
11 Bolton, O. P. (R) W
16 Bow (R) W
7 Brown (R) W
5 Clevenger (R) W
21 Crosser (D) R
20 Feighan (D) R
18 Hays (D) R
2 Hess (R) W
10 Jenkins (R) W
19 Kirwan (D) R
4 McCulloch (R) W
17 McGregor (R) W
6 Polk (D) R
9 Reams (I) R
3 Schenck (R) W
1 Scherer (R) W
15 Secrest (D) R
12 Vorys (R) W
13 Weichel (R) *W

OKLAHOMA
3 Albert (D) R
1 Belcher (R) W
2 Edmondson (D) R
5 Jarman (D) R
4 Steed (D) R
6 Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
3 Angell (R) R
2 Coon (R) W
4 Ellsworth (R) W
1 Norblad (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
11 Bonin (R) W
30 Buchanan (D) R
17 Bush (R) W
10 Carrigg (R) W
29 Corbett (R) W
9 Dague (R) W
28 Eberharter (D) R
12 Fenton (R) W
27 Fulton (R) W
23 Gavin (R) W
25 Graham (R) W
7 James (R) W
24 Kearns (R) W
21 Kelley (D) R
8 King (R) W
13 McConnell (R) W
26 Morgan (D) R
16 Mumma (R) W
14 Rhodes (D) R
22 Saylor (R) R
18 Simpson (R) W
19 Stauffer (R) W
20 Van Zandt (R) R
15 Walter (D) R

Philadelphia
1 Barrett (D) R
3 Byrne (D) R
4 Chudoff (D) R
2 Granahan (D) R
5 Green (D) R
6 Scott (R) W

RHODE ISLAND
2 Fogarty (D) R
1 Forand (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
4 Ashmore (D) R
3 Dorn (D) R
6 McMillan (D) R
5 Richards (D) R
2 Riley (D) R
1 Rivers (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
2 Berry (R) W
1 Lovre (R) W

TENNESSEE
2 Baker (R) W
8 Cooper (D) R
9 Davis (D) *R
4 Evins (D) *R
3 Frazier (D) R
7 Murray (D) R
5 Priest (D) R
1 Reece (R) W
6 Sutton (D) R

TEXAS
15 Bentsen (D) R
2 Brooks (D) R
17 Burleson (D) R
AL Dies (D) W
7 Dowdy (D) R
21 Fisher (D) W
3 Gentry (D) W
13 Ikard (D) R
20 Kilday (D) R
12 Lucas (D) R
14 Lyle (D) *W
19 Mahon (D) R
1 Patman (D) R
11 Poage (D) R
4 Rayburn (D) R
16 Regan (D) *W
18 Rogers (D) R
6 Teague (D) R
8 Thomas (D) R
9 Thompson (D) R
10 Thornberry (D) *R
5 Wilson (D) W

UTAH
2 Dawson (R) W
1 Stringfellow (R) W

VERMONT
AL Prouty (R) W

VIRGINIA
4 Abbitt (D) R
10 Broyhill (R) W
3 Gary (D) R
2 Hardy (D) R
7 Harrison (D) R
6 Poff (R) W
1 Robeson (D) R
8 Smith (D) W
5 Tuck (D) R
9 Wampler (R) W

WASHINGTON
4 Holmes (R) W
5 Horan (R) W
3 Mack (R) W
AL Magnuson (D) R
1 Pelly (R) W
6 Tollefson (R) W
2 Westland (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
3 Bailey (D) R
6 Byrd (D) R
5 Kee (D) R
1 Mollohan (D) R
4 Neal (R) W
2 Staggers (D) R

WISCONSIN
8 Byrnes (R) W
2 Davis (R) W
9 Johnson (D) R
5 Kersten (R) W
7 Laird (R) W
10 O'Konski (R) *R
1 Smith (R) W
6 Van Pelt (R) W
3 Withrow (R) W
4 Zablocki (D) R

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

Book Review

A Good Book For Stiffening American Spines

By FRED ROSS

LONG BEFORE the recent revulsion over Sen. McCarthy and his tactics, Elmer Davis kept up a steady barrage against him and similar foes of American freedom.

ELMER DAVIS

Now he has written a book, "But We Were Born Free," a good book to stiffen the spines of trade unionists and all citizens in this era of the new "Know Nothings."

Based on a recent series of speeches on freedom, Davis in his new volume covers a wide range of subjects, from newspaper and radio news coverage, proposed constitutional changes to old age. But the central theme is the maintenance of freedom in a period of unrestrained constitutional investigations.

'In the world in which we live," warns Davis, "freedom once lost is lost to stay lost. We had better remember that in dealing with our internal even more than with our external problems."

Davis thoroughly examines the nature of the threats to our freedom from Velde, McCarran, Jenner and McCarthy. He thinks that Velde is a lightweight, who stands in his own light.

In 1953, Davis recalls "McCarthy, shrewder than his competitors (in the investigating field), said he was going after not merely Communists but Communist thinkers. The distinction was prudent; whether a man is a Communist is a matter of fact, though the fact may sometimes be hard to determine; but a Communist thinker is anybody whose thinking you choose to regard as Communist."

Davis suggests that it appears McCarthy wants to be President, quotes liberal Republican opinion as believing he will have a chance only if the Eisenhower Administration fails.

Davis has no easy formula for resisting "this general drive against the freedom of the mind," but he suggests:

"The first thing to remember is, don't let them scare you."

Freedom's battleline usually is thinly held, but "this country," as Davis concludes, "was not established by cowards and cowards will not preserve it."

"But We Were Born Free," by Elmer Davis. $2.75, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis and New York.

Up To The Senate Now—

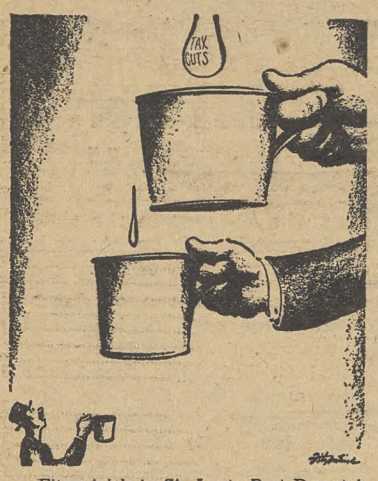
Second Round Begins For Fair Tax Cut Law

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THE BELL clanged last week for the second round in the tax battle between the Big Boys and the Plain Folks.

The ring was hauled over to the Senate side after a first round in the House where the money-men won by a narrow six-point margin.

A stiff fight was in prospect as Republican forces, led by Pres. Eisenhower, battled to justify their trickle-down theory as opposed to a Democratic proposal—backed by CIO—aimed at tax savings for those in the low- and middle-income brackets which would mean more consumer buying power.



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Trickle-Down Theory

The GOP was taking no wild glee from its close squeak—210 to 204, defeating a raise in individual income tax exemptions from $600 to $700. *Both sides were scrapping with one eye cocked on a fateful Tuesday next November when Americans will go to the polls. Round Two may take several weeks to end.*

Passage of the Democratic proposal for higher personal exemptions would have saved at least $80 in taxes for the average family of four.

For the typical worker, the boosting of individual tax exemptions would be equivalent to a wage increase of more than 9c an hour, or 7.5c more in take-home pay.

To help their wealthy friends who aided so magnificently in the 1952 campaign, the GOP overhauled the tax structure built over the last 50 years. They built a new tax pyramid into the 900-page economy-size bill voted by the House, with the rich realizing the economies.

Plain John Q. Citizen who works and earns $5000 a year or less—and he makes up 74.8% of all taxpayers—could take cold comfort from the GOP measure. The only way he could benefit from the tax savings they proposed was to suffer a calamity of some kind or other, put his children to work or, if John is a farmer, lay out money for conservation.

John has another out, too. He won't have to pay taxes on income he doesn't earn if he becomes jobless as a result of Treasury Sec. Humphrey's hard-money policy.

More Escape Hatches

There's a third escape hatch for Mr. Citizen but he may not get much chance to use it. The President wanted to slam this one down too but congressmen insisted it be left open. *John Q. can save excise tax money if he buys his wife a fur coat, his daughter some costly jewelry and blows the rest of the bankroll on luggage for a round-the-world cruise.*

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther blasted the GOP tax benefit program. He noted that 95% of the tax cuts supported by the Administration would go to wealthy families and corporations. The remaining 5% is for the 74.8% of the taxpayers earning $5000 or less a year.

Instead, Reuther proposed, the living standards of American families should be raised. Higher tax exemptions for those in low-income brackets would mean higher purchasing power. More money for consumers would create new markets for U. S. industry, provide jobs for workers and head off the growing recession that darkens the American horizon.

The Key Issue

Reuther noted the unemployment rate—up 300% in the last five months—and pleaded the desperate need for more purchasing power to buy the products of our factories and farms.

Senate Democrats inclined to this theory. Sen. George (D. Ga.) and Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), sponsored the bill which will be the second round issue. They proposed raising income tax exemptions to $800 the first year and $1000 the second year.

Republicans in the Senate will make the same determined effort which succeeded in the House—to ram the program through. Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) recalled 1932 when Herbert Hoover *"threatened that unless the unemployed masses pulled in their belts and accepted the Hoover program, grass would grow in the streets of American cities."*

Under George's measure, a working father with two children or a total of four exemptions, grossing $60 a week would save $1.57 a week if his exemption was raised to $800—equivalent to a 4c an hour wage increase. He would save $3 a week—the same as getting a 7.5c an hour raise—if his income was $90 a week before deductions and exemptions.

Big Wage Saving

If the George Bill carries, that $90 a week worker would be saving $6.15 a week—like getting a 15c raise—the second year the plan was in operation.

Pres. Eisenhower recently argued that his party's tax bill wasn't another in the series of give-aways to the rich. "I am for everybody paying his fair share," the President said.

When the income tax was first adopted the concept was that the family's basic living standard should be exempt before the individual income tax applied to the family.

A sound, progressive income tax is one that is based on ability to pay. The lower the income, the lower the tax; the higher the income, the higher the tax.

New GOP Doctrine

Republicans have veered from this doctrine more and more. At present they have all but abandoned it to pay off the political debts incurred in '52.

CIO believes the question should be at what point should an individual be subject to individual income tax in a progressive tax structure. It holds that it is not unreasonable that a married couple with two dependents should have the first $4444 of income exempt from taxation under a sound progressive tax structure.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) put it this way: "The President's (tax) message doesn't stand up under analysis." He said the Administration tax program merely follows *"the give-away pattern that has become the hallmark of the Eisenhower Administration."*

—Herblock in Washington Post
"The Big Ones That Always Get Away"

The Number One Issue . . .

The CIO Executive Board statement on taxes follows in part:

Shortly, the Senate will consider the No. One issue in the minds of America's taxpayers——the tax relief bill.

We in the CIO have vigorously opposed the Eisenhower proposal which is based on the discredited trickle-down economic theory. We have just as vigorously supported those proposals which would increase every taxpayer's personal income tax exemption from the present $600 level to $800 this year, and $1000 next year. Such action would be the equivalent of a 7.5c wage increase to the average American family this year, and a 15c wage increase next year.

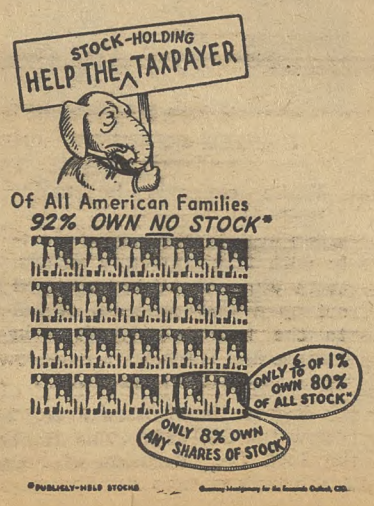
This proposal is the single, most important, most easily achieved step which the federal government can take to halt the growing recession and restore prosperity.

Over 90% of the relief in the House bill goes to corporations and wealthy income groups. There is no justification for this time when the economy most desperately needs greater consumer purchasing power.

We urge the Senate to adopt the George-Douglas proposal for increasing everyone's personal tax exemption. That is the fair, reasonable and sensible way to grant tax relief in these times.

Ike's Figures Don't Jibe With Facts On Dividend Tax Deal

WHO'S GOING to get the benefits of the tax cuts in the Republican - sponsored tax bill—most of the U. S. families or just a handful of them?



Pres. Eisenhower denied the GOP measure would help rich folks primarily, but the facts in the case don't seem to bear this out.

The President cited a U. S. Steel Co. report on the income of some of its stockholders to buttress his argument that his wasn't a reward-the-rich program.

Not prominently mentioned by the President was the fact that the average income of a U. S. Steel stockholder is $11,000 a year. The steel firm made its survey to check the effect of what they call "double taxation" of stock dividends.

What was also ignored was that 92% of all U. S. families own no stock at all. About four million families, only about 8% of the American scene, own one or more stock shares.

Even more important, .6% of these families, own 80% of all the stock in the country. These 300,000 lucky families who hold the overwhelming proportion of all publicly-held stock will get the lion's share of benefits from the Administration's proposed dividend tax revision.

The tax concession that involves partial exemption for dividend-income is another GOP give-away to a small group of wealthy high-income families.

There is no general tax cut affecting the mass of American taxpayers on the measure proposed by the Administration. It proposes cuts of almost $1.4 billion in the first year, almost $862 million of which goes to corporations or wealthy stockholders.

The breakdown follows: Dividends, $240 million; depreciation, $375 million; corporation carry-backs on losses, $100 million; income from foreign sources, $147 million.

It has been estimated that only about 5% of the $1.4 billion will be shared with American families with less than $5000 in annual income.

Treasury Sec. Humphrey, generally believed to be responsible for the Administration tax program, said in effect that the country could not afford tax cuts that would benefit all the people. He advocates the "trickle-down" theory.

The trouble with that theory, as the Ohio CIO Council pointed out, is that *"we poor people at the bottom of the pile ain't getting wet."*

CIO Tax Plan In Summary

Here's what CIO wants in a "fair share" tax program:

- **Higher exemptions, from the present $600 to $800 this year and $1000 in 1955, to give buying power a boost.**
- **Plug loopholes that benefit corporations and the wealthy to produce more than $7 billion in added revenue.**
- **Let excise taxes due to expire Apr. 1 die as planned and cut other excise and sales taxes to the bone—especially on alcoholic beverages (to halt bootlegging) and on autos (to prod sales).**
- **Keep corporate income tax rates due to end Apr. 1, retain individual tax cuts dating from Jan. 1.**

STRICKEN CITY.—Unemployment in Covington, Va., is typified by Roscoe Weaver (in left photo) who stands in front of Klopman Silk Mill, which laid him off after 18 years' service along with all other employes. UPWA-CIO Local Pres. Arnold Brown (in center photo) discusses with Mrs. L. L. Dilly the progress of arbitration case aimed at getting her reinstatement at West Virginia Pulp and Paper plant where she was laid off in disregard of seniority. Brown (in right photo) and Dewey Brown, auto dealer, talk of the possibility of attracting new industry.

That 'Psycho-Recession' Socks Stomachs Of Covington's Jobless

Covington, Va., is one of the smaller communities listed by the government among the 59 critical unemployment centers. Unemployment there is 10% of the working force. The following is a digest of a first-hand report on Covington by the editor of The CIO Paperworkers News.

By HENRY PALEY

"IN MY HEAD!" Marcus Fitzpatrick exclaimed when told that politicians were saying we are now in a "psycho-recession."

"This 'whatever-it-is' isn't in my head. I feel it in the stomach," he said.

Fitzpatrick is one of the employes who were laid off at the Covington, Va., mill of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. last July. He lost his job as a result of "mill modernization," according to the management of the mill.

DURING the past year and a half 600 to 700 Paperworkers have been cut from the Westvaco payroll as a result of technological changes. UPA Local 675, representing mill employes, has been fighting every step of the way, fighting for full crews and seeing that layoffs follow contract seniority guarantees.

(A substantial part of the costs of the modernization program was financed through rapid tax amortization granted by the government.)

For those laid-off, Local 675 assists in helping obtain unemployment compensation and relief when needed. The local's office is developing into an agency looking for jobs for people.

"The only trouble is, there are no jobs to be found," said Local Pres. Arnold Brown.

As a truck driver at the paper mill, Fitzpatrick was earning $1.45 an hour. He'd been employed at Westvaco for three years.

LOOKING at his stolidly-built concrete block house which he constructed with his own hands, evenings and during time off from the paper mill, Fitzpatrick said, *"if I had the money, there's a lot of things I'd like to be buying for the place."*

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have been scouting all over the Covington area for a steady job. They've met the same answer all over, "No work." What little money Fitzpatrick saved during his years of work is gone.

Mrs. L. L. Dilly is another worker laid off by the paper mill. She's been out of work since August.

With an invalid husband and a high-school-age daughter to support, Mrs. Dilly said, "I don't know how we'd been able to get along if it hadn't been for the kindness of friends and neighbors."

A PLEASANT-looking redheaded woman, Mrs. Dilly said she'd like to be able to send her daughter to business college. "But I don't see how we can do it, things being what they are," she said.

Mrs. Dilly has been able to keep the family going by raising chickens. A mill worker with 10 years of seniority, she is a stalwart union member. At present UPA is trying to win back a job for her on the basis of mill seniority.

"We've got the case in arbitration now," Brown said. "If the company would see the human side of things a little, it could prevent a lot of the suffering."

UPA Protests

Pres. Harry Sayre and Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the CIO Paperworkers have called for vigorous government action to halt growing unemployment.

They cited the need for expanding consumer purchasing power in a letter to congressional leaders urging enactment of Sen. George's (D. Ga.) proposal to raise income tax exemptions to $800 immediately and to $1000 next year.

Steel Union Hails Bittner As 'Industrial Democrat'

CIO STEELWORKERS in Bethlehem, Pa., have dedicated the Van A. Bittner Memorial Building as a living monument to the former USA-CIO vice president.

Ceremonies marking the dedication of the $400,000 structure were attended by several hundred. Top union and management officials joined in the tribute after Mrs. Bertha May Walter Bittner, widow of the union leader, cut a ribbon to formally open the building.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald emphasized that it was Bittner's unceasing efforts on the labor front and in the halls of Congress and industry which helped bring labor to its present place of respect in industry's eyes.

McDonald lauded Bittner as a man who believed in the simple fundamentals of an American democrat as a way of life.

"The cornerstone of American democracy is industrial democracy," McDonald said, "and by industrial democracy we mean the right of the working man to stand up and voice his opinion."

USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes paid tribute to Bittner as did CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

The new building will serve as the home of Steelworkers Locals 2598, 2599 and 2600.

A plaque on the building reads in part: *"He (Bittner) devoted his life to the principle that through labor unions our democracy can be made to function better, not only for the membership, but for the entire nation. His whole concern was for America and her people."*

Buffalo CIO Report Blasts Law Curbing Jobless Pay

THE HUGHES-Bress bill amending the New York State Unemployment Compensation Law has "resulted in one out of three workers applying for compensation being disqualified," according to a report issued by the Buffalo CIO Council.

The eight-page report was prepared by a committee chaired by Edward F. Gray, CIO Auto Workers subregional director.

The report emphasizes that 40,000 more workers were disqualified in 1952 than in 1949, despite the fact that there were twice as many applications for compensation in 1949.

"It's now possible to disqualify anyone," the report says in attacking the bill's loose provisions. "If they don't like your looks or attitude, you're liable to receive a notice that you can't collect your own checks for one of the following reasons: you refused suitable employment without good cause; you left your place of employment without good cause; you lost your job due to misconduct on your part."

The Buffalo Council report said that the major changes in the law divided up New York State's $600 million unemployment reserve fund "by a complicated formula which gave the giants among industries the biggest cuts." Each employer was then given a "checking account" in Albany and made responsible for the "balance" in his account. When a laid-off worker receives unemployment benefits, it is charged to his employer's account.

This, the Buffalo Council said, provides "in the words of the U.S. Government Dept. of Labor, 'incentives to employers to prevent payment of benefits for unemployment.'

"The Hughes-Brees Bill is part of a well-heeled, well-prepared plan to kill unemployment insurance and take us all back to the jungle."

Veteran Leader Of TWU Retires

Henry S. (Mike) Foley, a 50-year veteran of the labor movement in San Francisco, has retired from office. He has been president of CIO Transport Workers Local 250, representing Municipal Railway carmen, since it was organized.

Benedict, Once CARE Aide, Appointed To CIO Post

APPOINTMENT of Daniel Benedict as associate director of the CIO Dept. for International Affairs was announced last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the International Affairs Committee.

Benedict will be associated with Victor G. Reuther, director of the International Affairs Dept. He recently returned to the U. S. from Europe, where he was an executive for CARE.

A native of New York City, at one time Benedict was employed in the Lynn and Everett, Mass., plants of General Electric and served on the union's shop council.

DURING World War II he served with the Air Force as a flight engineer and gunner and later in Allied liaison work. Following his discharge he studied at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Benedict became associated with CARE, advancing to mission chief in both Czechoslovakia and France. Later he was CARE's regional director for Western Europe. During his stay in Czechoslovakia he figured in a spy trial and was branded by the Communists as an agent for "American imperialists" trying to "undermine the people's democracy."

DANIEL BENEDICT

While overseas he maintained his interest in trade union activities, working closely with free European unions. With Victor Reuther he helped set up a CIO program of aid to the free trade unions in France and Italy.

Michael Ross, former head of the International Affairs Dept., is now the CIO representative to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

'Jungle Law' Seen—

Aircraft Workers Hit Unfair U.S. Policies

AN END to the double economic standard imposed by the government on aircraft workers was demanded by 200 delegates to the CIO Auto Workers fifth annual national aircraft conference held last week in Washington.

Representing 250,000 UAW-CIO aircraft workers from every section of the country, they buttonholed Congressmen and Senators in support of their case for fair consideration.

BUTTRESSING their argument was the printed decision of a presidential arbitration panel in the 1952 dispute against North American Aviation Co. which the aircraft industry and government have ignored.

"Jungle law" will set the rules for a showdown battle with the aircraft industry unless it changes its attitude towards workers, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther promised the conference.

He said the UAW would make every effort at the highest policy levels of government to have the law of reason substituted for the law of the jungle so aircraft workers could bargain in freedom and get their rights.

"JUNGLE LAW" faces aircraft industry unless government ends its present unfair policies, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of CIO Auto Workers (center) warned 200 delegates to UAW aircraft conference in Washington. Television news cameramen (foreground) were on hand for the parley, which represented 250,000 workers.

"But if the government persists, and if the aircraft industry continues, I say we will do it the hard way because we have no other course," Reuther asserted.

"We had to do it at General Motors, Ford, International Harvester, Chrysler and Briggs to get them to end their law of the jungle attitude. When faced with a choice between jungle law and surrendering, we will fight," Reuther, who is also CIO president, pledged.

Reuther said the "political climate" in which the conference was held was unfriendly. He said that a few years ago the aircraft workers could have walked the few blocks to the White House and their problems would have been listened to sympathetically. "That is not so today," he said.

THE CIO head recalled Pres. Eisenhower's repeated statements that he would "remove the heavy hand of the government from the bargaining table." Instead, Reuther said, the government has substituted "heavy tanks on management's side."

"We have been getting pious words from the Eisenhower Administration, but poisonous deeds. The record is long and treacherous," said Reuther.

Discussing the North American Aviation strike, Reuther charged the Defense Dept. and the Air Force with giving their blessing to the firm's "arrogant and callous management." He said it was impossible for the UAW to get an appointment with Defense Sec. Wilson and the GOP chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee refused to call a meeting to discuss the problem.

Reuther said he had an admission from Labor Sec. Mitchell that there was no free collective bargaining in the strike and that the government was not neutral in the dispute.

Touching briefly on Sen. McCarthy, Reuther said "one of these days McCarthy and his men are going over to the Lincoln Memorial and chip Lincoln's historic words out of the marble walls."

Sen. Symington (D. Mo.) scored the "new look" policy and said the Administration puts "figures before forces" in the nation's defense. He said aircraft manufacturers should bargain equitably and recalled that all their development costs are government-financed and first production work is on a cost-plus basis.

REP. YORTY (D. Calif.) charged the "new look" is a device to cover up the Administration's error in slashing Air Force funds last year, only to boost them again this year. He claimed the error set the Air Force buildup back two years.

UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, director of its National Aircraft Div., was conference chairman. Other speakers included UAW Vice Pres. Richard Gosser and William Kircher, Livingston's administrative aide.

Benson's 'Wrecking Crew Job' On Soil Conservation Hit

THE "WRECKING crew job" done by Agriculture Sec. Benson on the U. S. Soil Conservation Service has been blasted by Rep. Mollohan (D., W. Va.).

Mollohan was among members of the House Government Operations Committee signing a report that is sharply critical of Benson's arbitrary and ill-considered" action against "one of the most efficient, highly regarded and efficient programs" of the Agriculture Dept.

Hearings were held by the subcommittee on public accounts relative to Benson's controversial reorganization of the SCS last December. Mollohan said he was convinced that, despite Benson's protests, it was his original intention to break up SCS entirely and distribute its program among other department divisions, farm groups, the land grant colleges and the Extension Services.

This is borne out, Mollohan added, by a cut in the funds asked for next year's operation of the service.

MOLLOHAN noted that even while Benson was defending his actions, dust storms were darkening the southern and western skies.

"That was our priceless top soil," he said, ". . . and a whole lot of food for the dinner tables of future Americans was blowing with it."

"The present Administration," he said, "has cut the heart out of this splendid service by breaking up the teams of highly skilled soil conservation experts, by reducing their numbers and by reducing the Soil Conservation budget by over $5 million this year while asking for larger sums for less vital activities."

2 Parleys To Hear CIO Spokesmen On Annual Wages

TWO UNIVERSITY conferences next month will hear CIO spokesmen present labor's position on the guaranteed annual wage.

The sixth annual Rutgers Labor-Management Conference at New Brunswick, N.J., on Apr. 6 will hear Marvin J. Miller of the CIO Steelworkers' Research Dept.

Conducted by the university's Institute of Management and Labor Relations, the forum will review the economic and historical background of the GAW, explain union and management thinking on the subject and describe some of the better known guaranteed wage plans now in operation.

General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg of CIO and the USA-CIO will discuss the GAW at the Cornell Univ. conference on current problems in labor relations and arbitration at Ithaca, N. Y., Apr. 13, 14.

More School Funds Asked

DEMOCRATIC efforts to write funds for aid to schools into a $394 million supplemental appropriations bill last week resulted in the measure's being sent back to the House Appropriations Committee for further hearings.

Chairman Taber (R. N.Y.) complained that the Administration had made no such request and "we don't know anything about it."

Rep. Fogarty (D. R.I.), a member of Taber's committee, said he intended to offer an amendment to add $113 million for aid to schools in areas which are overcrowded because of federal defense activities.

Power Policy Of GOP Seen Killing REA

POWER POLITICS — electric power that is — as played by the Administration threatens the doom of the nation's rural electric program.

For the GOP plays right into the hands of monopolistic power companies, according to Executive Mgr. Clyde T. Ellis of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Ellis told the Senate subcommittee on monopoly that the Interior Dept. policy on power and Missouri Basin marketing criteria "must be eliminated or drastically modified." Otherwise, he predicted, contrary to the will of Congress, they will "mean less power for the people, higher prices and further entrenchment of the already overwhelming power company monopoly."

Larson Named To Labor Dept.

Arthur Larson, dean of the Univ. of Pittsburgh law school, was nominated by Pres. Eisenhower last week to be undersecretary of labor. Larson would succeed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lloyd Mashburn.

Ford Workers Join In Test Of Radioactive Iron Ore

RADIOACTIVE iron ore in one of the largest quantities ever used in an industrial experiment was fed into a blast furnace recently by a group from the CIO Auto Workers' Ford Local 600.

The UAW-CIO members employed at the Benson Ford furnace of the Ford plant at Dearborn, Mich., dumped 76 tons of radioactively "tagged" ore into the furnace so scientists could trace its flow.

The test was staged to determine the feasibility of using fine iron powders obtained by concentrating low-grade ore as part of the furnace "charge."

The steel industry has assumed it is necessary to form the powder into lumps because powders are too light to withstand the blast in a furnace long enough to be smelted into iron. The radioactive tracers tested the need for the extra step in iron making. Results showed charging with powder was not quite practicable.

The powder was prepared by Ford workers and then shipped to Oak Ridge, Tenn., where it was bombarded in a nuclear reactor for eight days. Then it was mixed with regular ores at the Ford plant and given the furnace test. Despite the amount of material, the level of radioactivity was 100 times safer than that prescribed for safety by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Unions Praised For Aid In N. Y. Anti-Bias Gains

A LARGE NUMBER of unions shared credit with numerous employers for improved policy toward minority groups, in the 1953 report of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

The report said elimination of discrimination based on racial, religious and nationality grounds can become a reality in the foreseeable future.

Commission Chairman Ward B. Arbury said the law and an education program conducted by the commission joined forces to break discrimination in employment opportunities and in places of public accommodations.

"Today, qualified persons of all groups," Arbury said, "are found in white collar jobs, and in the skilled, semi-skilled, and technical and professional occupations of the great industries of the Empire State."

Meanwhile, a study made in four cities showed that the proximity of white and Negro families in public housing resulted in better inter-racial attitudes.

Dr. Daniel M. Wilner, research assistant professor of psychology at the New York Univ. Research Center, reported that white housewives in such projects showed an increasing regard for their Negro neighbors.

Oil Give-Away Ruling Appealed

Rhode Island asked the U. S. Supreme Court last week to reconsider its recent denial of a constitutional test of the tidelands oil give-away.

The court ruled Mar. 15 that it would not hear arguments by two states permitting them to question the exclusive right of Texas, Florida, Louisiana and California to the oil beneath their tidelands.

For The Ladies—

Woman Chief Of UAW Local Remembers The Open Shop Era

MILDRED GARDNER, president of CIO Auto Workers Local 268, never has any problem about how to spend her time. Housewife, union official, churchwoman and hobbyist, she keeps busy every minute.

Mrs. Gardner for two years has headed the UAW-CIO local at the American Chain and Cable plant in Adrian, Mich.

With 20 years of service with the company behind her, she is determined to prevent a return to the depression days she can remember so well.

She was 20 years old when she began work at American Chain. She'd been married at 17 and she and her husband were on welfare for a while. They got a sort of job taking care of an old man in his home for which they got $4 a week and their rent.

In 1933 things began to pick up and Mildred went to work at American Chain. *Like so many others who found jobs that year, she remembers how things were before the union was formed.*

Local 268 has about 600 members, about 40% of whom are women. Mildred wears a shop apron and heavy leather gloves on her job running a rotary swedger that shapes the ends of cables. From time to time she sits in on grievance talks and negotiations.

AFTER WORKING hours, she is busy at her home but finds the time to serve as treasurer of the Lenawee County CIO Council, as secretary of the County Democratic Committee and to sing in the choir of Adrian's First Baptist Church. She also crochets, plays the piano and bowls with the shop team.

Mildred has three sons, Alton, who is in the Air Force; Wesley, who's in the Navy and Tommy, eight, who is still at home. Alton is married and has two small daughters so she is a proud grandma at 40.

MADAME PRESIDENT — Mildred Gardner, serving her second term as head of CIO Auto Workers Local 268 in Adrian, Mich., keeps busy as unionist, housewife.

In the last election at Local 268, Mildred was opposed by four men. In a run-off she won by a single vote. "That didn't worry me, though," she said, "I'm glad the members showed so much interest in choosing their leaders."

Mildred added she believes women should stand up for their rights. *With her for an example, the women of Adrian and throughout CIO have evidence it can be done.*

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

YOU'LL FIND NEW LOW PRICES on men's suits and other good buys in family clothing this spring. However, you'll get even more for your money if you postpone all but essential buying of clothes until after Easter when the big clothing sales offer sharp reductions.

Despite lower prices for clothing and some appliances, the cost of living is going up and will go up still further in the months immediately ahead.

Storm signals are out showing higher food prices are on the way. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food index reached its highest level in three years in March and your family will feel the pinch of this rising trend early this summer.

Here are tips on buying opportunities in spring clothing needs:

MEN'S SUITS: Prices of some men's suits, especially the more expensive ones, have tumbled. Suits made of blends of worsted and Dacron are now available at $55 compared to $75 and $80 last year. Worsted suits in general are reasonable this year, so much so that the clothing trade expects prices will go up again when (or if) demand improves.

Worsteds are the smooth-finish materials like serge, gabardine and worsted cheviot. They are especially desirable for men who wear a suit daily, for they wear harder than the softer woolen materials (tweed, covert, wool cheviot, etc.) and also hold their press better.

A man who buys a suit for only occasional dress-up use, will do as well with a lower-cost woolen. In fact, you can get a rayon worsted with 15% nylon content for under $30 that will be wearable from midspring to fall. The nylon in the blend adds wear resistance but not crease resistance. So a man who wants a similar three-season suit for daily or frequent wear should consider the rayon-Dacron blend in approximately 50% ratio.

WOMEN'S WEAR: The price tags on women's wear are also more moderate now. We'd like to suggest the two-piece dress or suit in acetate, rayon or a blend with nylon as a good buy for spring into autumn use. A two-piecer is always more versatile than a one-piece dress for about the same cost. *Shop the sportswear departments as well as dress departments for two-piecers, since the sportswear manufacturers sometimes produce these at lower prices than the dress manufacturers.*

You can buy rayon or acetate two-piecers in attractively simple styles for as little as $6-$7 this year. If the garment is rayon or acetate, perhaps with only a little nylon, make sure it is labeled "crease resistant," because of rayon's tendency to wrinkle. Or a blend of close to 40-50 per cent nylon with rayon or acetate will produce a more wrinkle-resistant suit or dress.

One-piece nylon dresses and blends with acetate, or orlon-nylon and orlon-cottton blends, are now available for as little as $10-$12. *But we want to tip you off to carefully examine the seams on dresses, blouses and skirts made with synthetic fibers like nylon and orlon.* Because of their slippery nature, garments made of the synthetic fibers tend to yarn shifting and to slip, ravel or burst at the seams. So look for generous seams with overcast edges, *not* merely pinked.

Best Buys

April is the month when eggs are most abundant and cheapest. Use them in all possible ways at this time to replace meat: as sandwich fillings, in salads and in combination with small amounts of meats for dinner dishes.

Beef remains the best buy in meat, especially lower and medium grades suitable for braising, stewing or making into hamburger. But with milk products in seasonal abundance, cottage and cheddar cheese are among the best of all values in protein foods.

Good Citizenship Of Oil Local Hailed By Kansas Daily

THE "HIGH plane" of citizenship on which a CIO Oil Workers local "consistently conducted itself" drew editorial praise when the local marked its 20th birthday.

Local 241, OWIU-CIO, was on the receiving end of a flattering editorial in the El Dorado, Kan., Times.

"During its first two decades," the paper said, "this group has achieved measurable standing not only within the ranks of labor but also as a community factor."

The OWIU local "participates in every worthwhile community activity," reported the paper. It added:

"In campaigns for funds for organizations that deserve public support, for blood donations, for movements that contribute to community cohesion and uplift, there will be found the members of the local—serving not as union adherents but as rank and file members of the community to which they are loyal.

"Local 241 has taken long strides in 20 years and has not failed to recognize the responsibility that comes with growth and power. This group—on the occasion of a significant anniversary—may be pointed to as one which represents the best in labor in its relationship toward other elements of American society."

Another Ruling By FTC Okays 'Free' Ad Offers

AN ADVERTISER may use the word "free" if all the conditions are clearly and conspicuously stated, the Federal Trade Commission said in a new order.

The ruling also stated that the advertising was unfair if the firm increases the usual price, reduces the quality, the quantity or size of the merchandise.

The ruling followed a decision in the case of Walter J. Black, Inc., and modified a 1943 order against the Progress Tailoring Co., which forbade the use of the word "free" to refer to "wearing apparel or other items of merchandise which are furnished as compensation for services rendered."

Coffee Prices Hiked Again

Coffee prices climbed another 5c to 6c a pound on wholesale and retail levels last week. A&P led off the new increase and was followed by General Foods and other concerns.

$54,000 Granted For Health Study

A grant of $54,000 to the Univ. of Michigan for a study of a medical service program functioning in Windsor, Can., for 15 years has been made by the Health Information Foundation. The Windsor plan offers subscribers complete prepaid physicians' services on an insurance basis.

The study is one of eight currently sponsored by HIF to get the facts on family medical costs and health insurance protection.

CSC Units Aid Chest Fund Drives

THE CIO Community Services Committee is credited with aiding in bringing about substantial increases in contributions of CIO members to 1954 Community Chests and United Fund campaigns. CSC chairman is Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers.

An estimate from Akron places CIO contributions at $650,000, with 85% participation and an average pledge of $11.25. The total gift represents $100,000 more than last year.

In Buffalo, $553,072 was raised in plants where CIO unions have bargaining rights. This is an increase of 17% over the 1953 drive. St. Louis places CIO contributions at $541,278, an increase of approximately $90,000.

Kansas City, Mo., estimated CIO giving at $300,000. In Cleveland a "rough estimate" for 1954 shows CIO members giving $627,043 in that city's Chest drive, an increase of $95,000 over 1953.

ONE OF THE MOST spectacular increases was registered in New Bedford, Mass., where CIO giving went from $11,675 to $45,500. Equally impressive was the 37% increase in Grand Rapids, Mich., where an estimate of CIO contributions recorded a jump from $95,702 to $131,493.

There was a $61,260 increase in CIO giving to the United Fund campaign in Philadelphia. The total from plants where CIO unions have bargaining rights was $446,750 against $385,490 in 1953.

Price Index Off Slightly

PRODDED by a decline in some retail food prices, the government's Consumer Price Index dropped slightly during the month ending in mid-February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The new index figure was 115.0, down just two-tenths of one per cent from the previous month.

BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague said prices are "still stable," and that "the general business situation undoubtedly is affecting the price situation."

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	188.8	114.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15		114.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15		115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15		115.2
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15		115.4
1952 monthly average	190.6	(old index)	Nov. 15		115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4	(new index)	Dec. 15		114.9
1954 monthly average	115.1		1954: Jan. 15		115.2
			Feb. 15		115.0

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED what I consider the finest Executive Board meeting I can recall in my term of office as an officer of National CIO. You can read the details of the meeting in other pages of this issue of the CIO News, but I'd like to point out that the decisions that were reached, and put into effect, were made unanimously.

The meeting was also the best attended I can remember, and the cooperation offered your national officers is an encouraging tribute to the strength of our trade union ideals, of working *together* to produce a better way of life in our country.

Our Executive Board meeting was followed by a good directors' conference, in which staff coordination and similar problems were hammered out, so that we could make most effective use of CIO's resources.

CIO's Executive Board has authorized discussions granting a charter to the Mechanics Educational Society, an independent union which represents highly skilled metal trades workers with a view toward chartering them in CIO. MESA represents some 53,000 of the most highly skilled workers in America, and can certainly make a valuable contribution to our organization.

By the way, it was good to hear that Brother Boyd Payton, Southern director of organization for the Textile Workers Union has recovered quickly and ably from his recent illness.

T. M. McCORMICK, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Oil Workers, leads off the CIO victory column, this week with reports of election wins at National Cooperative Refinery Association, Kans.; Phillips Chemical, Pasdena, Texas; and the Shell Chemical Corp., Ventura, Calif. A report also comes from W. A. Copeland of a victory at Delta Refining Co., Memphis, Tenn.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports victories at Champion Rubber Co., Barberton, O., and Merit Rubber Co., Akron, O.

CIO's Stone Workers report a victory at Tri-State Culvert & Manufacturing Co., Tampa, with Representative L. A. Rumley in charge.

CIO's Woodworkers won a big victory at Natchez, Miss., beating back an attempted AFL raid in the Johns-Manville plant by 3-to-1, according to the word from IWA Vice President Claude Ballard.

CIO Rep. Bill Taylor sends word of a win at Sharples Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich., for the CIO Chemical Workers.

From CIO's Dave Sternback, in Puerto Rico, we learn of four victories for CIO: Sugar Finca Quebrada Palma, Naguabo; Sugar Finca Constancia, Toa Baja; Sugar Finca Bucarabones, Toa Alta; Senorita Hosiery Mills, Gurabo.

Indiana CIO Plans Political Drive To Stem Recession

By ED LASHMAN

WITH EMPLOYMENT off as much as 50% in some plants, the 15th Indiana CIO Council convention last week planned a program of 1954 political action designed to "elect legislators and congressmen concerned with the country's well-being."

Some 700 delegates, representing a quarter-million CIO members in the Hoosier State, attended the convention at Indianapolis. They heard a blunt warning from Tilford E. Dudley, assistant CIO-PAC director, of the cost of ineffective political action.

"You contribute to political action in give-aways and special benefits to corporations when you fail to elect progressive congressmen," he warned.

And Dudley detailed to the convention the economic "signs that may lead to a depression—the same signs that preceded the depression of the 30's."

ILLINOIS CIO Council Pres. Joseph Germano, who is also director of CIO Steelworkers District 31 which spills over into northern Indiana, outlined the methods of building the kind of ward and precinct organizations which "can do a job on the people who are trying to do a job on us."

Germano brought ringing applause for a stinging attack on Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) who, he said, "is really trying to create class hatred in America to rise to power as Adolph Hitler did in Germany."

Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president, accused "Republicans who have the reins of government in their hands but haven't the courage to grip them firmly because they have no faith in the American economy" of being "the real spokesmen of gloom and doom."

He made a strong plea for effective measures to check the "downward slide" of the American economy as the best answer to "Communist propaganda at home and abroad." "Either we mobilize democracy's resources to win people's hearts and minds, or we will have to mobilize the cream of our youth to fight an atomic war," Reuther said.

ASSISTANT CIO Reg. Dir. Herbert McReedy lambasted the Republican's tax-reduction bill at the Indiana CIO convention.

"For every dollar in tax reductions they gave working people," McReedy said, "they gave dividend earners $11. It was just another installment on the Republican Party's debt of $13.8 million in campaign contributions from the nation's wealthiest families."

In a strong attack on the Republican Administration, Rep. Madden (D. Ind.) said *"this so-called recession started when Treas. Sec. Humphrey raised interest rates and started his hard money policy."*

Dallas Sells, Auto Workers, of Anderson, was elected president, replacing Neal Edwards, the retiring president. All other officers were re-elected.

FRED C. PIEPER

Fred Pieper Named CIO Regional Chief

ASSIGNMENT of Fred. C. Pieper as CIO regional director with headquarters in Denver, Colo., was announced last week by Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. Pieper has been serving as an assistant to Riffe.

A member of the CIO Auto Workers since its earliest days, Pieper worked at the Chevrolet plant in Atlanta, Ga., before joining CIO's staff. Before and after wartime service with the Marines, he was regional director in New Orleans.

Pieper handled important assignments with CIO organizing committees and unions under Riffe and his predecessor, the late Allan S. Haywood. Most recently he was assigned to direction of the strike of Local Industrial Union 1814 against stores, restaurants and hotels in Port Arthur, Tex.

He will assume his new duties in Denver at the conclusion of his Port Arthur assignment.

CIO Brewers Renew Plea For Rice Mill Strike Aid

RENEWED support for the Arkansas rice mill strikers, now in their sixth month of battle for a contract, has been asked by the CIO Brewery Workers.

The picket lines are as firm as ever and the strikers are determined to see the issue fought to a finish. The only issue now blocking strike settlement is the refusal by the companies to reinstate the strikers.

The Brewery Workers are being asked to sign a contract covering the scabs and not those whose struggle brought about organization of the plants and certification of the union after an election last May.

THE rice mills are being operated with scab labor. The brand names of the rice produced by these struck mills follow:

Products of the union-busting Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association: Riceland Rice, Monogram, Sultana and Sunnyfield (packed for A. & P. stores), Tohoco, Tropical, Gold Coast, Oversea, Green Shield, Lotus, Good Treat, Chico, Perfection and Osceola.

The brand names of the rice produced by Wonder Rice Mills, Inc., are: Sultana and Sunnyfield (packed for A. & P. stores), Showboat Rice, Comet Rice, Peacock, Wonder Rice, Cash Saver, Adolphus Rice.

Guild Strike Shuts N. Y. Guild Daily

A New York CIO Guild strike has closed Atlantis, Greek language daily. The strike was called after five months of negotiations failed to yield a satisfactory agreement. Four craft unions respected the Guild's picket line.

Guild To Act On $1 Million Defense Fund

A $1 MILLION defense fund goal for use in strikes and other emergencies has been proposed for the CIO Newspaper Guild by its Executive Board.

The IEB also recommended setting up a minimum defense fund of $250,000 in the next year.

The proposals were made at the board's meeting in New York and will be submitted to the 21st annual ANG convention which opens Aug. 2 in Los Angeles, Calif. Recent negotiations, the Guild said, have indicated that serious efforts are being made to destroy past contract gains for working newspaper men and women.

It added that the "continued uncertainty" of the national economy has been used by publishers to threaten Guild members' jobs. Strike situations involving Guildsmen last year cost nearly $400,000, including contributions, the ANG-CIO noted.

IUE Gains In 3 More GE Plants

THE SWING to the CIO Electrical Workers is speeding up as workers at three more General Electric plants voted to quit the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and to join IUE-CIO.

The shifts followed similar action by 20,000 workers at the main GE plant at Schenectady.

The largest number of workers involved was at the 1400-member local at the GE air-conditioning plant at Bloomfield, N. J., where an overwhelming vote was cast for IUE-CIO.

Members of UE Local 1227 at the General Electric service shop at Long Island City, N. Y., came over unanimously to IUE-CIO and started to pay dues to Local 463.

BEFORE the Schenectady action the workers at the GE lamp plant at Newark, N. J., joined IUE-CIO. They are awaiting a National Labor Relations Board election.

At Orange, N. J., the employes of the Monroe Calculator Co. voted 504 to 0 to leave UE and join IUE-CIO. At Elizabeth, N. J., workers at the Wilcolator plant voted almost six to one to leave UE and affiliate with IUE-CIO.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

CWA Opens Wage Talks For 30,000

CIO Communications Workers have begun negotiations for five units of the Bell System covering 30,000 workers.

Talks are in progress for Western Electric plants in Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass., and Queensboro, N. Y.; all departments of Ohio Bell, New Jersey Bell traffic and Bell Laboratories.

Contract demands include company-paid health insurance for workers and dependents, minimum pensions of $100 a month exclusive of social security payments; a "reasonable" wage increase based on economic factors existing at the time of negotiations; progression schedules; job reclassification; further elimination of area differentials; short-hour tours; elimination of merit rates.

WORKERS at the independent Oklahoma Telephone Co. have been organized by CWA. The Broken Bow exchange and those in seven other nearby towns have signed with the union.

Contract gains up to 15c an hour have been made with a number of independent phone companies. Among these are Commonwealth Telephone Co. of Ohio; Elyria (Ohio) Tel. Co., Middle States Utilities Co. of Iowa and the New Jersey Telephone Co.

CWA Pushes Organizing In 50 Big Cities

THE CIO Communications Workers have opened an organizing drive in some 50 larger U. S. cities.

CWA-CIO now represents telephone workers in these areas, and the campaign will be directed at getting non-members into union.

John J. Moran, CWA-CIO vice president in charge of organizing, has urged all district directors to step up organizing drives in the next few months. He suggested that districts expand job steward staffs if necessary and set up programs to train stewards.

CWA Dist. 9 on the West Coast already has accelerated its membership campaign and all bargaining units reported "excellent progress." The campaign there includes training classes and joint meetings of local officers.

The Congress Week—

Senate Beats Back GOP Attempt To Oust Chavez

THE SENATE last week beat back, by a vote of 53 to 36, a Republican move to unseat Sen. Chavez (D. N.M.).

Five Republicans broke ranks to join Sen. Morse (Ind. Ire.) and 47 Democrats in upholding Chavez's re-election in 1952. A state recount earlier showed him to be the winner by 5000 votes.

After spending nearly $250,000 on its investigation, a special Senate Rules subcommittee under Sen. Barrett (R. Wyo.) split on straight party lines to recommend that Chavez be unseated because of what it charged were widespread election irregularities. Chavez was not accused of fraud or wrongdoing.

THE FULL Rules Committee, also dividing on party lines, upheld the subcommittee recommendation that the race be declared "no election," ousting Chavez and permitting the state's Republican governor to appoint his successor. It was this resolution which the Senate rejected, declaring Chavez legally elected and entitled to keep his office.

Earlier, the Senate defeated an amendment by Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.) that would have prohibited New Mexico's GOP governor from filling the vacancy.

Sen. George (D. Ga.) charged that this was the first time in history that the Senate had ever been asked to unseat a man against whom no charge of fraud had been made.

Morse argued that the Cordon amendment would violate the 17th Amendment to the Constitution which provides each state shall have two senators and gives governors authority to fill vacancies by temporary appointments.

He added that "the process of tampering with the Constitution (on the Senate floor) is getting to be a habit" and denounced the GOP report on the election as "confused and unsupported by evidence upon which the Senate can reach a reasoned conclusion."

Labor Dept. Gives Boot To Connolly

LABOR Sec. James P. Mitchell last week booted out the director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, William L. Connolly. He said he had asked for — and received — Connolly's resignation.

The dismissal brought immediate speculation that Connolly had been fired because of Administration dissatisfaction over resolutions critical of its policies which were adopted at the recent Conference on State Labor Legislation, of which Connolly was chairman.

If this is behind the firing, the Administration placed responsibility for the tenor of the resolution on the wrong person.

CIO representatives at the conference recall that language urging stronger unemployment compensation was put into the resolutions, following labor arguments, at the direction of the resolution committee chairman. The latter was New York state's industrial commissioner, Edward Corsi, a Republican.

Connolly had been director of the Bureau of Labor Standards since 1947.

W. Virginia CIO Supports Neely And Six For Congress

ENDORSEMENT of Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia's veteran Democratic Senator, and of six candidates for Congress has been voted by the State CIO Council's Executive Board and Political Action Committee.

Neely has served four terms in the Senate, and also has been a member of the House and governor of the Mountain State. During his long service in Congress, he has supported more than 100 important labor bills.

FIVE incumbents were among the endorsements for Congress voted by the West Virginia CIO board at its recent meeting in Parkersburg, according to Sec.-Treas. Albert D. Viller.

Democratic incumbents supported for re-election were Reps. Mollohan (1st Dist.), Staggers (2nd Dist.), Bailey (3rd Dist.), Kee (5th Dist.) and Byrd (6th Dist.). In the 4th Dist., CIO supported M. G. Burnside to oppose Rep. Neal, incumbent Republican from Huntington.

M. M. NEELY

Vet Home Loan Bill Is Approved

THE HOUSE last week passed and sent to the Senate legislation to continue for another year the direct loan program for G.I. home mortgages.

Earlier, Chairman L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Veterans Committee told Congress that the program is "vital to the welfare of our many veteran members who are unable to obtain mortgage loans from regular lending sources because they demand a much higher interest rate than that specified in G.I. housing legislation."

In a telegram to the House Rules Committee, Buckmaster, who is president of the CIO Rubber Workers, added:

"Congress should act at once to help insure that no veteran of our Armed Forces goes homeless because of unavailable mortgage money."

The House bill would authorize the Veterans Administration to lend up to $25 million a quarter to home-buying veterans. No loan could exceed $10,000.

IN RELATED developments, Chairman Rogers (R. Mass.) announced that the House Veterans Committee will hold immediate hearings on lowering the interest rate on G.I. loans. She took this step after Rep. Edmondson (D. Okla.) called on the VA to cut the rate on loans to veterans from 4.5% to 4%.

Rep. Secrest (D. O.) said the committee also will consider whether the government should increase from 60% to 75% or 90% the proportion of a G.I. home loan which it guarantees.

In hearings before the House Banking Committee on the GOP housing program, three veterans organizations denounced an Administration request for power to deprive veterans of preference in disposal of surplus government war housing.

Spokesmen for the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars pointed out that the Administration last year over their protests raised interest rates on G.I. mortgages from 4% to 4.5%.

Yorty Backs $1.25 Floor Under Wages

A BILL to boost the minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour, shorten the standard workweek, and extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers engaged in any activity affecting commerce was introduced last week by Rep. Yorty (D. Calif.).

Both Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. of Labor Mitchell have expressed a desire to widen the coverage of the Act, which at present applies to only about 24 million — less than half — of the nation's workers.

Yorty's measure, along lines supported by CIO, would include all the rest except those whose activities do not affect commerce and certain groups like hired workers on family farms and employes of local small retail and service establishments. It would, however, specifically include large retail enterprises and workers on large factory farms.

UNDER his amendment, the standard workweek before overtime rates are applicable would be cut from 40 to 37.5 hours during the first two years and to 35 hours after the fourth year.

"The new wage and hour standards included in my bill represent realistic standards based on present higher costs of living, going wage rates, increases in productivity, and the present need to stimulate consumer purchasing power," Yorty said.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. Senate defeats GOP attempt to capture seat held by Sen. Chavez (D. N.M.) by 53 to 36 vote. *(See Page 12.)*

2. House passes and sends to Senate bill to continue government's direct mortgage loan program for G.I. home purchases. *(See Page 12.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 5173)	Would start break-up of federal-state system of unemployment insurance and hold down benefits.	Passed House last year. Pending before Senate Finance Com.	Write or wire your Senator to defeat the Reed bill and provide increased unemployment benefits for at least 39 weeks.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate and House Labor Coms. now considering anti-labor bill.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	Voted by House, coming up in Senate.	Urge your Senators to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.
St. Lawrence Seaway (S. 2150)	Would enable U. S. to benefit as partner in project opening up Great Lakes to ocean ships.	Bill passed Senate. House Public Works Com. approved Senate bill.	Write your Representative urging favorable action.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

CIO Protests Reed Bill On Jobless Pay

THE CIO last week urged the Senate to reject the Reed Unemployment Compensation Bill which passed the House last year and now is before the Senate Finance Committee.

In a letter to each Senator, Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, charged that "harmful and dangerous provisions" in the bill would:

1. Result in holding down and cutting down unemployment compensation benefits at a time when increases and extended duration are most needed.

2. Make impossible necessary federal aid to Rhode Island and other states hardest hit by unemployment.

3. Compel states, in order to get federal loans, to keep increasing employers' tax rates during recession or depression.

4. Undermine and destroy federal standards of unemployment insurance.

Oliver said that, in place of such weakening, "improvements are needed both to provide adequate assistance to those who are unemployed and also for the purpose of continuing the stream of purchasing power into the economy generally."

A Program to Restore Prosperity (See Page 6)

The CIO News

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T-H Steamroller Is Moving

By AL ZACK

REPUBLICANS on the Senate Labor Committee last week rammed through the Administration's labor proposals which CIO had branded as "worse than Taft-Hartley."

But despite the Senate committee's decision, floor action was expected first in the House, where a far more vicious anti-labor bill is now being polished up for a vote before the Easter recess.

Operating under an unprecedented gag rule imposed by the GOP chairman, Sen. Smith (N. J.), the Senate committee okayed all but one of Pres. Eisenhower's proposals and toughened up another White House suggestion.

CIO Protests Action

Democrats on the committee immediately and angrily charged the majority had engaged in "steamroller tactics."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, hitting out at the "partisan approach" adopted by the committee, charged the bill did not keep Eisenhower's campaign promise to make the Taft-Hartley Act "fair and just" to labor.

CIO Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald charged the Smith bill retained T-H union-busting provisions.

Final vote in the Senate committee came after Smith had imposed a unique rule barring consideration of all amendments except those which he had submitted for the Administration.

He ruled all amendments proposed by the Democrats to be "out of order" and then admitted, in a press conference following the session, that this was "questionable procedure."

Smith's Excuse

Smith's excuse for the steamroller action was that it was necessary if the committee was going to report a bill in time for action this year.

Sen. Murray (Mont.), ranking Democrat on the committee, told reporters: *"I have been here many years and I never saw anything like it."*

Sens. Lehman (N. Y.), Douglas (Ill.) and Kennedy (Mass.) joined in the Democratic protest at what Kennedy called the *"irregular manner"* in which Smith had operated the committee.

In his statement, Reuther once again recalled Eisenhower's campaign pledge to make Taft-Hartley "fair and just."

"In order to achieve fairness," Reuther said, "substantial amendments to the law are required."

He branded as "unfair" the GOP refusal to consider the substantial liberalizing amendments offered by the Democrats.

Both Reuther and McDonald conceded that there were some "liberalizing amendments" in the Smith Bill, but they pointed out that the so-called "states' rights" provision was a distinct backward step and that the Administration had failed to act on major anti-labor provisions of Taft-Hartley.

Reuther said adoption of the Smith Bill "would leave untouched major Taft-Hartley provisions which impose the anti-labor injunction; restrict free collective bargaining; discourage workers from joining unions; limit and curtail the right to strike; and inject the heavy hand of government into labor management relations."

Both laid heavy stress on the new provision, authorized by Smith under the guise of protecting states' rights. Reuther called it "particularly objectionable" and McDonald charged it was "an additional and dangerous anti-labor measure."

The new Smith provision was toughened up from early White House recommendations. CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg noted that it *"reads, at first glance, as if its purpose were to enable the states to exercise their traditional police powers to deal with emergency disputes affecting the health or safety of the people within a state."*

But, Goldberg pointed out, the Supreme Court had ruled the states already possess such power. The effect of the Smith proposal, he said, would be to legalize state laws which the Supreme Court had earlier ruled invalid. These laws prohibit strikes and provide for compulsory arbitration.

"We are unalterably opposed," Reuther said, "to this curtailment of the right to strike and this imposition of compulsory arbitration in any area of labor-management relations."

McDonald recalled Eisenhower's campaign statements in opposition to compulsory arbitration and to the trend toward it.

"We share the President's view against compulsory arbitration," said McDonald. "Accordingly we are opposed to this provision because it would constitute direct encouragement to the states to enact such laws."

Only defeat suffered by Eisenhower in the committee was the abolition of his suggested pre-strike vote, conducted by the government.

That suggestion, which CIO had vigorously opposed as doing more harm than good, was voted down. Smith told reporters the committee had rejected it, *but that it would be offered on the Senate floor as an amendment.*

Reuther hit out at this attempt to "re-incorporate this repudiated provision" during debate and urged the Senate to defeat any such attempt.

Lehman 'Shudders'

Lehman, who was Governor of New York for 10 years, singled out the state's rights issue for special condemnation.

That provision, he said, caused him to "just shudder" because it would give governors power to "break any strike."

Lehman said an arbitrary governor, under this section, could bust any strike in any plant or industry in his state by simply declaring that it was an emergency that threatened the health and safety of the people.

CIO lawyers recalled an example of what happened under a similar Wisconsin statute, later declared invalid by the U. S. Supreme Court. A group of telephone company bookkeepers in that state went on strike and the governor held the walkout to be an emergency and a threat to the "health and safety" of the people. Even the Wisconsin State Supreme Court, CIO lawyers noted, had held such action legal.

Meantime, reliable Capitol Hill sources reported that the big Administration drive would come first in the House. House orders, they said, were for House action prior to the Easter recess set for mid-April.

Under the timetable set up at the White House, these sources said, the House committee was scheduled to ram through a far tougher and more anti-labor measure than the Senate committee adopted.

This House bill, scheduled for committee action early this week, was slated to hit the House floor prior to the recess, with the legislative green light for immediate adoption.

Included in the House bill, these sources said, would be a provision for stripping the NLRB of all powers except for the handling of representation elections.

All unfair labor practice cases would be tossed into the already over-taxed federal courts, where justice for workers would be long delayed.

White House Drives For Early Vote

Here's the Taft-Hartley legislative situation in summary:

SENATE—Labor Committee has approved measure which would make Taft-Hartley worse.

HOUSE—Labor Committee still working on bill which is more anti-labor than Senate version. White House plans call for action on House bill first, with vote coming before Easter recess.

Open Shop Set In South Carolina

South Carolina's open shop law was signed by Gov. James F. Byrnes last week.

Under this so-called "right to work" bill, union security clauses of almost any kind are made illegal and punishable by fines or jail terms. Present contracts providing for union security or dues checkoff may run out their course but cannot be renewed or extended. The law has special sections curbing picketing.

Sixteen states now have "right to work" bills aimed at undermining union organization.

Something To Holler About— With unemployment in New Jersey now above the 100,000 mark and no early reduction in sight, a State CIO Council delegation came to Washington last week to meet with the State's representatives in Congress, to back CIO's program to halt the recession and strengthen the economy by boosting purchasing power. At head of table (from left): Robert Oliver, National CIO Legislative Committee director; Harry Kranz, New Jersey CIO legislative director; Victor D. Leonardis, State CIO Council secretary-treasurer. (Story and pictures on CIO Day in Trenton, Page 7.)

Simple As ABC—

The Worker On Short Time Can't Buy

WHAT SHORT time means to the country in individual terms was graphically illustrated in a survey of retail stores in Pennsylvania steel towns conducted by the Wall Street Journal.

"Our clothing sales have been running 40% below a year ago," the newspaper quoted R. H. Gilmore, manager and secretary of the Pittsburgh Mercantile Co., as saying. A department store, it is across the street from the big Southside mill of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

Paul Tabor, who operates a combination laundry, delicatessen, candy and grocery store near the mill, was reported as saying:

"My laundry business alone is down more than 50%. When they work four days instead of five or six, they don't have to get their work clothes washed so often, and some of them now wash their clothes at home to save a little money."

A 45-year-old pipe-fitter in the mill—a customer in the store—told a typical tale. He's making $69.76 now for a 32-hour week. It's a "hell of a big drop" from the $103.36 he made working 48 hours and getting paid the equivalent of 52 with overtime rates.

"About a month ago we quit buying bread," he said. "My wife bakes it herself now. And we eat hardly any steak—it's a luxury now. A year ago we ate steak twice a week."

Walter Daylitko, operator of a grocery two blocks from the mill, moaned: *"My God, I get sick. It's getting bad. Credit is poor. For bills of $10, $20 or $30, the customers pay me one-third now instead of all."*

Another grocer reported that "all along the line the mill men are switching to items that give them the most for their money.

"A steelworker's wife can buy a pound of dry beans for 17c or 18c—and it's three times that pound when she cooks it," the Journal reported he said. "A pound of canned beans costs her 21c."

The vice president in charge of consumer credit for Pittsburgh's Potter Bank & Trust Co., Edgar A. Beard, noted that loan applications indicate auto sales are off and "home appliance sales are pretty much down."

One steelworker, with his workweek reduced, said his little girl needs her baby teeth pulled out.

"It'll cost about $30," he added. "We'll let it ride until Apr. 15, when I get my vacation money. If I have to take my vacation time off, though, we'll get her teeth fixed even if I have to run up a grocery bill.

"Ten years ago, I would say nothing to spending $50. Now I'm scared to spend 50c."

The situation is much the same throughout the steel-producing Monongahela Valley. A young grinder at U. S. Steel Corp.'s Duquesne Works recalled that six or seven months ago "we were required to work 12 hours, six or seven days a week."

"Now we're working five days a week, eight hours a day," he was quoted as saying. "Some of the other men in the mill are getting four days a week, others are two weeks on and one week off."

A 40-hour week nets the men in his department $75.60 each compared to the $166.32 they averaged six months ago with 32 hours of overtime.

Store Union Unity Plan Is Approved

THE LONG NEGOTIATIONS toward unification of all CIO unions in the retail, wholesale and department store fields moved another step closer to success last week. The international executive board of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers unanimously approved an agreement with the independent Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America.

Under terms of the pact, the DPO would be disbanded and its locals would be chartered as local unions of the RWDSU-CIO.

Announcement of his board's action was made by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg who will continue as head of the union under the terms of the agreement.

ADDITION OF DPO's 55,000 members will bring the membership of the expanded RWDSU to approximately 120,000.

The actual affiliation will take place at the seventh annual convention of RWDSU at Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-27.

Unification of the two groups climaxes discussions and negotiations which have been in progress intermittently during the past year.

An agreement had been reached last May but it collapsed when RWDSU Pres. Irving M. Simon died Sept. 2, just a month prior to the proposed merger convention.

DPO WAS granted an interm affiliation which expired Dec. 31. Meanwhile, unity talks continued after Greenberg's election as president of RWDSU at a meeting of the board in Detroit on Jan. 27.

In announcing approval, Greenberg also pointed out that invitations had been extended to Local 1-S at Macy's and Local 9 at Wanamaker's stores in New York City.

Both department store unions were formerly a part of RWDSU. Local 1-S is now affiliated with the CIO Department Store Workers Organizing Committee. Local 9 is an independent union.

Greenberg's bid to these two was for re-affiliation "on the same principle basis" as to the DPO.

(See John Riffe's column on Page 11.)

ABC To Broadcast Reuther Speech

The speech of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the sixth international educational conference of the CIO Auto Workers at Chicago will be broadcast over the ABC Radio network from 11 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. on Apr. 8.

Wire-tapping Bill Approved By House Unit

THE HOUSE Judiciary Committee has approved a bill to let the government use wire-tapping in espionage and security cases.

A committee source said the vote was 19 to 9, with Democrats failing to gain an amendment which would legalize wire-tapping only on a federal court order.

Wire-tapping is legal in some states. The proposed law would allow evidence so obtained to be introduced in federal courts. Previously, such evidence was barred because of a ruling by the Federal Communications Commission.

REP. KEATON (R. N. Y.) sponsored the measure and said he was "authoritatively informed" that wire-taps have already produced information "on serious crimes involving disloyalty to our country."

Approval by the committee is regarded as a victory for Atty. Gen. Brownell. In an effort to get the measure through Congress it will now be called the "Anti-Traitor Bill."

Before approving it, the committee knocked out a provision that would have authorized the use of wire-tap evidence in kidnapping and extortion cases, which Brownell had requested.

March Having Come And Gone, GOP Talks About Better Times In May

THE KEY MONTH of March—the month when the Eisenhower Administration had hoped for signs of an economic upturn—faded away in another cloud of GOP optimism, punctured by a warning that unemployment may climb next year to above six millions.

The government was charged with following a *"pennywise and pound foolish"* economic policy by Leon Keyserling, chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers.

An unemployment total of 6,250,000 could be reached next year, he warned, if the government fails to undertake effective action to stop the economic slide.

Speaking in Chicago, Keyserling said the U. S. is "moving down hill." He urged increasing income tax exemptions and further cuts in excise taxes in order to increase consumer buying power.

ADMINISTRATION spokesmen put a lot of emphasis last week on the prospect of retail sales climbing as a result of the excise tax cut bill which Pres. Eisenhower signed *(See Page 3)*.

For example, Sec. of Commerce Weeks predicted business would pick up in April as result of the excise tax cut stimulus. And similar advice was credited to Pres. Eisenhower's economic counsellors.

The Wall Street Journal debunked such expectations in a report titled: "Merchants Predict Little Sales Gain From Slated Excise Tax Reductions."

Continuing declines in consumer purchasing power were indicated in a Bureau of Labor Statistics report on man-hours worked. This index is estimated at 101.4 — the lowest since mid-1950, with one exception.

IN THE case of the steel industry, the "undertime trend" now has cut the average work week to 35 hours for 645,000 workers in basic steel.

Increasing consumer doubts over major purchases are reflected in the latest Federal Reserve Board survey of consumer finances, which shows that most Americans are less optimistic about their income prospects than a year ago. They plan to buy fewer homes, cars and durable goods.

On the production front, scheduled steel production last week dropped to 68.0% of capacity, compared with an actual rate of 68.1% the previous week.

FACTORY SALES in February continued to decline, down $300 million from the previous month, according to the Commerce Dept.

An auto production increase of 5% is planned for April, as result of recent gains in new car sales, according to Ward's Reports, a trade publication.

But such publications as Business Week and Kiplinger's Letter in their latest issues reported few signs of consequence of any spring blooming of the economy. And GOP Administration spokesmen, who a few weeks ago were talking about the March figures, now are talking about waiting for the May and August reports.

THE LATEST unemployment figures—in the weekly Labor Dept. report on claims for unemployment compensation—show a slight national drop of 13,500 for the week ending Mar. 13. For the nation as a whole, claims totalled 2,187,000, twice the figure for a year ago.

The department also reported that factory layoffs dropped in February for the first month since the middle of 1953. The figure was 23 layoffs per 1000 employes, compared to 28 in January.

Two Pamphlets On Jobs Issued

The CIO has issued two pamphlets on its program to halt unemployment.

One is a 20-page illustrated booklet containing the statement which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther presented to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

"CIO's 10 Point Program to Halt Growing Unemployment" is the title of the other pamphlet, which was prepared by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy. Single copies of each are free.

In bulk the cost of the former is 10 for $1, 100 for $8.50, and 1000 for $80. The latter is priced at 100 for $3, 1000 for $20, and 5000 for $75. Orders should be sent to CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

HOW TIMES *have* CHANGED!

Way back last summer—when the present recession was getting under way—Chairman Arthur F. Burns of the President's Council of Economic Advisers said he "would be quite disturbed" if unemployment reached the four million mark.

Burns voiced his comment in a letter to The International Woodworker, and printed in the latest issue of the IWA-CIO paper.

Now that unemployment is close to that figure—the latest official estimate of the Commerce Dept. is 3,671,000—the Administration is singing a different tune. For example, Treasury Sec. Humphrey said the other day that four million jobless would be a "relatively low figure."

Dodge Quits Budget Post

ANOTHER Republican businessman turned government administrator is going back to private industry.

Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge will return to his job as chairman of the board of the Detroit Bank on Apr. 15, according to a White House announcement. He is No. 15 on the Eisenhower team to quit in the last six months.

"Gentlemen, we need a housing program, and to show my good faith, I propose we build a 12-room house for each and every member of Congress."

McDonald Supports Tax Exemption Boost

CIO STEELWORKERS Pres. David J. McDonald called last week for all-out support of proposals to raise personal income tax exemptions.

In an open letter to members of USA-CIO, McDonald backed the George-Douglas measure that advocates an exemption of $800 this year instead of $600 and $1000 next year.

McDonald translated the legislative language into "take-home pay now" terms and urged the union membership to write congressmen and senators asking for an increase in income tax exemptions.

USA-CIO economists, McDonald said, developed figures on the effect any higher exemptions would have. He cited the American Iron & Steel Institute statistics putting average hourly earnings in the steel industry at $2.26 an hour.

IN THE NEAREST bracket in the income tax withholding table, McDonald wrote, a worker earning $2.25 would gross a saving of 7.5c an hour, or $3 weekly, with an $800 exemption, and 15c an hour or $6.15 a week, with a $1000 exemption.

The letter-writing campaign, concluded McDonald, is a "natural for action from the field."

Treasury Sec. Humphrey, who authored the Eisenhower tax program, said that giving tax relief was "the worst thing we could do at this time." He suggested waiting until May when, he predicted, there will be a "change."

Unwilling to wait for a change was Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), who invited discussion of raising exemptions "because it may well decide whether the nation remains prosperous or goes broke."

Pres. Eisenhower last week signed a compromise bill voted by both houses of Congress, slashing excise taxes almost $1 billion a year.

The action was expected to result in lower price tags on many consumer items, including household appliances, jewelry, furs, luggage, cosmetics, movie tickets, telephone charges and travel tickets.

Taxes At Glance

Here's the status of the tax bills affecting you:

The excise tax bill breezed through both Houses last week and was signed by the President. Some tax cuts under the bill are offset by retaining others which would have expired Apr. 1.

The GOP general income tax bill, with its spare-the-wealthy provisions, has passed the House and is before the Senate Finance Committee, along with the George-Douglas proposal for higher tax exemptions.

Excise Tax Cuts Listed

The excise tax cuts which became effective last week include these:

Retail: Cuts from 20% to 10% on furs, jewelry, luggage, cosmetics, light bulbs, cameras and photo accessories.

Manufacturers: Home appliances from 10% to 5%; sporting goods, mechanical pens, pencils, lighters, from 15% to 10%.

General admission tickets from 20% to 10%; tickets costing 50c or less or regular season college athletics, from 20% to no tax.

Travel tickets, 15% to 10%; long distance phone calls, 25% to 10%; home phones and telegrams, 15% to 10%.

A 25% tax on cigarettes, gasoline, automobiles and alcoholic beverages was kept. Otherwise they would have dropped automatically to 10%.

Public Housing, TVA Under Fire In House

By MILTON PLUMB

PUBLIC housing was under heavy fire in Congress late last week as a confused House jockeyed for position in preliminaries to a show-down vote.

Whether or not millions of Americans will have decent shelter next year hung in the balance as the House prepared for final action on the Eisenhower Administration's Housing Bill, a measure spelling out what the CIO Housing Committee has described as a "piteously inadequate" program.

Earlier, through a misplay on the appropriations bill carrying funds for the Public Housing Administration, a move by enemies of public housing to wipe out the program entirely resulted in their mistakenly acting to permit completion of the approximately 35,000 units authorized under earlier Democratic Congresses.

BEFORE DEBATE on the Administration Housing Bill got under way the CIO telegraphed all members of the House urging them to send the measure back to committee with instructions to reinstate the full public housing program in the 1949 Housing Act, thereby permitting 200,000 units to be built annually.

Chairman James G. Thimmes of the CIO Housing Committee and Robert Oliver, assistant to the CIO president, also asked House members to develop a "substantially enlarged" program of new private home building for low and middle income families.

They also urged the House to reject the Administration's proposed interest rate boosts under the FHA and veterans housing programs.

DEMOCRATS with few exceptions joined in a clear party-line fight to correct what a minority report of the House Banking Committee called "serious deficiencies" in the housing bill. The report was signed by 13 of the 14 Democrats on the committee.

They charged that the bill would dilute and almost wipe out veterans' preference, empower the President to boost interest rates on G.I. loans above the present 4½%, and impose "unduly restrictive requirements" on federal mortgage loan (FNMA) program.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

In The Large Economy-Size Package

The mix-up in which foes of public housing unintentionally authorized completion of approximately 35,000 units previously voted under Democratic Congresses came about through a series of parliamentary maneuvers on the House floor.

Despite efforts by some Republicans to make this maneuver appear as though the House had authorized Pres. Eisenhower's request for 35,000 new starts next year, no new commitments were involved.

In fact, an effort by Rep. Yates (D. Ill.) to amend the act to grant the President's request was ruled out of order by the Republican leadership.

AT HIS PRESS conference last week, however, Pres. Eisenhower said he was delighted that the House GOP leaders had succeeded in getting appropriations necessary for construction of 35,000 units next year and that the House Banking Committee would provide for an additional 35,000 units the following year.

Actually, no appropriations were involved, since funds for construction of public housing projects are obtained through bond issues by local authorities. Moreover, the House Banking Committee had already reported the bill to the floor with no provision for public housing.

ANOTHER deep slash of 27% in funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority was voted by the House last week.

This was on top of the 32% budget cut recommended for TVA by Pres. Eisenhower. The vote was 146 to 132.

The action came after Rep. Gwinn (R. N. Y.) attacked TVA as "America's much-touted Socialist-Communist experiment."

Rep. Cannon (D. Mo.) retorted that the TVA has proven to be *"the finest investment ever made by the government."* He pointed out that this country might not have been able to develop the atom bomb without TVA power.

A MAJORITY composed mainly of Republicans beat back three separate efforts to increase funds for the TVA. House Appropriations Chairman Taber (R. N. Y.) and Rep. Phillips (R.-Cal.) led the opposition to the increases.

The decision to slash the Eisenhower budget came when the House rejected an amendment by Rep. Baker (R. Tenn.) to restore $38,218,000 requested by the President for administrative purposes but cut from the measure by the Appropriations Committee. The effect was to uphold the committee's cut reducing the budget request for $141,800,000 to $103,582,000.

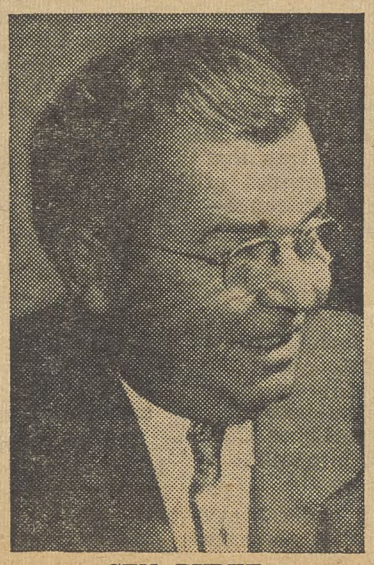
That compares with a total of $188,380,000 available to TVA in fiscal 1954. The $84,798,000 total reduction made by the President and the House represents a combined slash of 45% under funds voted last year.

The President's budget carried no funds for construction of new steam generating plants to meet the power shortage that increased demands will create in the Tennessee Valley in 1956 and 1957. Two Democratic efforts to get funds for these units were also rejected.

EARLIER, however, TVA supporters were able to knock out of the bill two provisions adopted by the Appropriations Committee which would have seriously crippled TVA.

One would have wiped out TVA's authority to fix re-sale rates on power it delivers to distributors and the other would have required TVA to pay interest on Treasury funds.

Burke Lambastes 'Meanderings' Of GOP Congress



SEN. BURKE

"AIMLESS meanderings" by Republican congressional leadership were lambasted by Sen. Burke (D. O.) last week.

"More than two and one-half months of this session of Congress have passed, and the Republican majority has been busy establishing a record of things it refuses to do, failed to do, and hasn't gotten around to doing," the Ohio Democrat charged.

Congress' own boxscore on legislation shows only eight major bills have been acted on at all nearly midway through the current session.

"Last January," Burke said, "in a series of messages, Pres. Eisenhower laid down a program. It immediately was hailed as aggressive and dynamic. And the President said, rather sharply, that the Republicans will deserve defeat if they do not give the country constructive accomplishments.

"Well, it looks as though the Republicans in Congress can't get over their long habit of opposition to the White House.

"The Republicans are so badly split and are meandering so aimlessly, that the President will have to lean heavily on the Democrats if he is to have any success whatever.

"What has become of the plans for health and welfare measures, the plan for the expansion of Social Security? Will a new tax program ever be passed?"

Burke noted that a farm program is still to be presented, with the President's ideas for flexible, rather than rigid supports, getting as much opposition from Republicans as from Democrats.

Former Friend Of Joe Heads Probe

Boston lawyer Samuel P. Sears, a former supporter of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), has been named as the impartial attorney to head a Senate investigation of the McCarthy-Army controversy.

When three Harvard professors started an anti-McCarthy fund drive, Sears was quoted as saying, "I wanted to start a fund on his behalf."

From Here To Eternity

It was a happy coincidence that one week saw (1) the awarding of a Hollywood Oscar to that fine movie "From Here to Eternity" and (2) a host of awesome details about the hydrogen bomb, which can send us all from here to eternity.

As the CIO pointed out at its 1953 convention, *"the question of peace or war in the era of the hydrogen bomb overides all other considerations . . . Some way must be found to eradicate the scourge of war from the face of the earth."*

Measured against the tremendous destructive power of the hydrogen blast, talk of retaliatory bombing and other devices to protect the people of Earth seem futile. More than at any previous time in history, the "winner" of World War III will also be the loser—for no government, no people can win through sheer mass destruction of humanity.

Even Malenkov has had the sense to see that hydrogen warfare will destroy not the capitalism so vigorously criticized by the Kremlin bosses, but all civilization.

Perhaps as that notion sinks in among the leaders of the world's most brutal dictatorship, it will bring an end to the senseless policies that have prevented a stable world peace since 1945.

Certainly, under the shadow of the H-Bomb, human beings had better spend the priceless time at hand working for peace and brotherhood rather than for temporary advantage in a war which nobody can win.

A Time For Action

The legislative storm signals are flying. The congressional decision on Taft-Hartley will be coming soon—and the outlook for labor is not bright.

The Republican majority on the Senate Labor Committee, by a partisan 7-6 vote, shut off all attempts to better Taft-Hartley. Chairman Smith, who admitted his top-sergeant attitude was "questionable," has rammed through a bill which would make Taft-Hartley worse.

And the House is writing an even more vicious bill, planning to beat the Senate to the punch by acting within the next two weeks.

All the Eisenhower campaign promises for a "fair and just" labor law have seemingly vanished. Certainly even the milder Senate bill does not merit that title.

The President's opposition to union-busting and to compulsory arbitration has melted under the heat from states' righters. Now his spokesmen in Congress are backing a proposal which Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), speaking as a former governor, says could be used by any arbitrary governor to bust strikes.

The time for action is here. Congressman and senators, who know their constituents are opposed to union-busting, can halt the Administration's drive. *But if we are not alert, the Eisenhower Administration will push through Congress a bill far worse than anything Taft or Hartley wrote.*

Advice To Conservatives

The government's failure to act in the recession already has cost the nation one million more unemployed than necessary, according to a conservative Harvard economist. The economist, Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, added this good advice for GOP optimists along the Potomac:

"Conservatism does not consist of assumptions that the most optimistic expectations will turn out. That is unwarranted gambling, not optimism."

The CIO News

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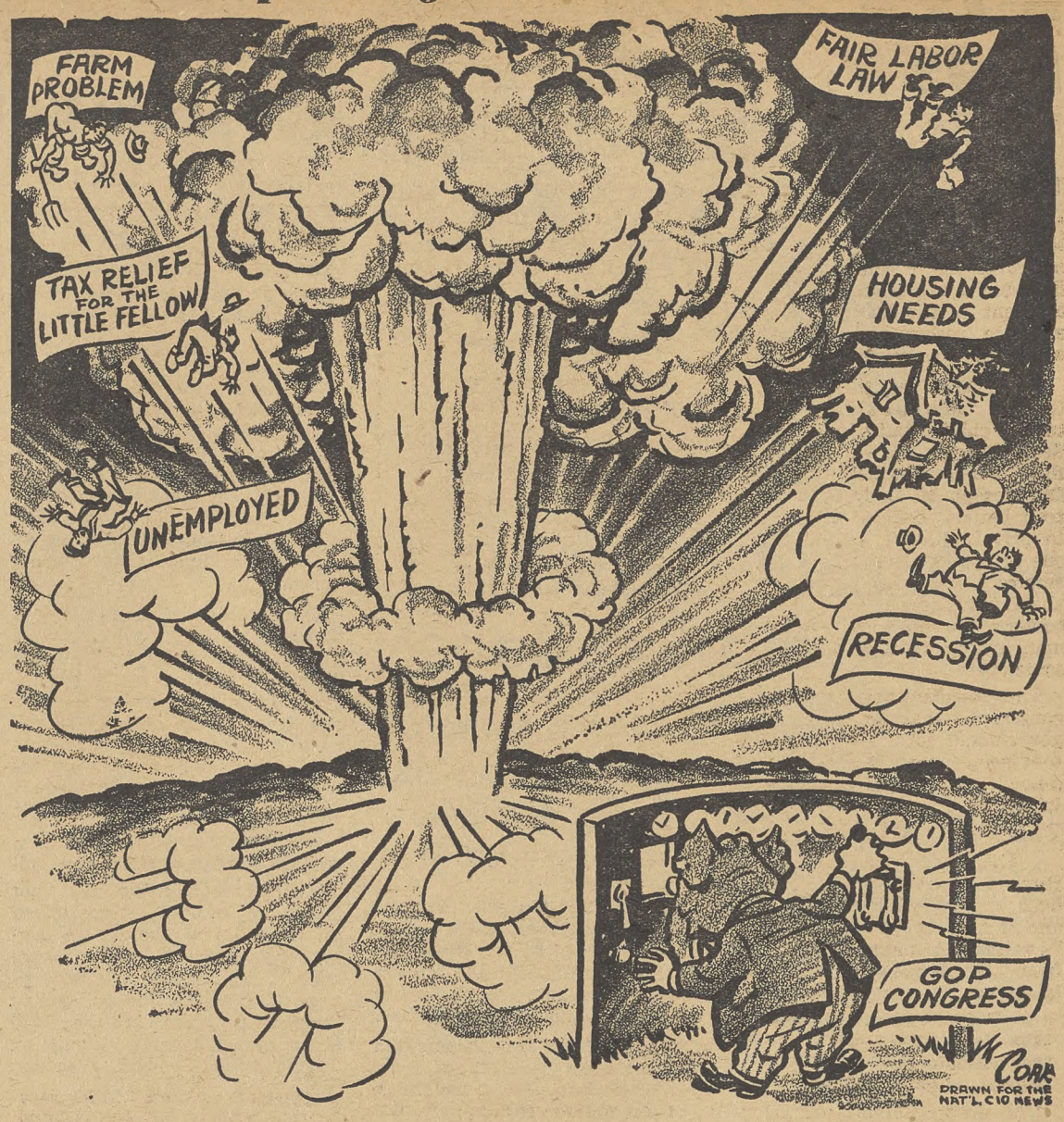
Speaking Of H-Bombs . . .



In Other Words—

A Labor View Of Peril To ILO

A few weeks ago, The CIO News published an article by Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.) from the viewpoint of a government delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization. Below are some views from the labor side, written by Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., member of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and British worker representative to the ILO.

By ALFRED ROBERTS

DURING THE PAST four years, with a larger number of member countries the commitments of the International Labor Organization have considerably increased. So, too, has the nature of work to be done, particularly in the less advanced countries.

These developments brought heavier calls on the financial resources of the ILO. Nevertheless there has been very little increase in the ILO budget, and both government and employers have consistently and successfully pressed for reductions in the budget estimates.

This has involved cutting off some activities and leaving out of the program other worthwhile projects. Generally, the ILO has been forced to work on priorities. The employers, too, have suggested cutting down staff.

In this situation the workers' group has been tireless in opposing attempts to cut the ILO's finances and so reduce its effectiveness. While fully realizing the economic difficulties facing many governments, the attitude of the workers' group is determined by the size of the task that still remains undone if the basic enemies of peace—social injustice, poverty and ignorance—are to be defeated.

Attack By U. S. Employers

It is obvious, however, that the forces of reaction have been gaining ground. In America there has been propaganda, which has found support among the employers' group, suggesting that the ILO should move away from the practice of adopting conventions and recommendations, which, in effect, would transform the Intl. Labor Conference from a functioning machine into an international seminar.

Industrial committees have been under heavy attack from the employers, some of whom have been opposed to them right from the time the committees were first set up. One suggestion is that separate countries pay all their own delegate expenses to the committee meetings—in effect these expenses should be transferred from the ILO to the respective governments.

Other tactics for reducing the importance of these committees are suggestions that there should be no agenda for them and no resolutions from them, but that a paper should be read and discussed and a report subsequently issued, but only to those immediately concerned with the committee in question.

A further move on the part of the employers and some governments was to have the work of the ILO keyed to the expanded program of technical assistance and to abandon the other work of the ILO. This would disrupt the work of the organization in this sphere, as the technical assistance program may be only temporary.

Running Out Of Gas

In addition, there are whole fields where the attitude of the employers is negative, if not one of opposition.

In some ways I can liken the ILO to a motor car. The Office is the chassis, the engine the workers, the brake the employers, with the governments providing the petrol. We are now in the unfortunate position that while we have an engine, I am not sure that it is a very powerful engine. We have a big brake, and the lack of petrol may make it impossible for the engine to overcome the action of the brake.

During the war petrol was very scarce, and we were told to travel as little as possible in order to save petrol. *This is rapidly becoming the position in the ILO. The governments are being very sparing about their contributions.*

I regard the next session of the Governing Body with some trepidation. We will have to determine the budget for 1955. Government representatives will be wanting cuts in budgetary proposals and they will be supported 100% by the employers, while we, the workers, are fighting for a bigger budget.

We are in a serious position. *I ask all trade unionists to do what they can to give the ILO their utmost backing, and so boost the power in the engine of our car. See that we get enough petrol and we will see to it that the brake is not too strong.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ARGUMENT can't be pushed too far, but a lot of people have the feeling that there's a strange impression of impermanence about the Eisenhower Administration. It arises chiefly because so many of the publicists and businessmen introduced to the scene of government affairs have a tendency to resign and go back where they came from.

Roger M. Kyes, the hot-shot General Motors executive turned chief deputy to Defense Sec. Charles Erwin Wilson, filed his resignation. Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge, the Detroit banker, decided to return to private life, C. D. Jackson, one of Henry Luce's magazine-empire executives, chose to abandon his role as Pres. Eisenhower's psychological warfare man and go back to Luce—or somewhere.

The President said at a news conference that he thinks a certain amount of rotation in high government jobs, always granting that he can get equally competent people, may be a good thing. *There has been an extraordinary amount of rotation, one must conclude, in the Eisenhower Administration.*

The Facts Of Political Life

The Kyes-Dodge-Jackson resignations are not unique. Emmet Hughes, Eisenhower's chief speech writer for a time, quit to go back to magazines. Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin quit in disgust, and it may be up to the conscience of Durkin's succeessor, James P. Mitchell, whether he also ought to quit in disgust over the refusal of Republican congressmen to listen to his advice on labor law.

An observer can't be clear, in studying all this, whether the "new generation" of businessmen whooping and cheering for Eisenhower two years ago has an elemental grasp of the nature of political life in America.

Andrew Mellon, of the Pittsburgh Mellon banking houses, knew the facts of life back in the '20s. As Republican Secretary of the Treasury, he gave huge rebates in taxes to corporations, *but he never deluded himself into thinking that he could finish a "job" in Washington in six months or a year.*

Mellon came into Washington in 1921, along with Pres. Harding, and he had to be blasted out by political TNT some 11 years later in the depths of the Great Depression.

It's A Full-Time Job

He stuck on as Treasury Secretary through Harding's term, through Coolidge, and through most of Hoover. He "quit" when he had to quit, because Republican political urgencies were then more important than saving Mellon's sensibilities.

The new breed of businessmen, bankers and publicists serving Eisenhower seems to have none of Mellon's comprehension that the job of controlling the government is a full-time job.

All the characters seem to have made some kind of deal, when they were nominated, to "stay" for only a year or so. They pleaded high taxes on their lush incomes and the necessity of educating their children and taking care of their families.

From a political standpoint, to be brutally frank, this is nonsense.

A member of Congress is not exactly underprivileged, since he is paid $15,000 a year. But this salary doesn't approach the money earned by Brother Kyes, Brother Dodge and Brother Jackson in private life.

Congress May Ask Questions

Congressmen may become slightly annoyed, as time goes on, at the assumption of Mr. Eisenhower's high-ranking subordinates that government service is a "sacrifice" rather than a public duty. They may begin to ask new nominees whether they've enlisted for the duration or intend merely to spend a year in "rotation."

The politicians in the President's family, like Atty.-Gen. Brownell and Interior Sec. McKay, couldn't be dislodged without dynamite. *But the businessmen and publicists quit just when they might be assumed to have learned something. Their resignations make the whole thing seem as if they considered it unimportant.*

★ The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Nat'l. Assn. of Manufacturers haven't changed their tune since the GOP came in. The C-of-C opposes the Administration's sole contribution to better health insurance—an inadequate government reinsurance plan to encourage "enterprise" to broaden health policies.

★ Harold C. McClellan, NAM president, thinks four million unemployed is not excessive; he doesn't think we know enough about unemployment compensation to raise benefits; he doesn't think Social Security should be broadened by "tinkering" with it; he doesn't "think much" of the minimum wage law. He'd probably like to repeal the 20th Century.

Too Much

It's not true that the Republicans want to go back to the days of William McKinley—so far as the gold standard is concerned.

Sen. Bridges (R. N.H.) has a bill restoring the gold standard. But W. Randolph Burgess, Treasury Dept. undersecretary and a "hard money" apostle, says the Administration is "unalterably opposed."

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Press And Politics—

Public Will Pay In Uniformity As Another Big Paper Dies

The long-term effect of suspension of major metropolitan newspapers is a growing uniformity of American public opinion, says Executive Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak of the CIO Newspaper Guild. His comments in The Guild Reporter on the recent sale of the Washington Times-Herald to the Washington Post, which cost the jobs of some 1000 workers, follow:

By RALPH B. NOVAK
Executive Vice President, ANG-CIO

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER was killed the other day in Washington. The silence from the ardent defenders of freedom of the press has been deafening.

But this attack on freedom of the press apparently is excusable—it was a publisher who killed the Times-Herald.

I am serious in calling this an attack on freedom of the press, because I believe that freedom of the press entails as much the freedom to read as it does the freedom to print. And a large segment of Washington now has been deprived of the kind of reading it likes.

It is a kind of reading that I hold no personal liking for, since the Times-Herald has reflected a reactionary, isolationist, know-nothing editorial viewpoint of Col. Robert R. McCormick. *Failure to protest the stifling of such views, however, would be to follow the philosophy of the exponents of such views; the philosophy that only one set of ideas is fit for the public mind.*

It is typical of Col. McCormick's arrogance that he killed the paper by selling it to a competitor (whose editorial views were often diametrically opposed to his) rather than let it stay alive by selling it to a niece whom he apparently didn't like. It wasn't the money that mattered in this case, it was the principle—or lack of it.

Staff Treated Callously

It is typical of the Colonel's callousness that he said in announcing the sale: "Accordingly, as soon as I could assure the employes, readers and advertisers of the best treatment possible, I sold the paper. . . ."

Mrs. Garvin E. (Bazie) Tankersley, McCormick's niece, failed in last-minute efforts to buy the paper and keep it alive Mrs. Tankersley had been Col. McCormick's first editor of the Times-Herald. They differed on policy, so Mrs. Tankersley stopped being editor. That suggests a motive for the Colonel's refusal to sell the paper to her.

Mrs. Tankersley later told the New York Times: "I didn't want to see the paper die. It has a place in Washington and what the Times-Herald stands for should be saved."

What the Times-Herald stood for, as I said before, was personally obnoxious to me, but the people's right to read should be given as much consideration as the printing press owner's right to print.

A fitting commentary on the Washington Times-Herald situation, although it was written several weeks before the sale, is an article by Alistair Cooke, U. S. correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, who is perhaps better known as the debonair master of ceremonies on the television program "Omnibus."

"We gasp with pity at the thought of the worker in Minsk, the farmer in the Ukraine, both reading the same editorial, mimeographed by Pravda in Moscow for the instruction of European and Mongoloid Russians alike," Cooke wrote in the Saturday Review. "Yet in our own country we seem to be approaching the day when the steelworker in Gary, Indiana, and the date-farmer in Indio, California, will buy their local paper and get their foreign news from the same agency man in Berlin or Washington, and read the same columns written by the same men in New York or Washington.

Thinking The Same Thoughts

"I fear, myself, that there is at least one generation of Americans growing up that not only does not have such respect for diversity of opinion but doesn't know what it is. It is only a step to believing that what is strange, or unreported by 50 newspapers, is somehow mischievous or 'un-American.' Once every man reads the same things as his neighbor, and thinks the same thoughts, the comman man is here with a vengeance: that is to say, the mass bigot.

"I would say that because of this shrinking choice and because of the entailed indifference to the virtue of diversity American newspapers are unrepresentative of the whole community and are becoming even more so.

"What is the answer? I frankly don't know, but not enough people will want to seek it until more people feel moved to ask the question. It is an obviously unhealthy thing, and I should have thought it 'un-American' to have so many cities where there is only one newspaper, of a pronounced political bent, or where the morning and evening newspaper are owned by the same company. *Is it too much to suggest that the Sherman Act might have a wide field of application here?"*

A Close Look At The 'New Look'

The Administration's "new look" defense policy drew caustic comment from Rep. Yorty (D. Calif.) when he addressed the recent aircraft conference of the CIO Auto Workers in Washington. Some excerpts follow:

By SAMUEL W. YORTY

WE HAVE JUST WITNESSED another in a long series of costly sudden shifts in our airpower program. It is to be hoped that we will now be permitted to proceed towards real air strength without interference by any newly inducted "meat axers" anxious to prove their prior political allegations of great waste by drastically cutting something — cutting anything — right or wrong.

Now I would like to help you take that close look at the "new look."

The U. S. has faced many crises in the past. At such times, our enemies have always found to their dismay that our country has a great unifying spirit which enables us to resolve our differences to cope with the common threat.

In meeting these past crises we have been fortunate in our geographical isolation. It has always afforded us the luxury of complacency until an enemy struck the first blow, then we still had time to resolve our dilatory differences and start serious preparations for defense of our liberty. The Air Age no longer permits a dilatory complacent attitude.

Certainly the Republican Administration's current position on air power is evidence of the serious blunder it committed a few months ago when it cut heavily into the budget and personnel of the Air Force. *So far, however, they have proved obstinately unwilling to acknowledge the fact publicly.*

Instead, they describe their present military policy as a "new look" in an attempt to hide their mistakes. Ever since the "new look" was announced I have been trying to find out what was "new" about it. In their attempt to make it sound really "new" Administration spokesmen have confused our allies and our own people.

Now the President has thrown up his hands in disgust and repudiated this propaganda term. I think, though, I may have finally discovered the real answer to this so-called "new look." They simply have a new way of looking at things. Let me describe the process to you.

First they look at the enemy's capabilities through the wrong end of a telescope. *Then they look at our own capabilities with a pair of unfocused binoculars so that they see double. Then they take another look at the whole situation with a pair of rose-colored glasses.*

Hunkydory GOP Optimism Scored—

Sen. Douglas Urges Basic Action To End Dip

This full-dress review of why and how the nation's economy is declining, with workable proposals for restoring prosperity, is from an address by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) last week before the Catholic Labor Alliance of Chicago.

By PAUL H. DOUGLAS

I MUST confess that when you assigned as my topic How to Restore Confidence and Prosperity, I was startled. I thought it must be a typographical error. Something seems to be wrong somewhere.

For our Republican Administration in Washington tells us that everything is hunkydory.

We have left behind the old traditional indices, and entered upon the era of *"my papa done told me"* economics; all that is left to do now is start pouring prosperity in at the top, wait for the "trickle" and finally—God knows how long—there'll be a little dampness at the bottom.

The Devil Himself

If anyone calls attention to the actual conditions, then the Administration's answer to the analysts is to start galumphing across the country accusing them of being *"prophets of Gloom and Doom"*—instead of zoom and boom.

I'm even told that Cabinet wives at times now quiet their naughty children by telling them, *"if you don't behave, that old gloom and doom Douglas man will get you 'ef you don't watch out'!"*

Even President Eisenhower fell for the Republican propaganda line. When he made his fireside chat, he fell for the bill of goods sold him by the firm of Humphrey, Wilson, Weeks & Dodge. That was the basic presumption that the country is highly prosperous and nothing untoward is happening. *From that presumption it was an easy leap to the conclusion that the Democratic prosperity program is all wrong and the Republican program is all right.*

There is only one trouble with this Republican theory; it simply isn't true. Outside of that, no one can find fault with it.

Sometimes the psychiatrists call such theorizing a *"process of rationalization"* by which a person cooks up a set of presumptions to justify a conclusion already reached. Sometimes the politicians call it *"hoodwinking the public."*

I call it ignoring the facts of life. You can't tell me that despite a whale of an increase in golf club sales, this country is anywhere near as prosperous as it was in October of 1952.

The Tax Give-Away

Accepting the Republican theory that what you see around you doesn't actually exist at all, it is easy then to deny the consequences of the hard-money policy, which was invoked after the necessity had passed, and was persisted in until it was almost too late for remedy; and second to justify a program that grants business and 6% of the people $3.1 billion of tax benefits, while granting only $250 million of relief to the other 94% who happen to be the little men and women who are the backbone of this country.

Here is the ultimate effect of the Administration's program as submitted to Congress:

—Herblock in Washington Post
"How Deep Do You Think It Goes?"

Teeing Off

According to Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), "it is time for the President to show more interest in lowering unemployment and less in lowering his golf score."

1. Give about $250 million tax relief to individuals by miscellaneous liberalized deductions for baby sitter expenses for working widows and widowers, high medical allowances, deductions for certain dependents regardless of their earnings.

2. Give favored tax treatment to those who get income from stock dividends, ultimately amounting on a full year basis to $1.2 billion a year in tax relief. This was reduced to about $900 million by the House.

3. Provide special tax treatment on business deductions for plant and equipment, amounting to $1.55 billion, besides another $250 million primarily in the form of liberalized accounting provisions, treatment of income from foreign sources, and operating loss deductions.

4. Extend the previous excise tax rate increases scheduled to expire on Apr. 1. The House later modified this by putting in some reductions.

5. Extend the corporate tax rate increases scheduled to expire Apr. 1. (Granted by the House.)

The relief for the average individual taxpayer would be $6 a year ($250 million divided by 39 million showing taxable income), and the average stockholder would get $185 relief ($1.2 billion divided by 6.5 million stockholders, Brookings Institution estimate) or over 30 times as much relief.

Lesson Of 1929 Crash

The Great Depression should have settled this theory of trickle-down economics in 1929. It is inadequate for two reasons:

1. Savings to the wealthy go into the banks where the money lies largely idle in periods of business uncertainty. The banks are afraid to lend and businesses are afraid to borrow. The money is sterilized, while both prospective investor and borrower "sit it out."

2. It is somewhat ridiculous to assume that investment in plant and equipment will restore jobs in such periods. *Do companies need more plant now? Or more demand for the products of the plant they now have?*

I believe that the Administration is ignoring, by presuming that the country is prosperous, a number of important factors:

- Federal Reserve general index of production is down to 123 in February, 2 points below January, and 14 points below July of 1953.
- Automobile sales increased slightly in January, but still 15% below February last year. Production for the week of March 6 was 127.9 thousands, 21,000 below the level of the same week last year.
- Steel production continued downward. It is now 68.9% of capacity, compared with 74.3% in February of this year, and 99.1% for February 1953.
- Housing: New nonfarm housing starts were off 8.1% for January-February 1954, compared with a year ago; public housing off 73.1%; private off 3.9%. Some improvement is fortunately noted in new contracts awarded recently.
- Unemployment reached 3,700,000, an increase of 600,000 in February, or nearly 20,000 a day. In addition there were 275,000 in January who were temporarily laid off and very large numbers on involuntary part-time.

The Foolish Ostrich

On these indications the country is experiencing marked contraction of industrial activity.

Sometimes I am reminded by the official proclamations of a man who is ill, but refuses to admit that he is ill, and rejects all suggestions that he see a doctor. It is an admirable thing, the will to fight through.

But the man who rejects all recognition of his illness; and refuses to see a doctor is putting himself in double jeopardy. In that case, the disease is certain to run its full course. If the disease is bad enough, the individual dies; but where it affects the entire economy, not one but tens of millions suffer every spiritual, economic and often physical anguish. In such matters we should follow the example of the wise doctor rather than the foolish ostrich.

What then do we Democrats propose to do to *Restore Confidence and Prosperity?* I submit my answers in defiance of the hunkydory theory of economics now prevalent:

1. To Expand Consumer Purchasing Power.

We propose to increase the personal income tax exemption from $600 to $800 per year. This amendment will benefit all brackets of taxpayers, not just the smaller brackets.

It will add about $4.5 billion, approximately, to the purchasing power of consumers; it will give the average family an extra $160 a year of the money it has earned, or 8c an hour more in take-home pay. And these families will spend that money on food, clothing, refrigerators, radios, televisions, maybe an automobile, instead of sterilizing it by leaving the money in banks.

The way to increase consumer purchasing power is to decrease the tax take on those who need goods and haven't now enough left-over money to buy what they need, not to increase the savings of those who can buy and probably have already bought what they require.

2. Add to the Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar (by fair excise tax cuts).

3. Disposal of Farm Surpluses.

—Herblock in Washington Post
"He Said 'Recession'"

I believe this can be accomplished without the disruption of either domestic or foreign markets, if we move resolutely on this problem. We must bolster this segment of our economy. The American farmer has total assets of $165 billion, real estate debts of $7.1 billion, other loans of $7.3 billion. *We cannot let the farmer go down the drain. If this happens, we all go.*

4. Encouragement of Construction.

We have been urging the enactment of legislation, introduced by Congressman Bolling of Missouri and myself, to establish a Public Facilities Administration to correlate and expedite public works planning.

We favor an expansion of needed slum clearance and rehousing instead of the pitifully inadequate program of only 35,000 units a year which is now being still further reduced by the House Committee on Appropriations.

5. Relieving Growing Unemployment.

In addition to all the measures I have outlined before, the situation can be further improved by encouraging the states to standardize their unemployment compensation payments. I personally feel that the maximum payments should be increased to $35 or $40 a week to meet increased living costs.

We have spoken out because we believe that the United States cannot afford another depression. The men and women of this country cannot afford to go through another severe depression.

I know that some will object to this program on the ground that it will still further unbalance the budget and that it will lead to inflation. When we had full employment I fought not only for a balanced budget but to get a surplus to apply against the debt. *But a seriously unbalanced economy is worse than an unbalanced federal budget.*

Long-Term Cost Of Lost Goods

The nation stands to lose $300 billion between now and 1960 if, instead of achieving maximum production, it "merely cruises along at about 5% below maximum."

That's what an article by Richard L. Strout, Christian Science Monitor Washington correspondent, says is "really the stake in the present so-called economic 'readjustment.'

"Three hundred billion dollars," Strout points out, "would make the United States and the rest of the world far more prosperous.

"It would boost living standards at home and abroad; make international relations easier, smooth over domestic and foreign difficulties, and by that much aid the global fight on communism."

Strout cites economists' arguments that if the Administration leaves its sights too low after the "readjustment" is completed, there will be danger of "accumulated unbalance between the nation's capacity to make goods and workers' capacity to buy them. If the situation gets too top-heavy, it can produce a real 'depression.'"

GOP 'Disregard' Of Jobless Hit

"Callous disregard for the unemployed" was charged to the Eisenhower Administration by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.)

Speaking before the Senate Appropriations Committee he protested the statement of Treasury Sec. Humphrey that four million jobless was "a relatively low figure."

The Senator joined in support of the George-Douglas Bill for tax reductions to stimulate purchasing power as a means of increasing employment. The measure asks an increase from $600 to $800 in personal exemptions to spread tax reduction benefits among those "needing them most," as opposed to the Administration's plan of limiting tax reductions to income from corporation stock dividends.

CIO Day In Trenton—

Holderman Takes Oath In Top Jersey Post

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LONG BEFORE the time scheduled for installing Carl Holderman, former president of the New Jersey CIO Council, as the new State Commissioner of Labor, crowds began pouring into the main ballroom of Trenton's Hotel Hildebrecht last week to witness the ceremony.

It was "CIO Day in Trenton" and soon every one of the 600 seats was filled and still people continued to stream in. They stood packed four and five deep all around the room. They flowed down the long hall. They crammed onto the platform, breathing down the necks of those at the speakers' table. A thousand or more managed to squeeze into a ballroom meant for half that number, but many others had to turn away, unable to get in.

The great interest shown in the event, Holderman said in a short speech after taking the oath of office, was a tribute to the influence and prestige of the CIO.

"I am only a symbol," he said. Pledging to serve "the people of the State as a whole," Holderman assured employers—some of whom had opposed his appointment—that "they would have no trouble with the administration of his office if they obeyed the laws."

New Jersey's Sec. of State Edward Patten administered the oath of office, with Holderman's small granddaughter, Barbara Holderman, holding the Bible.

Governor Present

The swearing-in of Holderman was the climax of the New Jersey CIO's third annual all-day legislative conference, held Mar. 29 in Trenton. It was attended by 550 delegates from unions in all parts of this small but important industrial State.

New Jersey's affable new Democratic governor, Robert Meyner, joined the CIO delegates around noon for a box lunch served on the floor of the conference room. He quickly ate his sandwiches with relish, remarking as he got up to speak that there was nothing wrong with his appetite, though, he implied, he might have his troubles. Meyner faces the stiff job of working with a Legislature controlled by the opposition party.

The Governor praised the CIO "for working for the interest of all the people and not just for its own members." He said he fully understood the CIO's legislative problems and programs, and was "willing to cooperate with it on what's good for the five million people of the State of New Jersey."

A number of State senators and assemblymen, both Democrats and Republicans, also spoke briefly or were introduced to the CIO delegates at the morning session and during the box luncheon. The conference was called to order by John Kelly, State CIO legislative committee chairman. State CIO Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis welcomed the delegates.

Legislative Dir. Harry Kranz gave the keynote address, outlining the status of various CIO-supported bills and asking the delegates to urge their legislators to vote for them.

No. One Bill

The No. One bill of the day, with State unemployment now 100,000, calls for an increase in unemployment compensation and temporary disability benefits from the present $30 maximum to $45 for single workers, plus $4 for each dependent.

"Cost of the unemployment benefit proposals recommended by the CIO," Kranz said, "would be about $18 million additional annually which could easily be met out of huge annual surpluses being piled up in the UC fund, without touching the $506 million UC trust fund—richest of any industrial state in the nation.

"This additional money, going largely to workers with dependents to support and with regular weekly earnings ranging from $45 to more than $100 when employed, would furnish high-velocity purchasing power that would benefit the State's entire economy."

CIO DAY in Trenton was marked when (left photo) Carl Holderman (left), former president of New Jersey CIO Council, was sworn in as State Commissioner of Labor by Sec. of State Edward Patten. Ceremony was one highlight of CIO legislative conference; another was box luncheon (right photo) which Holderman (left) shared with Gov. Robert Meyner (right) and Harry Kranz, State CIO legislative director. Hundreds of CIO members attended.

Looking Over His Shoulder . . .

During the months while the controversy was raging over his appointment as New Jersey Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Carl Holderman said both his public and private life were under close scrutiny. The worst they could come up with was he'd been arrested on the picket line, Holderman told the audience that witnessed his installation in Trenton.

But this didn't dampen the zeal of critics who accused him in public and in anonymous letters of all sorts of things, including the charge that he devoted himself to the interests of labor — and he was proud to admit that one.

"No greater compliment could be paid me," Holderman said. "I have no doubt that on the job ahead of me, some of these critics will be looking over my shoulder, ready to pounce on anything they think will justify their charges of prejudice and bias."

Although he was pleased to take up his new job, Holderman said, it also made him sad because "for the first time in 30 years, I'm severing my direct connection with the labor movement."

Capital Rally

New Jersey CIO leaders last week presented to the State's congressional delegation a program to aid the 100,000 jobless workers in the Garden State.

The 12-point program included requests for increasing income tax exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 next year, and boosting State unemployment compensation benefits by setting up federal minimum standards.

The CIO group was led by Victor D. Leonardis and Harry Kranz, secretary-treasurer and legislative director respectively of the State CIO Council.

Civil Liberties Reports Praised In New Hillman Awards

AWARDS for outstanding newspaper and television reporting and for distinguished work in the non-fiction and magazine fields during 1953 were made last week by the Sidney Hillman Foundation at a ceremony in New York.

The winners of $500 cash awards for accomplishments the foundation felt keep alive the ideals of the late founding president of the CIO Clothing Workers were:

Daily journalism—Ralph S. O'Leary, city editor of the Houston (Tex.) Post, for a series of 11 articles exposing the Minute Women, a local super-patriotic group, which also won him the CIO Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun Award.

Television—Edward R. Murrow, for "See It Now" telecasts dealing with the case of Lt. Milo J. Radulovich of the U. S. Air Force and with the dispute between the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Legion in Indianapolis, Ind.; and to Gerald W. Johnson, historian, writer and commentator, for four telecasts from Station WAAM-TV, Baltimore, Md., dealing with the federal security program, Congress and civil liberties in general.

Magazine journalism—Joseph Wechsburg, for "The Seventeenth of June," an article in the New Yorker magazine dealing with the uprising of East German workers against their Communist oppressors last year.

Non-fiction—Theodore H. White, for "Fire In the Ashes," a study of post-war Europe, its people and its problems.

The awards were presented by Jacob S. Potofsky, Hillman's successor as ACWA chieftain and president of the foundation. Potofsky also cited two honorable mention winners.

They were Murray Marder, Washington (D. C.) Post and Times-Herald reporter and a member of the Washington Newspaper Guild, for four articles on Sen. McCarthy's investigation at Fort Monmouth (N.J.); and Henry Steele Commager, for "Guilt—and Innocence—By Association," an analysis of guilt by association and the Fifth Amendment which appeared in the New York Times Sunday Magazine.

In making the awards, Potofsky pointed out that two were for works dealing with the record of the United States in international affairs, while the other five are concerned with civil liberties.

Civil liberties, he continued, claim attention "because we are becoming increasingly aware that the pattern of attacks on our civil liberties—and this pattern has been the subject of our winning submissions—has led to dangerous consequences."

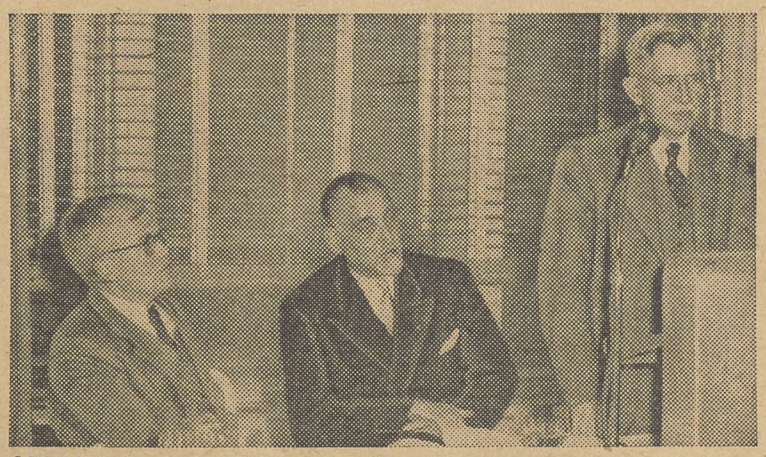
"None of us here belittles the need to stamp out espionage and eliminate traitors," he added. "But the original need has been twisted and exploited by ruthless demagogues into a campaign of fear and hysteria, aimed at the foundation of civil liberties upon which this nation has grown."

The result, Potofsky noted, is the growth of fear—fear to be different, to become involved in controversy that was "once the foundation of our freedom."

"Under these conditions," he said, "we feel a special sense of pride in honoring men who have stood up before the current hysteria, have fought it and exposed it.

"They have done this despite considerable risk to their own careers and reputations. Yet their courage and their respect for truth are what has made this nation great, and their contributions will be remembered long after the witch-hunters and the demagogues and their followers are forgotten."

The award winners were selected by a board of judges composed of Lewis Gannett, book editor of the New York Herald-Tribune; William L. Shirer, writer and commentator, and Bruce Bliven, chairman of the New Republic editorial board.



AWARDS of the Sidney Hillman Foundation for writing in the spirit of the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers were presented last week. Shown at ceremony in New York are (from left) Lewis Gannett, one of the judges, ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, and Gerald W. Johnson, a winner in the televison classification.

Ike Urges Lower Tariff Duties As CIO Fights Hike On Watches

A NINE-POINT program for strengthening the economy of the free world by boosting international trade, including authorization to cut tariffs by 15%, was sent to Congress last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

At the same time the CIO asked the Federal Trade Commission to reject the petition of a number of American watch manufacturers for tariff relief under the escape clause by recommending higher duties on Swiss watches.

The Eisenhower program went to Congress in the form of a 4500-word message on which the President requested speedy action because of the **"urgency and significance of our problems in this area."**

His plan included a three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act with amendments empowering him to negotiate tariff cuts on certain commodities by not more than 5% a year; simplification of customs procedures; cooperation with other nations to stabilize raw material prices; increased East-West trade in non-strategic goods, and easier interchange of currencies.

The CIO's request that present duties on Swiss watches be maintained was filed with the FTC by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Committee on International-Affairs and president of the Clothing Workers.

"We do not believe that the industry as a whole . . . is currently injured by imports of watches and watch movements," the CIO said.

"FURTHERMORE, we do not believe that there is an existing threat of serious injury to the U. S. domestic watch industry. On the other hand, it is necessary that trade between the U. S. and Switzerland continue.

"The raising of the tariff on Swiss watches would tend to reduce American exports of both agricultural and industrial products."

The CIO warned, however, that if Swiss manufacturers continue to ship certain types of jeweled wrist watches in the quantities in which they have been imported in recent years, "this may well cause serious competitive problems" at some time in the future. The statement suggested that the FTC note this in its decision rejecting the tariff boost.

When the U. S. cut the tariffs rates in 1936, the statement recalled, Switzerland in turn reduced its duties on certain American products and agreed to buy specific quantities of agricultural products. Imports from the U. S. have increased many times since then, it continued, and except for 1953 and the war years have bulked larger than exports to the U. S.

McDonald Says Trade Plan 'Does Not Go Far Enough'

THE FOREIGN trade program advanced by Pres. Eisenhower last week "does not go far enough," in the opinion of Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers.

McDonald was a public member of the Randall Commission, whose report Eisenhower followed generally in making his recommendations.

"As I indicated in my comments and dissents concerning the Randall report," he said, "I think it points in the direction of a more liberal foreign policy for the U. S. Therefore, I signed it.

"However, I do not think the report went far enough in this direction. It follows that I, therefore, do not think the President's message goes far enough."

McDonald said he agreed with the President that foreign trade with friendly nations must be expanded, and pointed out this means we must accept more imports if we expect to sell abroad. Reduction of tariff rates may possibly have some adverse effects, he added.

"Although only a few people might suffer, I feel strongly that since such injury would be the result of a federal policy," he said, "it would be the federal government's responsibility to provide assistance to those adversely affected."

Labor Group Urges New Wetback Program

A FOUR-POINT program to deal with the Mexican wetback problem was outlined to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., last week by a delegation representing the CIO, AFL, railway brotherhoods, and church, farm and welfare organizations.

The group warned that the Administration's "go it alone" program of border recruitment of Mexican farm workers would not help to solve the underlying economic and social problem of the wetback traffic. Rather, they said, it would simply "legalize" wetbacks.

To halt the vast influx of illegal Mexican migrants, the delegation called on the Administration to:

1. Prohibit farmers who employ wetbacks from deducting the wages paid to them as business expenses on their income tax returns
2. Confiscate automobiles and trucks used for transporting illegal braceros to their place of employment, chiefly the large corporation farms in California, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Texas
3. Institute a system of fines against farmers who employ wetbacks.
4. Enlarge the border patrol at the Mexican border.

Although the Justice Dept. refused to comment on the proposals, Brownell told the delegation that the department is now developing a program to control the influx of wetbacks more effectively. He said that portions of the program will be presented to Congress for action this session.

The delegation reminded Brownell of his criticism of previous reductions in appropriations for the border patrol as being penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. They noted that current appropriation requests contained no increases for the Immigration and Naturalization Service's border patrol, which is under the attorney general's jurisdiction.

Co-chairmen of the group were Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president, and Lewis G. Hines, AFL special representative.

The appointment with Brownell was made at the request of the U. S. members of the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee established last December in Mexico City.

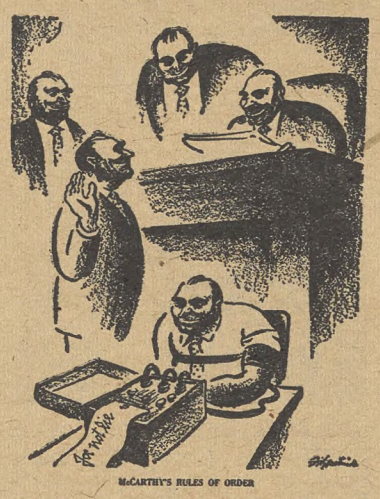
Gus Faber Of TWU Visits Germany

Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber of the CIO Transport Workers is in Germany as a member of an eight-man study group meeting with German labor, industry and government leaders at the invitation of the West German government.

LABOR DEPT. CHIEFS—Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell is seated. Sanding (left to right) are: Assistant Sec. for Standards and Statistics Harrison C. Hobart; Under Sec.-Designate Arthur Larson, Assistant Sec. for Employment and Manpower Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Sec. of Intl. Labor Affairs J. Ernest Wilkins and Adminstrative Assistant Sec. James E. Dodson. Larson succeeds Lloyd Mashburn of the AFL.

From His Home State

McCarthy Debunked By Progressive Magazine



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
McCarthy's Rules Of Order

A DAMNING indictment of McCarthy, the man and his methods, makes up the entire current issue of The (La Follette) Progressive, a magazine published in his home state of Wisconsin.

More than a year in preparation, the study of the Badger State's junior Senator is entitled "McCarthy: A Documented Record." The Progressive's April issue, also its 45th anniversary number, carries on its cover these words:

"Dedicated to the people of the United States of America who share our determination to make the principles of democracy prevail over communism and McCarthyism."

THE PROGRESSIVE was founded in 1909 by the late Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Sr. From its study of the highly controversial McCarthy, it concluded that:

"This man who has made anti-communism his political career has contributed dangerously to strengthening the Communist cause. If the Kremlin could succeed in planting one of its own agents in the Senate, it could hardly hope for greater results in creating doubt, disunity and fear in America than it has gained from McCarthy's operations."

The record is set down in cold, unexcited prose. It ranges from McCarthy's initial bid for a political job (as a Democrat) to his judgeship where his conduct caused such concern that the Wisconsin bar commissioners held he violated his oath of office.

For those who may have forgotten, it recalls that McCarthy won his Senate seat with Communist support. And for those who may want to forget, there is chapter and verse proof that McCarthy's support today comes in part from some of America's most rabid racists and anti-Semites.

By far the longest section deals with McCarthy in his role as chairman of the Senate Investigations subcommittee. The Progressive shows that the headline-stealing accusations have *"yet to produce a single conviction of a Communist in government on evidence uncovered by McCarthy."*

The record comes up to date with McCarthy's front page brawl with the Army.

THE PROGRESSIVE offers a remedy for the disease that it diagnoses so incisively. "We live in a dangerous age," it says, "and surely one of the greatest dangers that confronts us is the counterfeit philosophy of communism and its appeal to the underprivileged of humanity.

"But we do not begin to meet that menace by burning books, by crushing dissent, and by creating an atmosphere of hysteria."

The remedy, The Progressive says, *"must be to replace 'the big lie' of communism and McCarthyism with 'the big truth' of a working democracy."*

Copies of The Progressive are available on many newstands or may be obtained directly from The Progressive, Madison, Wis. Single copies are 75c each. Prices on larger orders are three copies, $2; five for $3; 10 for $5.50 and 20 for $10. —E.A.K.

ACLU Calls Communists Conspirators

THE AMERICAN Communist movement has been branded as "an international conspiracy to seize power" in a policy statement by the American Civil Liberties Union.

At the same time, ACLU reaffirmed its traditional policy of defending anyone whose civil liberties were violated, regardless of his political or other affiliations.

"The American Communist movement," the organization's board said, "in sharp contradistinction to other American political parties, is subject to the dominance of the rulers of a foreign nation. In theory it rejects all the concepts of civil liberty which the ACLU exists to defend.

"But we hold it to be an ominous violation of our own heritage and principles to condemn or punish any person, Communist or other, without due process of law.

"The ACLU's defense has everywhere and always been, not of organizations or ideologies, but of the civil rights to which all persons under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States are entitled by the Constitution."

CIO COUNCILS In Action

STATE CIO COUNCILS are mobilizing on the legislative and political fronts to meet the challenge of growing unemployment. The heaviest concentration of effort is on legislatures to improve and extend unemployment compensation benefits. Some recent examples follow:

• The **Connecticut CIO Council** has reminded Gov. John Lodge of Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation that unemployment compensation in the states be increased. Council Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll wrote Lodge that every state's governor received a letter from Labor Sec. Mitchell containing the President's request for raising benefits.

Driscoll pointed out that average earning in the state are almost $75 weekly while maximum benefits are only $30 and average payments are closer to $25. He urged that a special session of the State Assembly be called to act on the jobless pay increase.

Bitter Pill

Ohio's limit on workmen's compensation benefits is a "bitter pill" being forced down the throats of workers and their families.

That is what Ohio CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman told a legislative subcommittee. He pointed out that in Cleveland a family of five on relief would receive more per month for the barest essentials than it would get in the same period from workmen's compensation benefits.

• In **New Jersey,** CIO Legislative Dir. Harry Kranz said that the State's 100,000 jobless are entitled to the same proportionate increase in maximum weekly benefits that the lawmakers gave themselves in pay hikes. Kranz said the **State CIO Council** favored the 66% increase in legislative salaries now under consideration but insisted that equal consideration should be given to the plight of families who cannot exist on the $30 maximum weekly benefits now in effect.

• Kentucky, with at least 70,000 idle, pays a weekly maximum of $27 in unemployment compensation. The **State CIO Council** has urged legislators to use part of the $146 million reserve fund to boost payments.

• In Ohio, the **State CIO Council** mailed every legislator a reprint from Business Week magazine which pointed out that the State made it harder to collect unemployment compensation than most others in the country. The Council has been waging a fight for liberalization of the laws which disqualify a high proportion of applicants for jobless pay. *Ohio's disqualification rate was 47.3%, second highest in the nation, between July and September 1953. The national average during the period was 24.4%.*

• California has an increase in unemployment compensation benefits on the agenda for its special session of the Legislature. Sec.-Treas. John Despol of the **California CIO Council** commended Gov. Goodwin Knight for putting it there but says the proposed raise of $5 to a $30 weekly maximum is not enough. CIO wants it raised to a $40 maximum.

• The **Indiana CIO Council** called upon the congressional delegation to urge "as influential citizens" a special session of the Legislature to improve the inadequate unemployment compensation law. Earlier attempts to stir Gov. Craig in this direction failed.

• Colorado pays a maximum benefit of 51.9% of average weekly wages, according to **State CIO Council** Sec.-Treas. William T. Butler in a letter to Gov. Dan Thornton of that State. Butler pointed out that unemployment there is *"increasing weekly by alarming proportions."* He said payments should be 60% to 67% of the average weekly wage and duration should be extended. Butler cited "terrific" layoffs at Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Shwayder Bros., Heckethord Mfg. Co., and among several thousand construction workers.

• The **Lawrence County (Pa.) CIO Council** heard John G. Ramsay, CIO director of community relations, declare that unions must and are taking their rightful place in community place. Honored at the same banquet was Council Pres. George T. Barberio who is serving his third two-year term in that office.

Scholle Raps Michigan GOP For Inaction On Jobless Aid

MICHIGAN CIO Council Pres. August Scholle has urged Republican state legislators to "put down their partisanship and concern themselves with the bread and butter issues."

He condemned the state GOP for playing politics with the unemployment and workmen's compensation laws. The Senate passed the Teahen Bill which drew criticism from CIO because it offered almost no improvements.

Reacting to the CIO demands, the House junked the Teahen measure and took up discussion of the once-dead Hermann-Orr Bill.

This proposes an increase in the primary benefit from $23 to $30 weekly with a $43 ceiling for a worker with four or more dependents. The present top is $35. Benefits would be extended from 20 to 26 weeks.

Most of what CIO called the "fishhook" provisions of the Teahen Bill are gone from the new measure, which also provides for a merit rating system for employer payments into the unemployment compensation reserve fund.

Detroit Evictions Laid To Unemployment Rise

Circuit Court Commissioners in Detroit blamed rising unemployment for the increase in foreclosures and evictions. They said that evictions were running nearly 10% above last year, and that repossession on land contracts were 90.1% higher in February than in the same month last year.

'Shield Against Recession'—

Ohio CIO Sets Petition Drive To Boost Jobless Benefits

THE OHIO CIO Council last week stepped up preparations for an all-out campaign to improve that State's unemployment law.

Ohio CIO is taking the fight directly to the people through initiative petitions, which would force the Legislature to act.

According to Pres. James P. Griffin, who is also CIO Steelworkers district director in the Youngstown area, the four-point program would:

1. Place compensation at two-thirds of the average weekly wage, with a $50 a week maximum.

2. Provide for $3 a week dependency allowance with a limit of three dependents.

3. Put the burden of proof, in cases which were appealed, onto the party making the appeal. Now the worker must provide the proof in every appealed case.

4. Penalize employers who go on "fishing expeditions" and indiscriminately appeal cases, hoping workers will make technical errors which disqualify them.

OHIO'S PRESENT maximum weekly compensation is $30. The state now provides for dependency allowances of $2.50 a week, but draws the line at two dependents.

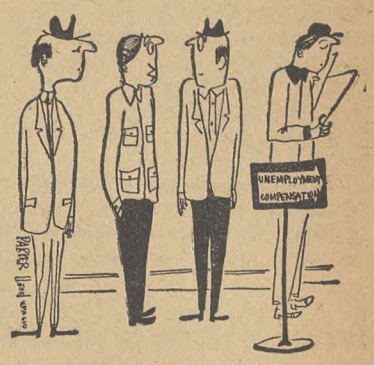
"All we are trying to do," Griffin said, "is to humanize the unemployment compensation law so that it will provide a minimum American standard of living for Ohio workers."

The Ohio CIO's proposals, he said, would make the law "act as a realistic shield against depressions and recessions."

"We have tried desperately in the past to secure justice for unemployed workers," he said.

"The time has come to go directly to the people. The initiative petition does this. It strikes a blow not only for the unemployed worker and his family, but for a wholesome and sound economy."

Griffin said that "everybody who has to provide for a family with two or more children doesn't need to be an economist to appreciate the fact that $35 a week can't provide for the necessaries of life."



"This is a 'temporary adjustment' until my compensation runs out . . . then it will be a 'recession'!"

U. S. Gets Set To Fight For Year-Old Textile Pay Order

THE GOVERNMENT is about ready to fight a year-old suit that challenges a minimum wage order for the cotton and synthetics textile industry.

The rate was set under the Walsh-Healey Act, which provides for regulation of wages for work done under government contract.

Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.) made public a letter from Assistant Atty. Gen. Warren E. Burger saying the government's defense brief is in final stages of preparation.

The suit involves an order issued in January, 1953, by Labor Sec. Tobin raising the legal minimum in cotton and synthetics mills from 87c to $1 an hour.

Some 200 southern mills got a District Court injunction against enforcement of the order more than a year ago. The CIO Textile Workers, some northern mills and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers have been allowed to intervene on the government's side, Burger said.

Saltonstall prodded Atty. Gen. Brownell about the year's delay some time ago. Burger replied for him that the Labor and Justice Depts. have "given preferred and continuous attention at all times" to the case.

Welfare Fund Inspection Is Voted In N. Y.

AUTHORITY to examine union welfare fund records is vested in New York State's superintendent of insurance under the terms of a law signed last week by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The State CIO Council took no official position on the bill and voiced no objection to it during hearings.

Dewey noted that most union welfare plans are "honestly and competently administered."

In Washington, the Senate Labor Committee last week voted authorization of $95,000 to investigate union welfare and retirement funds. Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.) will head the investigating group.

T-H Strike Vote Proposal Rapped

The proposed compulsory strike vote amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act has been criticized by the New York City Bar Association's committee on labor and social security legislation.

Such votes, the committee said, "would hinder rather than help collective bargaining."

Book Review—

Fr. Purcell Gives Answers On What Workers Think Of Unions

WHEN TAFT-HARTLEY became law in 1947, its supporters boasted that it was designed to "protect" union members from union leaders—as well, obviously, as to "protect" employers from strong unions.

Do workers need or want such protection from their democratically-elected officers, over and above the normal safeguards of a democratic union constitution?

Unions have always said "no," and a distinguished group of scholars of the labor movement have agreed. Now a new book by Rev. Theodore Purcell, S.J. *("The Worker Speaks His Mind on Company and Union")* presents the results of a painstaking survey of workers' attitudes.

FATHER PURCELL interviewed several hundred members of Local 28 of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, at the Swift Co. plant in the Chicago stockyards, with a host of questions about their attitudes.

Needless to say, the replies ranged all over the lot—from burning enthusiasm for the union to distaste for it, from hate of the company to expressed appreciation of management's relations with its workers.

But almost every reply recognizes the contribution the the union has made to helping solve major problems in the plant—better wages, greater security, improvement in racial relations.

That is a real tribute, in a local that has gone through some fiery political moves and counter-moves during the past few years.

As Father Purcell points out, while "the rank and file is affected by the competition of company and union for their allegiance, the answer is that the pull of the company seems to attract a few workers, but not most, from full allegiance to the union. Likewise, the pull of the union affects the company allegiancy of some.

FATHER PURCELL discusses at length the "plant community" of the company and the union and all the people involved. He concludes that they do comprise a true industrial community, who "want and approve the two-in-one nature of that community, with its dual government by company and union."

In other words, they believe in industrial democracy. In bringing the diverse and often conflicting viewpoints of the people at Swift's into better focus, Father Purcell has contributed to the understanding of labor-management relations and of labor's goal of expanding industrial democracy. —H.C.F.

The Worker Speaks His Mind on Company and Union, by Rev. Theodore V. Purcell, S.J., Harvard Univ. Press., $6.

You And Your Money—

Benson's Dairy Price Cut May Prove Bitter Pill For Consumers

"AN ECONOMIC hangman's trap" was set to be pulled out from under the nation's dairy farmers last week, as Agriculture Sec. Benson promised housewives they might be able to buy butter at anywhere from 59c to 71c a pound.

But the promise of cheaper butter for city dwellers may prove as bitter a pill as the coloring dye for old-fashioned margarine.

The reason: The GOP Administration's latest move against a fair farm price support program means more recession in the farm states. *And fewer farmers able to buy trucks, cars, tractors, suits or TV sets means shorter hours, more unemployment and smaller paychecks for city workers. (If you're on unemployment compensation, just buying margarine will be a problem.)*

Already Benson is in the sub-basement so far as many farmers are concerned. An Iowa Republican lawmaker, Rep. Gross, recently polled 6600 farmers in his district, said three out of four of them are opposed to the "flexible" farm prices of the Eisenhower Administration.

Rep. Johnson (D. Wisc.)—elected last year in a special election in which the GOP farm policy was a major issue—hung the "economic hangman's trap" label on Benson's butter program. He warned that three million dairy farmers face an "economic tragedy" as result of the GOP program.

Benson Is Undisturbed

Benson was undisturbed by congressional action and went ahead with plans to put two programs into effect. The major move, effective on Apr. 1, trimmed dairy price supports—at the farm—from 90% to 75% of parity. The effect, Benson said, would be to cut the retail price of butter, now averaging 79c a pound, down to about 71c.

Additionally, Benson hopes to start a test program in several cities of selling surplus government butter at cut-rate prices, maybe as low as 59c.

Just how much consumers will gain when it comes to adding up the grocery bill is open to question. As the National Farmers Union recently pointed out, the big dairy firms reported record 1953 profits credited directly to the decline in prices paid to farmers.

For example, Borden's profits were up 15% last year, while the National Dairy Products Corp. reported a 11% climb in earnings. And National Dairy said *"the scheduled cut in price supports on dairy commodities . . . should be good for the continued progress of our company."*

For farmers, however, the Agriculture Dept. Marketing Service said that farm cash receipts (from crops and livestock) fell .8% during the month ended Mar. 15.

The cost of the dairy price cutback in farm income is estimated at anywhere from $600 million to $1 billion, and the housewife should understand what the prospective drop in butter prices will actually cost her.

As the Public Affairs Institute of Washington pointed out in a recent report:

"Such a drop in farm income would have a solid impact on city dwellers. It is estimated that between 36 and 40% of the work forces of this country is directly engaged in agriculture, processing of agricultural products or the manufacture of supplies for agriculture.

"Most of these workers do not live on the farm but in cities and towns. In the period Jan. 1, 1953 to Jan. 1, 1954 these people were already hit by a drop in farm income of over 7%. This meant the loss of thousands of jobs.

"That is why a drop in the price of butter which brings a decline in farm income may be too high a price for the American housewife."

'Daisies Do Tell...!'

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told the Senate the other day that Agriculture Sec. Benson's announcement of plans to cut dairy price supports from 90% to 75% of parity reminded him of one of Pres. Eisenhower's campaign promises.

That was the promise, voiced at Kasson, Minn., to continue 90% supports.

Humphrey reported that Minnesota dairymen are thinking of erecting "a little monument" at Kasson, "some little memorial" to commemorate the Eisenhower speech, "Around the memorial," he added, "spread out over the beautiful farm landscape, would be forget-me-nots."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

LIKE MANY FAMILIES you probably spend a lot of money, even though only a bit at a time, for such toiletries as skin lotions, hand creams, shaving cream, shampoos, dentifrices and many other products.

You can often cut the cost of these products to dimes instead of dollars. *In fact, you can often eliminate them altogether, because some widely-sold toiletries have little or no real value and can be supplanted by ordinary household items you already have.*

Don't Overpay For Toiletries

The cost of ingredients for many toiletries is actually only pennies. In fact, as you'll see below, a large proportion of shaving cream is simply water. In the case of some costly lotions, the chief functional ingredients are such ordinary household standbys as borax, boric acid, rubbing alcohol, glycerin and so on.

The real cost of these products is the cost of the widespread, repetitious and exaggerated advertising; the costly containers in which they are packaged, and the perfumes used to give them their claimed pseudo-myterious powers.

You pay an especially high price for these products in small packages. It may seem easier to pay 10c for a one-ounce bottle of shampoo once a week, than $1 for a half-gallon every six months or so. But you only fool yourself, and that's not necessary since there are so many people willing to do it for you.

IN SHAMPOOS, for example, the bulk containers sold by large retailers under their own brand names save you 60 to 80% off the cost of the nationally-advertised brands when sold in small packages.

Unfortunately there is additional temptation to buy small packages of branded toiletries at high prices for their real value, now that the supermarkets too sell them. *Because your favorite market has a low price on chuck roast don't assume its new display of toiletries is any bargain.*

The best buys in toiletries by far are the private brands of the consumer co-ops, department stores, mail-order houses and some drug stores.

Here are specific tips on money-savers in toiletries:

SHAVE CREAMS: Experts point out that most packaged shaving creams contain a high proportion of water. This makes them costly for what you actually get. This is especially true of the brushless creams. Cake shaving soap has much the same ingredients as creams. You simply add the water with your brush. Thus you can cut your expenditures to 30-50% a year. Shaving bowls and sticks are simply fancier versions of cake shaving soap at a higher price.

HAND LOTIONS: A good hand lotion is pretty much a necessity in the home for protecting the skin against the effects of housework, gardening and also for use as a foundation base. But you only need one all-purpose lotion, not a half-dozen different types, which are often very little different at that.

Many cosmetics experts consider lanolin to be the important ingredient in a good hand lotion. But if you read the labels on some of the well-advertised name brands you'll find many contain no lanolin at all, and those that do are expensive. The consumer co-ops sell an eight-ounce bottle of lanolin lotion for 50c.

What's significant is that the ingredients are listed; lanolin, stearic acids, mineral oil, tragacanth, perfume, borax and others. But one of the widest-selling lower-priced advertised brands, at 50c for a 6½ ounce bottle, doesn't list any of its ingredients.

You can find many formulas for toiletries and other products in *Henley's Book of Formulas,* and also in *The Home Book of Money-Saving Formulas.*

Reuther Praises Cancer Unit, Urges CIO Fund Drive Aid

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther has urged all CIO members to contribute generously to the current fund-raising crusade of the American Cancer Society and if possible to assist the drive as volunteers.

He said the society "is the only agency that is attacking the disease with a three-point program of research, education and service to cancer patients."

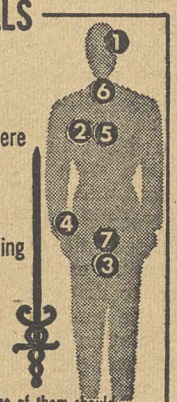
"This program," Reuther continued, "is financed by the voluntary contributions of the American public, and the project of patient service is largely carried out by hundreds of thousands of lay volunteers who work through their local American Cancer Society units.

"Because of its record of public service in the cause of fighting cancer, the Congress of Industrial Organizations heartily endorses the American Cancer Society and urges all CIO unions and their members to support its activities."

The society also is conducting a nationwide public education program to reduce the appalling number of cancer deaths.

CANCER'S 7 DANGER SIGNALS

1. Any sore that does not heal
2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge
4. Any change in a wart or mole
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing
6. Persistant hoarseness or cough
7. Any change in normal bowel habits



None of these symptoms necessarily means that you have cancer but any one of them should send you to your doctor. Cancer is usually curable when detected and treated early. REMEMBER THE DANGER SIGNALS.

GIVE TO THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Long Battle Predicted On Battery Dope

THE FEDERAL government has settled down for a long battle to prove the battery additive, AD-X2, is of exceedingly dubious value.

Government scientists said this about a year ago and touched off a hassle that reached right into Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet.

Now the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Pioneers, Inc., and Jess M. Ritchie of Oakland, Calif., charging that advertising for AD-X2 was false, deceptive and misleading.

The ads claimed AD-X2 rejuvenated batteries worn out by sulfation and would prolong the life of new batteries. Not so reported Dr. Allen V. Astin, nonpolitical director of the Bureau of Standards.

Then make it so, said Commerce Sec. Weeks in effect. When Astin, in a stubborn scientific way declined, he was fired by Weeks but reinstated after protests by the nation's scientists.

The impartial scientists ran their own tests on AD-X2 and found that the powder had no merit for invigorating batteries.

U. S. Boosts Rent Of Jobless In Sandusky, Ohio, Projects

FROM Sandusky, O., comes a story often heard these days—a story of families facing eviction because they won't be able to pay the increased rent bills Uncle Sam is about to hand them.

Residents in 300 units of two Sandusky housing projects have been notified by the Public Housing Administration that their rents were to be increased by slightly more than 20%, according to the Ohio CIO Council.

The residents were burned up at this high-handed action. The project on occasion has shown a gross profit of $51,000 a year but the tragic part of the current situation is that approximately 50% of the wage earners living at the project are unemployed.

Sec. Hobby Urges Handicapped Aid

Sec. of Health Hobby urged Congress to expand the present rehabilitation program, which restores about 60,000 persons a year to self-sufficiency, toward a goal of 200,000 annually in 1959.

Food Price Index At Peak

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index climbed to an all-time high last week. At $7.42, the index was up 17.4% from the same week in 1953 when it stood at $6.32. Dun & Bradstreet reported the index was the highest since the agency started keeping records in 1916.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IN LOUSIVILLE, KY., last week, I conferred with Steelworkers Director Jim Robb, and Bill Billingsley of the Kentucky State CIO Council. Their area has suffered particular hardships in the recent layoffs and business decline.

We talked over the organizational effort CIO unions are undertaking to increase the benefits of trade union organization in these times of economic danger, and I want to compliment these men, and the other leaders of CIO in Kentucky, for moving ahead with a sound program for building greater strength and protection for the workers.

We have the official news, now, that the executive board of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers has unanimously ratified an agreement to affiliate the membership of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers with their own organization. This, of course, means the end of DPO as an organization. Each local of DPO will vote on affiliation with Retail-Wholesale and will be chartered in that union—the result being a union with a membership of 120,000. *It means that millions of unorganized workers in the distributive field can now look to a powerful, united CIO union to assist them in the formation of effective trade unions.*

I WILL EXPECT the CIO staff, throughout the country, to assist the officers and representatives of Retail-Wholesale in carrying out this operation. Such a great event calls for all the cooperation we can give.

Pres. Max Greenberg and his fellow executive officers of Retail-Wholesale should be commended for the calm, patient, statesmanlike approach they took to bringing the organizations together.

We expect that Retail-Wholesale will also extend an invitation to membership to the unions of the CIO Department Store Organizing Committee, which includes the world's largest department store, Macy's of New York.

As we receive good news from the top officers of Retail-Wholesale, we also learn of successful organizational efforts in the field. Finer Service, Inc., of Dayton, O., has recognized Retail-Wholesale as collective bargaining agent for all their employees. RWDSU State Dir. Gerald Hughes was in charge of the negotiations, according to a report from CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci.

DIR. DE NUCCI also reports a victory for the CIO Steelworkers at the Vanadium Corp., Byesville, O., with Rep. George Turner in charge.

Another big victory for the CIO Steelworkers came at Austinville, Va., at the New Jersey Zinc Co. plant, with Rep. Laurence Marine in charge. The vote 354 to 68.

Pres. Elwood Swisher of the CIO Chemical Workers reports a really significant victory in one of the National Carbon Co. plants at Cleveland, O., by a vote of 101 to 83. National Carbon is a subsidiary of Union Carbide.

The victory is a tribute to the patience and perseverance of the Chemical Workers. This was the third attempt to win union recognition for the workers of the plant. Dir. R. P. Buchanan, assisted by Reps. John Phillips and Carl Bachmann, conducted the campaign. Another victory for UGCCW is reported from Stauffer Chemical, Le Moyne, Ala., with Thermon Phillips working under the direction of Hugh Brown.

Lee Tucker reports a victory for the CIO Clothing Workers at Oberman & Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., by a vote of 170 to 80.

IUE-Westinghouse Talks Open On Annual Wage, Higher Pay

NEGOTIATIONS for 58,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers began last week with the Westinghouse Corp. at Pittsburgh.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey listed the union demands which included a guaranteed annual wage and a "substantial" wage increase.

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, said the IUE also wants a $1.25 hourly minimum wage at Westinghouse and at General Electric, where contract talks are set for Apr. 20.

IUE proposed that the GAW agreement last five years. The company would guarantee 2080 hours of pay per year for each worker with a year's seniority. This shall include not less than 48 weeks of 40 hours each at the employe's regular day rate or guaranteed incentive rate of pay per hour including the shift differential.

The proposed annual wage would be reduced by whatever unemployment compensation or earned income the worker receives. Payments to fulfill the GAW would be made from a fund equal to 5% of the payroll. Half the amount would be put into a trust fund jointly administered by union and management.

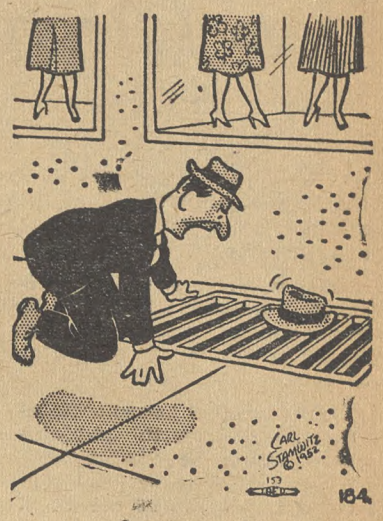
In his case for a general wage increase, Carey noted that going back to 1949, production per worker increased by 25% on a straight time basis, and 29.5% on an average hourly earnings basis. The difference between the production and wage increases reflects a gap of about 40c an hour.

The corporation-wide minimum of $1.25 an hour, Carey said, would prevent undermining of wage scales and job security through establishment of plants in rural or other areas victimized by depressed wage standards.

IUE ALSO demanded equal pay for women doing equal work. This was described as "simple economic justice and a means of preventing management from injuring men and women workers by paying substandard wages to women."

Carey asked for re-institution of Westinghouse's discontinued profit-sharing plan. Further improvements in pension, health and insurance programs were requested, as well as eight paid holidays.

Employes with 25 years' service would get four weeks vacations and additional days would be given for service from five to 14 years and 16 to 24 years. Carey also asked that hourly workers get the same privileges as salaried workers in matters of sick leave and time off for deaths in the immediate family.



"I told you, Ed, you shouldn't keep working for those non-union, starvation wages!"

UAW Calls Aircraft Bill Safety Threat

PENDING BILLS of Sen. Bricker (R. O.) and Rep. Wolverton (R. N. J.) to relax aircraft inspection regulations were branded "definitely harmful to air safety" last week by CIO Auto Workers, Airline Workers Dept.

UAW-CIO Legislative Rep. Paul Sifton testified for J. L. McFarland, assistant director of the UAW department, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee on Aviation.

HE SAID that "inspectors who do not have Civil Aeronautics Board certification as certified airmen would be more vulnerable to company pressure to pass dangerous and defective conditions, to risk, for example, a wing fault for another trip when it should go into repair before leaving the ground." The bills would lift this certification requirement.

Vice Pres. James F. Horst of the CIO Transport Workers, sent a telegram to the committee opposing the bill. Horst is director of the Air Transport Div., TWU-CIO.

UAW Council Raps Policies Of 2 Big Implement Firms

LABOR policies of two major farm implement manufacturers were roundly condemned by the CIO Auto Workers Agricultural Implement Workers Wage and Hour Council at a recent conference.

Resolutions at the Milwaukee meeting attacked J. I. Case Co. for refusal to "agree to a workable contract," and accused International Harvester Co. of "using their influence to prevent an NLRB election" in East Moline, Ill.

Negotiations at Case plants in Burlington, Iowa, and Racine, Wis., have been drawn out 15 and 16 months respectively without a contract, the resolution said, while a new local union in Bettendorf, Iowa, certified last July by the National Labor Relations Board, still has no contract.

The Council pledged support to the Case workers, and called for a publicity campaign detailing to farmers and other segments of the public the company's "infamous labor relations with our Union."

IN A SEPARATE resolution, the farm implement workers scored International Harvester Co. for being "determined to work with the discredited U. E. and keep the workers chained to a contract written by the company for the company's benefit."

The Council was authorized to wire the Labor Board asking for an immediate election at the East Moline Works of the company.

In other actions, the Council recommended an industry-wide conference of farm implement workers, called for a "congress of labor to discuss the terror of unemployment," and called on Congress to investigate the extent of unemployment and take action to curtail "the slowing of our economy."

Northwest Strike Vote Set By IWA

NORTHWEST timber firms have turned down requests of the CIO Woodworkers for higher wages, a third week's vacation and a joint study of pay inequities.

Pres. A. F. Hartung of the IWA-CIO said that contract talks brought only a "no" from companies employing the union's 45,000 membership in the Northwest. A strike poll is being taken and ballots will be counted Apr. 15.

Hartung said the firms did not quarrel with IWA figures showing higher productivity as grounds for a wage demand, "because we used their own figures."

Representatives of IWA locals in British Columbia will seek fringe benefits amounting to 7.5c an hour when contracts expire June 1. About 32,000 workers at 178 firms are involved.

CIO Urges Navy To Charter Tankers To Aid Shipyards

THE CIO last week called the proposal to have the Navy charter 20 tankers as "an important beginning toward modernizing our merchant marine."

Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee that the CIO committee favors S. 2788 with certain amendments.

"The building of the 20 tankers would be a shot in the arm to the American private shipyards which are so vital to our national security," Haddock testified.

He said that on Mar. 1 only 39 merchant-type ships of 1000 gross tons and over were being built or on order in private U. S. shipyards.

Haddock was critical of the new policy of the Maritime Administration which makes it easier to transfer U. S. merchant ships to foreign flags.

He urged the subcommittee to amend S. 2788 "to require the American shipowners to offer to sell the ships to the American government at a fair and reasonable price before making any application to transfer these ships to foreign flags."

UAW Wins Raise At Vought Aircraft

The CIO Auto Workers have won a 5c raise for 8500 members at Chance Vought Aircraft Corp., Grand Prairie, Tex.

The new agreement incorporates a 19c an hour cost-of-living allowance in the base rate, and provides paid vacations and a seventh paid holiday. The escalator clause and the annual improvement factor, which were in the preceding contract, were dropped.

Bade, Guild Leader, Dies

WILBUR E. BADE, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, CIO, was fatally stricken in St. Paul last week.

Bade was one of the founders of the ANG-CIO and was a leader in the fight to oust the Communists at the 1941 Guild convention in Detroit. He was editor of The Guild Reporter, the union's publication, for 10 years before his election to the Twin Cities post in 1951.

Bade was a reporter on Minneapolis and Duluth papers before 1941. He is survived by his wife, Laura, of Minneapolis, and a brother, Harold, of Mound, Minn.

Brewers In D. C. Get 24c Boost

Yeast workers in Washington, D. C., got a welcome raise last week, a 24c an hour increase over the next two years. They are members of the CIO Brewery Workers employed at the Standard Brands plant.

The Congress Week—

Consumers Face Gouge As Ike Signs Gas Rate Bill

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

EVEN IF IT COSTS them extra millions of dollars, Pres. Eisenhower is determined to protect consumers against federal controls.

Last week he signed the Hinshaw Bill banning federal regulation of pipeline carriers transporting natural gas within a state's boundaries.

The President issued a statement saying he thought citizens would be "better protected" by state or local controls than those of the U. S. government.

CIO and other groups took a less charitable view; *counted it among the Administration payoffs to utility companies which chipped in handsomely to GOP campaign funds in '52.*

JUST WHERE protection of consumers' interests ever got into the law is a mystery. The bill passed the House last July 30, two days after its introduction and without one member of any committee having seen a printed copy.

On the same day it was reported favorably by the Senate Commerce Committee, which never held hearings on the question. Last month it was rammed through the Senate on a voice vote and sent to the White House for signature.

What the bill does is overturn a 1950 U. S. Supreme Court decision involving the East Ohio Gas Co. The court held that East Ohio Gas came under Federal Power Commission regulation on rates because it got its gas outside the state although distribution was entirely within Ohio borders.

Sen. Burke (D. O.) led the fight against the bill. As mayor of Cleveland for nine years, he tangled before with East Ohio Gas and pointed out that removal of federal controls would lead to higher and unjustified rates for natural gas customers. He predicted it would cost Ohioans an extra $3 million a year. Burke forecast similar jumps all over the country.

HIS OHIO colleague, Sen. Bricker (R.), captained the campaign for the bill's passage. Despite the Supreme Court, he argued, Congress didn't mean to regulate utilities within a state when it passed the Natural Gas Act 14 years ago. *(Bricker's Columbus law firms counts East Ohio Gas among its big business clients.)*

Bricker's Law Firm Involved In Rate Bill

GUIDING the Hinshaw Bill through legislative waters so deftly that it scarcely caused a ripple was the skilled hand of Sen. Bricker (R.O.).

Bricker's interest in the gas rate bill is understandable. So is his concern for other special-interest legislation affecting real estate and railroads. Bricker heads a Columbus, O., law firm and he also is chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Bricker's firm gets $500 a month from East Ohio Gas Co., which stands to clean up from the Hinshaw Bill along with other intrastate gas firms now freed from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Bricker shares in the law firm's profits.

His Senate committee also considers legislation affecting railroads. His law firm—according to official figures—got almost $190,000 in fees from the Pennsylvania Railroad between 1946 and 1952.

Bricker's part in the shotgun passage of the Hinshaw Bill again raises the question as to where a U. S. Senator's duty lies—*to the people of his state or the rich special interests of that state?*

Prospects Dim For Lawmakers' Hike

A member of the Senate Republican Policy Committee said that the GOP leaders will turn thumbs down on a proposal for a substantial increase in congressional salaries. However, Chairman Ferguson (R. Mich.) said no decision had been made.

'Veep' Makes It Official, Enters Senate Race

"THE VEEP" is back in politics. Alben W. Barkley, former Vice President and veteran Senator, has announced that he will seek the Senate seat now held by Republican John Sherman Cooper.

The 76-year-old Barkley said he is entering the race not to "gratify a personal ambition," but because of "urgent and sincere" requests from the people of Kentucky. He will run for the Democratic nomination in the Aug. 7 primary election.

Barkley has been beaten only once in a political career going back to 1905 when he was elected prosecuting attorney of his home county.

BARKLEY realizes very deeply, friends say, the terrible issues facing the United States today and he is expected to campaign vigorously preaching Democratic doctrine. It was his belief that he could help lead his country in the wiser way that was the determining factor in his decision to run.

Perhaps another reason could be found in a quotation from his speech to the CIO Electrical Workers convention last year:

ALBEN W. BARKLEY

"When a political party makes a promise," the veteran from the Bluegrass State said, *"it ought to keep its word. If it doesn't it's unworthy of the promise."*

It is believed that if Barkley does return to the Senate, fellow Democrats with whom his prestige is high will re-elect him party leader in the Senate, replacing Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.).

'Scandal' Over Refugee Program Is Condemned

THE DRAMATIC failure of Pres. Eisenhower's own emergency refugee program has drawn withering fire from Republicans and Democrats alike in Congress.

Six immigrants have been admitted to the U. S. since last August—at a cost of $672,000 or $112,000 per person.

Instead of bringing refugees to this country, the program has turned into a wrong-way joyride for "deserving Republicans" who get to see Europe at the American taxpayer's expense, Democratic lawmakers protested.

THE PROGRAM got the President's official benediction seven months ago. It was designed to admit 209,000 refugees in three years. Originally, Eisenhower had asked that 240,000 be permitted entry but Congress hacked away at this figure. It finally settled for 214,000, 5000 of which would adjust the cases of those already in this country.

Three million dollars was appropriated. Last month Congress got a request for an additional $1.56 million to carry on until June 30.

Rep. Gross (R. Ia.) declared "this sort of thing is unbelievable."

A "national scandal" is what Rep. Javits (R. N.Y.) called it. Javits promised he would investigate it and see whether R. W. Scott McLeod, the State Dept. security chief, was running the program as Congress intended.

Rep. Rooney (D. N.Y.) pointed out that U. S. consulates abroad have lists of thousands "who have been looked up and down and backwards with regard to their entry as prospective decent citizens." He quoted from hearing records to show that experienced personnel from previous refugee programs had been barred from employment on the new program.

Power Co-op Cuts Protested By Sparkman

"THE PRESIDENT'S budget for the Rural Electrification Program is nothing less than a continuation of the attack begun last year on REA."

That's the charge made by Sen Sparkman (D. Ala.), who said the new budget would provide only $55 million in new electric loan funds compared to $135 million last year.

Sparkman also accused Ancher Nelson, the new REA administrator, of restricting the loan program to a "fraction" of the $205 million provided by Congress in 1953 for electric loans, including generating and transmission loans.

The Senator pointed out that REA lending operations netted the government a profit of more than $45 million last year.

"The nation's 983 REA co-ops bring electricity to more than 3.5 million families," Sparkman noted. "Any attack on the rural electrification program is, in effect, an attack on the property and the well-being of these several million American families."

Senate Passes Statehood Bill

The Senate passed a combined bill granting statehood to both Hawaii and Alaska. The vote was 57 to 28. Earlier statehood supporters had defeated a series of proposals to further delay the issue.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTIONS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU:

1. Senate Labor Committee reports anti-labor Taft-Hartley Amendments. *(See Page 1.)*
2. House cuts TVA funds to 55% of appropriations for current year. *(See Page 3.)*
3. House mix-up may permit completion of 35,000 public housing units authorized by Democratic 82nd Congress. *(See Page 3.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 5173)	Would start break-up of federal-state system of unemployment insurance and hold down benefits.	Passed House last year. Pending before Senate Finance Com.	Write or wire your Senator to defeat the Reed bill and provide increased unemployment benefits for at least 39 weeks.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals (S.2650)	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate Labor Com. reported anti-labor bill last week. House Labor Com. expected to report similar bill soon.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	Voted by House, coming up in Senate.	Urge your Senators to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.
St. Lawrence Seaway (S. 2150)	Would enable U. S to benefit as partner in project opening up Great Lakes to ocean ships.	Bill passed Senate. House Public Works Com. approved Senate bill.	Write your Representative urging favorable action.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Sen. Lehman Wins Stephen Wise Award

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) has been named a winner of one of the Stephen Wise Awards for 1953, it was announced by the American Jewish Congress, which makes the annual awards.

Looking to November (See Page 6)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

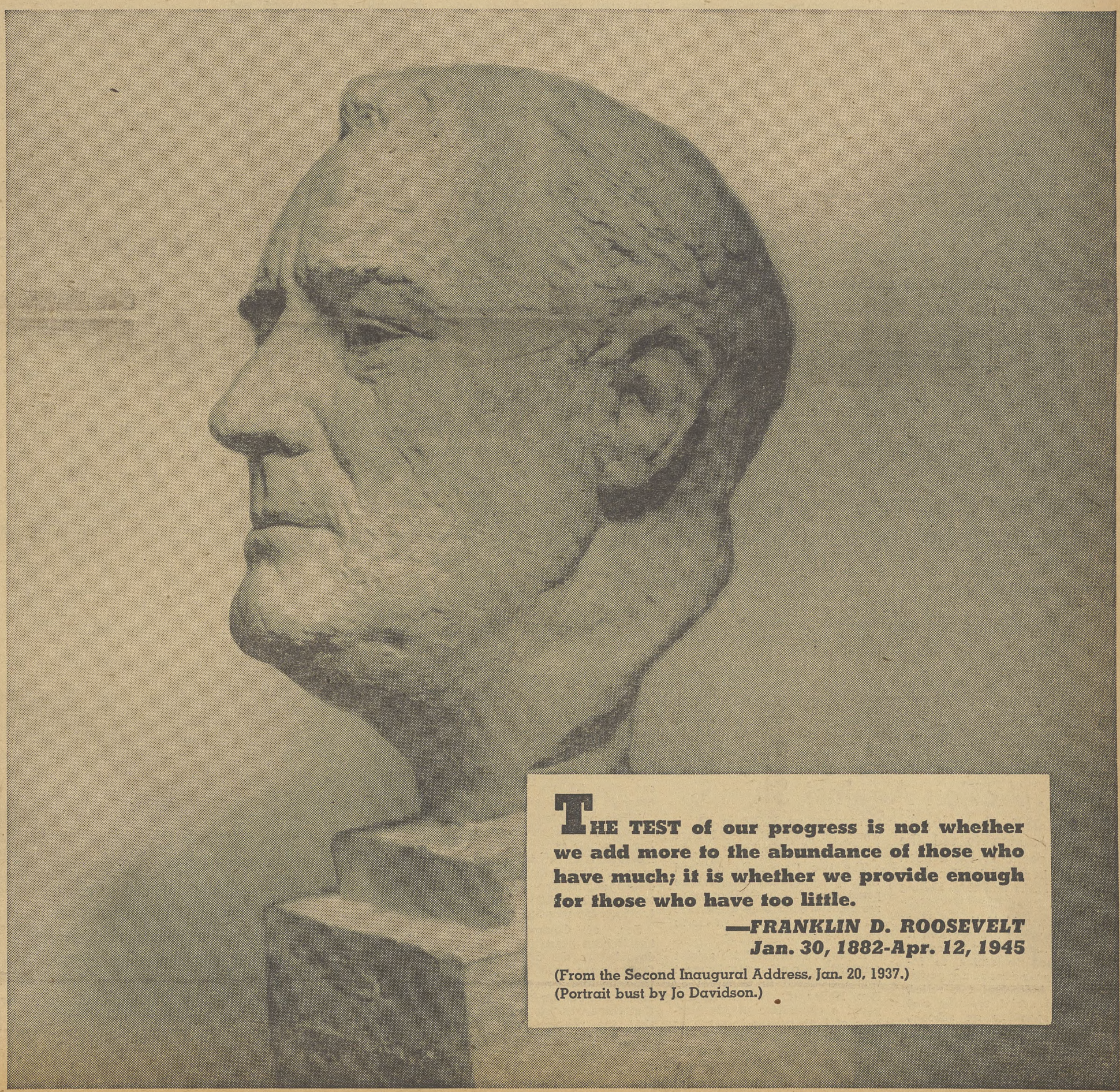
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 15

White House Spurs T-H Drive

—See Page 3

Steel Union Sets Prosperity Program

—See Page 2



THE TEST of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Jan. 30, 1882-Apr. 12, 1945

(From the Second Inaugural Address, Jan. 20, 1937.)
(Portrait bust by Jo Davidson.)

Steel Union Sets Prosperity Program

A PROGRAM for prosperity to aid the nation's economy was adopted by the CIO Steelworkers Executive Board and presented last week to Pres. Eisenhower by the union's three top officers.

With 446,000 USA-CIO members either laid off or working short time, the steel union called for a $17 billion government program for such items as raising social security benefits, income tax exemption increases, public works programs and housing and slum clearance projects.

THE PROGRAM was carried to the White House by Pres. David J. McDonald, Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel.

The board also voted to reopen contracts with basic steel producers and strongly condemned Republican Taft-Hartley proposals.

McDonald told the board members, who met in Pittsburgh, that 189,000 union members in this country and 7700 in Canada have been laid off—some 80,000 of them in last two months.

Some 257,000 additional members, he said, are working on a basis of less than the 40-hour week.

In the resolution proposed "to keep this nation strong and prosperous," the board stressed that the union "neither views the present nor the future with hysteria."

"Our faith in this nation and its capacity to meet its problems is unlimited," the resolution said, "but in the short run, between, last summer and today, thousands of workers and their families in our and other industries have been suddenly faced with distress, and we cannot stand idly by. The great resources and enterprises of America must be utilized to meet this problem now.

"We are not urging any irresponsible action; we are simply proposing to the leaders of our industry and of our government a reasoned and practical program which will restore full employment, production and confidence to all of the people and enterprises of the United States."

The program the USA-CIO leaders took to the White House called for four major actions by federal and state governments. These were:

1. "Benefit payments to the unemployed and to pensioners under the Social Security Act should be increased immediately by at least $3 billion.

"This great and rich nation certainly can and must improve the lot of its two most needy groups, the unemployed and the aged. All of the increased benefits would flow into the spending stream and create new consumer demand.

2. "By raising the personal federal income tax exemption to $800, an additional $4 billion can be added to consumer demand.

"No single policy of government will more quickly stimulate consumer buying than wise and timely tax action . . . Every family now subjected to the federal income tax will enjoy a benefit; more important, the tax savings of millions of moderate income families will be spent for daily family needs.

3. "Public works programs should be immediately expanded by at least $5 billion to help catch up with the backlog and keep abreast of new demand.

"We do not advocate or believe in made work. We are suggesting substantial and vitally needed public improvements. Our

(Continued on Page 11)

Steel Union Chiefs Meet With Ike

In a White House press conference following a half hour conversation with Pres. Eisenhower, CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald last week voiced grave misgivings about the current economic picture.

"I have made careful enquiries," McDonald said, "and I see no signs that business is picking up. The industry men with whom I have talked are generally not too hopeful."

McDonald visited the White House, accompanied by USA-CIO Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, to present the President with a detailed series of recommendations adopted by the USA-CIO Executive Board.

"This is the kind of a program which will give the country the economic shot in the arm that is necessary," McDonald told newsmen.

Observing customary White House protocol, he declined to answer questions on the President's comments, but McDonald did say "I feel certain the White House staff will study these documents carefully."

The Steelworkers president revealed the seriousness of the present economic picture by detailing the statistics of unemployed and partially unemployed in the Steelworkers union. This total of 446,000, either without jobs or working short weeks, "is 40% of our American membership," McDonald said.

"Many of these unemployed workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation rights," he said. "They're just broke."

McDonald also told the big battery of Washington newsmen that during his recent tours of steel plants he has "talked to and listened to thousands of Steelworkers and lots of management people."

"There's a great deal of apprehension about the economic future," he added, "both among workers and among management. Our program, which is affirmative, non-political and constructive, will give the economy the boost it badly needs.

"The time for action is now."

Jobless Figures Keep Climbing, Despite Spring And The Robins

THE ADMINISTRATION'S confidence in its economic forecasts was dealt another blow when the sharp drop in unemployment normally registered in March showed up in Census Bureau statistics as a still further rise.

The increase over the February jobless figure was 54,000—a relatively small jump, but far from the decline the GOP robins were supposed to wing in.

It raised the total to 3,725,000, compared to 3,671,000 in February and a post-war low of 1,162,000 last October—an increase of more than 2.5 million in five months.

By way of comparison, unemployment showed a drop of 114,000 in the same month last year. In 1952 the fall was 282,000, while in 1950 it was 561,000.

EIGHT MORE communities, headed by Canton, O., have been listed as areas of "substantial unemployment" by the Labor Dept. The others: Anniston and Talladega, Ala.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Litchfield, Ill.; Henderson, Ky.; New Castle, Pa., and Logan, W. Va.

This brings to 53 the number of small industrial areas classified as having substantial labor surpluses — 6% or more of the labor force unemployed. There are also 34 major industrial areas in the same category.

While unemployment was going up instead of down, the number of people at work showed an increase likewise far less than normal. Employment rose by 45,000 during the month to a total of 60.1 million. Last year the increase was 396,000.

Sec. of Commerce Weeks hasn't been heard from since 10 days before the Census Bureau figures were announced. At that time, he told a meeting of business paper editors in Washington that there was "some indications that the unemployment figure may be a little less" than in February. It wasn't.

★

Signs On Economic Horizon

Auto: More than 3000 workers at Lincoln-Mercury assembly plants of the Ford Motor Co. went on layoff this week. About 1400 were idled at Metuchen, N. J., and another 1700 at St. Louis when second shifts were eliminated. Double shift operations had been the rule for over a year.

Steel: Steel industry operations were scheduled for 68.2% of capacity last week. The week before they produced at 69.1% of capacity. Steel production last week was scheduled at 1.626 million tons, a drop from the 1.648 million tons turned out the week before.

Sales: The two largest mail orders reported sharp drops in March sales compared with the same month a year ago. Montgomery Ward & Co. said sales for March were down 22.8% from 1953 and off a total of 19.4% for February and March figures of a year ago. Sears & Roebuck sales in March were down 12.2%

Electric Power: Production dropped to 8.463 billion kilowatt hours in week ending Apr. 3, lowest level in five weeks. Figure was 28 million kwh below preceding week.

Carloadings: Off 1.4% for last week; 15.9% off for the same week a year ago.

Payrolls: At an annual rate of $161.3 billion, down $800 million in February from January.

Business failures: 926 in February, the highest mark for any month since May, 1942.

Lehman, Heller Urge Prompt U. S. Action Against Slump

DEMANDS for prompt government action to aid the nation's economy have been renewed, keynoted by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.).

Lehman said if the present slump becomes a depression it will be "man-made." He called for immediate action to increased purchasing power through individual tax relief, expanded social security and federal spending on schools, housing and power.

Bolling noted that unemployment went up 54,000 in March when, he said, "it should have gone down 500,000."

The two Democrats outlined their programs on a television panel show. Their GOP opposite numbers argued that things are all right and this is *"no time to rock the boat."*

A proposal to establish a joint committee on unemployment was introduced in Congress by Rep. Heller (D. N.Y.). He proposed a committee of 16 members of both houses to serve as a fact-finding body and report its recommendations by June 30.

UAW Wins First Plant From UE in Quad Cities

THE FIRST major plant in the Quad Cities area, the John Deere Planter Works at Moline, Ill., has voted to dump the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and be represented by the CIO Auto workers.

Local 148 FE-UE had held bargaining rights for 12 years.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was: UAW-CIO 389; UE 224, and no union 65.

"This is the opening gun of a widespread campaign to unite all farm equipment workers under the banner of UAW-CIO," said Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Dept.

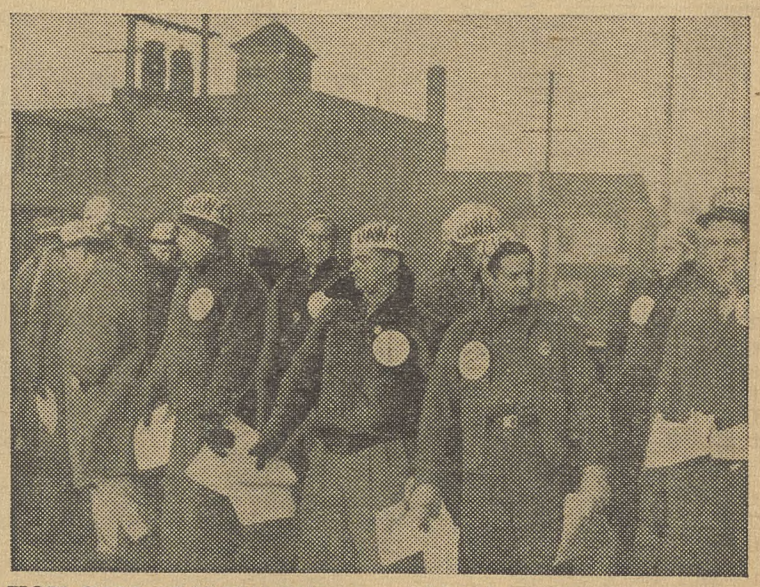
NLRB elections are expected shortly at two other plants in the Quad Cities area, International Harvester Works, East Moline, Ill., and Farmall Works, Rock Island, Ill., presently represented by UE.

UE locals in these plants voted at the same time the Deere Planter Works voted last August to disaffiliate from UE and affiliate with UAW-CIO.

Wiretap Bill Voted by House

The House passed, by a 221-166 roll call vote, a modified wire-tap bill which gives Atty. Gen. Brownell only part of the authority he sought to use such evidence.

The substitute bill, by Rep. Willis (D. La.), would legalize wire-tap evidence the Government now has, but would require obtaining a court order before tapping wires in the future.



YOU CAN ALMOST SEE these CIO Auto Workers shivering as they passed out handbills urging employes at the John Deere Planter Works, Moline, Ill., to vote for UAW, advice which was followed by farm implement workers.

White House Spurs T-H Drive

By AL ZACK

SPURRED ON by White House pressure, Congress last week drove for early passage of bills designed to make Taft-Hartley even more anti-labor.

Engrossed in a legislative struggle over "who'll get the first bill out," the Republican Senate Policy Committee scheduled Taft-Hartley amendments for debate during the week of Apr. 26.

The House Labor Committee, which earlier had been heading for a pre-Easter vote, continued to grind out a package containing what CIO called *"virulently anti-labor"* proposals.

With the one exception of the GOP policy committee action, Taft-Hartley activity during the week was confined to the House. There the Labor Committee, bossed by GOP Chairman McConnell (Pa.), was meeting daily behind closed doors.

Undermine All Labor

Only official reports of the committee's actions came from McConnell who daily briefed reporters on what he said had happened during the day.

From these piecemeal reports, CIO concluded T-H amendments, adopted or planned, constitute an *"irresponsible and unjustified effort to undermine the effectiveness of unions."*

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, in a letter to all members of the House committee, reminded them that it was *"fortunately, not too late to reconsider."*

"We are confident," he wrote, "that with more mature reflection, you can arrive only at the conclusion that your proposals are neither just nor fair to the millions of loyal patriotic Americans who are the free trade unions of this great country."

On the day Goldberg's letter was made public, the committee voted, 16 to 8, in favor of the Eisenhower pre-strike vote proposal, rejected by the Senate and opposed by labor and nonpartisan experts.

Toughened It Up

The government-conducted vote, as approved by the House group, calls for a secret vote 10 days before a walkout begins—a procedure which experts agreed would insure an increase in the number of strikes.

Disregarding the historic failure of this proposal, the committee toughened up the Presidential approach by requiring that a majority of the workers "eligible to vote" must okay a strike for the walkout to be valid.

The purpose of this requirement is to chalk up every nonvoter as voting against the strike. Workers prevented from voting because of illness or any other reason would be officially considered as voting "No."

Goldberg said "virtually all the amendments voted to date (by the House committee) are anti-labor."

"Some are virulently anti-labor," he said. "In toto, they would make Taft-Hartley worse, far worse, than at present.

"We of organized labor are at a loss to understand why the House committee is driving for these additional restriction on labor. The hearings before your committee support no such action."

On the contrary, the CIO spokesman continued, labor's "record of responsibility" has been well-established, and responsible observers acknowledge that "one of our chief assets in the struggle against communism is the existence and continued growth of strong, free democratic trade unions in America."

"Nevertheless," Goldberg observed, the House committee has "embarked on a program to deny to our free trade unions the rights which are essential to their important role in the American scene."

Earlier the House committee had tossed out the present T-H formula for dealing with so-called national emergency strikes and substituted a new formula which Chairman McConnell said was a "flexible approach."

Stripped of its window-dressing, the McConnell proposal turned out to be more completely anti-union than the present Taft-Hartley section.

While the law would say the President could take steps in dealing with a so-called national emergency, the McConnell key proposal would be an indefinite injunction prohibiting a strike. Under Taft-Hartley, there is an 80-day limit on such injunctions.

Bailey Defeated

The committee also turned down, by a 20-to-7 vote, a motion by Rep. Bailey (D. W. Va.) to prohibit strikes against labor unions by eliminating all references to them in the labor act.

But, McConnell said, the committee had voted to write a provision saying no injunction may be issued against anyone "without notice and an opportunity to be heard." The language of this proposal was not made public and it was not known whether it would clearly bar "quickie" injunctions.

The chairman of the Republican Senate Policy Committee, Sen. Ferguson (Mich.), announced that the Senate's Taft-Hartley Bill would be the first major item of business after the Easter recess.

The T-H amendments will come up during the week of Apr. 26, he said, and would be followed by a tax revision bill.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Seven points prove clearly the anti-labor character of the Taft-Hartley amendments being pushed through the House Labor Committee. CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg detailed these seven points as follows:

1. "Government by injunction. You have restored government by injunction in its most obnoxious form." He said the amendments would wipe out the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act and "restore old and vicious abuses," including the "quickie injunction" obtained by private employers.

In converting injunctions in "national emergency" situations from 80 days to indefinite duration, Goldberg said the committee has "given away the right to strike" in these cases "without giving the workers any recourse for redress of their grievances."

2. "Government strike votes . . . This proposal only reflects the illusion and the hope that a wedge can be driven between union leadership and union membership . . ."

3. "Captive audiences . . . The whole American concept of free speech—fair opportunity to reply—is denied by this process."

4. "Restricting the right to strike. . . . No responsible person welcomes a strike—but all responsible people agree that the preservation of the right to strike is essential to our free society."

5. "Dismantling of the Labor Board . . . For the board, you would substitute law suits in the federal courts. Obviously, workers cannot afford the expense or stand the delays of court litigation. On the other hand, wealthy employers can easily use such litigation to harass unions."

6. "Other anti-union restrictions. . . . Your proposals in these matters represent an extreme interference with free collective bargaining."

7. "State anti-labor laws." Goldberg noted that the committee is considering legislation that would permit state anti-labor laws to supersede the federal laws, warned:

"You are, therefore, planning to place labor unions in double jeopardy . . . contrary to our whole constitutional concept of supremacy of federal law in this field of labor relations in interstate commerce — an area of acknowledged federal competence and supremacy."

Your Lawmaker's Coming Home --Let Him Know What You Think

"YOUR CONGRESSMAN is coming home for Easter. Don't let him be lonely!"

That's the word from the CIO Legislative Dept., which urges CIO members to see their congressmen this week when the lawmakers "go home to start building political fences" during the Easter recess of the House.

As items to discuss with the law-makers, the Legislative Dept. suggests Taft-Hartley changes, income tax exemptions and unemresentatives.

"The zero hour is now" on Taft-Hartley, a leaflet prepared by the department says, and lists major changes which would make T-H "even worse" than it is.

If your congressman voted to increase income tax personal exemptions, *"tell him you approve,"* the department suggests. If he voted *"wrong, ask him to reconsider in light of the worsening economic situation."*

As to unemployment insurance, "tell him you hope the House will have another crack at the harmful Reed Bill; that you want positive action to set higher standards, help needy states, and provide adequate appropriations."

Steel Board Asks Congress To Reject New Labor Curbs

THE CIO Steelworkers last week urgently requested the Congress to reject "anti-labor proposals which would make Taft-Hartley worse than it is."

In a resolution adopted unanimously by the Executive Board meeting in Pittsburgh, the Steelworkers also urged all members of the union to let their congressmen and senators know how they feel about these new attempts to adopt anti-labor legislation.

The USA-CIO board branded the Senate-passed bill as "partisan" and noted it failed to rid Taft-Hartley "of its union-busting provisions," and added an "additional and dangerous anti-labor measure under the guise of protecting state rights."

The bill now being adopted by the House Labor Committee is "violently anti-labor" the Steelworkers said, and would "restore government by injunction, virtually repealing the Norris-LaGuardia Act."

The USA-CIO resolution reiterated "our opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act" and contained a pledge to "continue our union's fight for a just and fair labor law based on the principles of the Wagner Act."

Textile Wins In Gastonia

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers made their first inroad into an area with 25,000 unorganized textile employes in a Labor Board election victory in Gastonia, N. C., last week.

The vote at the Gastonia Combed Yarn Co. was 394 for TWUA, 59 for the AFL Textile union and 238 for no union.

"This is the first victory for workers in a traditionally anti-union stronghold," TWUA officials said, "and we are inviting all the other mill workers in the area to follow the lead of these new CIO members."

TAFT-HARTLEY BATTLE—CIO regional directors gather in Washington to discuss Taft-Hartley with their congressmen and senators. Left: group hears up-to-the-minute report on T-H status from Legislative Dept. Right: Tom Harris, assistant general counsel, describes pending amendments designed to hamstring labor.

12 Long Months

A year ago last week (Apr. 6, 1953 to be exact), CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned the White House that mass unemployment and a skidding economy threatened America unless we adopted a program to maintain prosperity.

Pres. Eisenhower answered that letter. He spoke out vigorously against the "stupidity of mass unemployment."

One year later, official statistics show nearly four million Americans are jobless.

It seems a fair time to ask: *When is the Administration going to do something about the "stupidity of mass unemployment"?*

1948 In 1954?

Administration strategists, now mapping battle plans for "Operation Toughen Taft-Hartley," would be well advised to read a bit of recent political history.

The time was 1947 and the reactionaries were riding high in the Congressional saddle. They had won the 1946 elections and thought the time was ripe to sock labor. So they passed Taft-Hartley, and went home to celebrate prematurely the shoo-in election of Tom Dewey.

But they misjudged the temper of the American worker then, just as they are doing today. Harry S. Truman was elected in 1948 by voters fed up with government a la Wall Street.

It might be a good idea for the men running this Administration to re-read the history of that period.

Some April history reading might save the GOP bigwigs some November mourning.

Ganging Up On Israel?

While we're busy watching Red China and Indo-China, some disturbing signs of trouble are erupting in the Middle East. There's evidence that the reactionary Arab feudal leaders may be getting ready to gang up on the democratic Republic of Israel.

The king of Saudi Arabia, who lives off fabulous oil income while his people live in poverty and disease, calls Israel a "cancer to the human body." King Saud says he is ready to sacrifice 10 million Arabs in a war to exterminate 1,600,000 Israeli citizens.

CIO Vice-Pres. Quill is right when he demands that Israel be given fair treatment and support by our State Dept., for, he points out, "Israel is important not only to the Jewish people but to liberty-loving men and women all over the world."

There's A Silver Lining

Hydrogen bombs, trouble in Indo-China, McCarthyism —Taft-Hartley amendments—there's plenty in the news to cause us worry and concern.

But the reactionaries aren't happy, either. For instance, read the views of Mrs. Robert R. McCormick, wife of the publisher of the Chicago Tribune:

"We had lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook Pegler. There is no one I admire more than my husband's distant cousin, Peg, but he should not be so violent . . .

"I hate a quitter, and some of my friends have accused me of being one, because I said I was tired of always being on the losing side, but the odds seem to be against the extreme right wing. Very sad, but true, and why not face it?"

There—feel better?

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Consultation—While The Patient Expires

In Other Words—

A New Appreciation Of Hillman

Here are excerpts from the speech of Gerald W. Johnson, historian, writer and commentator, when he received a $500 television award from the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

By GERALD W. JOHNSON

THE HONOR you have conferred upon me is doubled in value by being awarded in the name of Sidney Hillman, a man to be revered not so much because he was a great labor leader as because he was one of the few who have understood the real significance of that assertion in the law that *"the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."*

JOHNSON

Hillman was one of a handful who understood that this is an admonition to labor, and especially to labor leaders, to look for something beyond the rewards of commerce in exchange for the labor of human beigns.

Labor is, in literal truth, the life of a man. The biochemical processes that we call life are the source of the energy, mental or physical, that is expended in labor. If a man in exchange for his labor, which is his life, gets no more than the means of sustaining life, it profits him nothing; a vegetable does as much.

He strove constantly to make his union more than merely an instrumentality for collective bargaining. *He thought it should be an instrument for collective living which is, as he saw it, different from and far removed from communal living.* Collective living, in Hillman's philosophy, is the use of collective power to enable workers to participate in any and every phase of the life of the society to which they belong.

He perceived clearly a truth that to this day is concealed from many labor leaders — and also from many industrialists, statesmen, judges and editors and learned doctors of this and that.

That is the truth that while one may extort the means of sustaining life from society, the broadening and extension of life itself can never be extorted but must he well and truly earned. *That is to say, no one participates in the life of the world except in proportion as he contributes to the life of the world.*

I think the present crisis in world affairs is teaching us a new appreciation of Sidney Hillman. This nation has reached a moment of decision. We must participate in the life of the world to a greater extent than ever before, or withdraw into a seclusion closer than that of 18th century Japan.

Either choice is so fraught with peril that many of our leaders stand irresolute and some are hysterically advocating an impossible middle course—participation without contribution.

I am disturbed by what seems to me an increasing tendence to restrict our participation in life beyond our borders to mere military subsidies. In this disorderly world it is certainly necessary to arm our friends, but there is another necessity that takes priority over armament; that is the necessity of keeping our friends friendly.

Friendship cannot be bought with money. The purchase price of friendship is in other coinage than gold—it includes sympathy, understanding and patience, in which our resources are limited and payment comes harder than the operation of laying out cash.

The dollar gap can be closed much more easily than the gap between our point of view and that of our best friends; yet to close the dollar gap without closing the other would be a mere palliative, not a cure, of our present distress.

Point Four Reversed

The original concept of Point Four was, as I believe, statecraft of a very high order, but there are indications that we are now reversing the original concept. We seem to be saying to our friends, *"Accept our military aid, and we will then consider assisting you in the arts of peace,"* whereas the original proposal was, *"Let us assist you in re-establishing the arts of peace and we will then back you with military aid."*

This new proposal I regard as statecraft of a distinctly lower order if, indeed, it is statecraft at all. Rightly or wrongly, it is a policy that Sidney Hillman would have regarded with profound distrust, for it edges toward the discredited view that the life of a human being is a commodity, specifically the commodity that is brutally termed cannon fodder.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SAY ONE THING for Republican members of the McCarthy sub-committee: they learned from their frightful experience with Samuel P. Sears, a Boston lawyer, not to conceal any immediately discoverable facts about Ray H. Jenkins, the next lawyer chosen as impartial counsel to direct an inquiry in the quarrel between Joe and the Army.

The Case Of Mr. Sears

What may eventually be revealed about Jenkins is for the future. He was identified on the day of his selection as a Willkie Republican in 1940 and a highly respected East Tennessee trial-court attorney. He was sponsored by the right-wing Republican, Sen. Dirksen of Illinois.

A little later Jenkins disclosed that he had slipped to the right himself since his pro-Willkie days; he was pro-Taft in 1952. Still, the judges and fellow attorneys in Tennessee admire him.

It would have been absurd, of course, for anyone to try to hide these facts. But in the Sears episode someone tried to get away with concealments even more ridiculous.

Sears lasted as an important national figure about three hours after his selection was announced.

It took the subcommittee five days to clean up the debris and for Sears to announce his "withdrawal" officially, but he was politically dead the afternoon of his selection.

Dead From That Moment

He was dead from the moment he told reporters that he had never taken a position "publicly or privately" on "McCarthy or McCarthyism," and the Boston newspaper files revealed that in fact he had frequently praised McCarthy, rowed with Harvard Univ. (a McCarthy target), tried to raise money for the Senator's Wisconsin political fight in 1952, and rejoiced in McCarthy's re-election.

There is no reason to doubt Sears, own explanation, later, that he was "confused" at his press conference, that he thought he was merely being asked whether he had taken a position in regard to the limited issue of McCarthy vs. the Army.

The more important question is how Sen. Mundt (R. S. D.), "temporary" chairman of the subcommittee for purposes of investigating Joe, managed to get a lawyer so clearly respectable yet so deeply committed to the Wisconsin senator.

Did Mundt tell the Democratic members what the FBI reports showed about Sears' pro-McCarthy attitude? An FBI inquiry was made and even inexperienced agents would check the newspaper files.

Did Mundt tell the Democrats that Sears had asked for the counsel job through his congressman, through Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.), and got a further endorsement from Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) through the agency of Sears' son-in-law, who happens to be Monroney's political friend?

Ideal From Joe's Viewpoint

The inescapable fact is that Sears, if he hadn't been quickly blown out of the job might have been an ideal committee counsel from McCarthy's viewpoint.

He is a graduate of Harvard and Harvard's Law School—clearly not anti-Harvard. He is a Republican, obviously a political necessity in a row between Republicans. The more respectable—granting his pro McCarthy predelictions—the more useful he would be in the job if Mundt wanted the inquiry handled with kid gloves.

And Mundt almost got away with selling him. The fatal mistake was Sears' own "misunderstanding" of a press conference question—this and Democratic members' complaints that they thought Sears might have been more "candid" with them.

Mundt is talking lately like a senator anxious to deprecate the importance of the McCarthy-Army row. He points out that it involves no question of crimes—maybe just a confusion of memory and differences of interpretation.

Mundt says he'll get his show on the road Apr. 21. *It will be interesting to see how Jenkins handles the examination and cross-examination job now that delays, procrastination, and the rise of new issues have obscured memories of the original fierce dispute.*

High School Students Take Dim View Of Bill Of Rights

WHAT DO high school students think of civil liberties guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution?

Not very much, according to a survey of 15,000 students conducted by the Purdue Univ. Opinion Poll.

Forty-one per cent said they would deny full freedom of the press, and 34% believed some people should be prohibited by the government from making public speeches.

Thirty-seven per cent said the right of some unions to strike should be abolished, and 26% believed police should be allowed to search a person's home without a warrant.

Twenty-five per cent did not believe in freedom of assembly, 58% supported use of third-degree methods by the police, and 49% believed that large masses of the people are incapable of deciding what is good for them.

And 20% thought that there always will be strong and weak groups and it is best for the strong to dominate the weak.

John W. Vandercook Says—

Massive Retaliation? H-Bomb Makes It 'Massive Nonsense'

CIO-sponsored Commentator John W. Vandercook, in a recent broadcast in his nightly ABC Network program, took a sobering look at the effects of the H-bomb on the world and its people. Excerpts from that broadcast follow:

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

NOW ALL OF US either have seen, or soon will see, a movie of the explosion of the first hydrogen-thermonuclear device.

As a film, critics call it needlessly over-censored, as full of irrelevant public personalities as a cornerstone laying attended by a whole board of aldermen, and not too well photographed.

But, never mind, the blast's the thing.

The what-is-it (it was not, in any ordinary sense, a usable bomb or weapon) was installed in a squat, square little building on the small Marshall Island of Elugalab—one of the islets of the Eniwetok Atoll.

Elugalab is one geographical place name we don't have to remember. It isn't there any more.

When the experimenters dared return to the area in ships, soundings of the sea bottom established that the mountain-high and rock-solid coral reef, on which the island had perched these thousands of years, had had gouged out of it a hole—a crater—a mile across, and as deep, at its deepest point, as a 17-story building.

The explosion was accompanied by the unmistakable mushroom cloud. A cloud-shape, oddly enough, which exactly and appropriately resembles the illustration in a children's book of the genie escaped from the bottle—*though no story-teller ever dreamed of a genie so monstrous, so terrible, or so frightful.*

Total Annihilation

If that already primitive device had been exploded in a populous city, there would have been total annihilation—human and structural—within a circle six miles across.

Plus fearful damage, raging fires, and hundreds of thousands of people doomed to slow and agonizing death for many, many miles outside that circle.

And all that, mind you, was the effect of a contraption (literally, in terms of brightness and of temperature, a man-made sun) which was triggered into being in November 1952, one that is already obsolete.

The most recent device—which may or may not have been a true bomb—that was successfully exploded, *was probably at least three times as powerful.*

Surely even the most stuffy bureaucrat can think of no rational reason why we should not see the pictures of that one, too. We—mankind—have made these things. We have paid for them. We must live with them—or die by them. Then let us see just what it is they do—and are.

What are the implications of this thing? To us? To the world? For the physicists say that if the Russians have not already produced hydrogen fusion weapons of the same giant calibre as ours, they probably soon will.

A few weeks ago, Sec. of State Dulles, who may be presumed to have been kept informed of the latest atomic developments, was talking of our policy of *"massive retaliation."*

In the light of what we now know, was he not talking *massive nonsense?*

What government on earth could be composed of such maniacs that—while one chance in 10,000 existed of such a weapon being dropped on one of its own cities—would order that kind of destruction of a city of the enemy?

For massive retaliation, we would do well to remember, can work both ways.

Be sure of this. Whichever nation first uses such a weapon against the whole population of a city—of any city—to wipe out, in a single puff of smoke and flame, a million human creatures, *will debase itself utterly in whatever singed pages of history may afterward be written.* And that country will invite—it will assure—its own destruction.

If there is any sanity left in us, this big thing has grown too big ever to be used.

New Look Or Last Look?

Think! Those little signs in our city office buildings pointing the way to a "shelter area"; those pictured instructions telling us to get under the dining room table if time is short; if the H-bomb is ever to be used, they have become the babblings of idiots. Under that kind of impact, there will be no safety in the deepest dug-out.

A "new look" defense policy, indeed! Based, the syrupy, the empty voices have assured us, on these new weapons, on the power to deliver them at "times and places of our own choosing."

That less-expensive "new look" policy—unaccompanied by any perfect method of defense. For there is none perfect.

Call it, rather, a "last look" policy.

One Of The Best

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch recently called John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the CIO, one of America's "three top commentators."

In an editorial, which praised Vandercook as a "courageous radio newsman and commentator who has held up to the highest standards," the independent newspaper said:

"Radio and television have their ranters and ravers who would not know the country's best interests in brightest daylight, but it also has men who recognize fully their responsibility for helping produce an informed public opinion. Edward Murrow, Elmer Davis and John Vandercook are three who stand out."

CIO's Case On Atomic Energy

THE U. S. is in danger of losing its sources of uranium abroad to other countries unless it captures the lead in applying atomic energy to peacetime uses, the CIO warned Congress in testimony released last week.

Leo Goodman, legislative representative of the CIO Chemical Workers, urged the House Appropriations Committee to vote funds for the construction of five pilot project reactors for converting atomic energy into electric power. He estimated the cost would be between $15 million and $80 million for each reactor.

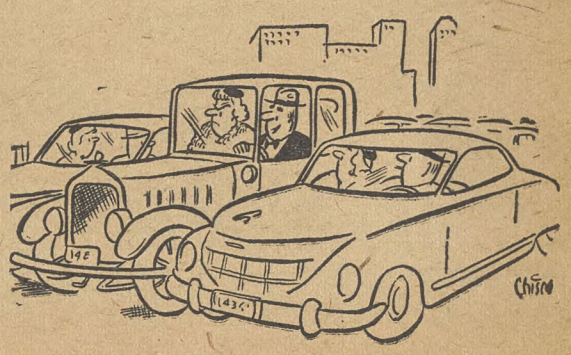
"Some 15 nations outside the U. S. are now attempting to build a power reactor using fissionable material which is secured primarily from a single source in the Belgian Congo," Goodman pointed out.

He warned that the U. S. is falling behind in the race to produce cheap electric power from atomic energy and said that those countries which provide uranium may divert their supplies to nations which first can give them plans for producing such power economically.

"Every desire that this development be done by private investment has been unfulfilled up to this time," Goodman said. "The risks in it are too great for private investment."

Goodman branded as "too little and too late" the experimental program proposed by the Atomic Energy Commission. He added that even the limited AEC program had been sharply curtailed by the Bureau of the Budget.

Unless the U. S. develops a means of economically producing power before any of the 15 other nations now building reactors, Goodman said, this country "will no longer be the preferential customer" for high-grade uranium.



"So what, I like having people look up to me."

Looking To November—

Moderation, Service Are Burke's Keynote

(Seventh in a series about Senators and the elections.)

By MILTON PLUMB

A BELIEF in moderation, coupled with an absolute honesty and sense of public duty, are perhaps the outstanding characteristics of the nation's newest Senator.

Thomas A. Burke (D. O.), successor to the late Robert A. Taft, has tried several times in the course of his nearly quarter of a century in politics to return to private life. But each time, a public office sought the man and he responded to the people's call.

Last summer, as mayor of Cleveland, he announced plans to retire upon completion of his term of office. Offered retainers many times his salary to return to his law practice, Burke had continued in public service at considerable personal sacrifice. Even more important, a devoted family man, he had hopes of spending more time with his family than his busy life permitted.

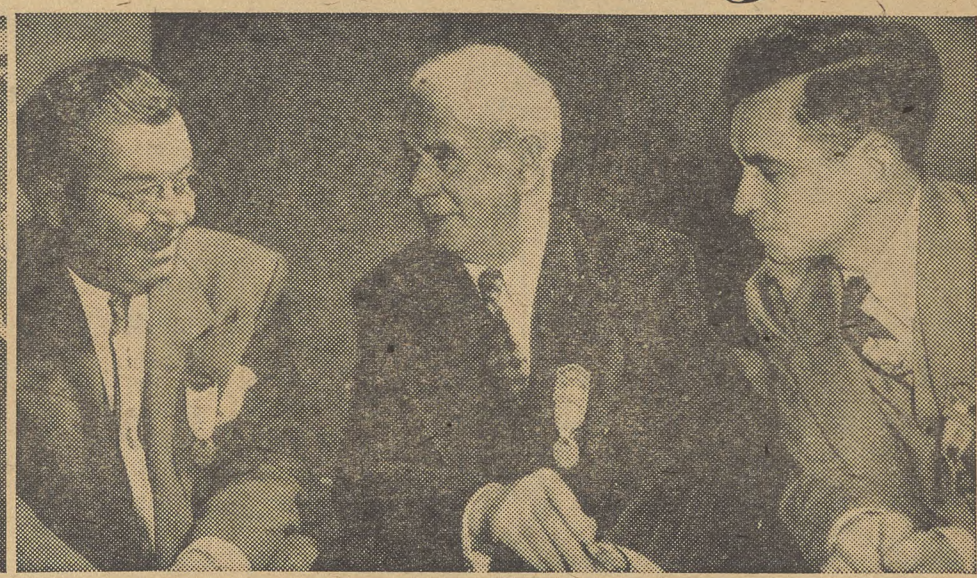
Then came the sudden death of Sen. Taft and Burke's close personal friend, Gov. Frank Lausche, once again persuaded him to set aside his own wishes to serve the people of his state. Few nominations to the Senate have ever met with as widespread popular acclaim.

Burke's political career began in 1930 when he was called upon to lead a drive against corruption. Named assistant prosecutor of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), he immediately captured statewide attention by successfully prosecuting a vote-fraud scandal.

A Political Team

Following this, Burke went back to his eminently successful law practice until 1941 when Lausche was elected mayor of Cleveland. He called Burke back to public office as his administration's law director. The two have formed one of the nation's remarkable political "teams" ever since.

When Lausche was elected governor in 1945, Burke almost automatically became mayor. He later went before the people of Cleveland in four elections and despite huge expenditures to defeat him, decisively whipped the Republican machine each time.



"AT HOME"—Sen. and Mrs. Burke (left) were pictured in their Cleveland home last October immediately after Ohio Gov. Frank Lausche appointed him to the Senate. Burke's friendship for labor dates back much earlier, as witness this 1949 photo showing him "at home" with the late Philip Murray and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Then mayor of Cleveland, Burke had just welcomed CIO's 11th Constitutional Convention to the Ohio city.

PAC Backs Burke, 10 For Congress

Sen. Burke (D. Ohio), who will be a candidate for the unexpired senatorial term ending in 1956, has been unanimously endorsed by the Ohio CIO Political Action Committee.

The Ohio CIO-PAC, at the same time, endorsed 10 other candidates seeking election to Congress and indicated action on the state's remaining 13 congressional races might come later.

Three Democratic incumbents were endorsed. They are: Wayne Hays (18th Dist.), Michael Kirwan (19th Dist.) and Michael Feighan (20th Dist.). Others endorsed were Arthur Thexton (1st Dist.), Earl Wagner (2nd Dist.), Thomas Dowd (8th Dist.), Edward Kaley (11th Dist.), Daniel Earhart (12th Dist.), Chat Paterson (22nd Dist.) and Bernie Pyke (23rd Dist.).

The Burke Administration brought to Cleveland the biggest capital improvement program in the city's history.

As mayor, Burke built a new downtown airport, redeveloped the long neglected lakefront, expanded utilities and recreational areas and generally improved the city's face through planned city development.

In addition, Burke was responsible for an intensive public health program and municipal relations which won him praise from business and labor alike. All this was achieved under a real economy program, which held the tax rate down and left the city treasury with over $1 million unspent surplus each year he was in office.

Until the Lausche-Burke Administrations, Cleveland had been preponderantly a Republican stronghold. Their reform program could never have succeeded without strong Republican, as well as Democratic support, and Burke's consistent re-election was in part a repudiation by the people of Cleveland of the city's GOP organization, headed by Rep. Bender (R. O.).

GOP Backs Bender

The latter now appears likely to be Burke's Republican opponent in this year's Ohio Senate race. Bender, an insurance company president and publisher, is a reactionary whose chief distinction since being elected to the House in 1938 is his regular insertion in the *Congressional Record*—at taxpayers' expense—of a so-called "Question of the Week."

Often pointless these effusions have brought some opposition to Bender as a "buffoon" within GOP ranks. He's being opposed in the primary, but the well-heeled Republican Finance Committee, which includes the president of Republic Steel among its members, made clear where it stood by trying to get his rival to withdraw.

Since being sworn in last January, Burke has been spending an average of about 10 hours a day at his new job as Senator. He has already distinguished himself as an unusually effective legislator. Although beaten in his first major floor fight, he won immediate respect and recognition as a new friend of the people.

Ironically the issue which caused Burke's first major Senate speech was the same one which had been his first concern as Cleveland's law director back in the 'forties. It was the effort of the gas lobby to escape Federal Power Commission regulations.

Burke won the first tiff in 1949 when, after he had carried Cleveland's suit against the East Ohio Gas Co. to the highest tribunal, the Supreme Court ruled that local gas concerns must abide by FPC rules. Ever since, the gas lobby sought to get Congress to adopt a bill reversing this decision.

In the past the FPC opposed such action, but this year, new Eisenhower appointments to the commission reversed its stand and urged Congress to adopt the bill. Congress, despite vigorous objections by Burke and Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), obliged.

The result, Burke points out, is that East Ohio Gas Co. customers—as well as consumers in other states—will soon be paying millions of dollars more annually to the big utilities. Burke estimates it could cost East Ohio customers alone as much as $3 million a year.

Although he frankly admits farm problems are a "new field," Burke has been greatly concerned over the drop in farm income and insists that Administration measures cutting farm price supports have been "too rough." When Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson announced a drastic slash for dairy products, Burke promptly joined Sen. Thye (R. Minn.) in sponsoring a bill forbidding more than a cut of 5% in any one year.

Good Reason

James C. Connell, prominent Cleveland Republican nominated by Pres. Eisenhower to become a federal judge, summed up Sen. Burke's former service as mayor of Cleveland in these words:

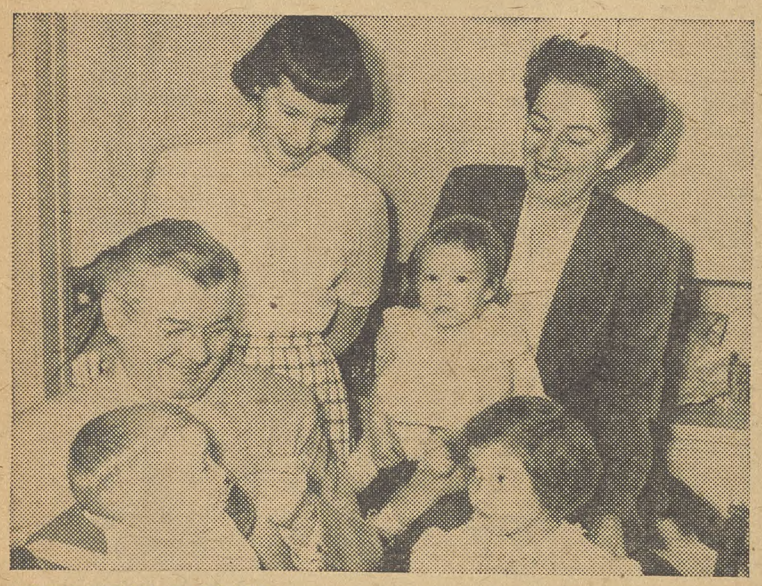
"Tom Burke is one of the reasons that Republicans in this city find it hard to vote a straight ticket."

Burke's major Senate victory so far came when his amendment cutting the excise tax on household appliances from 10% to 5% was written into the excise tax law.

He feels the present plight of small business is "a matter of deep concern" and blames the present recession in part to Administration efforts to cut back defense production "too fast" for budgetary reasons.

Burke wants the Taft-Hartley Act amended to make it fair to labor, although he has made no commitments to labor in any regard. As mayor, he was independent in labor, as well as all other, matters, but CIO officials who worked with him in Ohio say that *"Tom Burke can be counted on for a fair decision."*

Fairness, on Taft-Hartley and other matters, is all labor has ever asked.

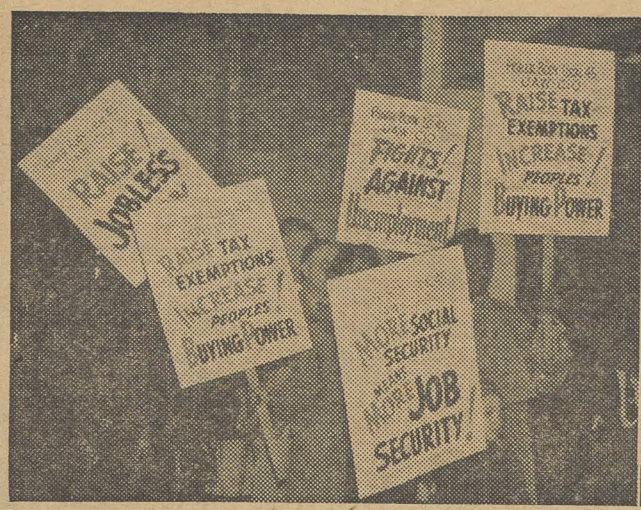


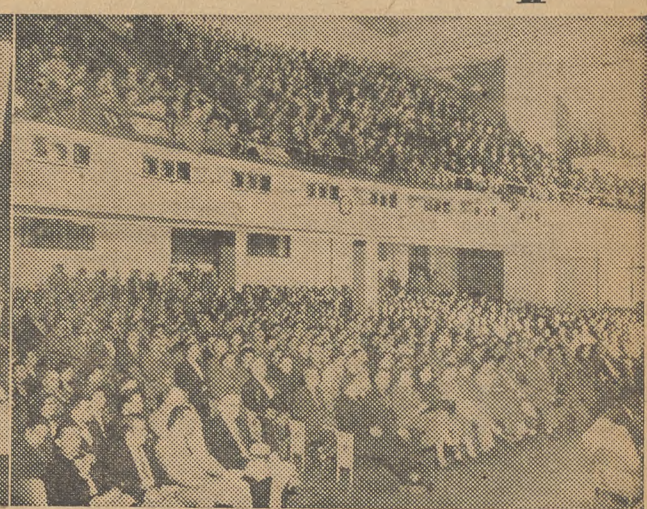
"GRAMPS" BURKE assists his grandson, Stanley Orr, 4, as Mrs. Burke, their daughter and two granddaughters look on. The picture reveals the secret of Burke's success—"the little fellow" can always count on his help.

OHIO FRIENDS traveled all the way to Washington just to celebrate Burke's being sworn in last January. Their faces after the ceremony tell how happy citizens of the Buckeye State are over their new Senator.

A Major Grievance—

Ohio CIO Takes Jobless Benefits To People





OHIO CIO MEMBERS protest jobless pay levels imposed by conservative Legislature. (Left) Cleveland UAW members march into Job Security Conference demanding action to restore prosperity. (Center) CIO Pres. Walter Reuther slams Administration policies which will not end unemployment. (Right) Part of the huge throng of CIO members who overflowed the meeting hall. Every inch of space was filled.

By AL ZACK

WITH A ROAR of enthusiasm and determination, the half-million members of the Ohio CIO Council last week took a major grievance against the State Legislature directly to the people.

The issue is unemployment compensation. The CIO's action came after years of frustrated attempts to break through the blockade erected by the conservative Legislature to all attempts to "modernize, liberalize and humanize" the law.

This year's campaign, which opened at a statewide meeting in Columbus, will be a "crusade," State CIO Pres. James P. Griffin said, to obtain "economic and social justice for unemployed families."

Initiative Drive

Making use of Ohio's little used and booby-trapped initiative-petition law, the State CIO will seek enough signatures to force the Legislature to act on a full-scale measure to revamp the outdated unemployment compensation law.

Under Ohio law, the CIO must obtain 109,000 valid signatures of registered voters on its initiative petitions, which will be circulated by an army of 10,000 who will begin their doorbell ringing in about a month.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chief speaker at the Job Security Conference, took one look at the jam-packed auditorium and predicted, "You'll get 500,000 signatures. And you'll win, because your cause is just."

Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman said the 10,000 circulators would be fully briefed on all of the legalistic tricks written into Ohio's initiative petition law. The law insists that a percentage of the signatures come from each of 44 counties—half of the state.

"We'll get them in every county," Clayman said.

Griffin and Clayman told the conference, attended by CIO members from every part of the state, that the Ohio unemployment compensation law had retrogressed seriously from the standards set up when it was adopted in 1939.

Then, the law provided for benefits of approximately 55% of the going wage of that period. Today, the average jobless worker gets no more than 40% of his wages, often much less.

At the same time, employers have filled the law with disqualification gimmicks which result in 47.3% of Ohio's jobless being denied compensation.

"There can be no honorable answer for such sadistic treatment of Ohio workers," said Griffin, who is also CIO Steelworkers' district director for the Youngstown area. "The answer comes from cash-box and cash-register hearts that shut out the accepted rules of social justice."

The more than 2000 delegates, who overflowed the meeting hall, roared approval of a statement calling for "fair play for the unemployed."

'Fair Play' Program

To win "fair play" for jobless workers, the Ohio CIO conference unanimously voted, the law must:

- Increase maximum weekly benefits from $30 to $50.
- Increase dependency allowances from the present $2.50 each (with a limit of two dependents) to $3 each, with a limit of three dependents.
- Increase the duration period from 26 weeks to 39 weeks.
- Eliminate indiscriminate appeals by employers, by penalizing employers who wrong jobless workers and by placing the burden of proof on the employer making the appeal. Now the burden of proof is always on the worker.
- Gear unemployment compensation to guaranteed annual wage programs adopted in labor-management agreements.

Clayman demonstrated the need for drastic increases by revealing that Ohio pays welfare claimants more than it does unemployed workers.

Public charity payments, for a Cleveland family with three children, are conservatively figured at $172 a month. Yet an unemployed worker, with the same size family, can not receive more than $140 a month.

Griffin, in a stinging blast at the 100th Ohio General Assembly, pointed out that last year the Legislature had allowed employers an annual $40 million reduction in unemployment compensation rates. At the same time, it has upped jobless benefits by only $2 a week.

The same $40 million, Griffin said, would have enabled the state to increase unemployment compensation by $20 a week for every unemployed worker.

All in all, the conference agreed, benefits are *"dismally low, totally inadequate to provide for human needs."* And the delegates adopted for their slogan this motto: *"Unemployment is Un-American."*

Lucky Ones

Among the many grievances Ohio workers have against their state unemployment compensation law is the delay in getting benefit checks.

Official statistics show that 56.1% of the applicants have to wait five weeks before receiving their first jobless benefit check. They are the lucky ones. The rest must wait even longer.

Missing Men

Unemployment has hit Ohio hard. Official figures show more than 115,000 drawing benefits, with 15,470 new claims being filed in the latest week for which figures were available.

In one city alone, the number of new claims jumped 300% in a seven-day period.

But the statistics don't tell the whole story. In January and February, 4642 workers exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits. Now Ohio doesn't even list these folks as unemployed, though they have no jobs and no compensation.

Haas Papers At Catholic U.

THE PERSONAL papers of the late Bishop Francis J. Haas, of the diocese of Grand Rapids, Mich., a member of the public advisory committee of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation at the time of his death last year, have been placed in the Dept. of Archives and Manuscripts at Catholic Univ., Washington, D. C.

Bishop Haas, former dean of the university's School of Social Science, was widely known in labor circles and preached the eulogy of the funeral of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The Catholic Univ. department has become a depository for the personal papers of many persons prominent in the labor movement.

"PIOUS WORDS and poisonous deeds" in Washington will not halt rising unemployment, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week in a ringing denunciation of the Eisenhower Administration.

Speaking to an overflow audience at a Job Security Conference called by the Ohio CIO Council, Reuther charged the Administration *"wants us to sit back and suck our economic thumbs and hope that spring and the robins will bring prosperity back to America."*

"That," he said, "is economic nonsense."

The CIO president called instead for prompt action to put "high velocity dollars" into the pockets of American consumers. He added, "There's nothing wrong with our economy that increased purchasing power in the hands of low and middle income families won't cure."

Tax Policy Hit

Reuther especially condemned the Administration tax policy which, he said, was based on "Andy Mellon's discredited trickle-down theory." "Put that tax money in the pay envelopes of workers," he urged, "and watch it go to work."

Reuther On TV

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be interviewed on Junior Press Conference, an American Broadcasting Co. TV program, Monday, April 26, from 9 to 9:30 P.M. EST.

He predicted that, if Congress passed the CIO-approved tax bill giving tax relief to consumers through increased personal exemptions, America would see purchasing power spurred. This, he said, would create consumer demand, put workers back on the job and help restore prosperity.

Reuther also lashed out at columnists who say the CIO is "bankrupt and will disintegrate." Those statements were "outright lies," he told the wildly applauding audience, adding:

"The CIO has never been stronger, both financially and in terms of membership. The unions of the CIO are united. And the CIO's great unions — the Steelworkers, the Auto Workers, the Rubber Workers and all the rest—are going to continue to march together to build a better world."

Runaway Shops Are Solicited By Teen-Agers In Letter Campaign

STUMPED by the tracts of stumps around their town, the municipal fathers of Bruce, Miss., are trying to lure some damyankee industry from up Nawth.

Bruce has only one industry now—lumbering—and that won't last long. All those stumps left in the wake of the logging operations caused concern to Bruce's Mayor Kappler.

Maybe, he reasoned, the pen might yet be mightier than the woodman's ax. So he put the high school seniors to work inviting northern industries to pull up stakes and come to Bruce where they could pull up stumps and build a factory.

Since Bruce has a population of only 1700, that means there aren't very many high school seniors. Consequently, not many letters. But there were enough to bring howls of anguish from the Connecticut Development Commission and the Massachusetts Legislature.

THE LETTERS promised industries that Bruce would build the plant, exempt it from local taxes for 99 years. *Under Mississippi law, communities can float bond issues backed by tax receipts to build plants for manufacturers. Rental is usually used to retire the bond.*

It would be a fine example of civic pride if there weren't tragic and savage implications as well.

For the seniors learned some lessons well, including apparently, that wage-cutting is the key to success. *"We surely will cut those hourly wage rates down,"* the seniors promised.

With the town aldermen as coaches, the letter writers noted that wages in Bruce are from 5c to 50c lower than in southern states and 65c lower than in the North. They also suggested that one man working in the South produced as much as two men in the North.

To help foster such a climate, Mississippi's Legislature recently obligingly rammed through an open shop "right to work" bill outlawing any form of union security.

Lines Being Drawn In Drive To Improve Social Security

By GERVASE N. LOVE

LINES were being drawn last week in the campaign to improve social security as the House Ways and Means Committee moved to speed hearings on pending legislation.

Testimony is being heard on Pres. Eisenhower's program of improvements, which have been sponsored in bill form by the committee chairman, Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.).

The CIO has endorsed the bill co-sponsored by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.), which provides broader benefit improvements and more extended coverage than the Administration measure.

The CIO's views on bettering old age and survivors' insurance benefits will be presented to the committee Apr. 13 by CIO sec. Treas. James B. Carey. In addition, statements will be filed by several CIO unions.

THE LEHMAN-Dingell Bill was endorsed at the last National CIO convention. The CIO Executive Board, at its recent meeting in New York, approved the committee's suggestion that an effort be made to include a proviso permitting earnings of $1200 a year before subjecting a social security recipient to loss of his monthly benefit. The present limit is $75 a month. The Administration bill would raise this to $1000 a year, the Lehman-Dingell Bill to $100 a month.

The Executive Board also approved the committee's statement that "no legislative proposals before Congress appear to us to warrant CIO support as a substitute for national health insurance."

The President's proposal for a federal reinsurance program to encourage non-profit and private health insurance bodies to offer greater protection to more families, the committee said, "provides a highly complicated program for accomplishing very little."

The committee won board approval of a proposal that the fluoridation of drinking water be supported.

Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby of the Dept. of Health, Welfare and Education, in recent testimony before the Ways and Means Committee on old age and survivors' insurance, maintained that present benefit levels are too low to permit "basic" retirement.

Extended coverage, she added, would take millions of aged workers off the relief rolls and remove the burden of supporting them from the general taxpayer.

CIO Unions Aid AFL Hatters In Long Strike

THE CIO Steelworkers and CIO Clothing Workers have each made loans of $50,000 to the AFL Hatters Union to help finance a 1500-member strike against the Hat Corp. of America.

A number of AFL unions have also made loans ranging from $50,000 to $250,000 to assist the Norwalk, Conn., strikers. Union members themselves are paying a $1 weekly assessment to defray part of the costs.

The 10-month-long fight against the makers of Knox, Dobbs, Cavanagh and Dunlap hats is for job security. Hatters Union Pres. Alex Rose charged that the firm is "engaged in an attempt to destroy the union."

His statement came after federal and state mediators reported a company proposal to settle the strike was a demand to abandon the union shop in effect prior to the strike, and to retain 200 strikebreakers as permanent employes.

THE STRIKE was precipitated last July when the company refused to commit itself not to move the Norwalk plant south during the life of the contract. It had already moved part of its straw hat production to Winchester, Tenn., where a NLRB trial examiner recommended that a Labor Board election be set aside because of company coercion of employes to vote against the union.

"The company has rejected every offer the union has made to bring about a settlement in Norwalk," Rose said, "including an offer to arbitrate all issues. It has refused to submit any proposal of its own, and now is presently demanding an open shop."

N. Y. Guild Wins Greek Daily Strike

The New York Newspaper Guild, CIO, ended a seven-day strike at Atlantis, Greek language daily, when it received a $3.30 a week across-the-board increase retroactive to last Jan. 1.

TWUA Hails $1.25 Woolen Wage Order

CIO TEXTILE Workers hailed as "gratifying" an order establishing a $1.20 hourly minimum under the Walsh-Healey Act for the woolen and worsted industry producing materials under government contract.

Labor Sec. Mitchell set May 7 as the effective date for the new rate. The Walsh-Healey minimum was formerly $1.05.

The late Sec. Tobin ordered the $1.20 rate in January, 1953, but its enforcement was halted by court action started by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and others.

Contract minimums plus escalator increases bring the scale in most TWUA-CIO mills to $1.305. Unorganized mills, especially in the deep South, pay much less.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka said that if employers would not attempt to nullify the new order by court action it "could do much to stabilize the highly uncertain conditions now prevailing in the wool industry."

CIO Supports Buddy Poppy Sale

The annual Buddy Poppy sale of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, held each May, has the endorsement of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

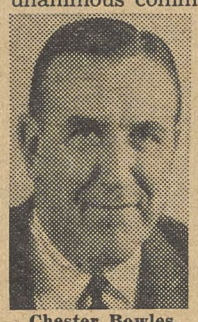
"This splendid work," Reuther said, "of welfare and rehabilitation for men who have served their country well deserves widespread public support.

Chester Bowles' Speech—

'India On The March' Published By CIO

THE 1953 National CIO convention speech by Chester Bowles, "India On The March," which the delegates ordered to be reprinted, is now available for distribution.

The address of the former U. S. Ambassador to India won unanimous commendation from the delegates and considerable favorable comment in the press. It stresses that the United States must put less faith in military force and more in "the very principles which have always been our greatest strength" if the underdeveloped and uncommitted nations of the world are to be enrolled under the banners of democracy.



Chester Bowles

The pamphlet is published by the CIO International Committee, of which Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers is chairman. It is generously illustrated with outstanding scenes of Indian life—both the traditional and the new.

Copies of "India on the March" may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: 15c each; 50 for $7; 100 for $13; 500 for $60.

Economic Drop Hits Canada; CCL Sees Record Layoffs

CANADA'S economic outlook from labor's point of view "is disquieting, to say the least," the Research Dept. of the Canadian Congress of Labor reported in its recently published Economic Outlook for 1954.

Unemployment, 30% to 50% above last winter, may set a new record of 570,000 for March when final figures are in, the bulletin predicted. The National Employment Service reported 558,969 unplaced applications for February, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said 312,000 workers are "without jobs and seeking work."

Even the official figures, the report noted, indicate that 7% to 14% of the labor force is unemployed. Both the amount of unemployment and the fact that it appears in most major sections and all parts of the country prove that it is not seasonal, the bulletin said.

THE CCL researchers attributed increasing joblessness to declines in farm income and exports—drops accelerated in the latter part of 1953 and the first month of 1954.

Anticipated new investment this year, the Outlook warned, "will not provide the same stimulus to the national economy as last year or the year before," as it is estimated by the government at only about 3% more than in 1953.

CIO Gains $1 Billion For Canal Zone

A $1.2 BILLION boost in wages and other benefits has been won for all non-U. S. citizen employes of the Panama Canal Co., the Canal Zone government and the three branches of the U. S. armed forces in the area through the instrumentality of Local 900 of the CIO Government Employees.

Increases ranging from 2c to 6c an hour for company and government employes are effective Apr. 4, while armed forces employes will receive their wage hike later.

In addition, GCEOC Local 900 got all Zone government agencies to grant a night differential bonus to non-U. S. citizen workers. The company-government rate is set at 4c per hour. Reports indicate that armed forces employes may receive a 6c hourly night differential.

This is the third across-the-board wage increase non-citizen workers have received since they were chartered by GCEOC in 1950. They have also got an increase in cash relief benefits, raising the former maximum of $25 a month to $45.

CIO Urges More Facilities To Aid Disabled Workers

REHABILITATION facilities are so limited, the CIO charged last week, that "more persons are being permanently disabled each year than we now rehabilitate."

The charge was made by Sec. Harry Read of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Read noted that CIO Vice Pres. Michael J. Quill, chairman of the CIO Health and Safety Committee, joined in his statement. He called the problem of permanent disability "grave and growing."

Read observed that "it is against our working population that crippling and occupational accidents and diseases fall with the greatest impact."

Another witness, Pres. Paul A. Strachan of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, called for the Senate group's support of pending legislation to establish a federal agency for handicapped in the Labor Dept.

STATISTICS for 1952, Read said, showed approximately 10 million accidents in the U. S.

About 350,000 persons—half of them wage earners—recovered with some degree of permanent physical handicap. Yet, he continued, present rehabilitation services of state and federal agencies were able to "rehabilitate in some degree only 64,000 persons."

"The handicapped American worker," Read said, "does not want to be considered a charity case; he does not want to be given a dole; he does not want to become a recipient of public relief.

"What he does want is the opportunity to get back to work and earn a living for himself and his family, and to accept his full responsibility as a member of the community."

Read said the CIO supported "in principle" a pending Senate bill which calls for an extensive and integrated over-all federal program. This, he declared, "would provide the bringing together in a separate agency of all physical rehabilitation agencies of the federal government."

For "housekeeping purposes" the CIO urges that this agency be placed in the Labor Dept., said Read.

HE COMMENTED on two other pending measures referred to as the Administration bills. CIO's criticisms of these measures, he said, is that they are mainly "piecemeal measures in general keeping with the rest of the crazy-quilt pattern that has grown up in this country in the field of rehabilitation."

Both measures, he continued, "represent some improvement in general," but "do not, however, begin to approach the main problem."

Sen. Johnson Plans To Retire

Sen. Edwin Johnson (D. Colo.) has announced he will retire from the Senate next Jan. 3 at the end of his third term.

Johnson's decision threw another 1954 Senatorial contest wide open, with Republican Gov. Dan Thornton and Lieut. Gov. Gordon Alcott being prominently mentioned as GOP candidates.

Possible Democratic contestants include former congressman John A. Carroll, Charles F. Brannan, Sec. of Agriculture under Pres. Truman, Denver Mayor Quigg Newton and State Sen. Stephen L. R. McNichols.

CIO COUNCILS In Action

THE PENNSYLVANIA CIO COUNCIL has called on Gov. John S. Fine to summon a general session of the Legislature to act on the problems of the State's 250,000 jobless workers.

Council Pres. Harry S. Boyer, in a letter to the Governor, said phrases such as "orthodox recession" and "tooling readjustment" will not solve their problems. *"Many of these people," he wrote, "are in immediate danger of losing their homes, cars, household appliances—most of them purchased on installment plans."*

Boyer said the Legislature should enact a four-point program. It included increasing and improving unemployment compensation benefits and public assistance grants, a public works program and a strong Fair Employment Practices Commission law.

Council Helps Gas Users

The Rhode Island CIO Council has saved natural gas consumers in the Providence area hundreds of thousands of dollars. In denying the request of the Providence Gas Co. for rate increases, the Public Utility Administrator followed the arguments put forth by Council Attorney Julius Michaelson.

- With 140,000 persons unemployed in the State, the **Indiana CIO Council** has renewed its request that Gov. George N. Craig call a special session of the Legislature to take steps to meet the situation. Earlier requests were ignored.
- The **Bridgeport CIO Council** is conducting its own investigation of alleged rough treatment of applicants for unemployment compensation after a State investigation did a "white-washing" job.
- And in Reading, Pa., the **Berks County CIO Council** has joined with the AFL and the Chamber of Commerce in an effort to bring new industry to the area. The purpose naturally is to relieve growing unemployment.
- In Columbus, O., the **City CIO Council** has found it necessary to begin a second eight-week training course in union counselling—to face the problems of union members resulting from unemployment.
- The **Minnesota CIO Council** this year is planning to have booths at 20 fairs, compared to 15 last year. It is also planning to expand its essay contest on the interdependence of farm and city workers to the Future Farmers of America, in addition to 4-H members to whom it was limited last year.
- The **St. Paul CIO Council** and the AFL Trades and Labor Council in the same city are seeking the election of seven CIO-endorsed candidates who were nominated in a municipal primary. They are Joseph E. Dillon for mayor, Robert Peterson, Bernard T. Golland, Frank Marzitelli, Robert T. Gibbons, M. J. Schneider and Mrs. Dwight B. Jones for commissioners.
- The **Wayne County CIO Council** has endorsed the proposal of the Wayne County Democratic Committee to end the "non-partisan" system of electing Detroit city officials. "It is about time the local officials are made responsible both programatically and organizationally to the general public which puts them in office," said Council Sec.-Treas. Al Barbour.
- The **Delaware CIO Council's** community services committee is cooperating with the Welfare Council of Delaware and the United Community Fund of Delaware in conducting a union counselling course.
- The **Kent County, Mich., CIO Council** and the joint executive boards of the CIO Auto Workers of the area have endorsed plans for the Grand Rapids CIO News, to be issued monthly at first but weekly by general election time in 1956.
- The **Connecticut CIO Council** has awarded scholarships to 10 more Univ. of Connecticut students. The scholarship program was started last May in honor of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray and in the belief that "the price tag should be removed from educational opportunity." Recipients must either be members of CIO unions affiliated with the Council or have a parent belonging to such a CIO group.

Labor-Backed Bills Sunk By Michigan Legislature

REPUBLICANS in the Michigan Legislature have defeated two labor-backed measures.

House Republicans refused to bring a fair employment practices bill to floor debate. In the Senate, the Republicans voted for a measure to scuttle low-cost housing.

The House voted 43 to 53 against discharging the State Affairs Committee from considering the Senate-approved FEPC bill and thus kept the measure bottled in committee.

The Senate voted 19-10 to pass a House-approved bill requiring that all public housing projects be submitted to a vote of the taxpayers before approval.

Apparently concerned over the November elections, the House Republicans joined with Democrats to approve by a 95-0 vote a liberalized unemployment compensation bill. The measure, which would increase benefits from $3 to $8 weekly, went to the Senate, where it faced rough treatment.

Welfare Aid Up 83.5% In Michigan

The number of families receiving welfare assistance in Michigan increased 83.5% in January over a year ago. The figure was expected to go much higher for February and March when more workers exhausted their unemployment compensation.

C. Of C. Gets An Earful—

Profits Of 'Automatic Factory' Must Be Shared, Carey Insists

LABOR has taken a look at the "automatic factory" and has registered its insistence that the increased profits it brings from cost reduction "be distributed equitably among the workers, the owners and the public."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, speaking at the seventh annual Production Conference of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, warned that *"cost reduction does not mean price reduction, nor does it necessarily benefit other sections of our society."*

Carey, who is also CIO Electrical Workers president, pointed to the "high production, high sales and high profits in 1953 turning into lines of unemployed in 1954," as a reason for labor's lack of confidence in management's ability to handle "this problem of improved technology which, in its way, is just as explosive as the atomic bomb."

ONE IMPORTANT tool, Carey said, that can "remove that gnawing insecurity and give the worker confidence," is the guaranteed annual wage.

"The guaranteed annual wage would also give confidence to businessmen to operate at a high level," he maintained. "For the guaranteed annual wage can mean a guaranteed market.

"Action on this front would be a demonstration that management intends seriously to answer the challenge implicit in this question of cost reduction. After all, what is the big problem of cost reduction today?

"It is what you call the 'market'—that statistic on how many people will probably buy your product."

Customers

Improvements in standards of living must go hand in hand with technological improvements, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

"Otherwise," he warned, "management will find that although it has the most perfect and efficient machines in the world, those machines are poor substitutes for customers.

"All they will consume is some electricity, some electronic tubes and some oil. But that would not take care of the mountains of goods which will flow from our factories."

Turning to another method of cost-reduction, the "runaway shop," Carey said that unions don't object to the "industrialization of the South and improving the standard of living of its people."

"But we do object to runaway operations motivated by greed and selfishness," he said.

"On that phase of cost reduction we say two things: first, we will organize these new runaway plants; and second, we will bring up their wages and conditions of work to a decent level. In doing that we are the friend and ally of every decent employer in the entire community."

He suggested to the industrialists that cooperation from labor in achieving cost reduction depends on management's willingness to cooperate in turn and realize that "simply because the worker is at the bottom of the pyramid of industrial authority, it is not possible to pass the responsibility down to him."

Gold Found Guilty Of T-H Oath Lie

BEN GOLD, president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, expelled from CIO in 1950 for being Communist-dominated, was convicted of falsely swearing to a Taft-Hartley non-Communist oath that year.

Gold is free on $10,000 bail pending sentencing for which no date has been set as yet. Defense attorneys are filing various legal motions, including one asking for a new trial. The defense counsel, former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, indicated the case would be appealed "all the way up" if the motions were denied.

"FOR YEARS MY HUSBAND HAD ME BELIEVING HIS UNION WOULDN'T LET HIM DO HOUSEWORK!"

Los Angeles CIO Council Blasts City Sales Tax Boost

THE FIGHT against an increase in the Los Angeles sales tax was carried to the City Council last week by Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Los Angeles CIO Council.

Lunceford assailed the boost, proposed by Republican Mayor Norris Poulson, as "politically expedient and morally unfair" at a time when an estimated 115,000 Angelenos are unemployed and additional thousands are working only part time.

Increasing the sales tax, he stressed, would fall heaviest on "the family whose income is stretched to the limit merely to keep the family alive." At the same time, he added, it would tend to drive business outside the city limits into Los Angeles County communities.

"On the ground that the sales tax imposes an additional burden of taxation on those least able to pay at a time when a depression threatens—or, indeed, is already here," he told the City Council, "and the ground that it injures business inside the city and tends to drive it away, the Mayor's proposal for an increase should be defeated."

LUNCEFORD said that the CIO Council agrees that additional municipal revenue must be raised—especially to give 14,000 city employes wage increases already two years overdue.

To raise new funds, he proposed that real property be assessed on a "reasonable sale value" basis, as the law provides. At present the assessing is done by the county under contract with the city and results in "substantially less" than 50% of a "reasonable sale value" basis, he said.

Quill Asks All Labor To Give Israel Moral, Financial Aid

ORGANIZED labor "must beat a path to the doors of the State Dept. and demand that Israel be given fair treatment," Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers told the annual Histadrut Institute last week at Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N. J.

"For our own interests, as an established, responsible democracy, we want Israel to survive and prosper in this sick world," said Quill, who also is a CIO vice president.

The institute was sponsored by the New Jersey CIO Council, AFL New Jersey Federation of Labor and the New Jersey Committee for Histadrut, the Israel labor federation.

Quill declared that Israel is important not only to the Jewish people, but to liberty-loving people all over the world. Its fate, he said, "is the particular responsibility of the labor movement of the U. S."

"Israel is a full-fledged member of the United Nations," he continued, "but our State Dept. leans more and more towards a policy of appeasement of the oil-rich Arab countries which surround this youngest member of the democratic family of nations. The voice of labor has not yet sounded loud enough to reach our State Dept."

Commenting on his visit to Israel last summer as a member of a CIO delegation, Quill said the people of that country have scored "miracles of accomplishment" in building their nation. He called on the labor movement to give it united financial and moral support.

Larson Confirmed

The Senate confirmed Arthur Larson for Undersecretary of Labor by voice vote without objection.

Give A Buck To PAC

You And Your Money—

Public Housing Mangled Again By House Dixiegop Alliance

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

NOW IT'S UP to the Senate to salvage the public housing program if the nation is to have any part of the low-rent housing it so desperately needs.

The House Dixiegop alliance mangled the housing measure beyond recognition and turned down even the Administration's recommendations, which CIO had called inadequate.

Pres. Eisenhower's housing recommendation which included building 140,000 low-rent units over the next four years was rebuffed by the House in a 211-176 roll call vote.

CIO Vice Pres. James. G. Thimmes called the House action *"a blow to the President's announced goal of meeting the housing needs of the American people."*

THIMMES, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, pointed out that "the majority of his own party teamed with the Dixiecrats and voted finally to kill public housing for the lowest income families despite Pres. Eisenhower's request for 140,000 new units." He continued:

"While portions of the bill adopted related to the private home building program represents significant forward steps, the failure to authorize adequate funds to accelerate new private funds misses a great opportunity to meet housing needs and expand employment in this key industry."

Thimmes noted that the House rejected the interest-boosting proposals of the Administration and included a provision for builder warranties for homes built with federal aid. He called these important victories for "those who are working for a decent home for every American family."

HE EXPRESSED hope that the Senate would preserve what was good in the House bill and add the public housing provisions of the 1949 Housing Act.

Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, voiced hope that the housing program could be saved. He noted that the Senate has always taken the lead in the annual public housing hassle between the two branches.

—Herblock in Washington Post-Times Herald
"Drop Dead"

Joining with Capehart was Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.), who pushed his amendment calling for 630,000 new units with a maximum of 200,000 in any one year.

THIS PROGRAM, endorsed by CIO as essential if the country's housing needs are to be filled, was adopted by Congress in 1949 but has been undercut each year in the appropriations bills.

An early survey of Capehart's committee indicated there was support for a public housing program, possibly not to the extent proposed by Maybank, but enough to meet the standards offered by the Administration.

The House went through a weird legislative contra-dance before it left the housing bill in a state of almost unparalleled confusion. It agreed that those units already contracted for, approximately 33,000, can be completed during the new fiscal year but it knifed any chances of new construction in the low-rent field.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THESE DAYS when you buy a car, the advertised price is only a start. You can spend almost half as much again for optional equipment. From automatic transmission to power steering, all the extra features available can add as much as $1000 to a car's cost.

Saving On Car Extras

Even if you generally buy used cars as this thrift-minded department does, you have the same problem. Is it worth paying extra for a two or three-year-old heap with automatic transmission or would you be wiser staying away from it at any price? What about an overdrive—is that a useful feature?

You can't always depend on the dealer's advice. Some will tell you candidly whether an overdrive is or is not of particular use for your driving requirements. Others are more anxious to sell extra equipment. Dealers get a larger profit cut on extras.

While the dealer's markup on a new car is generally 25% of the retail price, on many of the extras his margin is as much as 40%. *(That's why you sometimes hear experienced car buyers say it's better to buy some of the wanted extras like radio or seat covers from other sources, although most believe the heater is often more efficient if factory installed.)*

WHETHER TO BUY automatic transmission, overdrive or neither, depends entirely on your needs—how and where you usually drive your cars. Some drivers who have bought automatic transmissions in recent years have returned to gear-shift models, claiming gear shift gives them better control on snow and ice. But others are delighted with automatic transmission. Some motorists who have bought overdrives have little understanding of how it can help driving and cut operating costs, and some don't even know how to use it.

Outside of the fact that they make driving easier for beginners, automatic transmissions are generally most suitable for city drivers who continually stop and go. Since there is no clutch, it is easier to drive with automatic transmission in heavy traffic and also easier to hold a car on slopes and move forward without stalling.

But automatic transmission does cost $180-$230 more, depending on the type. Also, it probably will add to service costs in later years. Such service costs are generally low for the first 25,000 miles and in some cases up to 60,000 miles. Thus while the initial cost is not too high because of added resale value, the possible subsequent repair or replacement costs could be an added expense.

For that reason you have to be especially careful about buying a used car with automatic transmission. It would be best to have such a car checked by a mechanic. Otherwise you may end up buying an additional $150 for repairing the unit.

AN OVERDRIVE is a good feature for some driving needs if it is properly understood. It is really a fourth gear forward speed which is automatically engaged by accelerator pressure at speeds over approximately 18-23 mph. Because of the lower overall gear ratio in fourth gear of an overdrive-equipped car, engine revolutions are reduced about 30%, with resultant saving on both gas and engine wear and tear.

The chief saving is on the open road, and the chief usefulness of overdrive thus is for the long-distance driver, rather than for suburban or city use. *To actually recover the cost of overdrive (about $80-$110) through gas saving alone would generally take about 40,000 miles, although in states where the gas tax is 6-7c a gallon and gas is consequently costlier, an overdrive has added value. But besides the gas saving, there is a reduction of about 30% in engine wear and tear for the long-distance driver.*

Power steering is an expensive feature, costing about $180-$200. Its most obvious advantage is that little effort is required to turn the steering wheel, even with the car standing still. Thus it makes parking easier, especially for women, and is convenient for turning corners and generally for driving in city traffic. Power steering also reduces road shock and fatigue in long-distance driving.

House Passes Control Bill For Poisons Left On Food

CONSUMERS' health protection advanced a step last week when the House passed without objection a bill to control residues of pesticides left on foods.

Introduced by Rep. Miller (R. Neb.), the House bill gives the Food and Drug Administration authority to restrict use of insecticides on farm products used as foods until they have been tested and found safe.

Miller, a physician himself, provided means in his bill for simplifying and expediting procedures for establishing the "tolerances" or safe limits of such poisons that can be left in or on foods.

The bill was approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee after health experts said that the present law cannot adequately cope with the problem of poisonous insect killers remaining on foods. A companion bill is pending in the Senate.

Over the years there has been increasing use of chemical sprays containing dangerous poisons on fruits, vegetables and other food products to protect them from insects. Approximately 40,000 pesticide preparations are now on the U. S. market.

Page One Awards For Potofsky And Murrow Granted

A PAGE ONE Award will be presented to Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers by the Newspaper Guild of New York City at its annual Page One Ball May 14.

Potofsky will receive the award for his union leadership which, an accompanying citation says, has made "distinguished and pioneering contributions to American cultural, social and economic progress."

Other awards will go to Edward R. Murrow, radio and television commentator, and James Reston, Washington correspondent for the New York Times. Murrow, recently given the Sidney Hillman Award, won his prize for his "contributions to the adult and responsible use of broadcasting as a major medium of information and enlightenment."

Coffee Now Pushing To $1.50 A Can

COFFEE prices jumped again last week and one roaster forecast $1.50 a pound price tags on the item.

Wholesale prices edged up 6c, as industry leaders claimed their prices are substantially below the cost of obtaining green coffee.

Maxwell House led the boost parade when wholesale prices went to $1.22 a pound. This resulted in retail sale prices of $1.34. A. & P. and other chains jumped their prices a nickel into the $1.09-$1.17 range.

Coffee sales slumped 12% in February, the Senate Banking Committee was told, not because of the high price but as a result of "hoarding on the pantry shelf." A witness forecast no decrease in prices for several years.

Oleo Ad Gets Dehydrated

There's no cream in "Creamo" oleomargarine—or milk either, the Federal Trade Commission said.

In a complaint against the Blanton Co. of St. Louis, Mo., the FTC challenged the firm's advertising and its brand name for suggesting the oleo was a dairy product.

Safeway Profits Double In 1953

Net sales of Safeway Stores and their subsidiaries increased 6.88% last year over 1952 but the net profit after taxes doubled.

The net sales in 1953 reached $1,751,819,708, an increase of 6.88% over 1952. The net profit after taxes was $14,544,732 or $4.31 a common share, compared to $7,331,943 or $2.01 a share in 1952.

CWA Local Sparks Drive For Community Chest Plan

By AL HERRINGTON

THIS IS the story of how a CIO Communications Workers local union in Nebraska sparked a CIO Community Services Committee community chest program.

Within a month, the project snowballed to the point where welfare agencies, civic clubs, businessmen's organizations, the Salvation Army and the YMCA were all solidly behind the union's drive for united giving.

It began with a meeting of CWA Local 7404 officers and stewards in Norfolk, Nebr., where M. H. Hobson, national CIO-CSC staff member, detailed ways in which a community chest program could be activated. Until this meeting, there had never been a community chest program in the town.

The CWA local's CSC committee fired the opening shot in the program following that meeting, announcing it in a press release and calling on "all interested groups in the town" to take part.

Less than a month after Local 7404 had gone to work, a discussion meeting was held at which seven of the town's agencies whose budgets would come under community chest handling took part. In addition to CWA, promoters of the chest program included the local Lions Club, and plans are now being laid for a fund-raising drive.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ONE OF THE MOST touching moments of the annual installation meeting of the Wilkes Barre Area CIO Council last week was the reading by Judge Ben Jones of the tribute Jim Thimmes paid to Allan S. Haywood. It was at this very same meeting, one year ago, that Brother Haywood passed on, active in the service of his union and the workers.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig installed the council officers, a fine leadership headed by Pres. Paul Shevlin. I was impressed by the effective job the council has done in interesting community leaders in the programs and activities of CIO, and the proof of that interest was shown in the presence at the meeting of representatives of various community groups, such as the Community Chest and the Chamber of Commerce.

I had the opportunity to discuss with these leaders the program CIO has been carrying on to organize the unorganized, so that we can not only bring greater benefits to workers as individuals, but also to communities, which depend upon the wages of workers for their prosperity. *In spite of difficult times, CIO is moving ahead, and it was a pleasure to report CIO's progress to these good people.*

IN PHILADELPHIA, I had the occasion to speak to the Executive Board and Staff of CIO's Paperworkers. Under the direction of Pres. Harry Sayre, they met to hammer out an even more intensive organizing program. Such meetings are a sign of the strength of our movement, and of our determination to work harder, longer, and with the deepest conviction at our job.

CIO Reg. Dir. Mike Mann reports CIO election victories at Eagle Pencil Co., New York City; Kaye Novelty Co., New York, CIO Chemical Workers; Star Woolen Co., Cohoes, N. Y., CIO Textile Workers, by a vote 93 to 2; Royal Tire Co., Bronx, N. Y., CIO Auto Workers; Ford Instrument Div. of Sperry Gyroscope Co., Long Island City, N. Y., CIO Electrical Workers; and Brentano's, Inc., New York City, Retail-Wholesale.

CIO Reg. Dir. Gus Scholle reports a victory at Chrysler Corp., Jefferson Plant Cafeteria (LIU 1064 CIO).

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers brings us good news of four victories for his union. We mentioned one of these, before—the Philip Belz Mfg. Co. of Memphis, Tenn. The others are Leland Flushwod Door, Sutton's Bay, Mich; Acme Spring Co., Beverly, Mass; and Edson-Hix Furniture Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

PRES. PIZER also tells us of good news from the Furniture Workers on the contract negotiations at the largest venetian blind plant in the country. Wage increases of up to 15c an hour were won for 1100 employes of the Eastern Venetian Blind Co., Baltimore, Md. Pres. Pizer and Sec. Treas. Fred Fulford recently reported these and other victories to their southern regional convention, Rocky Mount, N. C.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. De Shetler reports word from CIO Rubber Workers Dir. Floyd Gartrell of a victory at Jordan Rogers Co., Orange, Cal.

Word comes that the CIO Newspaper Guild has won a union shop election at its Pueblo, Colo., local.

Two last minute reports bring great news from the South. CIO Textile Workers' Southern Organizing Dir. Boyd Payton reports a victory at the key Gastonia Combed Yarn plant, Gastonia, N. C., 394 out of 697 votes cast were for CIO. AFL received 59 . . . The CIO Auto Workers report from Arlington, Tex., a victory at the General Motors plant, 804 to 21. This plant will eventually employ more than 6000 workers.

Prosperity Program Drafted By USA; Wage Talks Near

(Continued from Page 2)

proposal is a modest one, indeed. According to the President's Economic Report, our public works 'could be stepped up by one-half or more within a year.' Now is the time to begin.

4. "Prompt federal action can increase our national home construction and slum clearance effort by $5 billion."

From management, the USA-CIO program called for "enlightened policies" in collective bargaining which "can contribute to the restoration of maximum production and employment.

"With the approach of collective bargaining in the steel industry," the resolution said, "we believe that forward looking steps are more necessary than ever to insure an improvement in the income and benefit position of the workers."

Only by keeping the purchasing power of workers in line with the expanding productivity of industry, it went on, "can prosperity be assured for both management and men.

"There can be no doubt," the statement added, "that the combined effect of a forward looking wage and benefits policy by management in collective bargaining with labor, and enlightened action by government in the field of social welfare, taxes, public works, housing and farm policy can bring this recession to a quick end."

AGREEMENTS with major producers covering about 650,000 USA-CIO members expire June 30 and may be reopened on or before May 1. The full contracts are subject to negotiation. Pension and insurance agreements do not expire until Oct. 31, but it was expected that discussions would take place while the basic pacts were under review.

Contract demands will be drawn up at a meeting of the union's 170-man Wage-Policy Committee in Pittsburgh on May 6 and 7.

CIO Ship Radio Union Drafts Program To Create New Jobs

By FRED ROSS

THE CIO American Radio Association at its third biennial convention in New City took steps against unemployment in an industry badly hit even before the recession.

The union called for longer vacations to create more jobs aboard ships.

In other action to provide additional work, ARA urged other maritime unions—U. S. and foreign—to take steps to have "runaway" ships return to the American flag. "Runaway" ships are vessels once American that are now licensed under foreign flags.

The radio officers' union also called for pensions paid by the shipowners.

ARA AND ANOTHER CIO union of licensed maritime officers, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, are looking forward to negotiations for new contracts to replace the present ones which expire June 15.

MEBA announced it will seek increased vacations, a greater number of engineers on some ships, and pensions through increased contributions by the shipowners to the welfare fund. Licensed officers at present do not receive pensions.

The ARA charged that shipowners "covertly are seeking to undermine sea safety, circumvent their collective bargaining contracts and block the democratic functioning of Congress by brazen blackmailing tactics."

W. R. STEINBERG

The shipowners, the ARA said, are seeking to block the passage of a bill governing Communications Act standards.

Since a Senate hearing was held on the measure, ARA charged, "representatives of shipowners have informed the Federal Communications Commission that they will block passage of the bill in the form acceptable to maritime labor unless the FCC also agrees to incorporate two changes" requested by the owners at the hearing.

One change would allow any crew member with a low grade radio-telephone permit to operate voice equipment. The other would permit the FCC to waive a clause requiring six months' experience before a man could serve as the only radio officer aboard a cargo ship.

THE CONVENTION urged all licensed officers to think in terms of one union for mates, engineers and radio officers. There are now four unions in the field, ARA, MEBA, the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots, and an AFL radio officers' union.

Officers reported that since the last convention there has been a 22% increase in base wages. It also was reported that the union secured for its members control over radio telephone equipment after a long fight with the ship operators.

ARA now holds contracts with 201 lines which operate 76% of all ocean-going U. S. flag merchant ships.

ARA top officers are W. R. Steinberg, president; Philip O'Rourke, vice president, and Bernard L. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

Carey Sees Victory On Annual Wage

OPTIMISM over chances for getting the guaranteed annual wage in this year's negotiations was expressed by Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers.

Contract talks are in progress with Westinghouse Corp. and open next week with General Electric. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, declared, "We think we are going to get a guaranteed annual wage—and get it in 1954."

Negotiations with Westinghouse resume this week after an interval for the firm to study the union proposals. Besides the GAW, these include a substantial wage increase, a corporation-wide minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and other contract improvements.

IUE-CIO represents 58,000 workers in the Westinghouse chain of plants. Union spokesmen said that layoffs among workers have risen to 12% since the 1953 employment peak. More are expected to be jobless by May 1, the union said.

ANG On Strike In Wilkes-Barre

Some 300 members of the CIO Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Newspaper Guild went on strike last week on the city's two daily newspapers, the Times-Leader Evening News and the Morning Record, after the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Co. rejected union contract proposals.

Among the strikers is ANG Pres. Joseph F. Collis, a working newspaperman. The walkout is the third in the local history.

Anti-Union Kohler Plant Struck By UAW

SOME 3200 CIO Auto Workers last week struck the union-hating Kohler Co. at Kohler, Wisc., after prolonged contract negotiations broke down.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey was arrested on a charge of violating a local sound truck ordinance after he spoke to some 300 pickets. He was released on $15 bail.

Authority to call the strike was granted several weeks ago to the bargaining committee of UAW Local 833 when the firm's adamant attitude became apparent.

The firm is one of the world's largest manufacturers of bathroom fixtures.

THE COMPANY said it would grant a 3c hourly wage increase provided arbitration and seniority provisions of the old contract were eliminated. The old agreement expired Apr. 1.

UAW asked a 20c pay increase, a $137.50 a month pension, full-coverage hospital insurance and maintenance of arbitration and seniority clauses.

The firm has a long history of anti-unionism. In 1934 it succeeded in breaking a strike called by an AFL union after the workers had spent several months on the picket line.

It later fostered a company union, which held sway 15 years before it was supplanted. The workers voted for the UAW in a National Labor Relations Board election nearly two years ago.

The plant is located in a company-owned town. The workers and the supervisory employes rent their homes from the company and all municipal facilities, including the police, are under the firm's control.

UFWA Wins 15c Raise

IN AN INITIAL contract with the Eastern Venetian Blind Co. of Baltimore, the CIO Furniture Workers won pay increases of up to 15c an hour for 1100 employes.

The concern operates the largest venetian blind factory in the U. S. UFWA-CIO won collective bargaining rights in a National Labor Relations Board election last February.

The agreement also provides differentials of 10% for the second shift and 15% for the third shift, six paid holidays regardless of when they occur, paid vacations of one week after one year and two weeks after three years, and reporting pay.

Other features are seniority protection, grievance procedure and arbitration, maintenance of membership and check-off, a modified union shop during the second year of the two-year pact, and a reopening clause to permit negotiations on several subjects.

Michigan CIO News Wins Guild Award

The Michigan CIO News, official weekly of the Michigan CIO Council, has won top honors in a Detroit CIO Newspaper contest for its "make-over" plan. Under the plan, 13 local union or area editions are produced which combine local news with the state and national coverage of the State CIO publication.

The Congress Week—

Douglas Reopens Oil Land Fight

THE OFF-SHORE oil battle was reopened in the Senate last week by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) in an effort to balk the Republican give-away and reclaim billions in assets for the U. S. people.

Douglas introduced a measure to repeal the GOP handout to four coastal states and to provide instead for federal development of the resources with education as the beneficiary.

He was joined by 13 other senators in the move. Douglas acted after the U. S. Supreme Court denied the right of Rhode Island and Alabama to contest the transfer of off-shore oil lands to the coastal states of Texas, Louisiana, Florida and California.

The court decision upheld the authority of Congress to dispose of federal properties but it also disclosed a basic conflict in the give-away legislation.

One section of the law transferred the oil lands below the low water mark, that is, beyond the true tidelands, to the states. Another section provides an exemption from the transfer of "all lands acquired by the U. S. by eminent domain proceedings, purchase, gift, cession or otherwise in a proprietary capacity."

Since the court ruled the federal government originally had the proprietary interest in the submerged lands, Douglas argued that one section nullified the other.

He estimated the give-away cost his own state of Illinois from $50 million to as high as $500 million in oil royalties.

Joining Douglas in sponsoring the bill were Sens. Green (R. I.), Gillette (Ia.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kilgore (W.Va.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lehman (N.Y.), Fulbright (Ark.), Pastore (R.I.), Murray and Mansfield (Mont.), Hennings (Mo.), all Democrats, Morse (Ind. Ore.) and Wiley (R. Wisc.).

ANOTHER ATTEMPT at snatching the public resources was challenged by Murray.

He termed a "land-grab bill" the measure now being studied by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee which would allow Congress to give away to a favored few the U. S. mineral lands, parks and forests and grazing lands.

Big Spender

The power lobby was the top spender to win friends and influence congressmen in 1953. According to reports required by the lobbying law, the National Association of Electric Companies spent $547,789 last year.

'Hate Groups' Use Subtle Tactics In Drive For 'Respectable' Backing

MORE SUBTLE tactics are being used to foment anti-Semitism in the U. S. today, the American Jewish Committee warns in a new pamphlet.

"Many of these movements have now abandoned their former overt appeals to bigotry," the AJC report points out. "They aim to win the support of respectable elements, rather than the lunatic fringe."

Named in the report as promulgating anti-Semitism through their publications are Conde McGinley of Union, N. J., publisher of the bi-weekly tabloid Common Sense (see illustration); Gerald L. K. Smith of Los Angeles, who publishes The Cross and the Flag and heads the Christian Nationalist Party; and Frank L. Britton, also of Los Angeles, publisher of various slick paper anti-Semitic tracts.

"TODAY as the American people cope with the worldwide threat of Communism," AJC Pres. Irving M. Engel says in a foreword, "it is more than ever necessary to guard against malicious movements striving to foment racial and religious discord."

Pointing out that anti-Semites have learned "how to salt public debate with hate propaganda," the AJC report says that "ultra-nationalist" groups offer convenient platforms for this strategy.

"While some of the ultra-nationalist groups espouse economic reforms," the report adds, "and others have political aims, all favor extremist techniques in combatting Communism — free-swinging, wild-accusation tactics which indiscriminately charge liberals with being Communistic.

"Ultra-nationalists are now appealing to the American people on this basis, equating everything they oppose with Communism, subversion and 'creeping socialism.' "

CONFIRMATION of the material in the AJC's report is contained in the annual report of the House Committee on un-American Activities, headed by Rep. Velde (R. Ill.). The committee says:

"There are presently at work within the U. S. various and sundry 'hate' groups, the leaders of which, while masking their activities under the guise of patriotism . . . are in fact spreading dissension, discord, bigotry and intolerance.

"In the opinion of the committee, there are no degrees to subversion. It is not sufficient to be simply anti-Communist if one is anti-American at the same time."

"Anti-Semitic Activity in the United States: A Report and Appraisal," the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., 10c.

price 5 cents

"The Nation's Anti-Communist Newspaper"

Common Sense

"All the News Kept Out of Print"

VOL. IV, NO. 125 — OCTOBER 15, 1950 — UNION, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A. — FIVE CENTS

YIDDISH MARXISTS PLOT U.S.A. DEFEAT BY U.S.S.R

TRAITORS PLAN SLAUGHTER AND CONQUEST

VOL. VI No. 168 — UNION, NEW JERSEY, AUGUST 15th, 1952 — $1.00 PER YEAR

INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT RULES BOTH PARTIES

ADLAI AND IKE MARXIST STOOGES

BARUCH, FRANKFURTER, LEHMAN, ARVEY, SCHLESSENGER, SAM ROSENMAN GIVES ORDERS

Common Sense — "All the News Kept Out of Print"

McCARTHYISM Stands For AMERICANISM

GOD BLESS THIS MAN — TULSA EDITOR WRITES

McCARTHY AND HIS FRIENDS—Jew-baiting papers issued by U. S. hate groups attacked by Pres. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson in the 1952 campaign, now praise Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.), as illustrated in recent special issue of The Progressive Magazine on McCarthy's record.

House Swings 'Meat Ax' On Interior Dept.

THE HOUSE passed an Interior Dept. appropriations bill last week which Rep. Kirwan (D. O.) described as "frittering away our natural resources."

The bill went to the Senate after the representatives had made what Democratic Minority Leader Rayburn (Tex.) called a "meat-ax" cut of $58 million in the $422 million Pres. Eisenhower had asked.

"A couple of more cuts like this," Kirwan observed, "and there will be no Interior Dept."

The $363 million appropriation was approved after $977,000 in funds was restored without opposition from Rep. Jensen (R. Ia.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee which handled the bill.

A cut of nearly $11.3 million in the budget request for the Bonneville Power Administration went through without a fight, despite earlier threats of congressmen from the Northwest. An effort to restore the slash is expected in the Senate.

Farm Fund Voted

A compromise bill appropriating $478,000 for operation of the Mexican farm labor import program until June 30 was passed by the Senate late last week and sent to the White House.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTION IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU

1. House Labor Committee continues to debate Taft-Hartley amendments making the law even more anti-labor; Senate Republican Conference votes to take up union-busting bill reported by Senate Labor Committee during the week of Aprill 26. *(See Page 3.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 5173)	Would start break-up of federal-state system of unemployment insurance and hold down benefits.	Passed House last year. Pending before Senate Finance Com.	Write or wire your Senator to defeat the Reed bill and provide increased unemployment benefits for at least 39 weeks.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals (S.2650)	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate will act on anti-labor bill week of Apr. 26. House Labor Com. expected to report similar bill soon.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	Voted by House, coming up in Senate.	Urge your Senators to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.
St. Lawrence Seaway (S. 2150)	Would enable U. S to benefit as partner in project opening up Great Lakes to ocean ships.	Bill passed Senate. House Public Works Com. approved Senate bill.	Write your Representative urging favorable action.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

More Talk Protested On School Aid

THE GOP education program is "anything but dynamic," Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) charged last week in blasting the Eisenhower Administration's refusal to act to meet the critical shortage of school classrooms.

At hearings before the Senate Education subcommittee on a bill to authorize an educational conference, Hill asked Welfare Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby to explain why the President "is now content to call for conferences only, with months of delay, rather than for action."

Hill reminded Mrs. Hobby that the President, in 1952 campaign speeches, had told the American people that 1.7 million American children were without school facilities and strongly advocated federal aid for school construction.

"WHAT WE NEED, what we want, and what the President promised, is action, action now," Hill said. **"Every 15 minutes 30 more children knock at the doors of our schools, creating a need for one more teacher and one more classroom."**

William G. Carr, of the National Education Association, testified that no more studies are needed to show that school facilities are "critically inadequate," as seven national conferences have already been held.

Even the Score in '54 Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1954 Vol. 17, No. 16

CIO Hits Tax Give-Away

—See Page 3

GOP Gangs Up In T-H Drive

—See Page 2

A King-Size Classroom All eyes of some 2500 "students" who attended the UAW-CIO's Sixth Annual Education Conference at Chicago are on the panel of union experts on the proposed guaranteed annual wage program. The students—all UAW members representing the 1.5 million-man union—diligently attended some dozen sessions during the four-day meeting. A feature of the conference was Bishop Bernard J. Sheil's denunciation of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.). Another was the unveiling of the union's guaranteed annual wage program for year-around employment. The "students" also participated in a political issues discussion. **(See stories and pictures, Pages 6-7.)**

'Bold Action' On Social Security Urged

—See Page 12

Murray Honored By $150,000 Hospital Gift

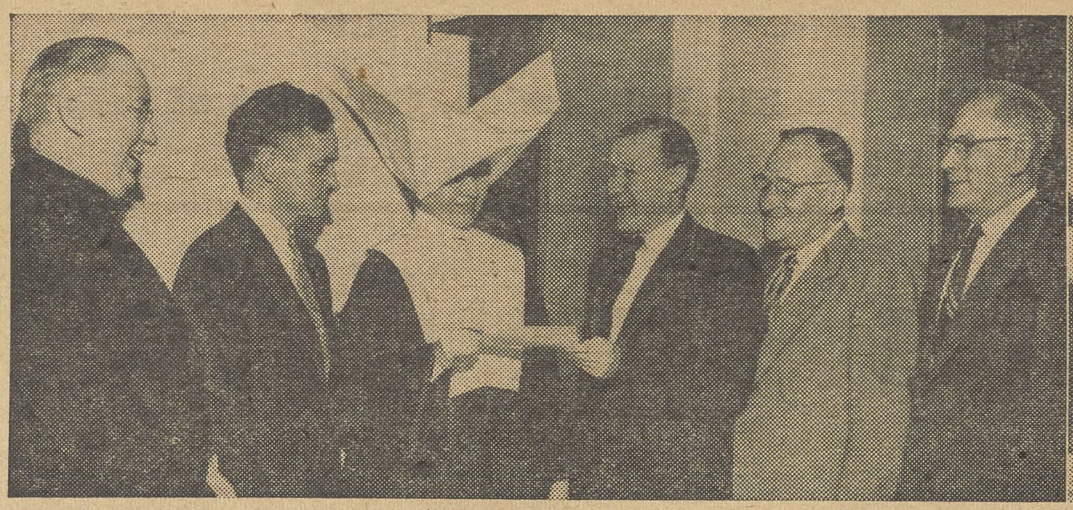
THE PHILIP Murray Memorial Foundation last week made its first major gift—$150,000 to the new Providence Hospital under construction in Washington for the establishment of the Philip Murray Clinic.

The institution was chosen by the foundation trustees because it has served the people of Washington without regard to race, creed, color or financial means since it was established by the Sisters of Charity in 1861 to care for the wounded from Civil War battlefields.

The presentation was made at a brief ceremony in the present hospital, a few blocks from the Capitol, with Msgr. George G. Higgins, a member of the foundation's Public Advisory Board and associate director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, presiding.

A CHECK was handed to Sister Celeste, the hospital administrator, by Emil Rieve, chairman of the foundation board, a CIO vice president and president of the Textile Workers; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of both the foundation and the CIO and president of the Electrical Workers; CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers—Murray's own union—who read the illuminated scroll that accompanied the gift.

In front of them during the ceremony was a model of the new hospital, an $8 million, 350-bed institution on which construction began last February. Behind them was a huge statue of St. Vincent de Paul, founder of the Sisters of Charity, ministering to an ailing man.



PRESENTATION of $150,000 gift from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to establish the Philip Murray Clinic in the new Providence Hospital in Washington is made (left) by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Sister Celeste, hospital administrator, as nuns and staff members look on (right) from gallery. Also shown at left are (left to right) Archbishop Patrick J. O'Boyle of Washington, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Chairman Emil Rieve of the foundation, and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the CIO Steelworkers, who reads a scroll that accompanied the gift.

Other CIO officers and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, who constitute the foundation trustees, were present. Also there were Mrs. Frances Perkins, former Secretary of Labor, and Cyrus W. Ching, former head of the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service, members of the Public Advisory Board.

Rieve expressed the foundation's belief that the new clinic "will constitute a living and constructive tribute to a great American and a great labor leader" by helping to perpetuate the hospital's "long and constructive work to help the sick and injured of all races, colors, creeds and economic status."

"It is with the complete realization that we are doing what Philip Murray would have done," he said, "that we have voted to extend this gift to an institution with a proud, fine record of service to all the people."

Reuther said the CIO was "happy" to assist the hospital because of its "magnificent record." The gift, he added, typifies the great humanitarianism of the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers.

"I am sure Philip Murray would be pleased today," he said, "because this gift will mean that hundreds of men and women, of every race and creed and color, from every walk of life, will have a chance to share a bit more of God's sunshine."

CAREY recalled that the hospital shared Murray's conviction that civil rights were intended to be practiced, and are more than a mere theory.

"It is our devout hope and our complete belief," he said, "that this clinic will bring a measure of happiness and comfort into the lives of many. In presenting this check, we say, as we know Philip Murray would have said, 'God bless you good sisters'."

Sister Celeste, expressing the hospital's gratitude, said the gift was the largest made to the building fund.

Following the ceremony, the trustees and Public Advisory Board members were luncheon guests of Archbishop Patrick J. O'Boyle of Washington.

The gift, he said, means that the name of Philip Murray will forever be connected with an order of sisters—"and orders sometimes outlast bishops and even dioceses" — which like Murray *"are so interested in the welfare of the people."*

GOP Gang-Up In Congress Makes T-H Worse, CIO Says

By AL ZACK

THE CIO Executive Committee last week charged that Senate and House Republicans had teamed up to worsen Taft-Hartley while protecting the political skins of self-styled "liberals" in the GOP ranks.

The procedure, the CIO Executive Committee said after a Washington meeting, was this:

- The Senate Republican-controlled committee, including "some self-proclaimed Republican liberals," limited consideration of T-H amendments to Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations, "hoping to dodge repsonsibility by limiting the scope of its consideration."
- The House Republican-controlled committee, including tains a majority who avowedly wear the reactionary label," at the same time was doing "the work for extreme anti-labor employers by reporting out a broad and anti-labor bill."

The plan, the CIO said, was to send to conference two Taft-Hartley versions, "one limited, the other broadly anti-labor." "The inevitable result," the CIO Executive Committee said, would be that "the latter will swallow up the former."

"We are not decieved" by this procedure, the CIO said. "We hold the Republican Senators equally culpable with their bolder House colleagues."

THE EXECUTIVE Committee at the same time approved a point-by-point analysis of the bill adopted by the Senate committee and an analysis of the actions to date of the House Labor Committee, which held no meetings last week.

The Senate bill, CIO said, "not only fails to revise Taft-Hartley to make it 'fair and just' (as Eisenhower promised during the campaign); it actually makes the act somewhat worse than it is now —somewhat even less fair and even less just."

The bill which the Senate committee reported out, on a straight party-line vote, contains "one important anti-labor amendment; several minor concessions to labor; several minor new anti-labor provisions and finally two or three minor items that are of no importance to anyone," the CIO said.

"On balance," it continued, the Senate bill "is worse than the Taft-Hartley Act."

REFERRING to the strategy adopted by Senate Committee Chairman Smith (R. N.J.), who blocked all Democratic attempts to consider important amendments, the CIO Executive Committee said:

"This procedure is the more objectionable in light of the fact that during this same period the House committee . . . has been approving anti-labor proposals . . . dealing with every conceivable aspect of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Reuther Is Guest At Ike's Dinner

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany were guests at a White House stag dinner given last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

Six Stations Shift Time For Vandercook

Six stations in the Mountain time zone will be carrying the CIO-sponsored "John W. Vandercook and the News" ABC network broadcasts at 7 p.m. local time when daylight saving time goes into effect Apr. 26.

The 7 p.m. time will affect KPHO, Phoenix, Ariz.; KOAT, Albuquerque; KCLV, Clovis and KRSN, Los Alamos, all N. Mex.; and KCSU, Provo, and KUTA, Salt Lake City, both Utah.

Hate Group Out For Sen. Bricker

Followers of hate-peddling Gerald L. K. Smith last week chose Sen. Bricker (R. O.) as their presidential candidate in 1956.

Dr. Wesley Smith, president of the first "Bricker for President" club, told 400 people at a Hollywood, Calif., meeting "it's about time that a right-wing Republican was elected to save the nation."

IUE Asks Election At GE's Big Erie Plant

AN ELECTION for the 8500 workers at General Electric's Erie, Pa., plant was asked by the CIO Electrical Workers last week.

This brought to five the number of petitions for elections sought by IUE-CIO in GE plants. One is in Montreal, where the Quebec Labor Relations Board has been asked to set an election date.

Besides the Erie plant, the National Labor Relations Board is considering elections at the GE plants at Schenectady, N. Y., where 20,000 are employed; Newark, N. J., 800 workers; and a GE service shop in Minneapolis, Minn., with a fairly small work force.

Workers at Schenectady and Newark have voted to leave the communist-dominated United Electrical Workers which was expelled from CIO several years ago.

Workers at the Erie plant are now represented by UE Local 506. The IUE-CIO submitted its petition to the NLRB with 2800 signatures of Erie employes.

FILING of the petition was another move by IUE-CIO to oust the leftist UE from General Electric representation.

Pres. James B. Carey of IUE last month promised the Pennsylvania State CIO Council Convention that the IUE would run the UE out of the Keystone State's industries "within three months."

Meanwhile, hearings at Schenectady have ended and the IUE petition for an election has gone to NLRB's offices in Washington for determination. Plant meetings last month saw 11,207 workers voting for UE disaffiliation and more than 12,000 signed petitions for an election. Some 90% of the stewards favored unity with IUE-CIO.

Trib's Favorite Wins Primary

THE NATION'S first 1954 primary election last week, in Illinois, saw Joseph T. Meek, backed by the reactionary Chicago Tribune, lead a field of nine candidates to win the GOP nomination for U. S. Senator.

Sen. Douglas was unopposed for the Democratic nomination. Voting was light throughout the state.

Douglas received a complimentary vote of some 600,000, interpreted it as "a clear indication of a big Democratic victory this fall."

Meek is a longtime lobbyist at the state capitol. He is president of the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations and an admirer of Sen. McCarthy. It was his first bid for public office.

Rep. Velde, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, won easily in his campaign for renomination to a fourth term.

Reuther Attacks GOP Tax Give-Away

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO RENEWED its campaign for personal income tax exemptions of $800 a year, with Pres. Walter P. Reuther assailing the Administration's tax bill as a "give-away" for those who least need it.

In a 90-minute appearance before the Senate Finance Committee, Reuther lashed out at the whole "trickle-down" economic theory of GOP leaders, and warned that tax relief for the lower and middle income families is needed to prime the pump of American prosperity.

With steel production at 68% of capacity and auto factories working at 66% of capacity, Reuther derided the idea that owners of these two big industries have a prime need for special tax favors in order to build more plants.

But the higher personal exemptions, he said, would put "high-velocity" dollars in the hands of average consumers—and help the country's two basic industries come closer to full production now.

Millions Are Idle

With five million estimated unemployed, and 11 million working less than five days a week, Reuther charged:

"The country's economic problem is to get relief for the people who need milk and bread—not for those with more milk and champagne than they can use."

In the auto industry, he said, the supply of unsold new cars in stock has jumped past 650,000. Hudson laid off 7500 workers—and was able to provide only 16 days work in two months, January and February, to the remaining 7,500.

Lashing out at those who fear that aid for the lower-bracket income tax payers would cause a loss to Uncle Sam, he asked the Senators:

"How do you measure the loss to America in terms of the kids of the unemployed and partly employed, who don't have enough to eat, who don't have enough medical care or clothing?"

The CIO president returned again and again to the theme that the GOP tax bill will provide under-$5000 families with only 5% of the tax cut benefits—while the other 95% goes to corporations and the wealthy.

"Each and every time an additional tax concession is made to wealthy tax payer, it places a greater tax burden on the low and middle income taxpayer," he said.

Road To Recovery

If the $800 exemption were voted, and special favors for the wealthy were trimmed down, he said, "our economy . . . would be on the road toward not only recovery . . . but well on its way toward our long-range goal of expanding and improving the standard of living of the American people."

Reuther charged that Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey, one the the richest of the Cabinet millionaires, is "exhuming" the trickle-down theory of economics that was fashionable during the depression days of Herbert Hoover's administration.

"The 1929 depression buried the notion that straight stimulation of investment through this 'trickle-down' theory would keep the economy operating at high levels of employment and production," Reuther told the senators. "Each time it has been tried, it has failed."

Throughout his testimony and the question-and-answer period that followed, the CIO president argued the need for setting the country's sights on far higher

(Continued on Page 11)

THE ADMINISTRATION'S tax proposals are "a giveaway program" for the wealthy, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (third from left) told a hearing of the Senate Finance Committee last week. With Reuther, from left, are Don Montgomery and Sam Jacobs of the CIO Auto Workers Washington office. Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) is at right.

What A Comparison

Who gets the benefits from H. R. 8300, the Administration Tax Bill? Here's how CIO Pres. Walter Reuther estimated the benefit distribution in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee:

	Families Under $5000	Families Over $5000	Corporations
Tax reductions	$227,000,000	$1,611,000,000	$3,917,000,000
Percentage	5%	42%	53%

Big Breaks To Stock Owners

THE ADMINISTRATION tax bill (H. R. 8300) gives big breaks to owners of stock.

Who owns the stock? Two university studies provide some answers:

- 92% of America's families own no stocks at all.
- 8%—about four million families—own some stocks.
- Six out of every 1000 families own 80% of all the stocks.
- These 300,000 families, who own 80% of all the stocks, own $25,000 or more in stocks.
- "Spending units" (families, individuals, trusts, etc.) with incomes of more than $10,000 comprise the top 3% of the population — but they own 75% of all marketable stock held by private investors.

Same Ol' Statistics Louse Up Mitchell's Joy At Jobless 'Drop'

THE "FIRST break" seen by Labor Sec. Mitchell in the mounting wave of unemployment turned out to be a big bust when the figures he quoted came under sharp analysis.

Mitchell's optimism was based mainly on a drop in unemployment claims last month. He noted that claims edged upward between mid-February and mid-March, then dropped 80,000 at the end of March to a total of 2.1 million.

This, he said, was *"the first break in the unemployment trend that began last fall."*

Observers with a less professionally cheerful attitude ascribed the drop in jobless claims to the swelling number of workers whose benefit periods had expired.

The biggest blow to Mitchell's optimism, however, came in the sobering figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Non-farm employment, BLS reported, was down to 47.2 million in mid-March, 134,000 under the previous month and the lowest total in two years.

And a continuing drop in the nation's economic activity and industrial production through the first quarter of the year was reported by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The gross national product—covering all industry, business and government production and services—declined on an annual basis to a rate of $359 billion. In the last quarter of last year, the rate was $363.5 billion. In the first 1953 quarter, the rate was $363.9.

That means that the continuing economic recession already has cost the nation some $5 billion in goods and services.

The Federal Reserve Board said its industrial production index fell again in March to 123, down some 11% from last summer's peak.

Seasonally adjusted, the Federal Reserve Board estimated the drop in jobs for the month ended in mid-March was 312,000. Layoffs in the durable goods industries, BLS said, brought nonfarm employment *almost 1.4 million under the same period in 1953 and more than 2.4 million under last December's record.*

Even those still with jobs are working fewer hours, the BLS said. The average factory workweek was down to 39.4 hours last month, 1.7 hours under a year ago. In production of durable goods the work-week slid to 39.9 hours last month for the first time since November 1949.

With all these danger flags flying, the Administration has no central plans for public works spending to head off a depression.

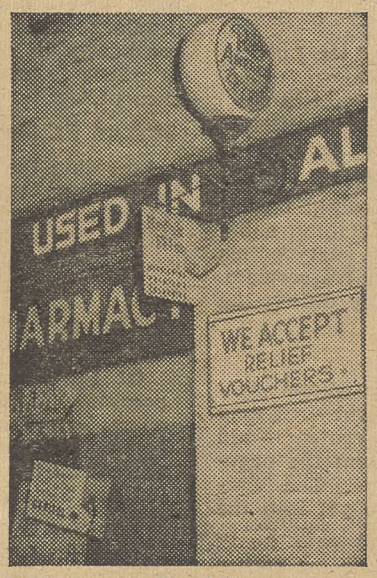
Pres. Eisenhower's chief economic adviser, Arthur F. Burns, admitted this to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee as he asked for $35,000 to step up paper planning for public works.

At Schenectady, N. Y., the American Locomotive Co. announced layoffs of almost 33% of its locomotive section. With more layoffs in prospect, Pres. Anthony Barbier of the CIO Steelworkers local at Alco foresaw a "skeleton staff" at the plant.

Last week's steel mill operations were scheduled for 67.3% of capacity. The week before they had planned on 68.2% of capacity production. A year ago the industry operated at 98.8%.

The Administration's look-the-other-way attitude in the face of economic warning signals provoked Rep. Hays (D. O.) to this comment:

"The President said at his news conference . . . that we are not in serious enough economic trouble to warrant the use of slam-bang measures to combat it . . . *Well, if we are not yet deep enough in the hot water to have slam-bang, how about at least some pitty-pat to fight recession? How about something?"*



SIGN OF TIMES—Placards saying "we accept relief vouchers" now are posted on drug stores and grocery buildings in slum areas of Cincinnati.

LEAVING the White House after presenting the CIO Steelworkers' prosperity program to Pres. Eisenhower are (left to right) USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, Pres. David J. McDonald and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel. McDonald told newsmen after the conference that the program, "which is affirmative, non-political and constructive, will give the economy the boost it badly needs."

Sound Advice

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey gave the House Ways and Means Committee a good, quick lesson in practical politics last week.

The subject was revision of the Social Security law, long overdue. Carey noted the President had proposed some changes; good but not enough. He recognized the GOP legislative pattern—somewhat liberal proposals from the President and a less-than-liberal performance from the Republican Congress.

You can't make political friends, Carey told the House, by giving America's deserving old folks just a few miserable pennies. They won't be happy. Workers won't approve. Our skidding economy needs real consumer spending power, not another dribble.

And, unless the Congress chops away at the law, the reactionary business group is going to be sore anyway.

So Carey's advice to the Congress was: *"Be bold; be humanitarian; treat our elder citizens with dignity and fairness."*

It was sound political—and humanitarian—advice. Whether the Congress was listening, remains to be seen.

Double-Talk Figures

Treasury Sec. Humphrey is turning on the heat on trying to push the Administration's tax give-away bill through the Senate, even claiming that "every single taxpayer in this country will have received some tax cut and benefit in this year."

The plain facts are that the GOP's general tax bill would give corporations 53% of all tax savings. Top-bracket individuals, with incomes above $5000 a year, would get another 42%. And the sum total of 5% in tax savings was allowed for the rest of us—with incomes under $5000.

These facts, rather than the double-talk figures of Administration spokesmen, underscore CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's warning that the Republicans would give tax benefits to "those groups in our economy who . . . need no tax relief." And they add weight to CIO's plea for fair tax legislation, with higher individual exemptions, as the keystone for economic recovery.

A Fitting Gift

It seems peculiarly fitting that the trustees of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation chose Providence Hospital, in Washington, as the recipient of its first large gift.

Washington is a city where, until a few years ago, racial segregation was accepted without concern or question. Yet 93 years ago—in 1861—the Sisters of Charity established a civil rights beachhead by opening to men and women of all races, creeds and colors the hospital they started at the request of the federal government to care for Civil War wounded.

In the long years since, the hospital has established what CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve properly called a "proud, fine record of service to ALL the people" of the Washington area. The foundation trustees would have been hard put to find an institution conducted more in keeping with the great humanitarian spirit of the late president of the CIO and of the Steelworkers.

The gift of $150,000 to set up the Philip Murray Clinic in the new hospital demonstrates the high standards they used in making a choice—standards that will be rigidly adhered to in the additional selections to follow.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Some People Seem To Have All The Luck

In Other Words—

Mediators Or Meddlers?

This discussion of the role of mediation in labor disputes, entitled "Mediation or Meddling?" appeared in the quarterly Review of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The writer, Allan Weisenfeld, is secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Mediation. Excerpts follow:

By ALLAN WEISENFELD

THE OFFER of mediation services by responsible governmental officials is almost as old as labor disputes.

Between 1917, when a director was first appointed for the U. S. Conciliation Service, and 1947, when the service was taken out of the Dept. of Labor and set up independently as the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, the mediation services of the federal government, like those of the state governments, were offered only on the expressed need and request for service by one or both of the disputants.

The "notice of dispute" section of the Labor-Management Relations Act has changed this philosophy of mediation. Labor mediators are now no longer exclusively "doctors of disputes." In the name of disputes prevention, they have almost become "procurers" of disputes.

As a matter of procedure, the federal mediator is directed to contact the party filing a 30-day "notice of dispute," inform the party of his assignment to the "case," and offer his services. These calls are repeated periodically during the 30-day period.

Anxious To Join Talks

The result seems to be the party whose negotiations may not be going as well as desired may now avail itself of a governmental crutch to aid it in extracting additional gains from the negotiators on the other side of the table. The "doctor" is now at the door anxious to get into the "negotiations."

Mediation is acknowledged to be an art rather than a science. The practitioner of this art employs a know-how compounded of psychology, economics, politics and sociology.

In addition to his know-how, the mediator's stock in trade is his acceptability—in fact, the usefulness of mediation is diminished by indiscriminate offers to be of service.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that mediation is not a substitute for collective bargaining.

The mediator serves his function best when the issues have been exhaustively explored by the parties. The mediator functions as a catalyst—the medium through which the parties are aided in reaching their own agreements.

Recent developments show a growing divergence between practice and the generally accepted role of mediation in labor disputes. *An analysis of the recent (1952) report of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service indicates the service is attempting to sit on two sides of the fence at the same time.*

On the one hand, the report quite properly states that "the service, normally, will not enter a situation where employe and employer representatives are making progress toward a settlement of their differences. It is only when a deadlock exists or there is a distinct threat of a breakdown in negotiations that the service will intervene to assist the parties in reaching a settlement."

What It Says And Does

Accepting the traditional view of the function of mediation, the service concludes that "to offer mediation services too freely and readily would neither be consistent with the promotion of free collective bargaining nor with the policy enunciated by Congress."

Yet the service does exactly the opposite of what it professes to be desirable.

Of the 13,563 cases in which the service accepted jurisdiction in 1952, 52.4% were characterized as "stand-by" cases. A "stand-by" case is one in which a mediator has been authorized by the regional director to proceed but in which his services are not needed at the time.

The effects of this practice contrast sharply with the innocence of the language in which it is described. One has been to promote a considerable effort on the part of the mediator to "sell" his services. The proffer of mediation service "when a deadlock exists or there is a distinct threat of a breakdown in negotiations" has become subverted into a mild form of governmental meddling into private negotiations.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT WOULD SEEM BUFFOONERY, if the facts were not so agonizing, that Pres. Eisenhower personally ordered last year that "a blank wall" be placed between Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer's and atomic "secrets."

Not the smallest of Dr. Oppenheimer's many services to his country was his decision to fight the new loyalty and security charges against him rather than resign in disgust with a government that subjects him to repetitious investigations to determine, allegedly, whether he can be "cleared" for confidential information.

The man has discovered and administered more "secrets" than anyone in the White House or any freebooting senator comprehends. He *built* the atomic bomb at Los Alamos that so clearly helped to win World War II.

In the wizard world where intellectuals delve into abstract theory and applied art in unlocking the facts buried in the heart of the atom, no *"blank wall"* can prevent him from *thinking.*

Suppose that he should be permanently deprived of "clearance." Would the military counter-intelligence or the FBI wall him in a cave, to prevent communication with any fellow man?

Who would watch the watchers, who take custody of the custodians, to make sure that no enemy spy is planted to transmit syllables of Dr. Oppenheimer's private thoughts to the minds of others in that elevated sphere in which physicists, chemists and mettalurgists move freely and confidently?

There is a charge—an if allegaton from Senator McThing—that atomic scientists "delayed" for 18 months American development of the hydrogen bomb, and an imputation that sinister Communists were responsible.

A Different Charge Is Rejected

There is a different charge by some tipster to the FBI that Dr. Oppenheimer actively opposed the H-bomb project even after former Pres. Truman, in January 1950, ordered full-speed ahead.

This latter and different charge is the only one of importance in the ordeal that Dr. Oppenheimer faces—and he specifically rejects it. The importance of this accusation might be dubious, depending on interpretations of testimony.

As for the rest of it, the accusations are nonsense.

Dr. Oppenheimer, during the Thirties, hoped for a victory of Loyalist Spain over the Fascist invaders, Mussolini and Hitler. So did a great many Americans, and a great many Americans don't think highly today of the Fascist dictator, Franco.

A great many Americans, particularly the intellectuals troubled about the threat of Hitler, "associated" vaguely in the Thirties with Communists, left-wingers, so-called "sympathizers." Hitler was murdering trade union leaders, Jews, non-Nazi Christians and nonconformists.

Ninety-nine and 44/100% of the Americans who despised fascism never entertained a disloyal thought to their own country. Most Americans who cheered Russia's resistance to Hitler in World War II never entertained a fragment of a disloyal thought to America.

A blow must be struck, occasionally, for liberty of the mind and freedom of conscience—and the case of Dr. Oppenheimer calls for men to stand and be ready for battle.

A scientist, even of Dr. Oppenheimer's brilliance, has a right to be wrong in theorizing, in advance, about the hydrogen bomb. Dr. Oppenheimer was wrong; the bomb was easier to build than he thought, and cheaper, more plentiful materials could be used than he realized.

We Shall Learn

Dr. Oppenheimer, the revived allegations say, had moral scruples about the death and destruction which the H-bomb might spread. He did—and so do many of us. *This doesn't mean that those who have moral worries about using either A-bombs or H-bombs on Communist China's crowded cities want America to fall, or want the Soviet system to conquer Southeast Asia and the earth.*

We shall learn, in the relatively near future, whether the Eisenhower Administration is using the Oppenheimer case to "contain" McThing; or whether, incredibly, the President himself takes the possible viewpoint expressed by Defense Sec. Wilson—that a person who once made a "mistake"—political or scientific—must do penance for his blunder "outside the Defense Dept."

In the meantime Dr. Oppenheimer is allegedly sealed from "secrets" behind what Mr. Eisenhower's White House calls "a blank wall." The upshot is likely to tell us more about the Administration's ethics and guts than about the essential person of J. Robert Oppenheimer, to whom all Americans are in debt.

Not-Too-Funny Wisecrack

There's a not-too-funny wisecrack circulating about Eisenhower and McCarthy. Harking back to the days when some people misunderstood the Chinese Communists, the story goes that for a long time Ike thought Joe was "just an agrarian reformer."

For the sake of the record it should be added that Pat Hurley, Republican, Pres. Roosevelt's Ambassador to China in the latter part of the last war, didn't reject, at the time, the "agrarian reformer" tale.

Hurley hasn't been hauled before a senatorial committee to "explain" his "mistakes"—he's a GOP orator and constant candidate—but he once chirped that the only difference between Chinese Communists and Oklahoma Republicans was that the "Communists carried guns."

Book Review—

GOP 'Hard Money' Policy Helped Cause U. S. Economic Headaches

"HARD MONEY" and "flexible interest rate" policies which the Eisenhower Administration began a year ago helped bring on America's present economic headaches.

They should be replaced with an adequate money supply and low, stable interest rates to help us regain a high-level, full-employment economy which will expand with the nation.

These conclusions emerge from a study released last week by the Public Affairs Institute entitled *"The Hard Money Crusade."* It was prepared for PAI by Bertram Gross, author and former executive secretary of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Wilfred Lumer, an economist on PAI's staff.

Their report recommends that Congress set ceilings on interest paid on all federal securities issues and on loans made or guaranteed by the government. This would assure that federal debt management and credit policies would promote the *"maximum employment and purchasing power"* objectives of the 1946 Full Employment Act.

Curb On Treasury

It would sharply curb the power of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve to restrict economic activity and would prevent a repetition of any "ill-timed and costly" interest hike like the 3.25% rate on a 30-year bond issue announced by the Treasury just a year ago.

The authors contend that the early 1953 Treasury debt management policy followed a long campaign by banking and insurance companies to raise interest rates. *The crusade, they say, was started in 1946 with formation of the Committee on Public Debt Policy. The committee was headed by W. Randolph Burgess, then of the National City Bank of New York, now deputy to Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey in charge of debt management policy.*

Apart from the bankers and insurance companies' desire for larger profits, a common objective of the hard money coalition, the authors say, was the subordination of the full employment mandate in the 1946 Employment Act to the goal of "price stability."

Once in office, the Administration announced it would restore the "sound dollar." It was not deterred, the authors point out, by the fact that inflationary forces subsided a year earlier. The treasury raised interest rates and the Federal Reserve squeezed the money supply.

The study says that interest payments on the national debt will have increased by nearly $300 million by fiscal 1955 and interest on private debts has risen accordingly. "The obvious result has been a transfer of income from borrowers to lenders," says the study. —E.A.K.

"The Hard Money Crusade," by Bertram Gross and Wilfred Lumer; Public Affairs Institute, 312 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C., $2.

'We're Paying Millions For Fiscal Blunder'

When the Eisenhower Administration changed its interest rate policy a year ago, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told the Senate, it committed "an expensive and disastrous blunder" which prompted a series of interest increases that have "demoralized the business community and created a disorderly condition in the securities market."

"Consumers, farmers and small businessmen are paying millions of dollars more in interest today than they did in 1952 because of the interest-boosting campaign undertaken by the Administration," he charged. "Banks, insurance companies, sales finance companies and investment trusts are the chief beneficiaries of this interest bonanza."

If You Want To Know Joe . . .

By ART BUCHWALD

From The New Republic

DUBLIN, IRELAND—If you want to learn the real truth about McCarthy, the place to come to is Ireland. There have been McCarthys and rumors of McCarthys since 123 A.D. when Eoghan the Splendid, born of the race of Heber, emerged from the gloom of the mythical period into the lustre and certainty of the historic period of Irish history.

The man who told us about the McCarthys said:

"The McCarthys, and you can spell it MacCarthy, McCarty, McCartheigh, McCarthagh or Carty, the most numerous by far of all existing Irish sects, are one of the few great historic tribes left in the world today. *Their history is one of the finest in Ireland and the fame of their chieftains and the piety and zeal of the many saintly men amongst them form a vast inheritance of glorious memories.*

"But now all that was the McCarthys in Munster is gone and their social position has been sinking lower and lower every year. Their history is well-nigh forgotten and their traditions are fast disappearing. The MacCarthys who produced 30 kings and 61 saints are on the decline. 'Tis a pity surely."

"They were a great people then?" we asked

"They were. All, that is, except the one bad strain."

"One bad strain?"

"Aye. There is one bad strain in every family."

From A Bad Strain

"But that's hard to believe," we said. "I don't know any MacCarthys who could have come from a bad strain."

"There was one. It probably started somewhere around 1203 when Donal Mor Na Curra, son of MacCarthy of Munster, took it into his head to slay 160 Englishmen."

"Why, that's terrible!"

"You haven't heard the worst of it. Finin, son of Dermond, son of Cormac, was slain by his own two brothers, and they in turn were killed by cousins Donal Gott and Cormac Fionn. *The tragedy of the whole thing was that although the MacCarthys were related and their main job was to save Munster from an attack by the English, they spent all their time killing and wounding each other instead of preparing to fight against the common enemy."*

"What a pity," was all we could comment.

"It was so. And when the time came to defend themselves against the Normans, it was Dermond MacCarthy who came to Henry II on his own accord and submitted to him—even giving one of his sons as hostage."

"The swine," we shouted.

"And there was Lough Lein MacCarthy, one of the Irish chieftains who sold out to the English in 1460, in exchange for an annual tribute."

"Why, that's bribery," we said in surprise.

"And there was Cormac Ladhrach MacCarthy who caused his own nephew's blood to spill through the streets of Cork, in the late 15th century."

"For shame."

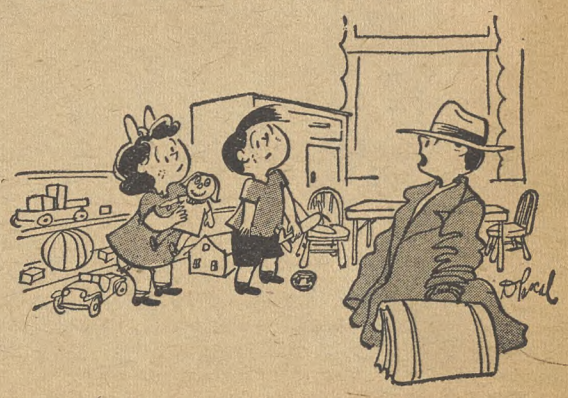
"Then there was Kevin MacCarthy who got in trouble with the Irish chieftains from 1592 to 1598 because he wouldn't pay the heavy duties and taxes demanded of him."

"Why, that's tax evasion!" we exclaimed.

"'Tis true. But remember this, lad, the people I'm speaking of are from the bad strain. The rest of the MacCarthys were great men without a blemish on their names. They can proudly defy any other family in Europe in regards to their royal background and fine characteristics."

"But where is the bad strain now?"

"And who would be knowing that?"



"Mary will be the mother, you be the father, and I'll be the landlord asking for a rent increase"

A 'King Size' School—

UAW Education Parley Opens Drive For Annual Wage Plan

By FRED ROSS

SOME 2500 members of the CIO Auto Workers attended a "king size" school at Chicago—the UAW-CIO's Sixth International Education Conference.

It was marked by the unveiling of the union's annual wage program, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil's denunciation of Sen. McCarthy, and a discussion of civil rights and politics in 1954.

It was just like school—but there was no need to keep roll. The "students"—who represented the 1.5 million UAW-CIO members in the U. S. and Canada—had no teachers to check up on them, but they kept coming back to the Chicago Civic Opera House, where most of the sessions were held.

Like in school, the "students" took part in the discussions. They listened to a union panel of experts as the union's guaranteed annual wage program was unveiled, and they listened to Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and a panel of newspapermen discuss political issues.

A 'Great Debate'

Then they went to "buzz sessions" where they voted on the questions they would ask the union experts, Douglas and the newsmen when they returned to the opera house.

The experts said the unveiling of the annual wage program was "the kick-off of the great debate." Staff representatives were planning to go to the local unions to make certain every member understands the program.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the delegates "when you go back home, you need to work at that job" of mobilizing the membership in support of the program.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther hails guaranteed wage plan as "historic."

He said "in the fall when we meet again to finalize some of the details of these plans (at a conference on the collective bargaining program), we will have behind us that power.

"When we go to our convention next spring, which opens just when we file our demands with the big companies," Reuther said, "we will use that convention as another opportunity to mobilize our full power.

"Let's resolve to build our forces back home so that when we sit across the bargaining table, management will know that we are ready, *and if we are ready, I am confident we shall win.*"

Reuther said the program was "historic" because "it is a step toward changing the basic concept of how workers ought to sell their labor power," replacing "the idea of working by the hour or by the piece" which dates back to the industrial revolution.

Reuther said that when the boards of directors of auto companies hold their annual meetings "they figure every basic cost factor on an annual basis, except the human equation, except the most important cost factor—people."

He said that the UAW-CIO was going to make the employers "pay for their mistakes until they correct them," noting that high production scheduling in the first half of last year caused heavy unemployment in the auto industry in the latter part of the year.

The Pocketbook Nerve

"We've learned that the most powerful nerve is their pocketbook nerve," Reuther said. "You can put all the pressure you want on their conscience nerve; you can put all the pressure you want upon their sensitivities and they respond with callous indifference."

In 1955 the UAW-CIO also will seek a wage increase, a better health insurance program, and improved pensions.

"We're going to get a $200 a month pension much sooner than we said we would when we set our goals," Reuther said, "for the simple reason we have the principles nailed down.

"If we make managements carry a greater and greater share of the cost of medical care, we will begin to provide them with a kind of powerful economic incentive so that they will begin to talk turkey to the medical profession.

"The day must come when the medical profession begins to meet this challenge. They have been fighting ideological windmills and unless they give leadership in finding answers to these basic problems, then by default they will force America to find political answers to the problem."

High Medical Cost

It was brought out in the discussion that when unions win improved medical programs, the medical profession raises its rates with the result that workers do not have full coverage.

Chairman of the union panel of experts was Leonard Woodcock, UAW-CIO board member.

Members of the panel were Nat Weinberg, director of the Research and Engineering Dept.; Leonard Lesser and James Brindle, legal consultant and acting director respectively of the Social Security Dept., and Jack Conway, administrative assistant to Reuther.

Arrangements for the conference were made by the Education Dept., of which Brendan Sexton is director.

The chairman of the panel that included Douglas and the newspapermen was Vice Pres. John W. Livingston.

Challenge Of The H-Bomb—

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers told the UAW-CIO Education Conference the H-bomb challenges the world to turn the weapon's power to the peaceful service of mankind. Excerpts from the speech:

"THE OTHER DAY you and I and millions of our fellow citizens and millions of people all over the world read about the latest H-bomb, and they told us that this is not the end.

"Two days ago in the New York Times there was an article to the effect that if they take the mechanism and the guts of the H-bomb and put it in a shell made of cobalt, that one bomb can wipe out every form of life in one-third of the world.

"If anyone believes that we can have peace and security and freedom and economic and material well-being in the world in which these great powers for human destruction can be released, then they are being completely unrealistic.

"We must find a way to organize the world community so that these new found powers of science and technology given to mankind can be used, not to destroy life, but to improve life—to lift the burden of mankind and make life richer, more secure, and give hundreds of millions of people a fuller measure of human happiness and human dignity. That is the great challenge.

"If we want to fight to make peace and freedom secure, then of necessity we must wage the good fight for economic and social justice. To do this job we need to assume a growing measure of world responsibility, we need to shape our programs and our policies and our leadership, not in the image of our fears, but rather in the image of our faith—not in the image of our hatred, but rather in the image of our hopes and aspirations and dreams."

DELEGATES at a "buzz session" debate what question they want to put to the UAW-CIO's panel of experts on the guaranteed annual wage.

Continuing Fight

"There is no rest for the weary" in the field of civil rights, Thurgood Marshall told the conference.

"It is a tough and continuing job," said Marshall. "Each victory is met with new moves by the opposition and a tendency to let down on our part." The special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People added:

"The only goal is full and complete equality before the law . . . Nothing less will do . . . This is all one country and all men must have absolute equality of opportunity."

WAGES THE YEAR
FAMILIES LIVE T

Auto Workers For Guarantee

"Our main objective is steady full time employment, week by week, the year around."

That's what the CIO Auto Workers said of the guaranteed employment plan which was unveiled at their education conference in Chicago. The UAW-CIO explained that it used the phrase "guaranteed wage" because it is widely used and understood, but it is not an accurate description of the goal to be sought in bargaining talks.

The program was worked out by a UAW guaranteed wage study committee and a public advisory committee.

Here is the bare outline of the program by which UAW would obtain payments to workers for whom management fails to provide jobs:

- **Guarantee:** All workers able to and available for work will be guaranteed 40 straight-time hours of work at regular wages every week, unless notified in advance that they will be laid off for an entire week.

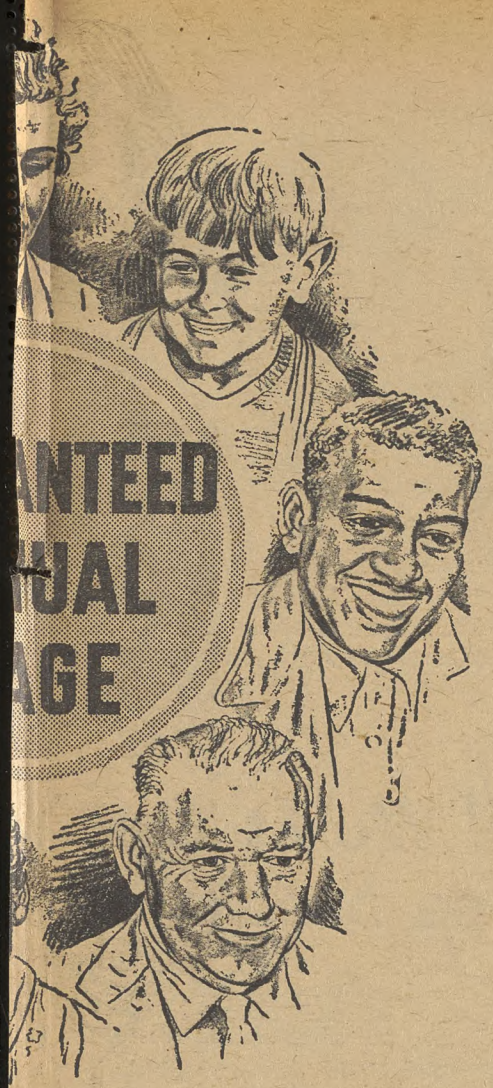
Pay Guarantee

The pay guarantee for pieceworkers will be 40 times their previous average straight-time earnings if given less than 40 hours of work in a week or not notified in advance of a full-week layoff.

When advance notice is given, seniority workers will get guarantee payments for each full week of layoffs in an amount sufficient to maintain living standards set when they are fully employed.

- **Coverage:** The 40-hour guarantee will cover all workers. Those who now have, or later acquire, seniority status, will be covered against full-week layoffs.
- **Duration of payments:** The 40-hour guarantee will be effective every week in which a worker is called in, or for which no prior notice of full-week layoff has been given.

The guarantee against full-week layoffs



ROUND BECAUSE
HE YEAR ROUND

Unveil Program d Employment

will be effective up to 52 consecutive weeks of layoff.

A formula has been devised for duration of payments to individual workers based on length of seniority in the plant, the effective date of the plan and other factors.

• **Unemployment compensation:** Management's liability for guarantee payments to a worker in any one week is reduced by the amount which the worker gets in unemployment compensation.

• **Availability for other work:** Unless otherwise directed by the employer, a worker on full-week layoff will be required to register with the state employment service and to accept suitable employment.

The agreement will define "suitability" without regard to state-set standards to protect workers from pressure to accept jobs with substandard hours, wages or conditions.

The guaranteeing employer will make up any difference in wages between those paid on temporary employment and on a worker's regular job.

Pay-As-You-Go Basis

• **Costs:** The employer will meet on a pay-as-you-go basis, not credited against his maximum liability, costs arising from short work-weeks or failure to notify workers in advance of full-week layoffs.

Payments for full-week layoffs will be met by the employer on a pay-as-you-go basis up to a specified percentage of his payroll. In addition, the employer will pay into a reserve fund to meet costs of full-week layoffs in excess of this specified percentage until reserves reach a required level.

• **Administration:** The guarantee will be operated by a joint board of administration composed equally of union and employer representatives with an impartial chairman to break deadlocks.

He Means McCarthy—

'City Slicker From Appleton' Taken Apart By Bishop Sheil

A FOREMOST Catholic bishop addressing the CIO Auto Workers Education Conference lashed out at Sen. McCarthy (D. Wis.) as an ineffectual and immoral anti-Communist who is playing a "shell game" with the Soviet menace to America.

The speech of Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary bishop of Chicago and founder of the Catholic Youth Organization, was a distinct and welcome surprise to the degelates, since he was scheduled to speak on the "Morality of Work and Wages."

He was interrupted nine times by applause and once by a delegate who shouted "Joe's got to go."

The prelate disdained reference to McCarthy by name, calling him only "the junior Senator from Wisconsin."

A Scoundrel's Refuge

"We have been treated like country rubes to be taken in by a city slicker from Appleton," Bishop Sheil said. Appleton is McCarthy's home town.

"It is not enough to say that someone is anti-Communist to win my support," the bishop said. "It has been said that patriotism is the scoundrel's last refuge. In this day and age anti-communism is sometimes the scoundrel's first defense.

"As I remember, one of the noisiest anti-Communists of recent history was a man named Adolf Hitler. He was not wrong because he was anti-Communist. He was wrong because he was immorally anti-Communist; he countered Communist tyranny with a tyranny of his own. And inevitably, Herr Hitler was a dismal failure as an anti-Communist.

"It seems to me that now, while we are still free, is the time to cry out against the phony anti-communism that mocks our way of life, flouts our traditions and democratic procedures and our sense of fair play, feeds on the meat of suspicion and grows great on the dissension among Americans which it cynically creates and keeps alive by a mad pursuit of headlines.

Such An America

"An America where the accused is guilty until he is proved innocent, where means don't matter but only ends, an America which has lost faith in the integrity of government, the Army, the schools, the churches, the labor unions, press, and most of all an America whose citizens have lost faith in each other — such an America would not need to bother about being anti-Communist; it would have nothing to lose.

"Such an American would have nothing to recommend it to freedom-loving men — nothing at all, not even the shining image of its victorious junior Senator from Wisconsin.

"Anti-communism is a serious business. It is not a game to be played so publicity-mad politicos can build fame for themselves. If someone were to tell me that the master of the Kremlin inspired this burlesque to distract us from our real dangers and keep us from taking effective anti-Communist measures, I'd have half a mind to believe him.

"I am not speaking for the Catholic Church but only for myself, a citizen. Other Catholics may take a more kindly view of the public career of the junior Senator from Wisconsin and of the effect he is having on the nation. That certainly is their privilege, as it is my privilege to speak as I have.

BISHOP Bernard J. Sheil said "Phooey!" to Sen. Joe's idea of anti-communism.

These Things Are Wrong

"Although the Church takes no position, and will not, on such a matter of public controversy, the Church does take a position on lies, calumny, the absence of charity and calculated deceit. These things are wrong — even if they are mistakingly thought of as means to a good end.

"They are morally evil and to call them good or to act as if they were permissible under certain circumstances is itself a monstrous perversion of morality. They are not justified by any cause — least of all by the cause of anti-communism, which should unite rather than divide all of us in these difficult times."

He Didn't Reply

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers said perhaps Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.) has lost his fighting spirit as a result of the speech by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil to the UAW-CIO Education Conference.

Speaking several hours after the Bishop denounced McCarthy, Mazey said:

"I believe Joe McCarthy is already beginning to sneak around the corner. He's abashed. He's not quite as aggressive as he was because up to this very hour he has not contacted us and asked for equal time to answer the Bishop."

Congratulations

Vice Pres. Sol Stetin of the CIO Textile Workers wrote to Bishop Bernard J. Sheil congratulating him on his speech denouncing Sen. McCarthy. Stetin said:

"Your clear cut statement has introduced a new note of sanity and will be long remembered by those of us who have known you to be a courageous fighter for the causes of the workingman and the minority groups in America."

"A NEW FORM of Ku Klux Klanism" is gnawing at traditional American rights, a leading auto manufacturer charged at the CIO Auto Workers' Sixth Education Conference.

He is Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the board of the Studebaker Corp. and former Economic Cooperation Administrator. Hoffman said "even in the U. S. fear has silenced too many good people."

"Here it is not fear of secret police, or fear that we will be sent to Siberia," Hoffman said, "but fear that we will lose our jobs, or our position in society, or our popularity; and in the case of our public leaders, fear that something said may arouse the ire of a hostile press."

He said fear is threatening free discussion in schools and colleges, peaceable assembly, and there is "a newly evolved process of trial by innuendo, or public accusation."

Sen. Humphrey's Warning

"It is a procedure—a new form of Ku Klux Klanism—by which a group of Americans having no judicial status whatsoever can set itself up to pass judgment on the loyalties of fellow citizens, and gain a considerable measure of acceptance," Hoffman said.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) called on "the Eisenhower Administration once again to support those of us in Congress who are urging a realistic program to restore full employment in an expanding economy."

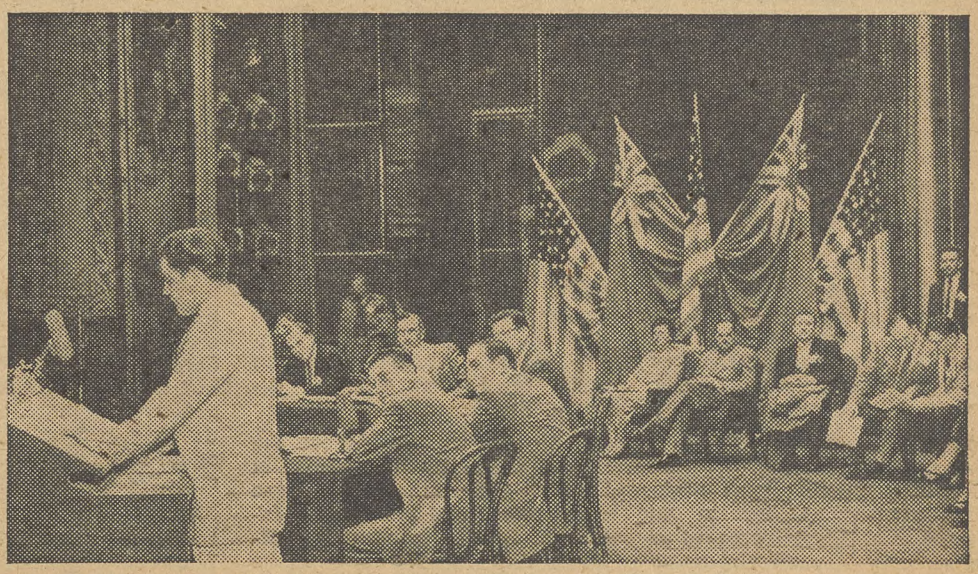
He advocated a 10-point program to increase personal income tax exemptions to $800, liberalize credit, accelerate public works, aim at a goal of two million homes next year, and maintain farm price-supports at levels no lower than last year.

He also urged increasing the minimum wage to $1 an hour, increasing social security payments to meet the higher cost of living, improving unemployment insurance, and intensifying the development of world trade.

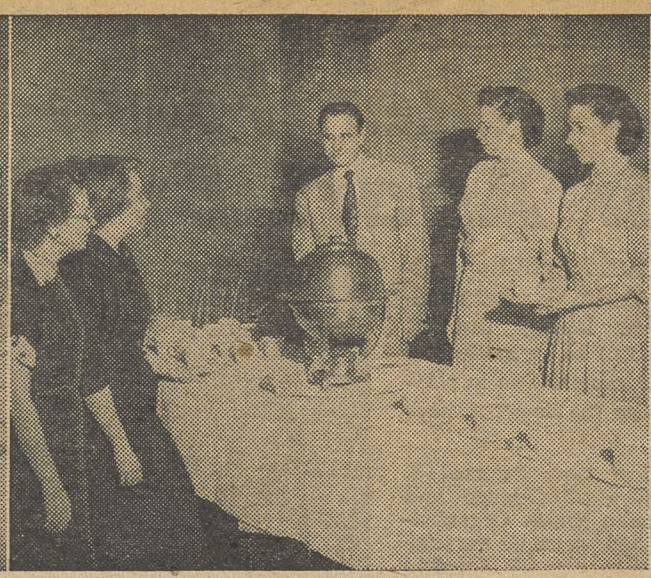
Humphrey said imaginative steps should be taken by government and society to meet the challenge of the "push button trend in industry" by which robots can displace workers.

"The Great Crusade is clanking along," said Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) "under gas supplied by the Batton, Barton, Durstine and Osborn advertising agency, and other slick editorial and ad writers hastening to Washington to shore up the illusion that was created by television, radio, news columns and billboards in 1952."

Douglas was questioned by a panel of New York and Washington newspapermen. The panel and Douglas later answered questions the delegates drew up at "buzz sessions."



A REPORTER elected by a "buzz session" reads question which the session voted to ask the UAW-CIO panel of wage plan experts.



POLITICS AND COFFEE mix at a party held by the Kansas City CIO Council for State legislators at Topeka. In the left photo, CIO representatives talk things over with State Sen. C. L. Huxman (third from left), and William Salome, Democratic candidate for governor (at Huxman's left). As the CIO coffee time opens Kansas CIO Sec.-Treas. H. J. Yount (center photo) gives instructions to women lobbyists who are members of CWA-CIO. Sen. Huxman and Mrs. Edwina Miltz, CWA member (right photo), chat —possibly about politics.

PAC Drive Spurred By Alabama CIO

THEIR EYES on the May 4 primary contests, more than 400 delegates to the Alabama State CIO Council's 15th annual convention last week pledged heightened political activity.

Enthusiasm ran high through the hot, barn-like National Guard armory in Prichard when the council's Political Action Committee recommended support of Sen. Sparkman, Democratic vice presidential candidate in 1952, in his bid for re-election to the Senate.

The administration of Gov. Gordon Persons came in for sharp criticism and the PAC endorsement of former Gov. James (Big Jim) Folsom for another term won vigorous applause.

PARTICIPATING locals were solidly behind a drive for voting registration.

The Legislature late last year amended the cumulative feature of Alabama's poll tax law to permit voters to register by paying not more than two years' back poll taxes. Union members were urged to become first-class citizens by registering.

Delegates also clamored for reapportionment of the Legislature according to population as provided by the State constitution. There has been no redistricting since 1901 despite a provision that this be done every 10 years on the basis of the federal census. A resolution condemning this denial of majority representation was adopted unanimously.

The "right to work" bill adopted by the last legislative session was branded by speakers as an improper name for a law "which in reality conveys the right of management to destroy union gains of the past."

James W. Bamford, southern administrative director for the CIO Textile Workers, told the delegates "the people voted for Eisenhower because they wanted a change, but they were short-changed."

Workers who are reluctant to give a dollar to PAC were scored by Dir. Lorne Nelles of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee. He recalled the time when workers in steel mills were obliged to buy a $2 "sunflower button" to support the campaign of GOP Candidate Alf Landon in 1932.

Richard T. Leonard, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, called for "a return to the crusading spirit of the 1930's that built the CIO into the great organization it is today."

Cecil Robertson of Gadsden won re-election as president without opposition.

Kansas Has Pretty Lobbyists—

Sunflower State Council Works On Legislators During Coffee Breaks

By BILL ABBOTT
(URW-CIO Education Dept.)

IT LOOKED LIKE a cinch. Smart money was being put on the amendment to pass. This was in the Kansas Legislature where a liberal bill had been introduced to allow credit unions to make big loans on homes and property.

But a reactionary amendment was tacked on the bill which would render it meaningless. Then, a few hours before the vote was to be taken, five young girls from the CIO Communications Workers entered the Senate chambers and buttonholed 33 senators.

In no uncertain terms these union girls told them what they thought of the way they were going to vote. When the final vote was counted 26 of the Senators became convinced the girls were right and the amendment was defeated.

This is one example of how the CIO in Kansas gets things done. With only 25,000 members in the state the CIO counts on quick-minded, hard-working members to pull off its successes. There are programs in political action, labor education, farm-labor relations, community services and soil conservation. All this and regular union work too.

How To Win

Sec. H. J. Yount of the Kansas CIO Council told a group recently:

"There are those in this state who do not like to work, who want to make money the easy way—off the sweat of your brow. These people got to the Legislature first and pushed through special interest legislation to favor them and gyp the people.

"But today we have the CIO in Kansas, an organization which will fight for and win for all the people. With truth on our side we will defeat the easy-money boys."

"We just step in and take advantage of every opportunity," said Walter Bryant, president, Topeka CIO Council. Bryant has won support of many Kansas farmers for his championship of soil conservation and watershed management and control.

THE FARMERS and city dwellers remember a disastrous flood in 1951 which nearly wiped out Topeka and that the CIO was one of the first organizations to pitch in and help out the flood victims. Bryant is proud of a front-page story in the daily paper on an extensive CIO survey of the flood damage, the first of its kind.

The Kansas CIO, judged by newsmen covering sessions of the Legislature as the "third most effective lobby" in the state, has a remarkable record.

Sec. H. J. Yount, CIO legislative representative, gives credit to the cooperation of rank and file members. As officially registered lobbyists, they pleasantly but persuasively show legisators that CIO people understand state issues and are prepared to do something about them.

During the last legislative session, Kansas Business Week, spokesman for state employers, credited the "CIO and labor" with defeating the union-busting "Right to Work bill," which would have knocked out the union shop and outlawed utility strikes.

The CIO packs legislators and their wives into a hotel room during their coffee hours. Lawmakers, who have never before seen a union, get a chance to relax, meet CIO members and leisurely exchange views. Here they learn first hand about the keen interest workers have in all the problems of Kansas. These coffee hours, fast becoming a tradition, are also held during state and regional meetings of both political parties.

The CIO has become such a force in the state that its representatives are continually invited to discuss the CIO legislative programs before farm organizations.

It's McMath vs. McClellan In Arkansas Demo. Primary

FORMER Gov. Sid McMath entered the Democratic primary for the Arkansas U. S. Senate seat with an announcement that he will oppose the incumbent Sen. McClellan in the July 27 primary election.

McMath, who accused his opponent of voting on major legislation "75% of the time with the Old Guard of the Republican Party," announced a 12-point platform which he said would "benefit all the people."

He is supporting such major items as personal income tax exemption of $1000, increased social security benefits and coverage, 90% parity for farmers, and use of food surpluses for the needy and underprivileged.

McMath announced his opposition to "further raids on national resources similar to the offshore oil 'giveaway,'" and pointed out that McClellan has voted "to give away Arkansas' share of our nation's oil reserves."

Arkansas Republican leaders, McMath charged, publicly announced he would be opposed in the general election if he defeated McClellan.

"In every measure before the Senate where there is a conflict between the profits of the large corporations and the peoples' interests, he has voted the traditional Republican line — make the rich and powerful richer and more powerful at the expense of the average citizen."

CIO Aides Named To High Posts In Chest Agencies

TWO CIO officials are taking on bigger duties in the affairs of Community Chest organizations in their home states, the CIO Community Services Committee reports.

Sec.-Treas. Ken Everhart, of the Iowa CIO Council, recently was elected president of the Iowa Conference of Community Chests and Councils. The 78 member organizations of the group are working to form a confederation of all Community Chests in the state.

David H. MacDonald, administrative assistant to the CIO Auto Workers regional director in Flint, Mich., has been named associate secretary of the Red Feather Fund of Flint.

CIO, Farmers Get Together On Kansas Economic Issues

CIO UNIONISTS and members of three farm organizations filled the Randolph, Kans., high school building for a recent farmer-labor social and economic get-together arranged by one of the farm groups.

The meeting was held 11 miles above the site of Tuttle Creek dam, a project opposed by both the farmers and the CIO members, who favor a watershed management program.

United farmer-labor political action over the issue in 1952 resulted in the election of Howard Miller as the first Democratic congressman from the district.

The Blue Valley Study Association, which arranged the meeting, issued invitations jointly with the Riley County Farm Bureau and the Riley County Farmers Union for the first such meeting held in the state.

Kansas CIO Council Sec. H. J. Yount described the gathering as one of "farm-labor understanding—a bread and butter meeting."

Glenn Stockwell, president of the Blue Valley association, told the crowd *"we need more meetings like this so that people can sit down and get to know each other."*

CIO Councils In Action

"UNEMPLOYMENT is a disease which affects the whole body of the people," Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan told some 1300 persons who attended a legislative rally sponsored by the **Greater Flint, Mich., CIO Council.**

Speakers called state and federal action to meet unemployment problems. Roy Reuther, CIO Auto Workers PAC director, called the federal government's do-nothing attitude on unemployment alarming.

Farm-Labor Cooperation

The Jackson County, Mich., CIO Council has pledged 100% support to some 200 striking farmers who are protesting a milk price cut by the Lord & Jackson Dairies of 28c a hundredweight. The farmers, who are members of the Southern Michigan Milk Producers Association, have taken cuts totaling 49c a hundredweight without a corresponding reduction to the consumer.

- Sen. Morse (Ind. Oreg.) was the principal speaker on PAC Day, held under the auspices of **Muskegon, Mich., CIO-PAC.** Other speakers were Gov. Williams and former Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), who was master of ceremonies. The event centered on a banquet honoring retired CIO members and their wives.
- At the request of CIO councils, two municipalities urged that steps be taken to relieve unemployment. **The Fostoria, O., CIO Council** succeeded in getting the city council to pass a resolution urging Sec. of Labor Mitchell to declare the community a "distress" area, with unemployment over 6% of the working force.
- The **Evansville, Ind., CIO Council** played a large role in getting the city council to pass a resolution calling for a special session of the Legislature to improve unemployment compensation benefits, a request ignored by Gov. George N. Craig.
- Mayor Norris Poulson "virtually blackmailed" the city council into voting a 100% city sales tax increase, **Los Angeles CIO Council** Sec.-Treas. Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford charged. The 14-1 vote came, Lunceford said, after "Poulson threatened to postpone a wage increase for city employes, now two years overdue."
- "If every CIO member sees what goes on in this Legislature, we wouldn't have a bit of trouble getting every single one to vote," was a typical comment from the 65 women who visited the Texas Legislature under the auspices of the **Texas CIO Council.** The delegation consisted of CIO members and wives of members.
- **Cook County, Ill., PAC** co-operated with **Illinois CIO Council** and Roosevelt College, Chicago, in conducting a two-day course on precinct leadership for international union local staff representatives. Those who participated in the program will conduct courses in every congressional district of the county.
- Sen. Morse (Ind. Oreg.) will be the main speaker at the **Cook County CIO Council's** 9th annual conference and banquet Apr. 24 at Chicago. Philip Murray Awards will be given local unions, labor and management jointly, and the "outstanding citizen of the year."
- Some 40 CIO members attended a two-day conference on labor and public affairs at the Glass Workers' Hall in Ottawa, Ill., sponsored by the **LaSalle County CIO Council** and the Univ. of Illinois' Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.
- The **Michigan CIO Council** has started the first of a series of annual institutes called "Operation State Government" by bringing union members to Lansing to study the functions of state machinery. Highlight of the first institute was a banquet addressed by Council Pres. August Scholle and Philip A. Hart, legal adviser to Gov. G. Mennen Williams.
- The **Rockford (Ill.) CIO Council** has joined with AFL unions there to form the Joint Rockford Labor Policy Committee. The new group's role will be to unite labor in community affairs, political and legislative matters and to support member groups working to better labor's conditions.

ADA Convention Promises Liberal Offensive At Polls

By MILTON PLUMB

BLASTING the record of the 83rd Congress as "do-nothing or do-evil," 600 delegates to the seventh annual convention of Americans for Democratic Action in Chicago pledged a strengthened liberal offensive at the polls in 1954.

They overwhelmingly adopted a floor amendment to the political policy platform declaring that Pres. Eisenhower's program is "neither positive nor dynamic and wholly inadequate to the issues this country faces.

"The President," it continued, "has not yet shown strength of leadership adequate to achieve even the program he has proposed."

From keynote address until adjournment, the convention not only hammered at McCarthyism and present-day reaction, but went on to shape "bold, positive programs" to keep America free and restore prosperity.

IT SPELLED OUT weaknesses of Administration policies and recommended substitute political, domestic and foreign policy goals for which ADA's 45,000 members will work this year.

Recent attacks on ADA, a liberal, independent and anti-Communist organization dedicated to the principles of the New and Fair Deals, by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.), GOP Chairman Leonard Hall and other Republicans, only served to strengthen its members' determination to continue their fight to preserve basic American freedoms, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., ADA co-chairman, reported.

Membership has steadily increased, new chapters have been organized, and there has been a much higher percentage of membership renewals, he said.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, an ADA vice chairman, reflected the group's spirit when he declared in a major convention address:

"I say we need ADA more today than ever before. It is the articulate conscience of the liberal forces of America."

Reuther said that the people are not being fooled about Administration failings, "no matter how much they dress up its slogans in the slick advertising firms in New York."

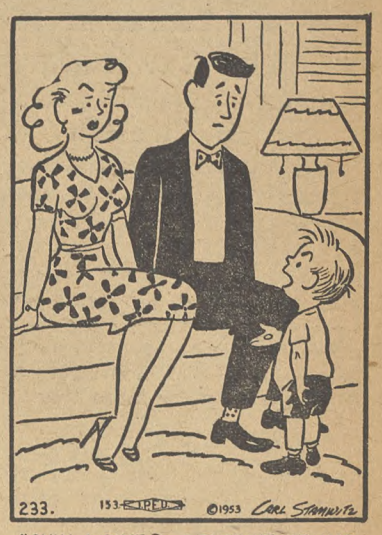
Not slogans but "bold, positive programs of action to keep America at work producing the good things of life" are needed to meet today's problems, he declared.

THE DELEGATES, from 39 states, adopted a resolution branding McCarthy "the Communists' best friend in the U. S." and calling for his removal as chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee. They also came out overwhelmingly against legalizing wire tapping in any form and opposed all legislative interference with academic freedom.

AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said reactionaries are pinning such labels as "bleeding hearts, prophets of gloom, creeping socialism, and even traitors" on those who associate themselves "with the cause of victimized minorities, unemployed workers, dwellers in slums, and others who have problems and needs rather than influence."

Declaring that there are times "when it is wise to stick your neck out and folly to play it safe," Schnitzler said, "an organization such as ADA justifies its existence many times over.

Five CIO officers were elected to the ADA national executive board. Besides Reuther, they are CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster and O. A. Knight.



"ONLY A DIME?...I THOUGHT WE HAD A COST-OF-LOVING ESCALATOR CLAUSE IN OUR AGREEMENT!"

Labor's World—

CIO Protests Aid To Spain, Cites Franco Curb On Labor

THE CIO urged the Foreign Operations Administration last week to deny an increase in economic aid to Spain until the Spanish government "provides real guarantees of liberalization of its labor policy."

The request was sent to FOA Administrator Harold Stassen by CIO Sec-Treas. James B. Carey. It was prompted by the presence in this country of Spanish Minister of Commerce Manuel Arburua on a quest for more dollars for his country.

"Spanish labor is denied the elemental right of organization," Carey wired Stassen, "and shocking prison sentences are imposed for simple attempts to organize free trade unions. At this moment members of the Basque Catholic Labor Federation are being prosecuted and several have just been given long prison sentences for organizing and striking.

"We protest the use of tax funds, drawn from the earnings of American labor, to sustain a foreign government which denies our Spanish brethren the minimum rights of free labor."

South Africa

Garment manufacturers have cut the wages of African women workers by as much as two pounds ($5.62) a week by using laws passed by the anti-union, anti-Negro Malan government, according to an editorial in Saamtrek, Johannesburg labor paper.

The law excludes Africans from coverage as "employes" under most labor legislation and permits employers to pay African women the legal minimum wage despite union contract commitments to pay higher.

Netherlands

To provide jobs in the face of serious unemployment, the Diamond Workers Union has opened a diamond cutting factory in Amsterdam with the backing of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation (NVV).

Hollander Urges U. S. Grants To Meet Growing School Crisis

A FEDERAL and state aid to education program was supported by Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council last week at a meeting in the State capitol in Albany marking the 170th anniversary of the Board of Regents.

Hollander said the public school system has failed to keep pace with the times. He pointed out shortcomings in the attitudes of communities towards their schools and of schools towards their students.

The wide variances existing between different cities and states in the quality of education offered was described by Hollander as "entirely unrealistic.

"The development of public education has pretty much wiped out, at the primary and secondary levels, the old idea of education on the basis of a family's ability to pay," he said. "But we still have education on the basis of the community's ability to pay."

But, Hollander continued, "the children of one place may be the adult citizens of another. And all of us are citizens of the U. S., living by laws and policies decided by the will of the majority. Therefore, the people of every state and every community have a direct and vital stake in the kind of schooling maintained everywhere else in the nation."

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Sen. Humphrey Hits Student Exchange Cuts

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) called on the Senate to restore House cuts which he charged would wreck the student exchange program. The House voted only $6 million for the program in the fiscal year 1955, although the Eisenhower Administration asked for $15 million.

U. S., Mexican Unions See 'Threat' In Migrant Act

U. S. MEMBERS of the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee last week charged that Pres. Eisenhower, perhaps unwittingly, had put his signature to "a scarcely veiled threat" when he signed the unilateral Mexican contract labor bill.

In a statement summing up actions at a meeting of the U. S. delegates in Washington, the union representatives pointed out that the President acted six days after the U. S. government —through its Ambassador in Mexico—had entered into an agreement establishing standards for hiring of Mexican nationals for the next two years.

"The virtually simultaneous signing of an international agreement and an Act of Congress empowering abrogation of the agreement is unprecedented in the relations of this country with friendly nations, at least in this hemisphere," the statement said.

Following up a recommendation of the meeting, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, has joined top officers of the AFL, Mine Workers and the Railway Labor Executive Association in requesting the President to accord official consultative status to the four major national labor organizations on the new Joint U. S.-Mexican International Commission.

The Joint Commission was established by the two-year international agreement with Mexico signed Mar. 10, Its purposes are:

1. To investigate treatment of Mexican nationals employed in this country as farm workers and to recommend ways of improving that treatment.

2. To devise more effective methods of controlling the flood of wetbacks pouring across the Mexican border illegally.

You And Your Money—

FHA Chief Fired By President As Home Repair Scandal Bared

"THE MESS IN WASHINGTON"—Republican style—blossomed into a juicy scandal last week with the firing of the Federal Housing Administration boss and the revelation that small home owners had been fleeced while bankers and builders cleaned up millions on "illegal or unethical" home repair deals.

Files and records of FHA were seized and Pres. Eisenhower booted out its commissioner, Guy T. O. Hollyday. Hollyday, appointed last June, is a former president of the American Mortgage Bankers Association and was connected with the housing industry for more than 10 years.

Over a dozen other FHA officials faced the ax as investigators dug into deals that may cost the government millions of dollars. With 251 cases already under probe, insiders got "windfalls" amounting to over $75 million.

The fast-breaking developments stunned congressional housing leaders and may prejudice the Administration's housing bill, which the CIO has termed "pitifully inadequate."

Housing Bill Periled

One Capitol Hill spokesman predicted that the scandal *"will put a real crimp in the housing bill. No committee will dare touch it."* The bill was under study in the Senate after passage in the House.

Hollyday was a champion of the "Baltimore Plan" of slum rehabilitation and recently admitted that he took the government job to boost this plan on a national basis. Eisenhower asked Congress for $1 billion for slum rehabilitation work.

The FBI joined in the investigation. Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole cited examples of *"gross negligence or collusion"* between FHA officials and builders.

In one case, he said, agency appraisers approved a project for $8.3 million although it cost the builder less than $3.9 million. The difference of almost $4.5 million was a clear profit to the builder, Cole said.

Small home owners in an unnamed number of medium-sized cities were victimized by crews of "dynamiters" who fast-talked them into taking out government-insured loans for home repairs, often for more than the work would cost with a promise that the difference would be repaid in cash. *The home owner was then obligated to repay the full amount although he might never see the promised cash rebate.*

Such work, Cole admitted, was often shoddy and the repair jobs were auctioned off to local dealers by the sales groups "at an exorbitant profit."

Cole defended the ousted Hollyday and promised "an intensive review" of FHA to set up safeguards for the future.

Congress Investigates

Norman T. Mason, a North Chelmsford, Mass., lumber firm executive, was named acting FHA commissioner by the President to succeed Hollyday.

Two congressional committees scrambled for the job of investigating the scandal. Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) said his Banking Committee would drop study of the pending housing bill and asked for $250,000 for a probe. Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) retorted his Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures could do it cheaper, because it never spent "more than $20,000 in any one year."

Tenants Are Paying

Some 70,000 apartment dwellers in 700 multi-family projects built with government-insured loans may be paying too-high rent because of the "negligence or collusion" between FHA officials and builders. A housing authority said, however, he doubted that the tenants stand a chance of getting a rent cut or of collecting rebates.

Some lawyers said they thought the tenants could sue the FHA and the builders for refunds and rent deductions if their rental was based on fraudulent figures.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

SOME LENDERS and installment sellers have a new gimmick for extracting more dough from the already-thin pockets of working people in need of a cash loan or time payments to buy goods.

The new device for secretly raising the charge for the credit is an excessive rate for the credit insurance many lenders now sell you when you take out a loan.

Warning On Credit Fees

As you know if you've done any borrowing recently, you are now asked to pay an extra fee for insurance which pays off your debt automatically in case you—the borrower—die. *The idea is that your family then would not be saddled with the debt.*

Such credit insurance originally started out as a small fee for enough insurance to cover just the balance of the debt at the time of death. But now money lenders working with insurance companies have been building up the amount of insurance involved so that some policies also pay the family an additional sum as well as paying off the balance of the debt, and some credit-insurance policies now also pay alleged benefits for accidents and sickness occurring during the period of the debt.

The additional life insurance and sickness benefits of course require the borrower to pay still larger fees and in some cases very high fees for dubious benefits.

THE TYPE OF CREDIT insurance paying off the balance in the event of death is reasonable enough *in some cases,* if the fee is the standard 1% of the outstanding debt. However, even then it is no particular bargain for younger people especially, and the banks do make a profit on this insurance as well as collecting interest on the loan itself.

But in the hands of some lenders, the credit insurance idea is becoming a fantastic racket, especially in some of the Western states where insurance laws are lax, like Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Colorado and Wyoming (which now is cracking down).

In Texas, for example, both small-loan and insurance laws are very weak and the new usury-insurance racket is widespread. In fact, special insurance companies have been set up by loan sharks just to sell credit insurance, and the setup is backed in some cases by actual racketeer money, this writer has been told by good authority.

It was found that in all, 36 companies in just this one state collected $10,695,000 in premiums, paid $7,491,000 in commissions to the loan sharks, spent $770,000 in administrative expenses and paid out a total of only $753,000 in claims.

Fantastic, isn't it? But also heart-breaking when you consider that the victims of this widespread racket are ordinary working people who are always the most frequent customers for small-loans.

HERE'S THE WAY the racket operates in an individual case. A man comes in to borrow $25. The loan broker shows him a "legal rate chart." The interest fee shown on the rate chart is only 25c. But in addition, the borrower (in a typical instance) must pay extra fees of $1 for life insurance, 75c for a "policy fee," $2.72 for accident and health insurance, and $1 for "service charge."

So the borrower pays a total of $5.72 for a loan of $25 for three months. That is actually an interest rate of 180% a year.

Beware borrowing money from a lender who makes you buy additional life insurance—in an amount more than the amount needed to cover your loan—or requires that you take accident and health insurance with your loan. *If you get a loan with life insurance attached, make sure you get an insurance certificate with it. Otherwise, you are paying for insurance but your family might not be able to collect it.*

CSC Says Social Agencies Fall Down On Job Relief

MANY COMMUNITIES still "refuse to face up to the reality" of U. S. figures of 3,725,000 unemployed, according to a survey by the CIO Community Services Committee.

A spot check of more than 40 industrial cities reveals "a wide range of action from complete indifference to all-out efforts" by voluntary and public social agencies, CSC officials note.

Survey returns, the CSC points out, underscore the importance of community action. Recommended as a first step is "a community-wide meeting of social agencies, both public and voluntary, to discuss assistance for the unemployed."

Objective of such a meeting, CSC suggested, are requests for increased welfare department allocations; a survey of types of assistance available from voluntary agencies; formulation of plans to assist non-residents; establishment of procedures for supplemental assistance to large families receiving unemployment compensation; and short-term aid for families awaiting acceptance by welfare departments.

CSC stressed the need to expedite and increase unemployment compensation, organize job finding committees, evaluate and act on plans for public works programs and provide special counsel to unemployed on personal financial and budget problems.

Co-op Health Bill Backed By Humphrey

APPROVAL of his voluntary health facilities bill was urged last week by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) "to encourage groups of people to take direct responsibility for the solution of their health care problems."

Humphrey told the Senate Labor Committee that "the voluntary method of solving social economic problems is always the best in a non-coercive society. The voluntary method needs encouragement if it is to succeed in meeting serious national problems."

The measure (S. 1052) is supported by the cooperative health groups of the country and the Cooperative League.

Humphrey emphasized that while Pres. Eisenhower was considering a reinsurance plan in the nature of a grant to voluntary health plans, his bill calls for low interest voluntary loans. In the long run, he said, there would be no cost to the U. S. government and no added tax burden.

'When Work Is Done'—

Labor Arts, Crafts Display Planned By N. Y. Unionists

THE SPARETIME handiwork of trade unionists, among them many CIO members, will go on display at the Labor Temple, 242 East 14th street, New York City, from Apr. 22 to May 6.

The exhibit is sponsored by Labor Unions in Arts and Crafts, an organization formed by labor and other groups such as the New York Public Library Service to Trade Unions.

As unions achieve shorter work weeks, more and more workers are turning to hobbies for relaxation. Although they are leisure-hour activities, hobbies have carried their value into the work-day, for the break in routine enables a worker to do a better job with less tension.

This year's exhibit, called "When Work Is Done," will include paintings, drawings, photographs, sculpture, handicrafts and other creative work done on lesiure time.

Douglas Presents Food Surplus Bill

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) has introduced a bill to dispose of $4 billion worth of surplus farm products.

CIO Praises Altmeyer's New Booklet On Social Security

SWEEPING revisions in social security coverage and benefits are proposed in a new pamphlet by the man who administered the program for 18 years, Arthur J. Altmeyer.

In a special edition for CIO members, Joseph N. Curran, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, describes the pamphlet as "calm, yet bold," and a "most welcome answer to the attacks" of those who have been assailing the program.

Most of the former Commissioner for Social Security's recommendations, Curran added, are in line with CIO policy.

Between 6.2 and 6.3 million more people ought to be included and benefits ought to be raised by 1% for every year that the worker has been covered, Altmeyer believes.

Altmeyer proposes raising the wage base from the present $3600 to $6000 to make possible the 1% boost, a hike in maximum benefits and the payment of benefits to workers who become permanently and totally disabled before the age of 65.

Altmeyer says that all groups now excluded ought to be admitted, including 3 million farm operators.

"Social Security does not mean," Altmeyer concludes, "that anyone shall be guaranteed the good things of life without effort on his part. It does not mean a dead level of uniformity, but a basic protection on which each of us can build. It means genuinely equal opportunity in a free society."

"Your Stake in Social Security," 15c ea., $120 per thousand, CIO Research & Education Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

LAST WEEK'S column carried a late report of the CIO Textile Workers victory at Gastonia Combed Yarn, Gastonia, N. C. Boyd Payton and his organizational staff deserve the highest credit for winning this campaign.

It is no secret that textile organization is one of the gravest problems that faces the trade union movement in our country. The Gastonia plant, aside from its large size, is a key plant in a vital textile area. To have it within the ranks of CIO is a great step forward in the effort to bring union organization into the mills, and is also a tribute to the perseverance and courage of Brother Payton's staff, which has carried on in the face of the most vicious employer resistance to be found anywhere.

LAST WEDNESDAY, CIO-PAC met to consider working plans for giving greater effectiveness to the political action of the working men and women of the United States.

A major subject for consideration was to increase our ability to have more citizens exercise their right to vote.

A problem for our nation has always been the fact that so few of those who are able to vote are also willing to take the trouble to vote. The wisdom of the people is not always expressed in our elections so long as such large numbers do not get to the polls. *Getting out the vote is a service CIO can perform in the best interest of* **all** *the people.*

On Thursday, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was hostess to a group of distinguished citizens who met in New York to honor the Menninger family and Foundation.

Recently, the Menningers received recognition for their great work by being named winners of the Philip Murray Memorial Award. The Menningers were among the first medical men to arouse the public conscience to the terrible way we were treating the mentally diseased among our citizens. In honoring their work, the CIO Community Services Committee is once again showing the interest of the workers in the general welfare of the entire nation.

Regional Dir. Mike Mann, who accompanied me to Mrs. Roosevelt's luncheon, reports two more CIO Auto Worker victories, at Brannan's Motor Corp., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Chris A. Winkler, Inc., Flushing, N. Y.

THE CIO COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS advise, through Jack Moran and Bob Brylke, of a CIO victory at the American Cable & Radio Co., 481 CIO to 384 AFL, covering workers all over the country but principally in San Francisco, New York, and Hawaii. This election was a run-off that had been delayed two years in the NLRB.

A victory at the Wilmington Gas Co., Wilmington, N. C., is reported by CIO's Chemical Workers, with Dir. Hugh Brown in charge.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oil Workers reports victories at Delta Refining Co., clerical unit, Memphis, Tenn., and Phillips Petroleum Co., Arco, Ida.

Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson of the CIO Stone Workers reports US&APW won the NLRB elections at Tampa, Fla. US&APW received 196 votes at Cone Bros. Construction Co., with 140 ballots for no union and five challenged. At the Tri-State Culvert Mfg. Co., 15 votes were cast for US&APW and 11 for no union. Lewis Rumley, US&APW staff member, was in charge at both elections and was assisted in the Cone Bros. campaign by Jack Voltair, also a US&APW staff member, and CIO Field Rep. I. R. Gray.

CIO Attacks GOP Tax Bill Urges Higher Exemptions

(Continued from Page 3)

standards of living than now prevail.

"We need to add one to Franklin Roosevelt's four freedoms," he said, "—freedom from fear of abundance."

Reuther derided the idea that there was any "moral" basis for cutting taxes on dividend payments. Republican leaders have been claiming that dividends are taxed twice—once on the corporations, once on the stockholders.

But, Reuther noted, there's double and multiple taxation all around the fiscal circuit. Candidate Eisenhower, in 1952, he recalled, was complaining about 151 taxes on a loaf of bread, 206 taxes on a new auto, and 150 taxes on a woman's hat.

"While great cries of anguish were raised over multiple taxation of bread, hats, autos," Reuther said, "after their election victory, the Republicans apparently forgot about multiple taxation of bread and shifted their attention to the problem of stockholders."

Reuther's call for higher exemptions was seconded by Robert R. Nathan, Washington economist, who testified for Americans for Democratic Action.

Senate hearings on the House-passed tax bill will continue for a few more days. It is expected to reach the Senate floor late in April or in May.

A major effort is expected by Democrats to pass the George-Kerr-Frear-Humphrey-Douglas supported amendments to increase the personal exemptions to $800.

Reuther On TV

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be interviewed on Junior Press Conference, an American Broadcasting Co. TV program, Monday, Apr. 26, from 9 to 9:30 P.M. EST.

Port Arthur Pickets Hold Firm As Strike Enters Sixth Month

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

A BROILING Texas sun beat down on Port Arthur streets last week as CIO pickets entered the sixth month of their strike against a score of that refinery city's stores, hotels and eating places.

Spirit among the several hundred members of the Sabine Area Local Industrial Union 1814 ran just as high as it did on a raw November day when they walked out against unbelievably low wages and long hours of work. For them, and for the CIO, there is no thought of turning back to the pre-strike days.

"We won't be back behind those counters until a union contract has been signed," said a gray-haired grandmother who has been on the picket line every day, Sundays excepted, since the strike started.

It didn't take a pep talk to raise flagging enthusiasm when 1814 held a mass meeting one night last week, because morale was high to begin with.

INSTEAD, SPEAKERS congratulated the men and women of 1814 for an outstanding job of political action carried on while they waged a successful strike. And they promised that support will be provided until the strike is won.

"CIO will never desert 1814," pledged Richard T. Leonard, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was the meeting's principal speaker. He told them CIO was "like a holy crusade, leading the fight for human justice and human dignity."

"You people organized yourselves on the economic front and implemented that organization on the political front," Leonard declared.

ACTIVITY by the LIU members turned the balance scale in favor of a pro-union majority in the city's municipal contests a few days before. More than 80% of the union's membership who live in Port Arthur turned out to vote in a contest that attracted attention in every part of the Lone Star State.

Facing the union-backed candidates was a slate described as "so reactionary the Republicans didn't bother to run candidates."

An unbelievable amount of money was spent by opposition forces and an expensively-produced smear booklet against the CIO in Port Arthur was distributed house to house as the handiwork of a "research foundation" from Chicago.

EASTER business in the struck stores was no better than Christmas sales. Pickets patrolled in front of stores that tried to lure customers with promises of discounts up to 40% on merchandise gathering dust on shelves. Picket lines are respected in Port Arthur, a "union town," made that way by the militancy of the CIO Oil Workers who have backed 1814's strike with moral and financial aid of many kinds.

What someone called "the country's biggest bargain" went begging last week. Some of the city's drive-ins advertised a hamburger and a big glass of beer, all for a dime. The only catch was that customers would have to cross a picket line to get them.

PICKETING members of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 are shown at the big plant of the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wisc., where some 3200 workers walked out because the company insisted on eliminating arbitration and seniority provisions from the contract. The firm has a long anti-union record.

CWA Wins 3-Year Battle At American Cable, Radio

THREE YEARS of organizing effort has paid off for the CIO Communications Workers with an election victory among the 1250 employes of the American Cable & Radio Co.

AC&R workers are located in New York, San Francisco, a number of other U. S. cities and in Hawaii. Contract talks for the employes of the non-voice international communications firm are scheduled.

In the National Labor Relations Board election, CWA-CIO won 481 votes against 384 for the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union. There were no votes for "no union." Twenty ballots were voided and two were challenged.

Employes of AC&R were once represented by the American Communications Association, which was expelled from CIO in 1949 because its leaders followed the communist line.

CWA began its organizing drive in 1951, and later the AFL union entered the picture. No election was held until 1953 because of stalling tactics employed by the company and the discredited ACA.

The first election results were inconclusive — CWA 337; CTU 258; ACA 258; and 207 challenged ballots. Regional and national offices of the NLRB had the matter under advisement until two months ago when a run-off election was ordered. ACA was ruled off the ballot.

Holderman's Threat Ends Safety Peril

THE FIRST major action taken by New Jersey's new Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman was a threat to halt work on a parkway project if contractors "persist in violating safety statutes."

Holderman, former State CIO Council president, said he became alarmed after two construction workers had been injured in trench cave-ins along the Garden State Parkway within a week.

Holderman's statement brought a hurried conference between attorneys for the State Highway Authority and Labor Dept. officials which resulted in the authority agreeing to see that safety violations are ended.

"I know time is of the essence in completing the parkway," Holderman said, "but it must be done without needlessly injuring and killing the workers on the job."

URW Sets Wage Talks At Goodyear

SUBSTANTIAL wage increases will be sought by the CIO Rubber Workers in contract negotiations which begin ~~May 4~~ with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Canton, O.

URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster informed heads of 10 Goodyear locals, representing 30,000 workers, of the opening of contract talks.

Besides the wage hike, the URW Wage Policy Committee called for a guaranteed wage program, correction of inter and intra-plant inequities and other benefits.

BUCKMASTER SAID the demands for higher pay were based on the record profits in the rubber industry last year plus the probability of further tax concession to industry in 1954 by the pro-business Eisenhower Administration.

Canadian members of URW-CIO will seek a general wage increase of 15c an hour and the guaranteed annual wage. The union's international policy committee met last week in Toronto to set bargaining goals.

The sessions were attended by 23 delegates from 18 locals with a membership of 11,000. Most of them are employed by subsidiaries of U. S. corporations.

CIO Urges 'Bold Action' On Social Security

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE EISENHOWER Administration cannot expect to make political capital "by taking a few mincing steps forward" in improving the social security program, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey warned the House Ways and Means Committee last week.

"Such action is as certain to merit the abuse of the Chamber of Commerce orators, who will be in Washington shortly, as would an all-out modernization, humanization and liberalization of the social security law," he added.

Carey, calling for "bold action, not half-way measures," told the committee that the CIO in general supports the bill introduced by Reps. Dingell (D. Mich.), Eberharter (D. Pa.) and others, rather than the Administration measure sponsored by the committee chairman, Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.). He cited three main reasons:

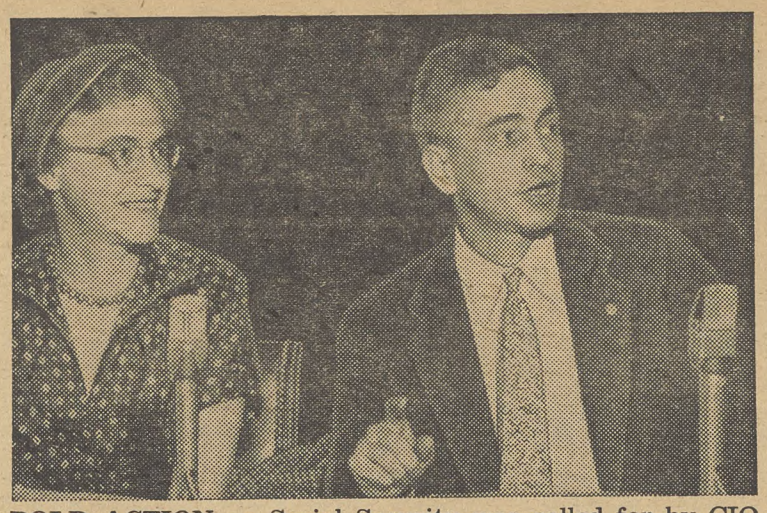
1. "The aged and survivors need higher benefits and greater improvements than in the Reed proposals, although these are very good as far as they go.

2. "Persons with chronic illness or long-time disability need monthly payments similar to old-age pensions as well as rehabilitation services. The Reed Bill would not give these people a penny in the way of insurance benefits before they are 65.

3. "Persons who are temporarily sick or disabled need substantial cash benefits. The Dingell-Eberharter Bill proposes benefits up to $45 a week. The Reed Bill proposes nothing."

CAREY, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, listed for the committee some of the factors in the Dingell-Eberharter Bill which would yield "more adequate pension and survivors' benefits" than the Reed Bill.

These were basing the average monthly wage on the individual's 10 best earning years, with a choice of dropping those before 1954; crediting earnings up to $6000 a year; adding one-half of 1% to the primary benefit for each year of coverage; adding 2% for each year worked after 65, and raising the minimum benefit to $35 a month and the dollar maximum to $200 for a family.



BOLD ACTION on Social Security was called for by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey testifying before a House committee. At left is Katherine Ellickson, CIO associate research director and secretary of the social security committee.

"Rather than discuss these details," Carey said, "I wish to emphasize our basic belief that the government's social insurance program should provide adequate, not only minimum, levels of protection.

"OUR MEMBERS, like other Americans, attempt to save money for emergencies or retirement, and our unions seek constantly to enhance workers' incomes through collective bargaining so that they will have a little margin from which to save.

"It is very difficult for persons with children and relatively low wages to set much aside, and savings are too often swallowed up by unemployment, illness or heavy medical bills. Rising prices have eaten away the value of bank accounts and government bonds.

"Thus, for the majority of the aged or survivors, government benefits are the main stay of their budgets."

Carey recalled that the CIO from the start has believed in covering all the gainfully employed under the insurance programs. He expressed the hope the committee would recommend coverage of federal employes if they wish; domestic workers, farm employes and seamen employed on vessels of foreign registry by U. S. employers.

IN ADDITION, he called for more liberal federal assistance grants to the aged not covered by social security, and asked that the legislation authorize the addition of a government contribution to the old age and survivors trust fund rather than rely only on the pay roll tax, as the present law, the Administration bill and the Dingell-Eberharter Bill all provide.

"I suppose you recognize that this (the Reed Bill) is a step forward?" Rep. Baker (R. Tenn.) asked him.

"Yes," Carey replied. "It is a mincing step forward—a ballet step rather than a good stride forward."

4-19

Sparkman Asks $2000 Exemption For Oldsters

AN AMENDMENT to the income tax bill giving persons over 65 a $2000 exemption will be introduced by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.).

Sparkman said the $1200 exemption given those 65 two years ago is not realistic under today's higher living costs.

"These older citizens," he said, "or at least most of them, no longer are employed. Most of them need all of their income to meet the costs of living. Certainly it is not too much to give them an exemption up to $2000."

Absentee Voter Bill Requested

The Eisenhower Administration has asked Congress to recommend that the states' wartime absentee voting laws be liberalized to include U. S. civilians employed overseas and the families of servicemen in foreign countries.

GOP Niagara Bills Hit For Keeping High Rates

THE CIO charged last week that Republican-sponsored bills for Niagara River power development would result in "fastening high monopoly rates on the region" and hurt the economy of New England and Middle Atlantic States.

In testimony before the Senate Public Works Committee, Pres. Elwood Swisher of the CIO Chemical Workers urged support of the substitute proposal by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Rep. Roosevelt (D.-Lib. N.Y.).

"We are convinced it will assure lower electrical rates for our homes, for our neighbors on the farms, and for industrial development," Swisher said. "This will mean jobs for our members, profits for industry, increased taxes for government and freedom from drudgery for the housewife and farmer."

Also before the committee are bills by Sens. Ives (R. N.Y.) and Case (R. S. D.) which would authorize the New York State Power Authority to undertake the hydroelectric development. The Lehman-Roosevelt measure likewise calls for state development, but also writes in the so-called "preference" claims which has long been a cornerstone of federal power policies.

A THIRD proposal would simply give away federal power rights to five private power companies. This was passed by the House in the last session.

New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey opposed the latter measure, but endorsed state development without the preference requirement.

The CIO spokesman criticized the Dewey proposal as "inadequate."

"The resulting sale of this vast public supply of electric energy to the private power companies at the bus-bar of the generating station would eliminate the yardstick effect of the project and leave private monopoly in a strong position to maintain high rates and restrict consumption," Swisher said.

Testimony before the committee earlier has indicated that it would cost private companies over six mills per kilowatt hour to produce electricity at Niagara Falls as compared with a public generation cost of about two mills, which is the cost on the Canadian side.

"Excessive electric rates" in the Niagara project region, Swisher charged, have caused New England and Middle Atlantic States to fall far below the national average for sales of electrical appliances.

Public Works Bill Pushed By Kelley

"DESPITE the inaction of the House leadership," Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) said he would "keep pushing" his bill to set up a new Public Works Administration.

The Kelley Bill (H. R. 8250), which proposes a $6.5 billion federal local construction program throughout the country for various needed municipal facilities, "has been gaining strength," the congressman said.

He noted that seven other representatives, all Democrats, had introduced companion bills to "identify themselves as co-sponsors of the Kelley bill." The seven are: Reps. Buchanan, Granahan, Byrne and Chudoff, all of Pennsylvania, Sullivan (Mo.), Kee (W. Va.), and Machrowicz (Mich.).

THE KELLEY Bill provides for an authorization of $5 billion in Federal funds for assistance to states, counties and municipalities for construction of various useful public works not otherwise eligible for Federal funds. The federal government would put up 45% of the cost of such projects, with the local unit raising 55%.

"With unemployment mounting," Kelley said, "now is the time to get these delayed works projects under way."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTION IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU

1. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther calls for higher personal tax exemptions and removal of "noxious" provisions in GOP tax bill before Senate Finance Committee. *(See Page 3.)*

2. Major social security improvements are urged before House Ways and Means Committee by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. *(See Page 12.)*

3. Pres. Elwood Swisher of CIO Chemical Workers calls on Senate Public Works Committee to substitute Lehman-Roosevelt Bill for GOP bills on Niagara power. *(See Page 12.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 5173)	Would start break-up of federal-state system of unemployment insurance and hold down benefits.	Passed House last year. Pending before Senate Finance Com.	Write or wire your Senator to defeat the Reed bill and provide increased unemployment benefits for at least 39 weeks.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals (S.2650)	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate will act on anti-labor bill week of Apr. 26. House Labor Com. expected to act on similar bill Apr. 27.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	Voted by House, coming up in Senate.	Urge your Senators to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

From Sweatshops to Security (See Pages 5-7)

The CIO News

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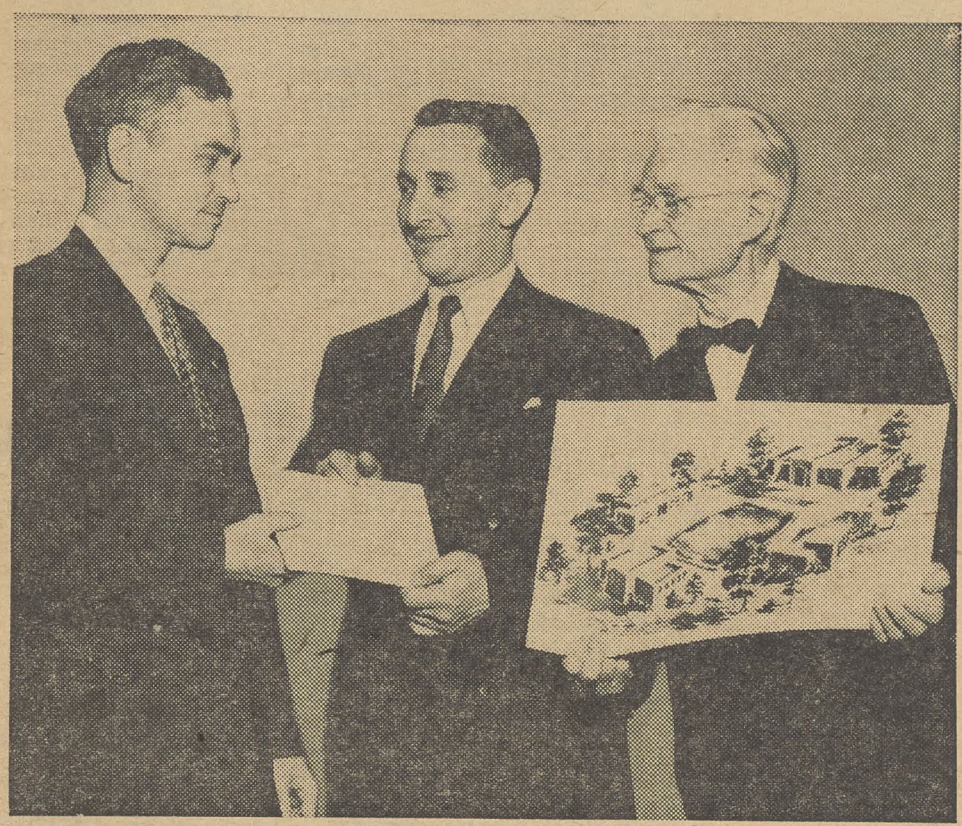


New Murray Memorial Gift of $100,000 for construction of Philip Murray Labor Center in Elath, pioneer Israeli city, was made by Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to Histadrut, Israeli Federation of Labor. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey is seen handing check to Moshe Bitan (center), U. S. representative of Histadrut, as Joseph Schlossberg (right), shows architect's drawing.

CIO Calls Rally To Fight Layoffs

—See Page 3

GOP Split On T-H Bared

—See Page 2

Better Health Bill Proposed By CIO

—See Page 9

Over The Top For PAC Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee (seated at right) signs the PAC Honor Award for Local 643, CIO Oil Workers, Savannah, Ga., as the first local to complete 100% PAC enrollment of its membership. Awards will go to other locals with like records, signed by Kroll, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and PAC Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald. Looking on are Frank Rosenblum (seated) and (standing, from left) Emil Mazey, L. S. Buckmaster and I. W. Abel. (More on PAC on Page 8.)

GOP 'Majority' Divided Over T-H Proposals

By AL ZACK

THE REPUBLICAN "majority" in the Senate Labor Committee, which has pushed out a bill to make Taft-Hartley worse, last week turned out not to be a majority after all.

Publication of the so-called "majority" report disclosed that four of the seven Republicans, including Chairman Smith, didn't like what they had done. Three of them thought they should have been more anti-labor.

Capitol Hill observers agreed that the dissents proved there would be strenuous efforts made by Republicans to re-write the bill on the Senate floor, making it tougher than the version reported by the committee.

Meantime, Senate Majority Leader Knowland reported that the Taft-Hartley debate would not start this week, as had been previously announced by the GOP Policy Committee. Other matters would come first, Knowland said, and the Senate would not consider Taft-Hartley before the week of May 3.

While the minority members of the Senate Labor Committee continued to work on their report, the majority aired their views of the bill which had been reported out by a strict party vote of 7 to 6. That vote had followed imposition of a gag rule by Smith, who refused to consider any amendments offered by Democratic members seeking to make the law "fair and just" as Pres. Eisenhower had promised during the campaign.

LED BY SMITH, a group of four Republicans entered dissents to the majority report. With one exception, these dissents called certain sections of the bill too friendly to labor. All of these sections had been touted by Republican orators as proof that the Republicans were not anti-labor.

Smith promised a fight for inclusion of the discredited government-conducted strike vote, asked by President Eisenhower and opposed by impartial labor experts and unions who pointed out that this procedure had been a costly failure during World War II.

Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.), who throughout the hearings demonstrated a desire to make the law even tougher, had three objections and one gripe. He wants, according to his dissent, to give anti-labor state legislatures even greater room for laws designed to cripple unions and put collective bargaining into a strait-jacket.

Goldwater also objected to the so-called "free speech" section, arguing that the committee report was too liberal. He objected, on the same grounds, to the secondary boycott amendments. Goldwater griped, but said he would go along, with the committee's action to delay union-busting in economic strike situations.

SEN. UPTON (R. N. H.) took much the same view on the free speech and secondary boycott provisions. Sen. Cooper (R. Ky.) indicated doubts on three amendments, secondary boycotts, free speech and state powers. But Cooper did not say what his objections were and merely reserved his right to vote on these proposals on the Senate floor as he saw fit.

Although the House was in recess, one member of the House Labor Committee indicated exactly where he stood on Administration proposals to amend Taft-Hartley.

Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.), a long-time committee member, charged that the Eisenhower proposals were not "middle-of-the-road" as they had been labeled by Administration spokesmen.

These proposals, he said constituted "a one-way street paved with anti-labor provisions." He added "the President's own party members on the House Labor Committee appear to be determined not to remove any of the extreme anti-union provisions of the bill, but rather want to add to them."

IUE Opens Bargaining For 98,000 At GE

NEGOTIATIONS for a new contract covering 98,000 General Electric Co. employes in 55 plants were started last week by the CIO Electrical Workers.

The guaranteed annual wage, a substantial wage increase, improved vacation and welfare benefits, the union shop and a profit-sharing plan topped the list of IUE-CIO demands.

The union said its demands were based on three factors: What GE workers need and deserve; what is necessary for the economic and social welfare of the country, and what the company can afford and remain a prosperous, growing concern providing a reasonable return to its stockholders.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey headed the negotiating team. On the committee was Leo Jandreau, business agent for Local 301 at GE's main plant in Schenectady, N. Y., whose membership voted to leave the discredited UE to rejoin the CIO.

Carey pointed out that 1953 was a year of tremendous profits for GE. Contrasted with 1949, the last year before IUE-CIO became bargaining agent, Carey said that production has increased by 106.2% but the number of production workers increased only 30%.

In terms of dollars, he said, production per worker went from $14,900 a year to $23,600, a gain of $8700, but earnings per worker increased by only $1380 or 15.5% of the increased production worth.

CAREY, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, outlined the union's formula for a guaranteed annual wage. He asked the company to put 5% of its payroll into a fund which would maintain the GAW and insure a worker of 2080 hours of pay each year.

IUE-CIO also asked for a corporation-wide minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, equal pay for equal work, improvement in the insurance plan, eight paid holidays "without strings" with the eighth day to be left to local option, and sick leave and death leave similar to those given salaried help.

Thomas Gets Bumping, Falls Off Joe's Coattail

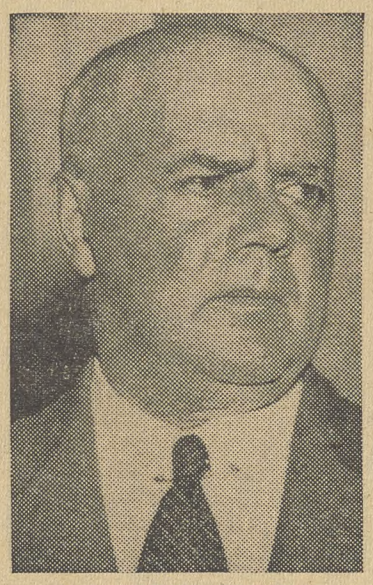
J. PARNELL Thomas came a cropper last week in his attempt to come back on the coattails of Joe McCarthy.

Thomas, once chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee who went to jail for payroll-padding, failed in his bid for nomination in New Jersey's Seventh Congressional District GOP primaries.

The 59-year-old former congressman campaigned as a staunch supporter of McCarthy, saying a vote for him would be a vote of support for the junior Senator from Wisconsin.

Thomas lost by an eight-to-one margin to the incumbent, Rep. Widnall, who succeeded him on Thomas' federal conviction in 1949.

Rep. Howell of Pennington was unopposed for the Democratic nomination to the U. S. Senate. He will face former Rep. Case, the sole Republican candidate, in November for the seat to be vacated by Sen. Hendrickson, a Republican who did not seek re-election.



J. PARNELL THOMAS

CIO Executive Board To Meet

The CIO Executive Board will meet at 2 p.m. Monday, May 10, in National CIO headquarters at 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. DULLES faces an almost impossible task in the Geneva conference on Korea and Indo-China, and his work should not be complicated by ill-considered comment at home.

Still, the rapid-fire contradictions and blurtings of our highest officials about both Indo-China and the *"new look"* in defense have reduced public opinion here practically to a jelly.

A 'New Look' In Confusion

Last Jan. 12, Sec. Dulles stirred up a storm when he talked about this country's *"capacity"* to retaliate *"instantly"* and *"massively"* if Communist forces attacked anywhere.

He also specifically warned that direct intervention by Chinese Communists in Indo-China might provoke our retaliation. He told a congressional committee later that the Reds had already come "close" to that kind of situation.

This blew up an uproar abroad, where American bomber squadrons in Britain, France and elsewhere might obviously be used for "massive" retaliation against Soviet Russia—and also expose Britain and France to retaliatory "massive" Soviet A-bomb raids.

Nixon, Meet Mr. Nixon

On Mar. 13 Vice-Pres. Nixon told the nation that we refused to let the Communists *"nibble us to death all over the world in little wars."* He repeated Dulles' exact words about relying on "massive retaliation" exercised "at our own discretion at times and places we can choose."

Yet on Apr. 16, Nixon told the American Society of Newspaper Editors that American ground forces "might" have to be sent to Indo-China in the "unlikely" event that the French withdrew. Dulles hastily told key congressmen, again, that French withdrawal was "unlikely"—but he did not say that Nixon had been wrong.

Pres. Eisenhower said as recently as March that this country would not go into a war unless Congress approved it. *He also said he couldn't imagine any more unhappy situation than to send American ground forces to fight on the Asian mainland.*

Dulles, again rather hastily, said in a news conference that the President, under some circumstances such as an attack on our European allies, could order counter-attack without waiting for Congress.

Eisenhower modified both his own March statement and the Dulles statement by explaining that he wouldn't have to wait for Congress in case this country was attacked; he didn't say anything about counter-attacking to defend our European allies.

Young Mr. Nixon thereupon went to Cincinnati and said in a speech that the Truman policy had been doubly wrong: it paid too little attention to Asia and too much to Europe; and it also failed because of "militarily attempting" to be "strong everywhere" when we were not "strong enough anywhere."

What would the intervention of U. S. ground forces in Indo-China be except an attempt to be "strong" in an area where, militarily, we have never intervened before? How can Nixon's statement be reconciled with the President's March news conference reply about avoiding entanglement on Asia's mainland?

How can Nixon's Apr. 16 statement be reconciled with his March speech emphasizing "massive retaliation" and deploring *"nibbling wars"?*

A Dangerous Babbling

The one common denominator seems to be an urgent Administration conviction that the Communists cannot be allowed to take over Indo-China—plus a yearning on Eisenhower's part to act constitutionally, if possible in the strictest sense.

Any tyro of a strategist can comprehend that the fall of Indo-China to Red Chinese imperialism would endanger other Southeast Asian countries, with their huge populations and enormous strategic resources of tin, rubber, oil and industrial metals.

But a decision to save Indo-China is not a policy. It is a wish, a thing we desire to achieve. The issue is how we do it.

The babbling of tongues about "massive retaliation," about "intervention," about when the President can do this and that, with or without consultation with our allies, is dangerous nonsense.

The plain fact is that our ground forces are weaker now than a year ago because of the "new look" in defense. The single-handed American threat to retaliate "massively"—which means atomic and hydrogen weapons, if anything, on China proper or the Kremlin—ignores the fact that the world would recoil in horrow if we started burning cities simply because the strain of the cold war had snapped our leaders' nerves.

The tough talk, the contradictions, the retractions and clarifications that have marked the Administration's policy remarks for several months does not make Dulles' job at Geneva any easier.

Moody To Run For Senate

TWO MICHIGAN Democrats who have the confidence of organized labor have announced their candidacies for public office.

Former Sen. Blair Moody announced he will seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Ferguson (R.), chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams told the voters in a radio and television address that he will seek a fourth term.

PRESENTATION: Shown when Philip Murray Memorial Foundation gave $100,000 to Histadrut, Israeli labor federation, for construction of Philip Murray Labor Center in pioneer Israeli city of Elath are (from left) Arthur J. Goldberg, David J. McDonald, James B. Carey, Emil Rieve, Moshe Bitan, U. S. representative of Histadrut; Jacob S. Potofsky, Joseph Schlossberg, chairman of National Committee for Labor Israel and former ACWA officer; Michael J. Quill and Isaac Hamlin, secretary of National Committee for Labor Israel. The presentation was made in New York.

Murray Foundation Contributes $100,000 For Israel Labor Center

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE CITY of Elath is a new pioneering community, in the hot, rough Negev desert in southern Israel.

The Negev is scheduled to become one of the great industrial and mining centers of the Republic of Israel. In the center of Elath—the only sizable city for scores of miles around—a new trade union center is being built by Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

It will be called the "Philip Murray Labor Center"—thanks to a $100,000 gift presented in New York last week to Histadrut by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, in honor of the deceased CIO president.

The Israeli unions will contribute an equal sum to make the building a truly imposing edifice.

THE CONTRIBUTION was made in the presence of some 3000 friends of Histadrut and members of labor Zionist organizations celebrating their annual Passover "Third Seder" festivities in two big New York hotels on Apr. 19.

Said Emil Rieve, head of the Textile Workers and chairman of the Murray Foundation:

"The Philip Murray Trade Union Center in Israel will be a useful and therefore a symbolic memorial to Philp Murray.

"It will be a building where people may practice democracy—a building where the people of this desert community may build their trade unions, and where they may find rest and recreation.

"To us it seems a perfect memorial to Philip Murray, builder of unions—the good, great man who knew the importance of the 'music in the home' and the spirit of human dignity."

The $100,000 check was formally presented by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey to Moshe Bitan, American representative of Histadrut, and Joseph Schlossberg, head of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

Carey, in presenting the gift, recalled Murray's long friendship with the Israeli people when they were fighting for their independence and when they were seeking recognition and help for their new state.

Carey, who headed the CIO delegation to Israel last summer, noted that Murray was a pioneer in building industrial unions, and he had a strong feeling of attachment to the Jews in their efforts to build and strengthen their democratic unions and their new state in the reclaimed desert areas of the Middle East.

Bitan and Schlossberg predicted that the gift would arouse tremendous enthusiasm among the people of Israel. A cable from Mordecai Namir, general secretary of Histadrut, expressed the organization's "profound appreciation" for the contribution.

Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the Clothing Workers and the CIO International Committee, recalled numerous efforts by Murray to help Histadrut and the people of Israel generally.

"In every land where men and women are free, the name of Philip Murray is a shining symbol of hope and inspiration," Potofsky said.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers read the formal scroll presented to Histadrut and voiced his own pleasure at the gift. Others taking part in the ceremony were Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel and director of the Foundation.

Goldberg compared the democratic ideals of Histadrut to those of the CIO and its late president — and predicted the Murray Trade Union Center at Elath would be a lasting symbol of the friendly relations between American and Israeli trade unions.

Contributions

Gifts totaling $265,000 have already been made by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, and other presentations will be announced in forthcoming weeks.

Contributions made so far are: American Association for the United Nations, $15,000; Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., $150,000; and Histadrut Trade Union Center, $100,000.

CIO Sets Capital Rally In Fight To Save Jobs

WITH UNEMPLOYMENT "a bitter reality for thousands of CIO members in every industrial community in the nation," the CIO Executive Board will convene a national full-employment conference in Washington on May 11-12.

Approximately 300 representatives of international unions, state and city CIO councils are expected to attend sessions in the Hotel Washington ballroom.

Reports will be presented on the unemployment situation in every part of the country based on information gathered just before the delegates arrive in the capital.

The spotlight will be focused on the mounting tide of lost jobs and idle workers and the Administration's failure to act in the face of increasing danger signals.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the conference was being called "to drive home the serious nature of the present economic situation and the necessity for action now."

THE URGENCY of CIO's demand for effective governmental economic action was underscored by a Census Bureau report last week showing that:

1. The level of "partial unemployment"—that is, the number of workers working less than 40 hours a week—is multiplying rapidly. As of the week ending Mar. 13, when the government counted 3,725,000 workers as unemployed, there were some 2,500,000 non-farm workers employed part-time. This included workers normally employed less than 35 hours a week and some 800,000 who "wanted and could have accepted" full time jobs.

2. The duration of unemployment is increasing. In March, more than one million workers had been jobless for 15 or more weeks. That was an increase of 400,000 from the month before.

QUESTIONNAIRES have been sent to state and local councils to compile statistics more up-to-date and realistic than those supplied by government agencies. Local councils have been asked to check on employment figures now and a year ago, the number employed part-time, and the trend of public relief rolls and other pertinent data.

CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, who heads the CIO Economic Policy Committee, will be the opening chairman at the conference.

The first day's sessions will include speeches by Administration and political figures. The second day will be spent by the delegates on Capitol Hill talking with congressmen and seeking implementation of CIO's 10-point program for a healthier economy.

THE PROGRAM was drafted by the Executive Board several weeks ago to stop recession and restore prosperity to America. Briefly the program calls for:

Higher personal income tax exemptions, a $1.25 minimum wage, higher wages, improved unemployment compensation, an expanded housing program, better social security, a strengthened farm program, credit aid to small business, a big-scale public works program, and state and local plans for insuring the benefits of the broad measures will reach all the people.

The optimism of Labor Sec. Mitchell that the "first break" in rising unemployment had been reached was swiftly deflated last week when "a clerical error" was discovered.

This changed a drop in jobless insurance claims to a sharp rise. New claims jumped by 49,100 to a total of 387,903 in the week ended Apr. 10.

Three new "substantial unemployment" areas were added to the Labor Dept. list last week: Jackson, Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti, Mich., and the Iron Mountain region of Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Labor Dept. reported nonfarm employment declined by 130,000 in March.

Quite A Gap

There's quite a gap between GOP promises and GOP performance, according to this Christian Science Monitor report.

"Tim Bright, Maryland's only candidate so far for the Republican nomination for governor, gave the City Wide Women's Republican Club his definition of the '100% prosperity' he favors.

"'I want chicken legs raining around this state like a snowstorm in Chicago,' he said. 'I want turkey gravy dripping out of your mouths like Niagara Falls. I want you to have porterhouse steaks for breakfast.'

"After Mr. Bright's speech, the audience was served hot dogs and lemonade."

Worker Ends Year $1700 In The Red, New Heller Budget Survey Reveals

THERE IS a gap of more than $1700 between the average worker's salary and a decent family budget for the year.

The revised budget of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California for an average worker with three dependents shows he needs more than $5400.

The current average weekly wage of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows he earns about $3600 a year—if he works 52 weeks.

Hence, he ends the year more than $1700 under standard.

The committee's budget for a California wage earner with three dependents is $5405.21. Based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' current average weekly wage in manufacturing, his yearly earnings are $3667.56. There is a gap of $1737.65.

Biggest items in the budget are: Food, $1620; rent, $818; transportation, $527; medical care, $378; insurance, $215; house furnishings, $212; recreation, $203; personal care, $95, and tobacco, reading, education, union dues, gifts, contributions and miscellaneous, $271.

The Heller budget is designed to show the cost of goods and services "that current opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living."

In bringing the budget up to date—September 1953—the committee made no change in the definition of the living standard to be measured.

The committee said that the discrepancy between the budget and earnings *"is inherent in the difference between the standard and the general level of living."*

The committee based its budget on items necessary for a wage earner, his wife, a 13-year-old boy and an eight-year-old girl.

If the worker is buying his home, he would end the year almost $2100 in the red—for his housing costs would jump from some $800 for rent to some $1100 for home payments.

2000 Idle Sign Job Petitions

About 2000 of the estimated 10,000 jobless workers in Lehigh County, Pa., have signed a petition urging Gov. John S. Fine to call a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to boost unemployment compensation benefits.

Coming Home To Roost

Chickens have a way of coming home to roost and predictions have a way of coming true. In 1950, the CIO convention warned that private home builders had influenced housing legislation and "infiltrated" the housing agencies to "build a pipeline into the federal treasury."

In 1952, Walter Reuther warned a congressional committee about "profiteering" in the private home industry and called the over-elaborate safeguards for the mortgage bankers a kind of "inverted socialism." "Park Avenue Union League Club socialism" is the way he described a $900 million aid fund for the bankers.

Reuther was making a plea for low-income housing. The present messy scandals that have broken over the Administration's head involve the Federal Housing Administration. They do not involve low-rent public housing built for those who cannot afford to build for themselves. It revolves around the biggest kind of real estate operators, bankers and builders—the kind that built the Treasury pipeline CIO warned against four years ago.

When the Republicans were thundering against corruption in government and keying their campaign pitch to this issue, CIO noted that for every corrupted official there has to be a corrupter. Those corrupters often turn out to be businessmen and bankers, as in the present housing scandals. *Some chickens have already come home to roost.*

The Bitter Realities

With more candor than other Administration officials have demonstrated on the nation's economic situation, Sec. of Labor Mitchell quickly retracted his report of *"the first break in the unemployment trend that began last fall."*

Rather than declining, as Mitchell first reported, new claims for unemployment compensation benefits now are going up sharply. The weekly figure has increased by almost 100,000 in the past month. And the increase for the week ending Apr. 10 amounted to 14.5%.

This continuing deterioration of the U. S. economy comes at a time when the Republicans promised prosperity would come in with spring and the robins. But the "bitter realities," as CIO says, are mass unemployment for millions of American workers and partial unemployment for millions more.

Next month, CIO's national full-employment conference will be held in Washington, to chart a realistic course for full recovery. *It's time the Administration started acting.*

A Living Memorial

Philip Murray, throughout his lifetime, proved his friendship, sympathy and devotion to the men and women building that citadel of democracy in the Near East—Israel. Thus it is fitting, that in the pioneer city of the Negev, now being built in the midst of the Israeli desert, the name of Philip Murray will continue to live.

There a Philip Murray Labor Center will be built at Elath, the focal point of Histadrut trade union activities. The trustees of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation chose well when they contributed $100,000 toward this new structure.

This labor center will be, as CIO Sec-Treas. James B. Carey said, *"truly a living memorial to the belief in democracy and humanity of one of the great men of our era —the late Philip Murray."*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Vol. XVII April 26, 1954 No. 17

The House That 'Jack' Built

In Other Words—

Teach Children The Price Of Freedom

The American heritage of civil liberty would be held in higher esteem if school children learned at what a price it was won, according to Claude G. Bowers, historian and U. S. diplomat. He also set forth a creed for Americans desirous of preserving that heritage in an address, part of which follows.

By CLAUDE G. BOWERS

I HAVE THE FEELING that too many school histories for the instruction of our youth are not quite responsive to the needs of our time. The young people learn about the settlement in Jamestown, about the Revolution, about our various wars and their heroes, but the more vital things in American history that show how we came to have a democracy, and our freedoms, find too meagre treatment.

There is an abundance about our triumphs in war and our material progress in peace, but about that democracy, for which so many American boys have died, there is much too little.

Therefore youth grows up with the fallacious notion that the blessings we enjoy descend upon us like manna from heaven and without a struggle, and that our free institutions have never been challenged since the adoption of the Constitution.

In this day of mortal combat against ideologies it is not enough that the oncoming generation should be against something; to give meaning to their opposition they must be for something. When and if it has to march against the hammer and sickle we want it to have a banner of its own.

The Stalins, Hitlers and Mussolinis, in their fight for the souls of men, took the child at its impressionable age and poisoned its mind with their lies. It is our duty to teach the child what democracy means, how it came to us, and how it may be destroyed.

I submit that the school histories should stress the creed of the American way of life or they fail in a primary function; and that this creed should be impressed upon the minds of the oncoming generation. This creed is simple:

We believe that democracy charts the American way of life.

That means we believe in the freedom of the press.

That means we believe in the freedom of speech, the right to think out loud without fear.

That we believe in intellectual freedom, the freedom of the human spirit.

That we believe in the Bill of Rights, and that whittling away any part of it reduces by that much the protection of the people against the abuse of power.

That we believe that a police state is an abomination in the eyes of God.

That we believe that the public school house is the advance post in the defense of our institutions, and that the startling if not subversive belittling of the public schools, the prevalent slashing of their appropriations, that prevalent denial of their budgetary needs and the fashionable sneers at them today is undermining the bastions of American defense.

That we believe in the unification of all free nations to meet the menace of communism, and that it is an utter stupidity to say that we shall need no allies if a world war comes.

Peace, But No Compromise

That we believe in peace as long as it can be maintained without compromising one of the democratic ideals or rights; but rather than submit to the chains of slavery, to the crushing of the human spirit, to the silencing of the thoughts of men, and the degradation of the dignity of man, we shall be prepared to fight to the last man and the last dollar.

That is the American creed for which so many American boys have died. It is not enough that American youth should hate communism and fascism; it is necessary that it should love something—love and understand those elemental principles embodied in American democracy which stand for liberty, decency and human rights, and is the guardian of our freedom.

We despise communism because it aims at the destruction of our freedoms and the American way of life that we live; *let us be on our guard lest in moments of hysteria we sacrifice the things we hate.*

That would be the supreme Moscow triumph.

40 Years of Moving Forward

Climbing from sweatshops to security, the ACWA looks ahead.

(Next month the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers will hold their 40th convention at Atlantic City. On the anniversary, here is a photo-review of the ACWA's 40 years of moving forward—The Editor.)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

NOT SO MANY years ago, it was a common sight in the garment districts of New York City, Chicago and other big clothing centers to see women tottering along the sidewalks balancing on their heads huge bundles of men's clothes which they were taking to their tenement homes to finish. Or to see pale, spindly-legged small boys bent under similar staggering loads.

It took very little capital in those early years for a sweatshop boss to go into the clothing business.

"An unscrupulous contractor regards no basement as too dark, no stable loft too foul, no rear shanty too provisional, no tenement room too small for his workroom, as these conditions imply low rental," Jane Addams, of Hull House in Chicago, testified in 1910.

And labor was plentiful and cheap, for great numbers of recent European immigrants from Italy, Poland, Lithuania, Russia were desperately in need of jobs. Many of them were women and girls with some sewing skill who worked from dawn to dark in dirty, cramped shops for $2.50 to $3 a week.

Worse For Home Work

Conditions were even worse for those who took work home.

"They and their children, and sometimes the neighbor's children, would work throughout the long hours of the day and late into the night without rest," wrote an organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the early Twenties, in describing the system the union had been fighting to wipe out.

"All through New York and through other clothing centers, women whipped by hunger worked at a desperate rate of speed on pants and coats. They scarcely stopped for death, they scarcely stopped for birth, but that the children and the family might eat of the coarsest food they worked 16 and 18 hours a day.

"Babies of five and six picked basttings, babies of six and seven sewed on buttons. Little boys and girls would be taught to use the needle at the age of eight or nine. When they were 10 or 11 they would be in the shop.

"There are men and women today working the trade who would tell you that they never knew what childhood was. As their minds stretch back into their early days, all they can remember is sitting in a crowded room sewing and everlastingly sewing. And when they fell asleep and nodded with exhaustion over their work they were jogged awake by someone's foot."

The Pipe-Stem Legs

A New York school teacher, telling about an investigation of malnutrition of school children in 1910, said: *"When I see a pair of pipe-stem legs and sallow cheeks and I ask that child what his father does, nine times out of 10 he answers, 'a tailor'."*

Although conditions in those years were worse in the many small fly-by-night "outside" contract shops, with their cut-throat competition, even in the large "inside" manufacturing plants of the major employers wages were low, hours long and jobs insecure.

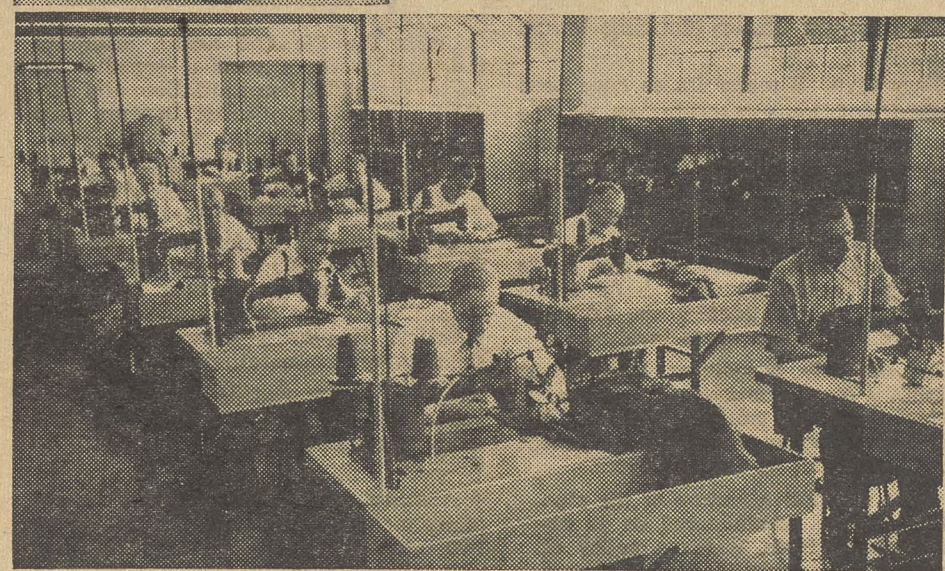
The companies refused to recognize the union, then the AFL United Garment Workers, and fought fiercely against the organization of their employes. The UGW with its weak, hesitant policies was no match for them.

A Change For The Better . . .

What a difference the years—and a strong union—make for the nation's clothing workers.

These historical photos recall the origin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which soon will hold its 40th annual convention.

At top, "the march of the 40,000 strikers" in Chicago in 1910. At left, a woman worker carries a bundle of clothes for homework. In contrast, below, a clothing factory of today.



There were many long, bitter strikes in the early years, some called by the union, some spontaneous walkouts of unorganized workers. In New York, for instance, some 20,000 non-union workers struck in 1910, and 60,000 walked out in 1912, staying on strike for two months in spite of bitter cold, police violence, injunctions and scarcely any funds.

Killed By Her Boss

One of the most brutal strikes in the clothing workers' history took place in Rochester, N. Y., in 1913, when 13,000 tailors held out for 14 weeks before their strike was broken. It was during this struggle that a young woman who tried to lead the workers out of her shop was killed by her boss.

And in 1914, a bitter strike occurred at the Sonneborn Co. in Baltimore, then one of the four largest clothing plants in the country, employing 3000 workers.

With one exception, these and other early strikes which took place before the Amalgamated was formed yielded little or no immediate gains for the workers. But they played an important part in the union's later progress, for one thing by exposing the weakness and indifference of the UGW to the unhappy lot of the sweated clothing workers.

The exception was the famous strike of 1910 against Hart, Schaffner & Marx, leading Chicago clothing firm. In a way it wasn't an exception, for the strike was lost as far as immediate issues went, but out of it came an agreement in January 1911 setting up machinery for the impartial settlement of labor disputes in the clothing industry that became one of the great historic events in labor history.

The 1910 strike, which began with a few girl workers protesting against a reduction in piece rates, turned into a general strike of some 40,000 clothing workers known as *"the revolt of the Chicago tailors."* The event marked the beginning of the upswing in the unionization of the men's clothing industry and

Bitter strikes and lockouts marked formative years of the clothing union.

was an important factor in the formation of the Amalgamated a few years later.

"The strike was lost, but an organization was won," is the way a union statement summarizes the outcome of the 1910 struggle.

Union Born In Strife

Dissatisfaction with the way the UGW officials were conducting the union's affairs came to a head at its 18th biennial convention held in Nashville, Tenn., in October 1914. Seats were refused to most of the New York delegation as well as to delegates from some other clothing centers.

A large group of delegates joined by the powerful Chicago delegation, which had been seated, bolted the UGW convention and met in another hall, declaring themselves the union's proper legislative body.

The insurgents unanimously elected Sidney Hillman president and Joseph Schlossberg, of the New York group, general secretary-treasurer.

Right from the start plans were made to organize the men's clothing workers on an industrial basis to eliminate the craft rivalries that had divided them under the UGW setup.

The new union, named the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was launched officially at a special convention in New York on Dec. 26, 1914. Delegates representing 40,000 workers in the major clothing centers attended.

Stormy Years Ahead

Many stormy times and setbacks lay ahead for the new Amalgamated but it continued to grow steadily in numbers and influence, coming out of all its ordeals stronger than ever. Almost before the ink was dry on its new constitution, the Amalgamated was confronted in January 1915 with a lockout by New York manufacturers who hoped to nip the new union in the bud. But within a month, the employers were forced to back down.

Their continued sniping, however, brought on a major strike in July when thousands of workers walked out. Outmaneuvered by the union's tactics, the employers settled in three days, but they tried repeatedly to evade and violate all agreements, still hopeful of breaking the union, and during the next few years there were many stoppages.

In 1920-21 came the terrible New York lockout — part of a national wave of anti-unionism. Clothing bosses in Boston and Baltimore locked out their employes at the same time and the union was in a fight for its very life.

The New York lockout turned into a strike and 60,000 workers were on the streets for almost six months. The struggle ended in June 1921 with a compromise agreement in which the employers conceded a union shop and the re-establishment of arbitration machinery. The lockout cost the union $2 million.

In spite of these and many other bitter struggles in its earlier years, the Amalgamated continued to advance until all the major clothing markets were organized. Philadelphia, the last anti-union holdout, was organized in 1929.

Since then there have been no major strikes in the men's clothing industry.

From sweatshops to security . . . More about the ACWA in photos and stories . . . on next page.

ACWA Led Way On Benefi

40 Years Of Moving Forward

(Continued from Page 5)

THE STORY of how the workers in the men's clothing and allied industries pulled themselves up by their union from the sweatshop to the good living most of them enjoy today doesn't end with their strike struggles.

Less exciting but just as important is the account of what they gained by their toil and trouble.

The two stories are entwined in fact, for even during the intense years of its big strikes, the ACWA, while fighting for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, had already started on certain projects to promote the general welfare of the members, revolutionary at that time.

Plans drawn at the 1920 convention set in action programs that were later to develop far beyond the dreams of the delegates.

Banks Established

● Unemployment, which plagued seasonal industries particularly, was one of the first things tackled.

In 1923, a fund to provide unemployment benefits, to which both workers and employers contributed, was set up in Chicago. A few years later similar plans were started in New York City and Rochester. After the government unemployment compensation started in '38, the plan was discontinued, and in Chicago was converted into a health and life insurance fund.

● Plans to establish labor banks were carried out when the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank was set up in Chicago in 1922, and the Amalgamated Bank of New York opened in 1923.

The depression of the 30's showed how well they succeeded, for both banks held firm and suffered no "runs" although some of the country's biggest collapsed.

Start Co-op Housing

● A cooperative housing program started when the ACWA's first big apartment building was constructed in 1927 in New York City's Bronx. In 1930 the first of a group of units was built on the East Side on land reclaimed from the slums. Today more than 2500 families live in cooperative, low-rent buildings constructed at a cost of $22 million.

● Industrywide collective bargaining, a much discussed subject in recent years, was a gleam in the Amalgamated's eye as far back as 1919. But it wasn't until 1933, when a national clothing manufacturers' association was formed in connection with the NRA clothing code, that the idea had a chance.

The relationship developed between the union and the industry under the code was the forerunner of the industrywide collective bargaining that became a reality in 1937, making the Amalgamated the first union to obtain it.

"YOUR PLACE is in your union," ACWA members proclaimed back in the union-building years, as in this 1915 strike parade in Chicago.

THEN—Before the union, youngsters trudged under clothing loads.

Since then all major issues have been worked out by representatives of the Amalgamated and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and then voted on by their memberships. At first the terms reached were translated into market and local agreements, but since 1952 there has been a standard national men's clothing contract covering basic terms applicable on a national scale. Local issues are left to the areas involved.

● Industrywide bargaining later made possible a comprehensive social insurance system providing workers with (1) life and health insurance and (2) retirement benefits paid for by the employers.

The distinctive feature of the plan is that it is administered on an industrywide basis, under a policy of reciprocity among manufacturers whose workers are employed in ACW-organized shops.

Workers can move not only from one shop to another in the industry and still be covered, but they can also move from one division to another, or from one city to another, without losing their insurance rights.

Instead of buying insurance from outside concerns, the union set up two insurance companies of its own, thus saving commissions and other fees and giving the largest possible benefits to the workers.

Operate Insurance Funds

The Amalgamated Life Insurance Co., Inc., chartered in New York, functions on a nationwide basis. It started paying death and disability benefits in 1944. The Amalgamated Life and Health Insurance Co. of Chicago, chartered in 1938, covers workers in that area.

Under the life and health insurance program, workers receive benefits for death, disability, hospitalization, and surgical and maternity cases. Benefits were increased and extended as funds grew. In 1953, the health insurance program was extended to cover not only the worker but also his family.

The retirement section of the program was started in 1945 in the men's clothing branch and during the next few years spread rapidly to other branches of the industry. Employers contribute 3% of their payrolls into retirement funds.

Age of retirement is 65, but this is voluntary. Employes may keep their jobs as long as they are able and care to work.

● Another step to advance the welfare of its members was taken by setting up two modernly-equipped health centers. The Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York, established in a remodeled building bought with a million-dollar fund contributed jointly by the union and the employers, was opened in April 1951.

A second Hillman Health Center was opened in Philadelphia in 1951 in a new $2 million building constructed with funds from the union and employers. The center provides comprehensive diagnostic and specialists' services to ambulatory patients. It is noted for its clinic of physical medicine, its public health department, and its educational program.

Before the end of the year, a third health center will be ready for operation in Chicago in a section of the present Amalgamated Center now being remodeled and equipped for medical purposes. A million-dollar center for the laundry division workers in New York also will soon be ready.

Altogether the ACWA's four medical centers will provide out-patient medical service for some 100,000 members.

THE SAME SPIRIT of union solidarity in e when necessary now by ACWA, but amica

NOW—Freed of sweatshops, youngsters have a chance to play.

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In millio organ fund, resista their French underg

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A BIG ROLE IN CIO—One of the founding unions of CIO, the Clothing Workers fill a big CIO role. At left, the late Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray. At right, Jacob Potofsky, Allan Haywood, Walter Reuther.

THE HILLMAN AWARDS are an impo Potofsky presents citation to Frank N. Grah

ts For Members

conomic action is demonstrated
ble parleys are the rule.

Worthy Cause' Our Cause'

THERE is any worthy cause here, Amalgamated members t is their cause," said an ACWA l.

e record bears him out. It shows the union has given many mil- to aid others throughout the

ar back as 1918, members gave a pay for relief of war victims. In he ACWA contributed $100,000 to L to help the steel workers' strike.

42-43 alone, the ACWA gave $1.5 to various domestic and foreign tions. Dollars from a special aised for foreign relief and aid to ce movements abroad, found ay into Polish ghettos, and into Italian and Norwegian anti-Nazi ound movements.

st-war years the union sent money for such projects as factory and developments, particularly in and Italy, and has conducted gns for the Israeli labor move- United Jewish Appeal and other ations.

946 a million-dollar Sidney Hill- oundation for scientific, educa- nd charitable purposes was set up ving monument dedicated to the boldness, imagination, courage ion" of the union's late president.

with all this, the ACWA still the major part of its funds for ing. In 1953 more than $1.8 mil- nt for organization. In addition it ent over $1.5 million on its union ampaign—one of its important or- g mediums.

ALTHOUGH the CIO itself is only 18 years old, it has some affiliates that can boast of being much older than their parent organization. Among these is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which is celebrating its 40th birthday this year.

The ACWA was born at a convention in Nashville, Tenn., on Oct. 13, 1914, after the majority of the membership of the old AFL United Garment Workers had seceded because of dissatisfaction with the UGW's do-nothing policies. It was christened at a special convention held Dec. 26, 1914, in New York City.

Besides being one of the CIO's oldest unions, the Clothing Workers can claim ancestors on a family tree rooted far back in American labor history.

As early as 1768, according to Richard B. Morris' "Government and Labor in Early America," some 20 tailors in New York protested a wage cut by going on strike.

Tailors' strikes in Baltimore in 1795, 1805 and 1807 are mentioned in various labor histories and tailors' unions are reported in Philadelphia, New York and Boston in 1806. In that period, tailors' union were born, died in infancy, or were reorganized a year or more later with confusingly similar names, so that it is hard sometimes to tell from the scant information available whether a union was brand new or reorganized.

Records of several tailors' unions appear in the 1860's. The journeymen Tailors Protective and Benevolent Union was formed in 1862. Others formed in that period which had brief lives included the Journeymen Tailors National Union and the National Union of Tailors.

The Knights of Labor started in 1869 with a group of garment cutters in Philadelphia, but these affiliated as individuals and not by crafts. In 1883, also at Philadelphia, five locals formed the Journeymen Tailors National Union of the U. S., and the following year met in Chicago with 11 locals represented.

Continuous organization in the men's clothing industry dates from the 1880's. The United Brotherhood of Tailors, formed in 1886, survived until ACWA was organized. The Journeymen Tailors Union, part of the AFL, became part of ACWA in 1936.

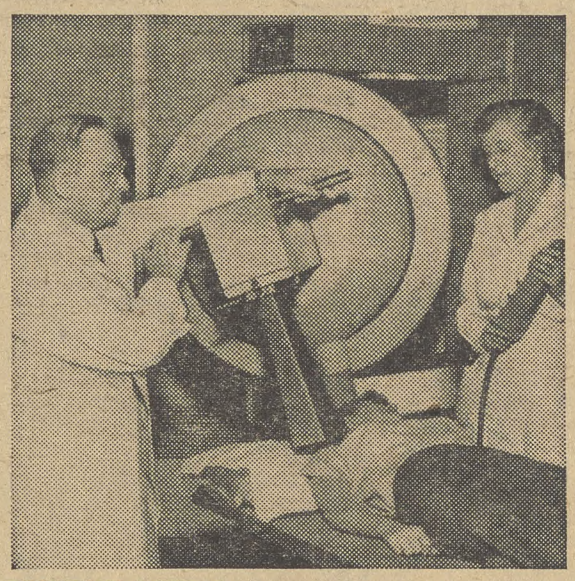
The Amalgamated had rejoined the AFL in 1933 but was among the first unions to help found the CIO in 1936.

Reminder

A tailor named Comfort Starr, who lived 200 years ago, left a memorial of his industrious career behind him. The worn-down floor boards of his working place can still be seen in a now historic salt-box house in Guilford, Conn.

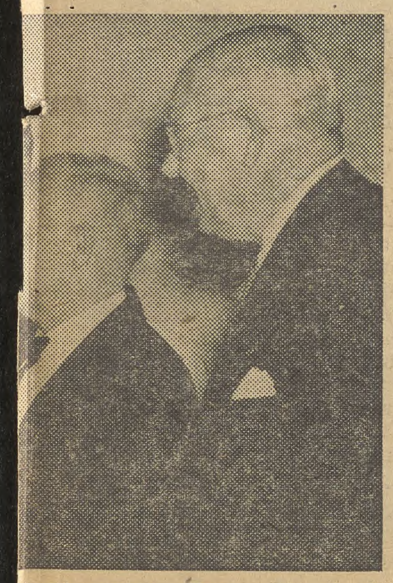
STREET SCENE—"Playfields on the curbstone" and reeking slum tenements were the fate of many clothing workers before the ACWA's big housing program.

QUITE A CONTRAST—This low-rent housing center, opened a few years ago on New York's lower East Side, is typical of ACWA's 25-year co-op program.



DECENT MEDICAL care for clothing workers is provided at Hillman health centers

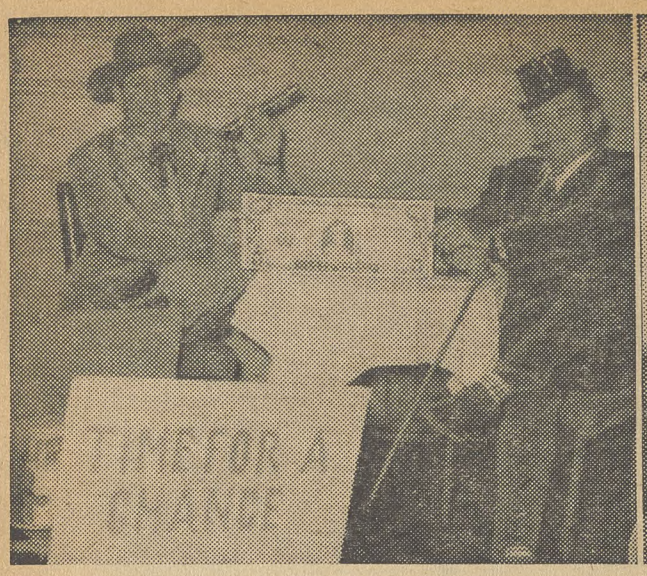
EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. Blumberg and Sec.-Treas. Rosenblum visit a health center.

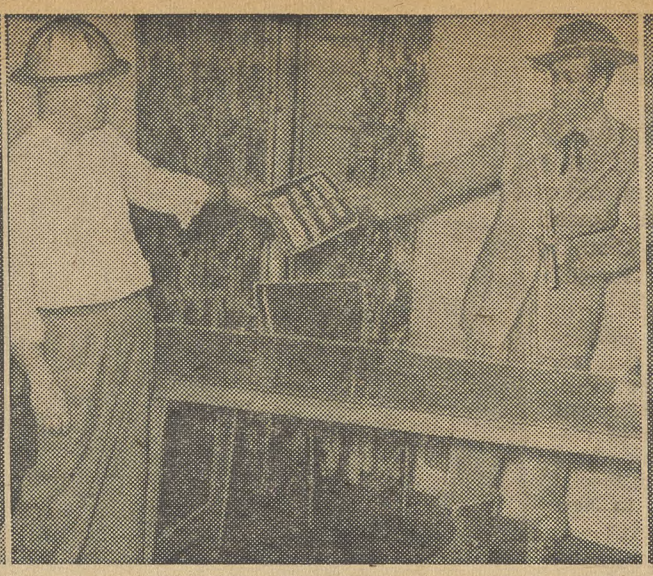


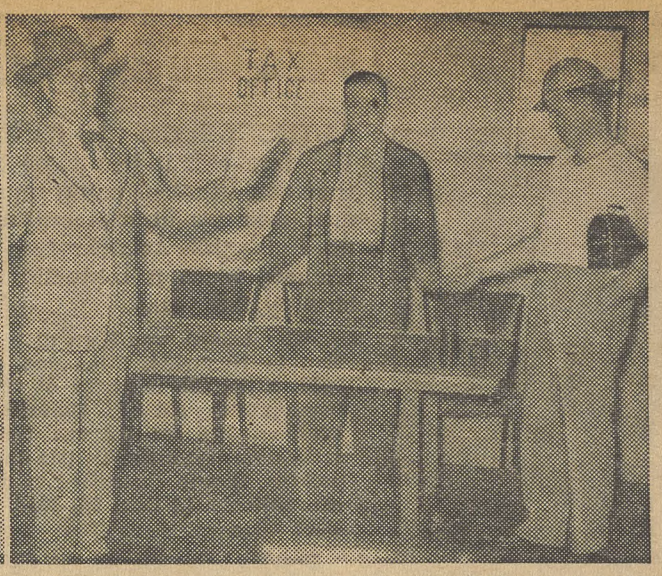
tant event. Pres. Jacob S. L, as Alben Barkley looks on.

OPEN SHOP frontier in the South is challenged by ACWA organizers.

BALLOTS COUNT, TOO—And "labor's ballot" for "more, not less democracy" and expanded social legislation has guided ACWA in vigorous political action work.







PAC SKIT by CIO Oil Workers Local 128 in Long Beach, Calif., dramatizes change since GOP took over in 1952. In photo at left, Hap Cantley as Easymoney uses his tax saving to woo a senatorial candidate played by Pat O'Malley. Easymoney gets his $3200 tax cut on $100,000 salary in center photo from Lowell Levering acting as tax employe. Oil Worker Don Hockett at his right gets $21 saving on $4000 income. Photo at right shows Hockett handing PAC material to Easymoney, reminding him that CIO members will register and vote.

Bills To Hit Back At Recession Offered By FDR Jr., Howell

TWO SEPARATE bills proposing major attacks on recession and unemployment have been introduced in the House by Reps. Roosevelt (D.-Lib. N.Y.) and Howell (D. N.J.).

Roosevelt's measure, entitled the "Anti-Recession Act of 1954," runs to 300 pages. It would overhaul existing legislation in a dozen fields to increase consumer purchasing power and consumption in the lower income groups.

Howell's bill would authorize a greatly expanded federal public works program through assistance to state and local governments. It would create a new Economic Readjustment Administration to run the undertaking.

CITING current figures showing almost four million unemployed, Roosevelt pointed out that an additional 2.5 million workers have "recently suffered reductions in their weekly earnings through either reduced hours of available work or lowered hourly rates." He added:

"Steel production has decreased almost 40%; industrial production has dropped 4%; building construction in the Midwest is off 31%; $9 billion of farm assets have been liquidated; income from wages is going down at a rate of $6 billion per year; farm parity has dropped from 99% to 91%."

Top Problem

Unemployment is the biggest problem facing most sections of the country, the Gallup Poll revealed last week.

Even the threat of war took a back seat to dwindling jobs in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central and Far West sections. Only in the rural West Central states and the South was unemployment nosed out of No. One spot as the voters' chief concern.

Roosevelt said it is the government's "inescapable obligation" to plan a comprehensive program to avoid a major recession.

Among the Anti-Recession Bill's proposals for increasing consumer purchasing power are:

- An increase in personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $800 this year and to $1000 in future years.
- A boost in the minimum wage from 75c to "at least" $1.25 an hour, and broader coverage.
- Extension of unemployment compensation coverage and a boost in the maximum benefit to two-thirds the individual's average weekly wage or two-thirds the average in covered employment within the state, whichever is lower, provided that the maximum benefit shall never be less than $30 per week.
- Strengthened social security, including expanded coverage and benefits, and provision for permanent and total disability.
- A greatly stepped-up housing program, including construction of 135,000 public housing units a year; aid for middle income housing, slum clearance and housing research.

OTHER sections of Roosevelt's measure call for continuation of high farm price supports and creation of a Committee on Farm Policy with farmer and labor representation; hydroelectric power development with consumer safeguards, and an accelerated federal public works program.

Projects authorized under the Howell bill include schools, hospitals, housing and urban renewal, roads, conservation and flood control projects, water and sewer facilities, public parks, airports and educational and cultural facilities. Aid would be in a ratio of $45 of federal assistance for every $55 of state or local funds.

Interest Climbs In PAC Dollar Campaign

THERE'S MORE interest in the PAC voluntary dollar drive than at any time in the past, PAC Comptroller George Rettinger reports.

At the same time, he passes along a pair of successful methods for collecting voluntary PAC bucks that have been reported to the PAC office.

With Dist. 1 of the CIO Oil Workers, the key to making the job easy is "decentralization," Dir. Charles F. Armin said. Membership in local unions was broken down by departments, with a further breakdown of lists of not more than 20 names.

One man on the list was then asked to contact the other 19 and solicit contributions. The point was, Armin said, nobody was overloaded and the job asked of each person was small enough so he realized he could do it within a short period of time.

THE TEXAS State PAC, while emphasizing that the collection of PAC dollars is the function and responsibility of international unions, recommended calling a special shop stewards' meeting in advance of the drive. Questions are answered and literature is distributed at this meeting.

Then each PAC collector gets a list of names of people in his department, enough PAC receipts for those on the list, and material to pass out. He contacts each person, gets his current address, asks whether his poll taxes are paid and asks for a contribution to PAC.

Small Boy's Pain Brings Response From Ohio Labor

A SMALL BOY'S bady disfigured face and the concern of Canton, O., union members for his plight resulted in a new area of united labor action in that steel-making town.

CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood members chipped in to raise $5000 to pay for the plastic surgery the youngster needed.

Then they went on to establish the Plastic Surgery Fund of Organized Labor of Canton to receive voluntary contributions from union members to aid similar cases involving families of union workers. Herb Secker of CIO Steelworkers Local 1123 heads the CIO committee.

UPA Urges PAC Work To Save Jobs

THE CIO Paperworkers have called the business recession "an object lesson to all of the critical need for a greater and stronger political action program."

UPA-CIO's general executive board opened the union's PAC campaign with a letter to every UPA-CIO local calling for "more in '54" to support efforts to get the facts on unemployment, taxes, social security and other key issues before the public.

With such paper industry centers as Muskegon and Monroe, Mich., and Covington, Va., hard hit by unemployment, the UPA-CIO board called attention to "legislative developments since '52 and their subsequent economic effects."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Wagner's Murray Award Given For Social Study

THE $10,000 Philip Murray Award made to the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D. N. Y.) in 1948 has been turned over to Columbia University to stimulate interest in labor's role in the field of social welfare.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, spoke last week at the presentation of the check to the New York School of Social Work, a Columbia unit. The check was awarded to Sen. Wagner for his life-long interest on behalf of labor legislation, social security and community welfare. His son, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, made the presentation.

As the award was made "to stimulate leadership" in the fields in which his father was so notable, Mayor Wagner decided to present it to the school for the training of professional social workers. The fund, which was named for the Senator, will establish fellowships for studies for masters' and doctorate degrees in social work.

RECEIPIENTS of the fellowships will study the community of interest between organized labor and the field of social welfare.

Beirne told the gathering at the presentation that "through the establishment of the Sen. Robert F. Wagner Fellowship scholarships, the skills and techniques, the knowledge and understanding of the social work profession can be more widely spread and more intelligently applied."

FTC Finds Big Business Is Growing Even Bigger

ECONOMIC concentration in U. S. manufacturing was 2.8 percentage points higher in 1950 than it was 15 years before, according to the Federal Trade Commission.

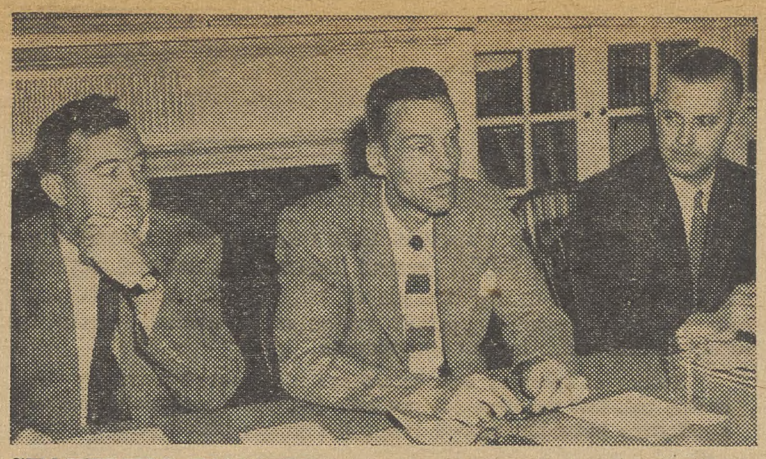
The FTC reported to Congress that a study showed the 200 top national firms did a greater share of the nation's business in the decade and a half covered by the study than all the rest. Concentration was up in some industries, down in others, while some showed no significant change.

Although the number of manufacturing companies increased from 200,000 in 1935 to 300,000 in 1950, the FTC found that the 200 largest firms accounted for a larger proportion of the value of product turned out than did the 200 largest concerns in 1935.

The first five companies improved their positions eight-tenths of 1% to 11.4%, based on the total value of product, between 1935 and 1950. There was a four-tenths of 1% improvement to 26.2% for the first 50 companies, and a gain of nine-tenths of 1% for the first 100 companies to account for 33.3% of the value of all manufactured products.

THERE WERE 16 industries with 1950 shipments exceeding $500 million each for which the four leading employers in 1950 can be compared with that in 1935. The findings for some of these firms which show an increase in the percentage of their employes to all workers in the industry include: tin cans and other tinware, 7%; malt liquors, 10%; blast furnaces, 25%, and paperboard boxes, 3%.

Industries where the percentage of employes lessened included: cigarettes, 9%; photographic equipment, 19%; shortening and cooking oils, 11%; tires and inner tubes, 1%.



STARTLING FIGURES on unemployment in the Nation's Capital are discussed by a panel at District of Columbia CIO Council Community Services Institute. From left, John L. Monaghan, Washington director for CWA; Fred Z. Hetzel, U. S. Employment Service, and Frank G. Preston, D. C. Unemployment Compensation Board.

CIO Offers 8-Point Program As Health Insurance Stopgap

THOUSANDS of Americans "are dying and suffering unnecessarily" every day because Congress has stalled the passage of important health legislation, the CIO told the Senate Subcommittee on Health last week.

The delay, according to a statement by CIO Vice Pres. Joseph N. Curran, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, is due to the lobbying of powerful insurance interests and medical organizations.

Curran's testimony was presented in his absence because of illness by Mrs. Katherine P. Ellickson, CIO associate research director and secretary of the Social Security Committee.

As a result of delays generated by lobbying, Curran said, America *"is acting like a patient who puts off going to the doctor when he knows he should."*

"The longer he waits," he added, *"the greater the need and the higher the price."*

National health insurance, which the CIO favors, "is not socialized medicine since it does not increase direct provision of medical services by the government," Curran emphasized.

"NATIONAL HEALTH insurance would preserve the free choice of doctors and patients," he said. "It would promote efficient provision of medical services and high quality of care. One of its main virtues is that it would remove the financial barrier which now keeps patients from going to the doctor.

"By encouraging preventive medicine, it would tend to hold down total medical costs as well as to avoid illness and premature death. It would avoid a means test, paying benefits as a matter of right."

If Congress is not willing to recommend national health insurance, said Curran, who also is president of the CIO Maritime Union, it should adopt the following eight-point program:

1. "An aid to medical education bill so that we may have more doctors, nurses and other medical personnel."

2. A bill "to aid state and local public health service units."

3. Appropriation of "larger sums for medical research."

4. Increased appropriations for "construction of hospitals and other medical facilities" up to the full $150 million authorized by the Hill-Burton Act.

5. Realistic aid to the development of voluntary medical care insurance.

6. Authorization of "loans to cooperatives and other nonprofit groups" as provided in the bill introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

7. "Follow the less satisfactory but perhaps helpful course of federal insurance of mortgage loans."

8. Authorize grants to nonprofit medical care plans "to enable them to experiment with overcoming two of their greatest deficiencies: failure to provide comprehensive services, and difficulty in reaching low-income groups."

ACTING Dir. James Brindle of the CIO Auto Workers Social Security Dept., told the subcommittee that the Administration is left with a "residual . . . program which is indeed meagre" because of the "burial" of the Ives-Flanders-Javits Bill by Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.), a co-sponsor.

The bill, "despite some weaknesses," would have invested about $800 million a year in a "positive" health program, he said. He quoted the Washington Report on the Medical Sciences as laying Ives' withdrawal of the measure to "strong pressure . . . exerted . . . by the White House and the office of Sec. Hobby" of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept.

Brindle described the killing of the bill as "the last in a series of retreats from the principles enunciated" in Pres. Eisenhower's health message to Congress last Jan. 18. The Administration bill, he added, does not qualify as "moving us measurably" towards the national health goals the President set.

Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the CIO Clothing Workers' Sidney Hillman Medical Center in New York City, called on Congress to end "repetitious and costly surveys" and "start building a healthier America." The recent curtailment of funds for health services, he warned, while showing economy now may ultimately "prove costlier in the lack of a healthy citizenry."

Hucksters

In his statements before the Senate Subcommittee on Health, CIO Vice Pres. Joseph N. Curran tartly wondered if Pres. Eisenhower is "scared of huckster slogans about 'socialized medicine' after a lifetime in the Army."

"Are the members of Congress scared by the false use of the words, 'socialized medicine'," he asked, "when many of them make use of the fine facilities of the U. S. Naval Hospital in Bethesda (Md.) and the Walter Reed Hospital?"

CIO Rally Seeks Jobless Aid For Workers in Nation's Capital

By FRED ROSS

WASHINGTON, like most industrial centers, faces a major problem—growing unemployment.

There were an estimated 35,500 jobless persons in February in the Washington area, which includes four counties in adjacent Maryland and Virginia.

The first annual Community Services Institute of the District of Columbia CIO Council considered these official figures which were issued by the U. S. Employment Service for the District.

The service warned that unemployment may rise to 6% of the work force, which would entitle it to special consideration in the awarding of government contracts.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who spoke to an audience that overflowed the hall, called for government action where the community is unable to meet problems like unemployment.

John L. Monaghan, Washington director of the CIO Comunications Workers, urged Congress to up the District's unemployment compensation benefits and to increase their duration to 39 weeks.

The employment service estimate on unemployment was based on the decline in the number of employed persons—39,400 fewer in February than a year earlier.

Washington's biggest industry—the federal government—showed the greatest drop. A decline of 25,600 U. S. employes was only partially offset by an increase of 2000 workers in state and local governments in the same period.

MONAGHAN in a panel discussion also called for an immediate start on Washington's multimillion dollar public works program. Other participants were Fred Z. Hetzel, area director of the U. S. Employment Service, and Frank G. Preston, chief of Benefits Dept., D. C. Unemployment Compensation Board.

Monaghan pointed out that while weekly benefits are only $20, including a dependency allowance, the average weekly benefit paid in 1953 was even lower—$18.27. This put it in the lowest bracket compared to the states.

Monaghan recalled that Pres. Eisenhower had urged that maximum benefits be raised so that payments may equal at least half of the regular earnings. (In the district the 1953 benefit averaged 26.5% of the average weekly wage.)

THE CWA director recalled that the Federal Advisory Council of the Bureau of Employment Security recommended that the maximum be increased to at least three-fifth to two-thirds of the average weekly earnings.

He said that the District CIO joined with the President and the advisory council in urging that the maximum benefit be raised to reasonable levels and that adequate provisions be made for dependents.

Monaghan said that the District's maximum payment period of 20 weeks "is again below par," since more than half the states have benefits for 26 weeks.

He further urged that all employment by employers of one or more workers be covered, as recommended by the 20th National Conference on Labor Legislation, which met in Washington in February.

He said that the act covering the district "is comparatively liberal as to penalties but it was "unfortunate that the (District) Uemployment Compensation Board did not report on the number of disqualifications."

On Bottom

The Nation's Capital is at the bottom of the list in unemployment compensation benefits. The present weekly payment in the District of Columbia is only $20, including dependency allowance.

This is the lowest paid in 48 states, Alaska and Hawaii. Only Florida, Texas and South Carolina have the same low rate.

More U. S. Ship Use Urged For Overseas Aid Cargoes

MARITIME union and shipping management representatives have agreed to support a bill to require American ships to carry from 50 to 100% of foreign economic and military aid cargoes.

The agreement was reached by the Conference of American Maritime Unions, which represents CIO and AFL, maritime affiliates of the Mine Workers, and management representatives of the Conference of Maritime Labor and Management.

This is a victory for the CAMU, which was formed last January to lift the shipping industry from its "deep depression."

However, Maritime Administrator Rothschild several weeks ago issed a policy "liberalizing" the transfer of U. S. ships to foreign flags, an action which is naturally opposed by the CAMU.

"WE ARE STILL fighting to stop the transfer of our ships to runaway flags," said Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, which is a member of the CAMU.

The agreement with the shipping management representatives was reported at a recent CAMU meeting. At that time it also was reported that CAMU was continuing to fight the efforts of the Eisenhower Administration to cut Marine Hospital appropriations and to get congressional action to legalize maritime union hiring halls.

N. Y. Council Elects Quill

PRES. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers was reelected president of the New York CIO Council without opposition last week.

Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, of the CIO Newspaper Guild, also was returned to office for another term without an opponent.

Earlier reports had indicated that candidates would run against both officers, but opposition dissipated after a call for unity by Louis Hollander, co-manager of the New York Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers and president of the New York State CIO Council.

The three vice presidents of the 500,000-member council were unanimously reelected. They are Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the CIO Maritime Union: Reg. Dir. Patrick J. McGrath of the CIO Utility Workers, and Vice Pres. Murray Weinstein of the ACWA-CIO.

Tar Heel TWUA Meeting Handles Town Affairs

READERS of novels dealing with the old West know that when violence erupted suddenly and the villain was brought to book, the town saloon often underwent a quick change to a bar of justice.

In Brookford, N. C., the CIO Textile Workers have worked out a modern, more refined switch. A meeting for TWUA-CIO Local 1006 whose members work in one of the Juilliard chain mills very often merges into a town meeting.

Like the action in a the play, the actors are all there, it's just a matter of rearranging their positions. Local 1006 Pres. Art Hefner bangs his gavel to conclude his meeting and it is seized by Pres. Gene Weaver, Brookford's mayor.

Rounding up the town officials is never a problem, they're all at the union meeting. The three aldermen are there, the town clerk, police chief, constable—are all TWUA members.

Relations with management have been good since the plant was organized in 1947 so the union has been able to devote much of its energy to community work. In fact, it's hard to tell where union activity ends and community activity begins.

Through its members on the town council, the union is pressing for street improvements and a medical clinic.

You And Your Money—

Coming And Going, Brazil Cartel Profits As Coffee Prices Rise

By MILTON PLUMB

THE NICKEL cup of coffee has gone the way of the dodo and the cigar store Indian —into oblivion. Just why it went there not even the experts profess to know.

The only thing that's really certain is that it won't be coming back, if ever, for many moons to come.

This reporter has just completed an attempt to sleuth out the facts behind the Great Disappearance. The pursuit has been a muddied one.

For the story behind the cup that cheers certainly isn't out in the open. And in running it down as far as it's presently available, one runs smack into evidence indicating that America's favorite beverage is part and parcel of (1) international intrigue, (2) cloak and dagger diplomacy, (3) financial skullduggery and (4) a multimillion dollar shakedown.

The victim is the American consumer.

Right now, with the nation's major import retailing at over $1 a pound, the Senate Banking Committee is "investigating" the situation.

"Ridiculous," testify industry spokesmen, that the price should go so high. But they join in boosting prices—and industry profits. Consumers bellyache, but then restore their belly cheer with another—and extra—cup of Java.

A Mysterious Language

What's especially difficult in trying to fathom the mysteries of coffee prices is the peculiar language used in the trade. You begin by learning that there are three kinds of coffee: "high" which is "mild," "ordinary" which is "soft" and "low" which is "hard."

What's even harder are the terms used on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, where prices are manipulated through trading in "futures" on "Santos 4's," although less than 1% of all the coffee sold on the exchange is ever delivered. In fact, most coffee drunk in the U. S. doesn't move through the exchange at all.

From 1902 on the U. S. consumer has been paying the bill for various price fixing schemes, artifically created shortages, and other manipulations by coffee traders and bankers seeking to raise prices and profits. Since coffee is the backbone of the Brazilian economy, the government of Brazil has lent a willing hand to moves to protect coffee interests.

In early "valorization plans," by which Brazil by law set a fictitious value on coffee above and apart from the regular market value, major banking interests such as the National City Bank of New York and the Rothchild interests, as well as coffee firms, such as Crossman and Sielcken of New York City, played a major part.

Within short time after the first "valorization" took effect, prices to consumers doubled.

In recent years, coffee has been pretty much a Brazilian government cartel, with the government controlling the stock, regulating storage and determining how much can leave the country.

This government control is carried still further. The government-controlled Bank of Brazil has two rates of exchange for the Brazilian "cruzerio" to the U. S. dollar. The effect is that $1 buys proportionately less coffee than 1 cr. buys of U. S. manufactured goods, when the exchange is going the other way.

Study Of Price Rigging

The most comprehensive study of the price rigging against the U. S. consumer was made by a Senate Agriculture subcommittee under Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) in 1949 when coffee rose at retail from 52c to 78c a pound in six weeks' time. Then, as in the present price rise, the Pan American Coffee Bureau, which is the official industry propaganda bureau, said the reason was a short supply due to "bad weather."

But Gillette's study proved conclusively this wasn't so. And last week the Federal Trade Commission's top economist said the rise this year seems to be due to an anticipated rather than an actual shortage in this country.

Gillette's subcommittee made 14 recommendations for action to protect U. S. consumers, including one that the Attorney General look into the dealings with Brazil of the green coffee buyer for the Maxwell House division of General Foods. None of the recommendations was carried out—and we went right on paying higher prices.

The nickel cup of coffee, you can safely bet, went down the drain with a lot of other things as the result of congressional and Administration inaction.

Going Higher

That higher-priced aroma that greets you in the morning when the missus puts the coffee pot on the stove is going to soar still higher.

Chain stores—most of which, incidentally, have their own sources of supply not affected by exchange trading—boosted prices last week another 4c to 6c a pound. Safeway upped vacuum-packed national brands the latter amount; A & P and Food Fair put the 4c hike on bag-packed coffee. Some national brands are now selling at $1.34 a pound.

All Of .2 Pct.—

Slight Decline Registered In Cost Of Living Index

A BARELY perceptible drop of two-tenths of 1% was registered by the Consumers Price Index during the month ending Mar. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week. The new reading was 114.8% of average 1947-49 prices, compared to 115% a month earlier.

The BLS said the decline resulted principally from a drop of four-tenths of 1% in the prices of both food and clothing, with smaller drops in some other pricing categories helping. The decline was the fourth since the all-time record of 115.4 was established in October.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1953:	Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	188.8	114.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15		114.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15		115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15		115.2
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15		115.4
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15		115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15		114.9
1954 monthly average	115.0	1954:	Jan. 15		115.2
			Feb. 15		115.0
			Mar. 15		114.8

GM Bosses Get Ride On Gravy Train

GENERAL Motors last year paid its 62 top officers and directors more than $11.8 million in salary and bonus.

Harlow H. Curtice, GM president, got a total of $637,233, of which $197,233 was in cash.

The cash payment figures out to more than $540 a day in wages. The balance of Curtice's payment was in the cash and stock bonus spread out over the next five years to ease the tax burden. Curtice got $521,200 in 1952.

Defense Sec. Wilson, president of GM in 1952, got a total of $581,000 that year. As a Cabinet member he gets $22,500 a year. Wilson was required to sell his GM stock holdings before he was approved for his Administration job.

The salary figures were listed in proxy statements and notice of the annual GM stockholders' meeting, which is set for May 21 in Wilmington, Del.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

YOU'LL FIND lower prices this month on household appliances, clothing, toiletries and linens. Reductions approximating 50% on many brands of refrigerators and cooking ranges are the most important saving made available from the recent cut in excise taxes on appliances.

Prices of freezers and driers are also moved down by the excise cut, but washers are not affected. Most makers of major appliances have announced lower list prices which pass on the tax cut.

But in several cases, manufacturers are pocketing all or part of the tax, or letting the retail dealers pocket it. A large camera manufacturer has notified dealers its prices remain the same despite a reduction from 20% to 10% in the tax on photo equipment.

Bargains For May

One large maker of ranges has passed on only half the tax cut, while several smaller appliance manufacturers have so far announced no cuts at all. *Nor have most manufacturers yet arranged to reduce prices on stocks in retailers' hands, which means some stores are reducing prices sooner than others as new stocks arrive.*

There is no law that manufacturers must pass on the reductions in excises levied at the manufacturer level. In fact, there are indications that even those reductions which have been made may be short-lived.

To get the most from the excise reduction, do extra shopping. You can't assume an automatic price cut, because as shown above the reductions are uneven and some are being pocketed. Even where the list price has been reduced, you still should be able to get a sizable further discount of 20% to 30%, depending on competitive conditions in your area. The more expensive the item, the higher the percentage of discount you should get.

Here are other tips on opportunities in finding values in these and other goods in May:

WASHERS, DRIERS: Good news for families in apartments and smaller homes is the introduction of several more models of more compact automatic washers and driers. These are generally eight-pound capacity in comparison to the nine-pound full-size models. Some compact automatic washers are now available in wheeled models for small homes where the washer must be stored when not in use. Prices are lower, too; such washers are now available around the $200 mark. Eight-pound driers are also available now for as little as $150-$160 in electric models, and $180 in gas. Although gas models cost more initially, operating costs are much lower.

TELEVISION SETS: Add to lower prices already reported, Crosley's new 17-inch table model at a list of $140. Usual discounts bring it down to about $125. It's compact and light in weight, and is offered as a "second set," but has only 15 tubes and thus may not be powerful enough for fringe reception areas.

SUMMER CLOTHING: Prices of garments of the newer synthetic materials continue to decline sharply. Some stores now offer men's Dacron-worsted suits for as little as $42.50, a revealing reduction from the $85 they commanded only two years ago. Women's nylon dresses are now available for as little as $4 in post-Easter promotions.

Some manufacturers got caught with overstocks of women's woolen spring suits, and stores are now offering these at sharp reductions, a money-saver over the higher price tags they'll carry in the fall.

MEN'S SHOES: A drop of $1 has been announced by Regal shoes, already one of the better values in men's shoes. But otherwise time your shoe buying for the semi-annual July sales, when most stores reduce prices on standard styles and brands.

FUEL: Summer price reductions on coal and oil are already in effect, but this year the price cut on coal is sharper than usual. Families with coal furnaces should plan to fill bins at the unusually low summer prices; *you'll save $2-$3 a ton by anticipating your needs.*

New FPC Gas Rate Policy To Cost Consumers 'Billions'

A NEW FEDERAL Power Commission policy for setting wholesale natural gas rates will cost consumers "billions of dollars," according to Rep. Oakman (R. Mich.).

A fellow Michigan Republican, Sen. Ferguson, also took exception to the FPC action, saying he was "greatly disappointed."

The new policy, set in a four-to-one decision, approved a rate boost for Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co., Kansas City, based on current market prices for natural gas.

The old system of setting natural gas rates was based on cost. The test was whether proposed rates were reasonable when measured against the company's cost of service, including a fair return.

Panhandle Eastern, which owns gas fields it purchased cheaply years ago, asked permission to revalue its properties at a "fair field value" comparable to that of other companies who purchased nearby fields at a higher cost. This would mean an upward revaluation of Panhandle gas to be passed along to consumers in higher rates.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

J. J. MORAN, vice president of CIO's Communications Workers, outlined his union's organizational program in a talk we had a few weeks ago. CWA-CIO is making great headway, and has made great headway since the day it affiliated with CIO.

Their organizational projects are large and challenging. They will cover areas of New York, Illinois, and New Jersey, in Canada and in other sections and states, with one thought in mind, to bring all of the communications workers in the U. S. and Canada into a powerful, responsible organization. Their plans are sound, and the efforts well-coordinated. I firmly believe we can expect great results before the year is out.

In the South, CIO's Textile Workers continue their hard battle to win union representation for hundreds of thousands of mill workers. There is a real tragedy in this situation; for very often, according to the reports I receive, and out of my own personal experience in the South, we see the National Labor Relations Board being used by Taft-Hartley attorneys to prevent workers from realizing the benefits of union organization.

Through no fault of any man on the NLRB, but because of the union-busting provisions of Taft-Hartley, these union-busting lawyers are able to delay, and delay, and delay, while many companies use vicious slander, libel and coercion to break down the efforts of the workers. *It is wrong, dead wrong, that the NLRB, which was formed to protect the rights of workers to organize unions of their own choosing, should be used in this hypocritical way.*

IN SPITE OF THESE FACTS, CIO's Textile Workers continue their great work, the work of education of the men and women of the mills, the work of bringing them hope and a sense of their own dignity as workers. The picture is by no means as dark as it might seem, and the Textile Workers are conducting a carefully planned campaign backed by good direction and a hard-working staff.

Immediately after their victory in Boston, the workers at Boston Mutual Insurance phoned my office to praise the efforts of Hugh Thompson, regional director, and his assistant, John Collins, in helping them with their job. The agents voted to join the CIO Insurance Workers by a vote of 188-180, in a runoff with the AFL. It is a fine compliment to Hugh and John that these workers took the trouble to call my office, and we are happy to pass it along to you.

CIO'S CHEMICAL WORKERS report a solid victory at Memphis, Tenn., by a margin of 63 to 1, with CIO Rep. Jim Temple working on the campaign, assisted by Bill Henderson of UGCCWA-CIO.

The Chemical Workers also report victories at Wilmington Gas Co., Wilmington, N. C., with Hugh Brown in charge, and at Delta Match Corp., St. Rose, La. Ira Rawlinson worked on the later campaign, as well as the UGCCWA's victory over an attempted decertification at Oronite Chemical Co., Oak Point, La.

CIO's Steelworkers have won two fine victories in the past two weeks, one at Fanner Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O., where they whipped Mine-Mill by a vote of 268 to 125; and another successful campaign at Diamond Power Specialty Co., Lancaster, O. Reg. Dir. George De Nucci points out that the Fanner plant was the last stronghold of Mine-Mill in that area.

Another report from Ohio brings word of a CIO Auto Workers victory at Die Supply Co., Cleveland, 46 to 10.

American Woolen Strike Set As TWUA Fights 26c Pay Cut

A STRIKE by CIO Textile Workers against the American Woolen Co. appeared certain this week in protest against initiation of a 26.5c an hour wage cut in mills of the country's largest woolen and worsted goods manufacturer.

Negotiations broke off last week after the company announced there would be no further extension of the TWUA-CIO contract and the deep wage slash would be effective at once.

Simultaneously the firm announced the permanent closing of its huge Wood Mill in Lawrence, Mass., largest woolen and worsted mill in the world. During the postwar peak it employed 7800.

Four plants of the Wyandotte Worsted Co. in New England entered the second week of their strike against a 15c pay cut. Approximately 900 workers at TWUA-organized plants in Pittsfield, Mass., and Waterville, Me., were joined by 400 others in unorganized plants at Rochester, N. H., and Central Village, Conn.

A majority of these unorganized workers signed TWUA cards at the time of their sympathy walkout and the union petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for certification.

APPROXIMATELY 80% of the woolen and worsted industry has signed renewals of their TWUA agreements for one or two-year periods. Another strike was averted last week when the Bachmann-Uxbridge Corp. employing 3200 workers in three New England states deferred institution of a wage cut and extended its TWUA contract to May 17.

Faced with demands for wage slashes and loss of contract gains all over New England, TWUA has formed a united front with the AFL Textile Workers and the Industrial Trades Union, an old Rhode Island independent group.

Under the tri-union pact they will work together to resist "the small proportion of companies who seek to take advantage of the currently unstable economic conditions."

TWUA represented 25,000 workers in 24 American Woolen mills in New England, New York State and Kentucky. Some months ago the firm announced that 11 of these would be liquidated.

A week ago a company spokesman announced that only "a miracle—including a hot war" would keep the Wood plant in operation. The plant had been the backbone of employment in Lawrence, once the woolen and worsted center of the world. The Ayer Mill in Lawrence was closed down about a year ago with the permanent loss of almost 3000 jobs.

Wages Hiked By Brewers In New Pacts

WAGE INCREASES ranging from 10c to 27.5c per hour have been won by CIO Brewery Workers in new contracts covering three malt companies, six Cincinnati breweries and nine plants of Standard Brands, Inc.

The new agreement between the Froedtert, Kurth and Zinn malt companies and UBW Local 9 in Milwaukee provides for boosts up to 17.5c hourly, retroactive to Nov. 1, 1953, with up to 10c increase this coming November.

Shift differentials have been hiked 2c for the second shift and 3c for the third. An additional paid holiday was won and holiday pay is upped to double time and a half.

The Kurth and Zinn companies agreed to negotiate a health, welfare and pension program similar to the 22.5c an hour program in effect at Froedtert.

THE THREE locals in Cincinnati won a package including $4 and $5 weekly wage increases, a hike in second and third shift differentials to 8c and 13c respectively, and an improved insurance program with a new $750 death benefit.

The new Standard Brands pact came after the UBW locals had started a strike-vote poll in response to management's original "5c and nothing else offer."

Wisconsin CIOers Parade In Support Of Kohler Strikers

A PARADE of CIO members from all parts of Wisconsin was scheduled for Apr. 25 in Sheboygan and Kohler in support of CIO Auto Workers Local 833, which is in the fourth week of a strike against the anti-union Kohler Co.

The parade, sponsored by the Wisconsin CIO Council, was due to end in a rally at the Sheboygan Armory, where strike leaders were to report on the latest developments in the walkout. Pres. Charles M. Smith of the State CIO Council was to preside.

THE BIG plant of the plumbing fixtures manufacturing firm, which usually employes about 3600 production workers, has been shut tight by Local 833 picket lines. Union officials report that everything has been peaceful on the lines, and that no scabs or strikebreakers have been sighted.

The U. S. Conciliation & Mediation Service entered the picture last week with an effort to get the union and the company together for negotiations.

The union, expressing the conviction that the strike will be settled eventually at the bargaining table, readily agreed. However, the company, which has a long record of anti-unionism, rejected the government's request.

The walkout was precipitated when company representatives stalked out of a bargaining session. Negotiations had bogged down on the company's insistence that the arbitration and seniority clauses in the old contract be stricken from the new agreement.

Wood Union Sets Strike By 45,000

SOME 45,000 members of the CIO Woodworkers have voted to go on strike May 3 against employers in the Pacific Northwest who flatly turned down their demands for wage increases and other improvements in a new contract under negotiation.

The union's Policy Committee, at a meeting in Portland, Ore., reported that the membership cast the heaviest strike vote ever tabulated, with every sub-region in the area balloting in favor of a walkout.

Negotiations with the employers will continue until the strike deadline—at the start of the May 3 day shift—but the districts and locals are organizing their strike machinery and selecting picket captains and crews, preparing banners and signs, setting up strike headquarters, etc.

THE IWA-CIO'S primary demands are a 12.5c an hour general wage increase, the correction of pay inequities on the basis of a job analysis of the industry, and three weeks' vacation after five years of service.

The Policy Committee, after examining the economics of the industry, reported that production, sales and orders are ahead of the record-breaking marks set in 1952. In the last two years alone, the committee said, the hourly productivity of the workers has increased about 10%, but the workers themselves have yet to get any share in it.

A second major IWA-CIO contract, covering 32,000 members in British Columbia, expires June 1. The union is demanding fringe benefits totaling 7.5c an hour.

New York Lithographers Negotiate 35-Hour Week

NEW YORK City Local 1, the largest in the CIO Lithographers, won the 35-hour week for its 6000 members.

The shorter week will become effective July 1, 1955, with no cuts in weekly earnings.

This New York City victory marked the climax of an ALA-CIO drive for the 35-hour week which opened about a year ago, when the 4000-member Chicago local gained it.

Those on the "lobster shift," starting at midnight, will work only 30 hours, as some other ALA-CIO contracts provide.

NINETEEN locals with a total of approximately 15,000 members have won the 35-hour week.

ALA Sec.-Treas. Donald Stone said that another advance in Local 1's new contract is the additional $2.50 weekly which the employers will pay into the welfare fund for each employe.

Trustees of the fund will decide what additional services will be provided by the money. The increase brings the employers' payment to $4.50 weekly. The contract is with the Metropolitan Lithographers Association.

Local 1 now operates an eye clinic, which is very important to lithographers, whose work requires good sight. Members may have their eyes examined and receive lenses gratis, paying only for the frames. This clinic is operated from refund payments received from the Blue Cross.

Arbiter's Group Elects Potofsky

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers has been elected to the Board of Directors of the American Arbitration Association, AAA Pres. Whitney North Seymour announced.

Seymour said Potofsky's election and that of Harold J. Treanor, Real Estate Board counsel, would maintain the representative nature of AAA's Board. The association is a non-profit membership corporation devoted to advancement of voluntary arbitration.

TWU Plans Big N. Y. Rally To Mark 20th Anniversary

MORE THAN 6000 members of the CIO Transport Workers are expected to attend the union's celebration of its 20th anniversary at New York City on Apr. 29.

TWU-CIO's score of years of struggle and progress will be recounted at the rally at which Michael J. Quill, the union's first and only president, will preside.

The celebration will be tied in with the TWU-CIO's efforts to better wages and working conditions under the union's contracts and to organize the unorganized.

Paid holidays, pensions, hospital insurance and other fringe benefits, once only pipe dreams in the transit industry, are now contained in most TWU-CIO contracts.

'Union League Club Socialism'—

CIO Warned Years Ago Of Builders' 'Pipeline Into Federal Treasury'

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

CIO's four-year-old warning that commercial home builders had developed a "pipeline into the federal treasury" was getting belated attention last week as probers uncovered new and worse scandals in the government-insured housing program.

More sections of the roof caved in on Housing Administration officials and private builders and bankers against whom the CIO leveled charges of "profiteering" as far back as CIO's 1950 convention in Chicago.

A resolution adopted there called for a complete review of the government insured mortgage program.

EVEN BEFORE that, in February 1950, Leo Goodman, then director of the CIO Housing Committee, suggested to a congressional committee that it investigate "inflation" in housing costs under Sect. 608 of Housing Act.

"I will be delighted to do so," responded Albert M. Cole, the man now in charge of the housing probe but who then was a congressman from Kansas.

Housing Chief Cole last week promised a crackdown on government officials involved in the scandal but made no promises of action against building concerns which got into the Treasury for millions in fraudulent costs.

CIO warnings went all but unheeded through the years. In June 1952, CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, then chairman of the Housing Committee, told a House subcommittee that "people believe that housing legislation was written to help the mortgage bankers."

Cole was a member of the subcommittee and joined in questioning Reuther, who is now CIO president.

REUTHER was discussing the middle-income housing bill when he flayed the $900 million aid section to mortgage bankers while workers could not get a 3% housing loan. *"Park Avenue Union League Club Socialism"* is the way Reuther described the fabulous guarantees to builders and bankers.

He lashed out at speculators "who are using the government machinery to get access to funds" and charged "they are fleecing thousands of persons out of their hard-earned dollars."

Two committees were digging into the mess which broke with the firing of Guy T. O. Hollyday, named last June as FHA director by Pres. Eisenhower. Hollyday is a former president of the American Mortgage Bankers Association.

CHAIRMAN CAPEHART (R. Ind.) of the Senate Banking Committee blasted the stand of the National Association of Home Builders for trying to duck their responsibility in the scandal. He questioned the help his committee would get from the NAHB in *"cleaning up abuses for which your members are responsible."*

Cole defended his ousted subordinate, Hollyday, and charitably described as "outguessing the government appraisers" the manner in which builders got at least $65 million in "windfalls."

A committee headed by Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) said it unearthed evidence that profiteering on FHA's apartment house construction program boosted rents 15% to 25% higher than normal.

Byrd's group found that 1149 building firms in the nation made little or no capital investment by taking advantage of loopholes in the FHA rental construction program.

One firm they cited had three stockholders who put up $100 apiece for a project which cost $463,000. FHA insured the mortgage for $570,000. The builders got the property and a "windfall" profit of $107,000.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York urged the Senate to restore the public housing program to its authorized maximum of 135,000 units a year and to kill a House restriction on city redevelopment project funds.

The Mayor said the need for low-rent housing in New York City "has not materially diminished since Congress passed the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill in 1949." That act, of which Wagner's father was an author, proposed a maximum of 135,000 units a year over six years.

Whoops

Quote from the New York Times: "There's one amendment the Senate is certain to make in the federal housing bill. The House of Representatives, in patching up the bill before passage, inadvertently fixed it so you can get an $11,750 mortgage on an $11,000 house."

MEET Jo Ann Lynde, member of CWA Local 6350, who won "Miss St. Louis" title over 65 other beauties. Jo will compete for the 1954 Miss Universe crown at Long Beach, Calif.

Jackson, 'Birthplace' Of GOP, Bares Party's Anti-Union Bias

JACKSON, Mich., has the typical anti-labor attitude of the Republican Party to which it claims to have given birth, according to Optical Workers Local 932 of the CIO Electrical Workers.

The local has been involved in a 10-month strike against the Gregory Optical Co., precipitated by a company refusal to grant its 15 opticians rates which are standard in the industry.

For over seven of the 10 months, an anti-picketing injunction was in force. When it was dissolved on the grounds that a company with the same name and the same owner was a new company, the court then "acted as protector," the Optical Workers charged.

In addition to having spawned the big-business party, Jackson, Mich., may have brought forth a new twist to anti-union tactics, the Optical Workers suggest. Gregory Optical announced a strike-breaking plan making workers partners in the enterprise. No more employes, the company said, only stockholders.

Of course, if a "partner" quits or is fired, the Optical Workers were quick to point out, his stock reverts back to the company owner.

During all this time, the company has refused to meet with union members to negotiate a settlement. As for justice, the Optical Workers say they feel it must exist—*somewhere else besides the town that claims to be the birthplace of the Republican Party.*

Stalling On Refugees Hit By Humphrey

THE WILL of Congress is being ignored by the State Dept. in connection with the emergency admission of refugees to the U. S., Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) declared last week.

Humphrey recalled that the emergency immigration bill, providing for the admission of 209,000 additional adult and 5000 orphan refugees, became law more than eight months ago. To date, he said, only six refugees have been allowed to enter the country.

Failure to carry out "a significant humanitarian act, to aid refugees from Communism — people seeking political liberty and religious freedom," he said, is a "tragedy" and a "reflection of the lack of sympathy for this legislation on the part of those in the State Dept. responsible for administration of the program."

"IT'S TIME for the State Dept. to give us some real assurance," he said, "that it is going to take seriously the wishes of Congress and conscientiously administer the refugee bill so that we can admit the refugees authorized by law in an orderly and sympathetic way.

"Unless we get such assurances without further delay, I serve notice that I will ask for the Senate to take whatever proper legislative and investigative steps are necessary to see that the program is better administered."

Woman Named To Senate Post

Mrs. Eve Bowring, vice chairman of the Nebraska Republican Party and wealthy ranch woman, has been named by Gov. Crosby to fill the U. S. Senate vacancy created by the death of Republican Sen. Griswold.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTION IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU

1. CIO attacks stalling on health insurance, urges adequate legislation to meet U. S. health needs. *(See Page 9.)*

2. GOP majority of Senate Labor Committee proves no majority on Taft-Hartley proposals. *(See Page 2.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 5173)	Would start break-up of federal-state system of unemployment insurance and hold down benefits.	Passed House last year. Pending before Senate Finance Com.	Write or wire your Senator to defeat the Reed bill and provide increased unemployment benefits for at least 39 weeks.
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals (S.2650)	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate will act on anti-labor bill week of May 3. House Labor Com. expected to act on similar bill Apr. 27.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	Voted by House, coming up in Senate.	Urge your Senators to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Insurance Union Wins In Boston

AGENTS of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co. in four New England states have won a National Labor Relations Board election by a vote of 188 for CIO to 180 for the competing AFL union.

The nearly 400 agents had been represented by a local of the United Office & Professional Workers, expelled from the CIO in 1950, and the company had petitioned for a decertification election after terminating the contract last December.

Frank Siegel, former president of the local and a one-time staff representative for UOPWA, managed to get an AFL Insurance Agents local charter for the group prior to the election. In the first election the CIO Insurance Workers tied with the AFL group, with only one agent voting for "no union."

Robert J. Nicholson, second vice president of the CIO Insurance Workers, gave credit to CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson of Boston for helping IWA win.

Even the Score in '54
Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 18

World Oil Group Picks O. A. Knight For Presidency

—See Page 8

Profits For First Quarter Stoke Gravy Train Of Biggest U.S. Corporations

—See Page 2

Cries of 'Fraud' To Aid Jobless May Boomerang

—See Page 12

Strike Scenes In New England and the Midwest CIO members were on strike to hold hardwon gains. Textile Workers were battling a 21.5c wage cut and these Wood Mill workers at Lawrence, Mass., asked a probe of their mill closing (upper photo). The strike by Kohler Co. employes, members of the Auto Workers, at Kohler, Wisc. (lower photo), is in its fifth week. Pickets are all veterans of World Wars I and II and Korea. **(Strike stories on Page 3.)**

'54 Facts—

PAC Looks At Unemployment Problem

THE REPUBLICAN Administration is reacting to the current recession "exactly as Herbert Hoover's Administration did in the economic crisis that got deeper and deeper from 1929 to 1933."

That's the charge CIO's Political Action Committee documents in a new "Facts" pamphlet on unemployment. Second in a series prepared to give CIO members facts for the 1954 congressional campaigns, the pocket-sized booklet notes that the Administration pinned its hopes for an upturn on the coming of Spring.

And, says CIO-PAC, "way back in 1930, on Mar. 3, Mr. Hoover's Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont, claimed that 'as weather conditions moderate we are likely to find the country as a whole enjoying its wonted state of prosperity. Business will be normal in two months.'"

Detailing the figures that indicate how sick the American economy is, the PAC pamphlet points out that this Administration *"refused to acknowledge the realities of joblessness and recession, and refused to listen when warned that ours must be an expanding economy."* It continued:

"On Feb. 17, Pres. Eisenhower told a news conference that March would be considered a critical month, that unless there was a business pick-up, tax reduction for consumers would be one of the first measures considered.

"On Mar. 24, when the figures showed there wasn't going to be a pickup in March, the President told another news conference he had been advised Easter was late this year and the ladies weren't buying. He couldn't commit himself on taxes, but the situation was under study.

"All the study seemed to revolve around means of jiggling the tax structure. The more it jiggled, the more money fell into the laps of the corporations and wealthy individuals."

PAC also points out how the government's figures seriously understated the number of workers who had lost their jobs by eliminating from their statistics *"marginal"* workers.

"The only way to look at our economy correctly," PAC says, "is to realize that each year we need more jobs, not fewer, to keep the country sound and prosperous.

"We can't maintain prosperity by standing still or slipping back, by tinkering with the statistics, by pretending that things won't be 'too bad' if they are only a little worse than a year before.

"The economic wizards don't make up for lost purchasing power by simply refusing to count as 'unemployed' hundreds of thousands of workers **statistically manipulated out of the 'labor force.'"**

PAC's facts refute the Administration claim that the 1949-1950 recession was worse than this one.

"Passenger car production in 1950 was over 6.5 million as against a contemplated five million in 1954," it notes.

"In 1949-1950 federal spending was rising. In 1954 it was falling and is continuing to fall. In 1949-1950 American farmers were still getting good prices for their products. Four years later they were on the down-grade."

Of the Democratic proposal to raise personal income tax exemptions as a means of bolstering purchasing power, PAC says Treasury Sec. Humphrey objected, complaining the Treasury would lose needed revenue.

"He didn't calculate what the Treasury might 'lose' if the business recession hangs on, if the economy remains static, if anticipated revenues drop because of the disappearance of buying power," it adds.

In discussing the CIO proposal for increasing unemployment compensation to 65% of a worker's pay for 39 weeks, PAC says "there's a big difference in purchasing power if the higher benefits were paid to the four million unemployed that Sec. Humphrey calls a 'relatively low figure.'"

The big danger with Administration plans, PAC warns, is that they seem "fated to be too little and too late."

"'54 Facts on Jobs," CIO Political Action Committee, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., 3c each.

Profits For First Quarter Fire Gravy Train Of Big Business

FIRST quarter earnings for some of the nation's giant corporations, such as General Motors and Westinghouse, were at near-record highs, due in part to the handout they received from expiration of excess profit taxes.

General Motors last week reported that by selling less it made more money in 1954's first quarter than it did a year ago. Net sales, Pres. Harlow M. Curtice said, "sagged" to $2.4 billion, mainly reflecting a 14% cut in defense production.

But net income rose to $189 million, equal to $2.13 a common share, against $151 million last year, or $1.70 a share.

Westinghouse recorded its second best quarter in the company's history. It earned $26.2 million, equal to $1.61 a common share, in this year's first three months compared with $16.8 million, or $1.04 a share.

The 55.9% increase in income against a 6.4% increase in sales was credited to "higher efficiency" and the death of excess profit taxes at the hands of a beneficent GOP-controlled Congress.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, the world's largest oil company, was another of the big business behemoths to report all-time record net profits for the first quarter.

Its income after taxes was set at $146 million for the period, compared to $126 million for the same months last year. That means $2.41 a share, a tidy improvement over last year's $2.08.

U. S. Steel operated at 80% of capacity during the first quarter, expects to work at 70% during the next 90 days. Net income was down about $5 million to $44.8 million. However, earnings declined only to $1.48 a share, against $1.65 last year.

The New York Central Railroad said its net income in March was up $1 million over the same month of 1953.

Atomic Giveaway Ban Urged By Holifield

A NEW "GIVEAWAY" bill wiping out public safeguards in the field of atomic energy could put this multibillion public investment in "a monopoly straitjacket," Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) said last week.

Urging Congress not to be "stampeded" into hasty action that would make basic changes in the McMahon Atomic Energy Act, Holifield warned against "an atomic giveaway through legislative loopholes which would permit selfish exploitation of atomic resources developed with private funds.

"The new draft of legislation proposes to grant normal patent rights in a new industry which is not normal by any standards and which is susceptible to monopolistic control by a few large corporations already possessing considerable know-how as contractors to the government," he pointed out.

The pending bill, introduced by Chairman Cole (R. N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, and Sen. Hickenlooper (R. Ia.), would allow patent rights to be exercised immediately in non-military atomic activities. Pres. Eisenhower asked that the new legislation contain a five-year prohibition against exclusive patent rights.

"I am convinced that a 10-year moratorium on exclusive patents would better protect the public interest," Holifield said.

HOLIFIELD, a member of the Atomic Energy Committee, said that there has been "too much glib editorializing" to the effect that the Atomic Energy Act has been outmoded. He recalled that the President himself said only two months ago that "the act in the main is still adequate to the nation's needs."

Calling for a two-package approach, Holifield said that Congress should first—and in a separate bill—make changes necessary to facilitate the exchange of atomic information with our allies and to encourage pooled development for peaceful purposes.

Holifield also criticized the Cole-Hickenlooper Bill for failing to provide more effective labor representation in councils of the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as legislative standards for fairer management-labor relations in the industry.

Riffe Hits Bias Toward Disabled Workers

JOHN V. RIFFE, CIO executive vice president, said last week that the prejudice the physically handicapped face "is the same as any other" prejudice.

Riffe spoke at the spring meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped at Washington.

He declared that prejudice begins when a man looks at a physically handicapped person and says:

"'That fellow is different from me. Since he's different, he's probably not as good, and he can't do the job I can do.'

"Isn't that the same prejudice that brings on racial hatred?"

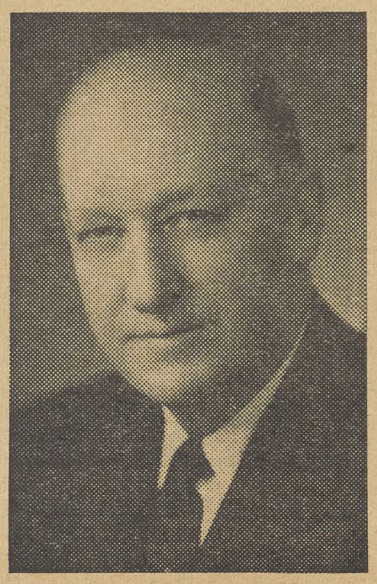
He called for "wiping the word 'cripple' out of our minds."

"The real cripples in this world," he said, "are the men who are blinded by prejudice, fear and ignorance."

Riffe charged that 286,000 of the 350,000 persons who are physically handicapped in accidents each year are thrown "on the human scrap heap" because federal, state, city and county governments do not provide for their rehabilitation.

"It is not common sense," he said, "to make wards of charity out of tens of thousands of people who want to work, and can do the job, if we give them the proper help. We cannot afford to throw 286,000 workers on the human scrap heap each year.

"If a full national emergency should come now, we would not have enough highly skilled workers to do the job of defending our nation."



JOHN V. RIFFE

Riffe said that the CIO wants a centralized government agency to coordinate the work of aiding the physically handicapped that is now handled by 32 agencies.

The CIO also believes, he said, that the states need help to carry on rehabilitation through grants-in-aid and the establishment of national standards for vocational guidance.

HE STATED the aims of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health as coordinating agencies to aid the handicapped and improving workmen's compensation; putting vocational guidance and rehabilitation machinery in action at the moment of injury, and making sure the patient is not considered cured until he has been retrained and placed in a job at his highest available skill.

The meeting was held in connection with a three-day exhibit of prosthetic devices and work aids which was opened by Health Sec. Hobby. Speakers at the meeting which was held on the final day of the exhibit included Vice Pres. Nixon and Labor Sec. Mitchell.

Histadrut Thanks Memorial Group

Appreciation of the late Philip Murray Memorial Foundation's gift of $100,000 to Histadrut, the Israeli Labor Federation, was expressed in a cable from Gen. Sec. Mordechai Namir to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The Foundation made the gift to help build a Philip Murray Labor Center at Elath, in Israel's Negev region.

Namir saw in the gift "a profound expression of the strong ties of solidarity between the great American labor movement with (Israel's) which is creating new human and social values in an old-new land as our share in the achievements of the international free labor movement."

CIO Rally On Full Employment To Hear The Two Humphreys

TWO PROMINENT public figures named Humphrey will address the CIO's Full Employment Conference on May 11, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced last week.

- Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, a prime mover in developing the Administration's tax and general economic programs.
- Sen. Hubert Humphrey, the liberal Democrat from Minnesota, who has been an outspoken critic of those tax and economic programs.

Some 300 or more CIO members and officials from all parts of the country are expected to attend the sessions, which will open at the Hotel Washington in the nation's capital.

Reuther has announced that the conference is designed "to drive home the serious nature of the present economic situation and the necessity for action now."

Official government unemployment figures now stand at about 3.7 million and no real change is expected when the next set of figures is announced. Ordinarily at this time of year, unemployment shows a "seasonal decrease" as the result of an increase in jobs on the nation's farms.

"Members of the CIO will look forward," Reuther said, "to hearing at first hand the economic viewpoints and programs of two distinguished men named Humphrey.

"Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey is without question the best exponent of the Administration's economic and fiscal program, which unmistakably bears the imprint of his thinking and philosophy.

"Sen. Humphrey has been an able and consistent critic of the economic philosophy that underlies the Administration's program.

"It will be a stimulating experience to hear their respective viewpoints."

The first day of the two-day Full Employment Conference will comprise talks and reports on unemployment problems in various regions of the country.

It will open with an introduction by the Conference chairman, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, who heads the CIO's Economic Policy Committee.

Reuther will deliver a keynote speech to the delegates. The rest of the morning session will be devoted to reports on a number of economic matters.

SOCIAL SECURITY developments will be discussed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, who heads the CIO's Social Security Committee.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will talk about legislation to improve unemployment compensation, and Steelworkers Vice-Pres. James Thimmes, head of the CIO Housing Committee, will report on developments in that field.

With PAC Dir. Jack Kroll in Atlantic City, N. J., for the 40th anniversary convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers will address the delegates on political action in the 1954 election.

The afternoon session will open at 2 p.m. with reports from CIO officials on unemployment and other economic problems in their states and regions.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers will talk at 2:30 p.m. He will also introduce Sec. Humphrey, scheduled to make his address at 3 p.m., and Sen. Humphrey, who will speak later in the afternoon.

On the second day, May 12, the delegates will visit Congressmen and Senators from their own areas.

Sec. Humphrey—a Cleveland businessman who sat on the boards of numerous corporations before his appointment to government office—gave his views to the Conference of Governors in Washington last week.

Noting that more than 60 million people are employed, Sec. Humphrey told the governors: "We see more signs every day to make us confident of the future. We are not now headed for a depression."

Sen. Humphrey, on the other hand, has called on the Eisenhower Administration "to support those of us in Congress who are urging a realistic program to restore full employment in an expanding economy."

The Minnesota Senator, who seeks re-election this year, has repeatedly urged the raising of the personal income tax exemption to $800 in order to help families of modest means.

TOKEN PICKET lines like this one at the Beaver Brook Mills in Dracut, Mass., were sufficient to halt operations at American Woolen Co. mills after the firm posted notices of a 21.5c wage cut for its workers, nearly all of whom are TWUA-CIO members.

TWUA-CIO Strike Closes 11 American Woolen Mills

By EUGENE A. KELLY

GRIM-FACED pickets from locals of the CIO Textile Workers brought production to a complete halt in 11 mills of the American Woolen Co. last week in protest against a wage cut of 21.5c an hour. Ten of the mills are in New England.

Federal conciliators arranged meetings to have the firm, largest woolen and worsted manufacturer in the U. S., soften its attitude and put the more than 3000 strikers back to work.

NEGOTIATIONS broke off suddenly when the company put the wage slash order on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. TWUA-CIO Sec.-Treas. John Chupka, director of the union's woolen-worsted division, charged the company with "bad faith" in refusing to extend the contract or submit the issues to arbitration.

More than 80% of the industry, Chupka said, had renewed or extended agreements with TWUA and provided for arbitration. An 11-day strike against four mills of the Wyandotte Worsted Co. in four New England states ended when the firm postponed institution of a proposed 15c wage cut.

The union maintained it was forced into the strike as "part of the company's cat-and-mouse game in an effort to make the union a scapegoat for the financial manipulations now going on in the company." The reference was to maneuvers among several large textile interests to get control of the $43 million in the firm's cash assets.

TWUA said the strike was "a moral outrage" with "the workers and the communities being used as pawns in the fight" for the cash assets and "as cannon fodder for the financiers."

Sardonic

New England textile workers may be losing their jobs through mill liquidations but they somehow manage to keep a wry sense of humor.

Those collecting unemployment compensation refer to themselves as "on Eisenhower's payroll."

It added that the strike may be used as an excuse for liquidation of the company.

Plants on strike are in Lawrence, Webster, Dracut and Plymouth, Mass.; Norwich, Conn.; Winooski, Vt.; Skowhegan, Old Town and Fairfield, Me.; Enfield and Lebanon, N. H., and Louisville, Ky.

WORKERS at the giant Wood mill in Lawrence, largest plant of its kind in the world, demonstrated against the company's decision to close it permanently. During World War II this mill employed almost 8000, but in recent weeks employment had slipped to about 300 workers.

Picket signs carried by demonstrators at Lawrence echoed the demand of TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve for a congressional probe of the financial manipulations going on in the company.

Others called attention to the need for help which was promised by Candidate Eisenhower in a pre-election visit to Lawrence in 1952.

Arthur W. Brown, co-ordinator of American Woolen locals for the union, said every effort had been made to cooperate in keeping the plant in operation. He pointed to new machinery assignments that broke with tradition, and doubling-up on jobs. Brown estimated at least $2 million had been cut from the plant's operating costs through union cooperation.

THE STRIKE was immediately effective. In some plants only token picket lines were necessary to support the union's no-contract, no-work policy. Watchmen, engineers and firemen joined the walkout in most of the plants.

One veteran of almost 40 years in the company's service told a union meeting, "American Woolen is trying to take back in one day what it took us 15 years to gain."

The present basic wage in the woolen and worsted industry is $1.265 an hour plus a 5c cost of living increase and about 20c in fringe benefits.

Wisconsin CIO Hails Kohler Picket Line

A FIVE-MILE caravan of cars bearing CIO members from all parts of Wisconsin last week demonstrated their solidarity with the 3600 CIO Auto Workers on strike at the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wisc.

They drove past several hundred pickets, members of UAW-CIO Local 833, who stood in a cold drizzle. The pickets all had seen active service in World Wars I, II, or Korea.

Later last week, the UAW-CIO charged that the company was trying to provoke incidents on the picket line.

Before passing the plant, the cavalcade went through downtown Sheboygan. After being greeted by the pickets, it went to the Sheboygan Armory, where State CIO Pres. Charles M. Schultz and other CIO and UAW leaders pledged continued support for the walkout.

There were a few cheers at the plant where the carefully selected pickets were wearing old Army uniforms, faded OD's or Navy garb, many of them bearing medals or decorations.

Following an eight-car color guard of open convertibles carrying the flag bearers, there were two floats. One carried an old-style German band. On the other was an ancient Kohler bath tub and an effigy of the company president, Herbert Kohler.

Schultz told the audience of several thousand at the armory that the Kohler firm has "the responsibility not only of negotiating a reasonable contract," but "the further responsibility of proving" that it is honest in its "intentions in these collective bargaining sessions."

Other speakers were Pres. Allan J. Graskamp, Local 833; Dir. Harvey Kitzman, UAW-CIO Reg. 10; State CIO Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum, and UAW-CIO Intl. Rep. Robert Burkhart.

Parley Called On Migrant Families

The needs of migrant families and their children will be discussed at a conference in Washington on May 17-19 under the auspices of the Dept. of Health & Welfare.

CIO Asks Housing Probe At Atomic Energy Town

THE "CLOSED pre-arranged market" in Oak Ridge, Tenn., the atomic energy town, will lead to "maximum abuse" of federal housing laws, Pres. Emerson M. Pownall of the CIO Chemical Workers Local 288 warned last week.

Pownall advised Senate leaders that the intent and purposes of the housing insurance laws enacted by Congress were being thwarted in Oak Ridge. He urged investigation of "windfall profits" by builders in "monopoly-controlled Oak Ridge" and their effect on the cost of operating the atomic energy program.

Pownall ask Chairman Capehart (R. Ind.) of the Senate Banking Committee and Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) of the Joint Committee on Non-essential Expenditures in Government to send investigators to the area to check on building costs so that evidence will be available when the Joint Atomic Energy Committee acts on a bill to dispose of the town.

Capehart read Pownall's letter to his committee and promised an investigation by housing and atomic energy agencies.

Byrd has demanded immediate criminal action against some apartment builders who got at least $100 million in profits on government-insured building loans. CIO warned at least four years ago that some of the nation's biggest builders and mortgage bankers had a "pipeline into the federal treasury."

Leon Jouhaux

Trade union members and democrats have suffered a real loss in the death of Leon Jouhaux, the sturdy old oak of the French free trade union movement.

For decades, the story of French workers' efforts to improve their economic and social conditions, and to win an honorable and lasting peace, has been intertwined with the life of Leon Jouhaux.

Leon Jouhaux hated dictators and he hated war. It was to be expected that the Nazis, after they overran the French Republic in 1940, threw him into a concentration camp. But hours after his liberation in 1945, Jouhaux was back in harness in the offices of the French trade union movement.

The Communists also found in Jouhaux a sturdy opponent. It was he who founded the Force Ouvriere in 1947, when it became apparent that the Commies' increasing influence in the General Federation of Labor was directed against the best interests of French democracy.

Leon Jouhaux was a patriotic citizen of France—but even more he was a citizen of the world. His services were recognized when he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951.

Now, at the age of 74, Leon Jouhaux is taken from our ranks. But we will long remember his speech to the CIO convention in 1946: "We are the working people, without whom nothing is possible. Today, we wish to build the peace. We want to build a free world. We bring our faith in a better future to build the peace."

The Profits Keep Rolling

Like Ole Man River, the profits of the country's very biggest corporations keep rolling along.

It helps explain, perhaps, why in some of the corporation front offices nobody can believe there's a recession, or get concerned because five million Americans are either unemployed or working pitifully short work-weeks.

General Motors, during the first three months of 1954, rang up profits—after those much discussed corporation taxes—of $189,000,000, more than $2,000,000 in profits each day. And it rang up those profits at a time when its sales had fallen below the same period last year.

Standard Oil of New Jersey made $146,000,000 in the first quarter—well over $1,500,000 each day.

Westinghouse Electric showed a profit rise of 55%—to $26,000,000 for the three months. And U. S. Steel, though down a little bit from the same period a year ago, showed substantial profits even though steel industry production is at only two-thirds of capacity.

Despite profit figures like these, the Republicans are still insisting that the folks who need tax relief are not the average citizen but the wealthy and the big corporations. Only 5% of the benefits in the Administration tax bill would go to lower and middle income families. The other 95% would, in GOP language, "help provide investment incentives for the wealthy and the corporations."

On the facts of those super-profits, that argument and that division of the tax benefits just don't make any sense at all. The GOP-controlled Congress would do well to rewrite the tax bill to favor the people, for a change.

He Can't Take It

After a week of hearings on the McCarthy war against the U. S. Army, at least one clear fact emerges.

Joe can dish it out, but he can't take it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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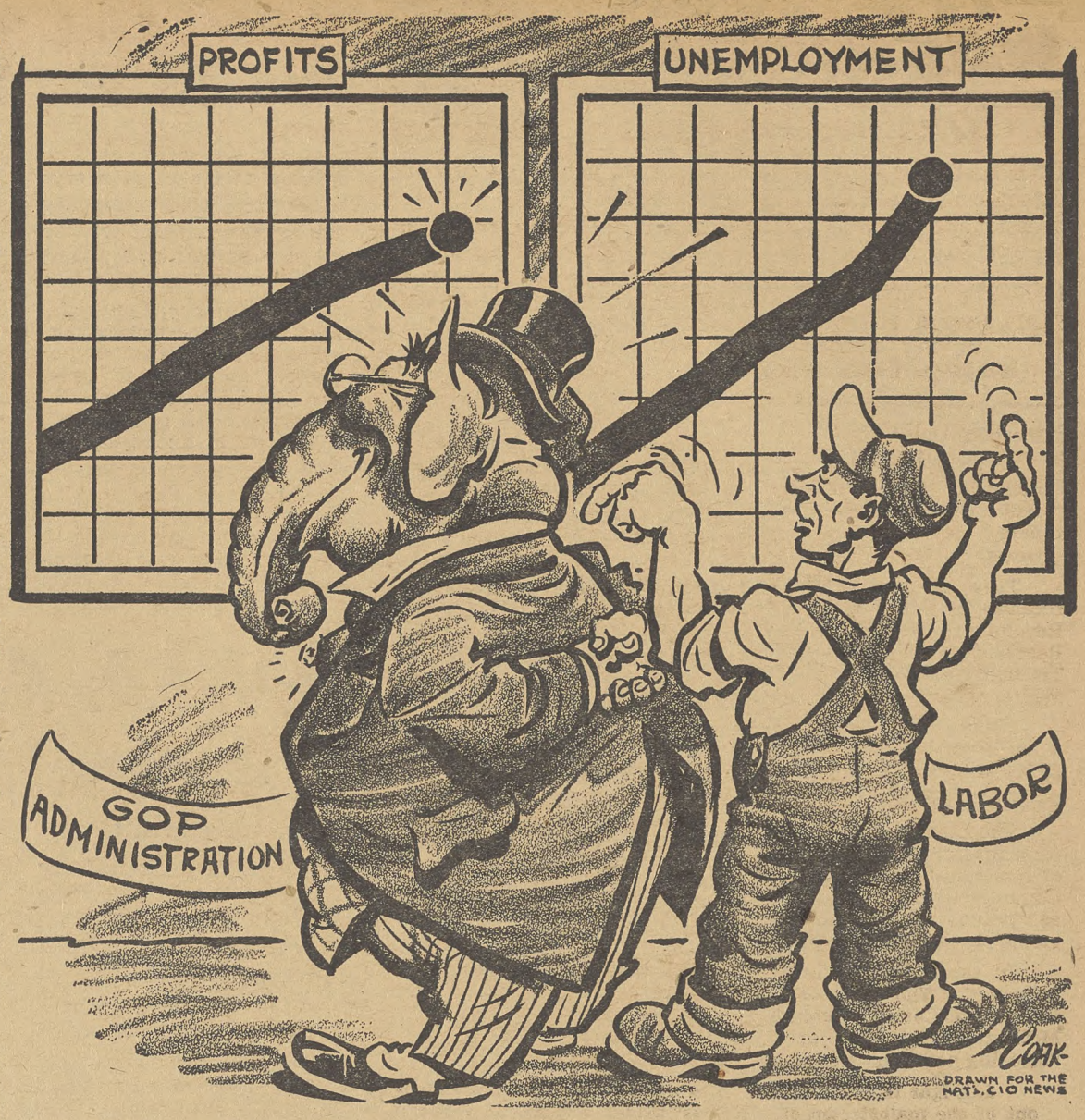
Better Look At The Whole Picture



In Other Words—

'Operation Huckster' Is Rolling

Political campaigning by ad agencies, a feature of the 1952 presidential race, will be expanded in this year's congressional contests, according to Tom Fitzsimmons. A digest of his article in the New Republic follows:

By TOM FITZSIMMONS

OPERATION HUCKSTER opens this year. For the first time, central control over a nationwide political campaign has been given over to the advertising agencies. Republican candidates will be "merchandized."

And though the Republican National Committee campaign budget has been given as $3.8 million, executives of public relations firms are assuming that they can spend up to $10 million to do the job. Women will not only be appealed to, but used on an unprecedented scale.

While the Democrats—poor by comparison—try to lure the public to political meetings in hundreds of congressional districts, the Republicans will use the ladies to get their message to "where the folks are"—the home.

A few weeks ago, 1390 Republican ladies came to Washington from all over the U. S. for a "Centennial Conference" which was really a co-ordinating conference for the coming campaign. All the ladies were leaders of Republican women's clubs and they attended workshops on how to organize the girls back home into an effective political force.

They'll Furnish The Java, Too

They were enthusiastic about almost everything, but they were most enthusiastic about a neat little 14-pound leatherette case—which any of them could carry without disturbing the set of her dress—containing a 35mm film projector, a turntable for long-playing records and a loudspeaker. Given five minutes instruction and a roll of film which fits into a purse, the most politically inexperienced gal in the block leaves campaign headquarters ready and able to conduct a successful political meeting—in her own living room, over coffee, for a small intimate group.

("In the poorer districts," say the Republicans, "we'll supply the coffee.")

In addition to these "coffee hours" in the home, Republicans have found that their "secret weapon" allows them to track down the independent voter—who won't come to a typical political meeting—no matter where he hides. The ladies tote their little machines into service clubs, women's clubs, civic organizations, libraries and even churches—"places" as one Republican put it, "we never thought we could reach with a political message."

Next to femininity, the accent is on youth. Pres. Eisenhower's statement that 18-year-olds are old enough to vote will be "merchandized" to the hilt. The Young Republican Clubs have set up "First Voters Committee" which search high school year-books and other sources for likely-looking youngsters.

A Young Republican Campus Program also has been launched to which the advertising men have contributed slogans like "College Clubs are the West Points of Politics," where you can get "political savoir-faire . . .

Then there are the "Citizens for Eisenhower" who now have become "Citizens for Republicans." Originally dedicated to a political idea they believed Ike would serve, they have talked themselves into thinking that regardless of which individual might support Ike on key issues, any Republican is better than any Democrat. They will also look to Madison Ave. for direction.

And It's All For Free

As for the candidate himself, he too will be well supplied. The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has arranged to allow each Republican congressman to make one or two films particularly aimed at his own area. He may call upon the services of artists, photographers, ghost writers and ad-men—all for free.

And what of the Democrats? At the moment they have to count each penny. *There will be no "secret weapon," no "saturation," and very few "services" of Madison Ave. consultants.*

After the 1952 Republican victory, the editor of Tide, an advertising and sales trade publication, announced *"Advertising . . . demonstrated beyond question that it can sell a good idea as successfully as it can sell a good product."* He didn't mention that it can do the same for a bad idea. Or that unless there is competition—the equal prominence of a good idea, or product, for purposes of comparison—the idea being advertised is likely to be put over solidly, and the methods of doing it made respectable by success, no matter how bad it might be.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE SACRED COW around this town is J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI. You can't throw a stone in a congressional committee without hitting a distinguished member who has just paid handsome tribute to Hoover's services in *saving the poor ol' United States from the menace of criminal kidnappers and conspiring Communists.*

Sacred Cow, Sour Milk

We still have freedom of speech here, although you wouldn't think so if you listened only to the anti-American "Nye" Bevan in Britain or some equally fatheaded Americans.

The opinion thus may be expressed that Hoover, while undoubtedly an able administrator of the federal secret police, is still a policeman—not a judge, not a jury, not necessarily a competent "evaluator" of the social tempers and passions of his times.

These thoughts arise from two Hoover public appearances—one, recently, as a convention speaker to the Daughters of the American Revolution; the other as Atty.-Gen. Brownell's star witness in the Republican campaign "case" attempting to prove that former Pres. Truman maliciously "promoted" a man, the late Harry Dexter White, "known to be a Communist spy."

Hoover shivered the well-padded spines of the Daughters with a repetition of his familiar recitation about the threat of some 25,000 American Communists.

Smart As All That?

The Communists are so smart, so effective, he told the Daughters, that anyone who "dared to raise his voice against the threat of communism" has been the "target of vile and vicious attacks" by Commies or their "sympathizers"—whom Hoover further identified as *"pseudo liberals," "bleeding hearts, pygmy politicians and respectable cloaked apologists."*

In the context of the times, this was a stupid speech for a policeman. Who is Hoover to "evaluate" whether a person protesting the McCarran immigration law, or the Smith Act, or Sen. McCarthy's poisonous operations is really a "pseudo-liberal" or "bleeding heart" or "respectably cloaked apologist" for Communists?

J. Edgar Hoover, for the record, didn't hurl the Communists out of the mainstream of organized labor. The job was done in the '20s by the unions of the American Federation of Labor, again in the '40s by the CIO.

They did it, furthermore, without relying on wiretapped evidence before Johnnie-come-lately congressional committees or the kind assistance of the federal secret police. Many union leaders and members disagree with what is apparently J. Edgar's Hoover's political faith, but they weren't and they aren't anyone's stooges.

Hoover's earlier public appearance, before the Jenner Senate subcommittee in the White "case," is now a Republican campaign document.

The rich GOP campaign committees have a delightful film with Hoover, the nation's top secret cop, giving selected "testimony" before the Jenner committee that by juxtaposition appears to challenge Harry S. Truman on White.

The continued use of this edited and phony film for public consumption may be left to the conscience of Pres. Eisenhower.

This reporter's question involves Hoover himself, and what role he feels permitted to play in speeches, testimony and a political campaign.

A policeman, I suggest, should be outside politics.

A policeman, an intelligence and counter-intelligence agent, should be completely a professional. He should resent any attempt to exploit his position politically and the use in a partisan campaign film of any portions of public testimony he gives.

Should Stop Misuse

Herbert Brownell, Jr., is Hoover's present boss, but the director of the FBI should be capable of *stopping misuse of his place and function for Brownell's campaign purposes.*

If Hoover doesn't stop it, the presumption must be that he doesn't want to stop it, in which case he again ceases to be a professional security agent and moves further into the murky field of political partisanship.

I should add that in any controversy between Brownell-Hoover and Harry S. Truman—any political controversy involving motives, purpose and nuances—I have no difficulty in relying on Pres. Eisenhower's forthright tribute that it was *inconceivable that Mr. Truman would have maliciously and knowingly "promoted a known Communist spy."*

This quotation from Mr. Eisenhower, of course is not included in the GOP campaign film in which Hoover's testimony is used to smear Mr. Truman's handling of the White "case."

Sen. "Scoop" Jackson, the able Democratic first-termer from Washington, remarked in a recent speech in Alaska that the so-called "progressive" Republican program in Congress "is like an iceberg—only one-tenth of it is visible."

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Washington Window—

Sure, Get Mad, But Aim Your Ire In FHA Housing Scandal

By Public Affairs Institute

THE FEDERAL HOUSING Administration scandals, now making black headlines across the nation, are causing many people to question the vital role which FHA has played in the construction of millions of homes since 1934. They shouldn't!

The scandals more accurately illustrate just what happens when several provisions of the housing law are purposely written to benefit builders and speculators more than home users.

Two committees of Congress are now holding hearings on FHA. They are expected to turn up some illegal acts, especially in the area of tax evasion. In most instances, however, they will find "legal plunder" permitted under several provisions of the law.

One of the worst of these provisions is known as Sec. 608, the rental housing section which expired in 1950.

The government, under this section, guarantees 90% of the loan for rental housing construction. A private lender put up the money. He just couldn't lose. If the mortgage was defaulted he could simply turn the property over to the government and take federal securities in return.

How The U. S. Was Stuck

In 1950 and 1951 Sens. Long (D. La.) and Douglas (D. Ill.) warned that in many instances the government was stuck for far more than 90% of the cost. They pointed out cases of 120 or 150%. **This is the way it worked:**

The loan included architect's fee for 5% of the cost. Often the builder would have his own architect. Or, he would hire one for 1.5% of the cost. That would be a saving of 3.5%.

A general allowance of 5% was made for the contractor's profits. In some 90% of the cases, however, the mortgage holder was also the contractor and the builder, so the 5% was saved.

Subcontractor's profits were counted as part of the cost. Often the mortgage holder, the contractor and subcontractor were one and the same.

The land deal was what Douglas called **"the real estate rainbow with a handsome pot of gold at each end."** The mortgage-builder would buy raw land. He would get a commitment from FHA for an FHA mortgage. The value of the land would jump five or six times its original cost. FHA would then appraise the value of the land, not what it actually cost.

Attorney fees were allowed but the services were usually performed by the contractor.

FHA established a standard 12 to 18-month building period. Many mortgage holders were able to build in six months. In this way they could save on carrying charges and allowable labor cost and get 6 to 12 months' rent free.

Some Practices Were Stopped

In 1951 many of these practices were stopped by the Douglas "Mortgaging Out" amendment which made it illegal for a contractor-mortgagor to get a loan for more than the cost. The amendment was applied to only some programs. Some of these practices still continue.

Sec. 608 proved to be of limited help to lower and lower-middle income groups even though more than 663,000 rental housing units were constructed under it. The builders found it to be more profitable to build higher rental units. An FHA survey in 1949 showed that except for several places in the South, few units rented for less than $60 a month. More than half rented for $80 a month or more.

When you read about these scandals don't get mad at the whole government housing program. *Just get mad at those who took care of the builders and speculators at the expense of everybody else.*

(Read Sidney Margolius' "How To Buy" column about home repair rackets, Page 10.)

Tribute By Mitchell—

'The ILO Is Our Best Forum'

This appreciation of the work of the Intl. Labor Organization by Sec. of Labor Mitchell is extracted from a recent speech.

By JAMES P. MITCHELL

THE WORK of the Intl. Labor Organization is of tremendous importance to the United States. Consequently, it is unfortunate that the organization is so little known in our country. Relatively few Americans realize what a valuable contribution this agency makes to the cause of world peace and to the welfare of the U. S.

Many people think the ILO is a labor organization. Actually, it is a tripartite body in which governments, employers and workers all have representation.

There are few agencies more worthy of our support than the ILO. Through the cooperative endeavors of governments, employers and workers in the ILO, there is being developed the basis for an increasing measure of justice and well-being.

This is being accomplished without the surrender of national sovereignty or legislative prerogatives. Conventions adopted by the ILO do not become binding upon any nation until they have been voluntarily accepted by that country. Here in the United States, the President does not ratify a convention until and unless the Senate has given its advice and consent to ratification.

A Danger Everywhere

There are incorporated in the ILO procedures all of the safeguards that could possibly be required for protecting the national interest of our country.

The ILO helps eliminate the substandard working conditions and levels of living which provide a competitive advantage to other countries in the world's markets. A competitive margin based upon inadequate wages and working conditions is unfair. To the extent that this margin can be reduced by voluntary action of other nations to raise the standards of their workers, it is of direct advantage to American businessmen and American workers.

"Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere."

Another advantage to us as Americans—but also to the other free peoples of the world—is the extent to which activities of the ILO reduce the Communist threat.

As we all know, communism feeds directly upon poverty, ignorance, hardship and suffering. Improvement of the living and working conditions of those who labor constitutes an effective rebuff to the Communist efforts. It eliminates a breeding ground where communism could grow and thrive, and—instead—provides a pasture where free people can find nourishment and sunshine.

Consequently, every anti-Communist element in the U. S. and, in fact, in the whole world, should support with all their resources the ILO's struggle for social betterment.

We Americans are devoted individually and as a nation to the pursuit of peace and the promotion of harmonious and cooperative settlement of disputes. We advance the cause of peace through harmonious participation in the ILO. Poverty is a cause of war, as well as a stimulant to communism. By reducing poverty and suffering, the ILO eliminates a cause of war and promotes peace.

"Now, Potter, I hope you're not going to start that unpleasant talk of a raise again!"

Tories Ganging Up—

Sparkman In Bitter Fight For Senate Reelection

(First in a series of on-the-spot appraisals of the 1954 elections and what CIO is doing in various states.)

By MILTON PLUMB

ALABAMA this week will be the scene of the first key election contest of 1954. Nearly 100,000 more Alabamians are expected to go to the polls May 4 than at any previous time, because this is the first big election in which the poll tax no longer is cumulative.

There will be more Negroes voting in the cities, but still few in the rural regions.

Roughest Battle

National interest is focused primarily on Sen. Sparkman's bid for re-election to a second full term. The Democratic Party's 1952 candidate for Vice President is going through the roughest battle of his political career.

No expense has been spared and no holds have been barred by the coalition of Dixiecrat leaders, Republicans, big industrialists, Wall Street, Texas oil and other interests which have ganged up to defeat him. The campaign against him, in which falsehoods played an important part, and based on appeals to bigotry, has been one of the dirtiest on record.

Overtones of this anti-labor and racist attack on Sparkman have also carried over into other races for governor, Congress, and state offices. But the effort to smear has been chiefly directed at Sparkman, both because his Senate seat is the main prize the reactionaries might capture and because his prestige would make his defeat a major Democratic setback.

Sparkman has three opponents, with Rep. Battle of Birmingham his chief—and only dangerous—contender. Campaign expenditures on Battle's behalf have far outdistanced those of any political bid in the state's prior history.

The Birmingham Congressman's affluence has been so obvious that he has been openly attacked on this score by a third candidate, former Admiral John Crommelin.

Crommelin charges that Battle is the candidate of the Alabama Power Co., which of course has no love for Sparkman because of his leadership in the fight for TVA. Battle has denied reports that he will become an APC vice president if defeated, but Crommelin continues to call him "Reddy Kilowatt Battle" in his talks.

CIO NEWS EXCLUSIVE:—Sen. Sparkman's chief foe for the Senate, Rep. Battle, is running as a "loyal" Democrat. But in 1948, Battle (standing, left) was at States Rights Party rump convention with its chairman, ex-Gov. Frank Dixon (seated, white suit). He was the only Alabama Congressman to attend this session, which denied voters in his state a chance to vote for a Democratic President.

Sparkman, whose outstanding career in Congress has made him symbolize for most Americans those forces in the new South which are working for progress, is running squarely on his record.

The fact that he has been one of the Senate's foremost champions of small business, housing, aid to agriculture and education, social security, health and public power is generally popular.

Misleading Voters

Battle's campaign, accordingly, has been directed at trying to mislead the voters about two things: 1) Sparkman's liberal voting record, and 2) Sparkman's attitude in the matter of race relations.

An intensive Battle advertising campaign in most of the State's newspapers has hammered away at Sparkman because he said he would support the Democratic platform statement on the civil rights issue. The cost of these ads alone has been computed by Sparkman supporters to total over $350,000.

Another Gimmick

In the 1950 Ohio race, industry came up with the gimmick of "institutional advertising" as a means of whipping up anti-liberal hysteria. This year, in Alabama, there's a new gimmick—"The Alabama Plan."

Called a "cooperative program for business and industrial leaders," the program originates with the Associated Industries of Alabama, the State equivalent of the National Manufacturers' Association. Regularly, the AIA sends a sample letter to the heads of firms, suggesting that they duplicate it and send it over their signatures to the homes of "key men, department heads, supervisors and foremen."

"Do not mail to hourly paid employees as the material is not written for this group," the AIA cautions.

Professedly "non-partisan," the program nevertheless aims at giving only "salaried employees" a "new understanding" of politics.

"They can be induced to vote by enlisting the aid of the most influential group of men in America today—OUR BUSINESS and INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS," the AIA propaganda for the plan continues.

If the plan works "well" in Alabama—by defeating Sen. Sparkman, for instance—watch for similar "Alabama Plans" in every state of the union before next November.

It was in an atmosphere of growing public resentment against the effort of Wall Street, Texas oil and other interests from outside the State to push Battle into the Senate that the Congressman launched his second lie.

The CIO, he said, "has a slush fund of more than $35 million" which it is using to try to elect Sparkman. Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, he added, was in Alabama "openly directing the campaign of my opponent."

Although Battle's charges against the CIO were both patently false, his attack was not made without reason. There is no question that CIO's 80,000 members in Alabama have given major support to Sparkman's campaign.

Neverthless, Sparkman's strength remains in the rural areas. Battle is strongest in Birmingham and Mobile, where apart from CIO Steelworkers, labor is still largely unorganized.

Here are the facts about CIO efforts:

1. Jack Kroll was in Alabama a total of two days last month. He went there to make his usual address before the State CIO convention at Prichard. He did not see or talk to Sparkman, who was in another part of the state.

2. In keeping with national CIO policy, polical action in Alabama has remained entirely a matter for the local CIO. All endorsements and political action to back them up have been by Alabamians themselves.

"Actually, the Alabama CIO's drive began five years ago," USA-CIO Dist. Dir. Reuben F. Farr, of Birmingham, points out. "We began then the registration and poll tax drive, and the job of keeping our members informed about the record of candidates now up for election."

Farr said that the 35,000 USA members, located chiefly in Birmingham, Fairfield, Ensley and Bessemer, have provided hundreds of volunteers for Sparkman, CIO-PAC-backed congressional candidates, and ex-Gov. Jim Folsom, who has been endorsed by CIO in his current race for governor.

The Alabama State CIO Council, working under Pres. Cecil A. Robertson and Sec.-Treas. Eugene M. Wells, has coordinated the work of the Steelworkers and other CIO unions. Locals of CIO Textile, Rubber, and Shipbuilding Workers and the Maritime Union have all taken an active part.

"CIO has worked closely with the AFL, railway brotherhoods and Mine Workers on a Joint Labor Committee," Wells said. "We've distributed CIO literature to these other unions. In addition we've conducted political action schools which about 10,000 CIO members attended and we've distributed 60,000 copies of a comparison of Sparkman's and Battle's voting records to our members."

Sample Ballots

Last week, CIO was distributing sample ballots, with PAC-endorsements indicated, in Jefferson, Etowah and other counties. There were 125,000 distributed in Jefferson County alone.

CIO in Alabama also is backing candidates in three congressional races: John Mandeville against Rep. Boykin in the 1st Dist., Rep. Roberts for re-election in the 4th Dist. and both Arthur H. Allbright and George Huddleston, Jr., in the 4th Dist.

Reps. Jones, Elliott, Rains, Selden, Andrews and Grant are unopposed.

Although this week's contests technically are primary elections, Alabama is part of the one-party South, and victory in the Democratic primary is tantamount to election next November.

KEY WORKERS:—Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), seated, center, confers with key CIO workers for his re-election. Leading CIO-PAC work in Alabama are (seated) State Council Sec. Treas. Eugene M. Wells, left, and CIO Steelworkers Dist. Dir. Reuben F. Farr, right. The State's 80,000 CIO members may decide contest.

MANAGER Drew Reddon (right), of Sparkman's Birmingham headquarters, gets help from CIO Steelworker Ben Gage.

Portrait Of A French Worker—

'Sunshine' Gains In An Uphill Union Fight

THEY CALL HIM "Sunshine." His name is Polydor Verbecke. He weighs 230 pounds and has red hair, drives a bus in Toulouse, France, spends his evenings working for his Force Ouvriere union after a 12-hour split shift. He's in cab of his bus at left, and again at right chatting with Sec. Lucien Boubec of his local. In center, he (left) discusses union matters with Boubec and other officials, often until late at night.

By K. L. STEVENS

WHEN A RED-headed city bus driver has so much humor that he is labelled "Sunshine" his success in an uphill union struggle should be no surprise.

Bulky Polydor Verbecke was given his nickname by comrades who have gained from his unrelenting but always good-humored battle with bosses and Communists to secure free union victories.

The energy generated by the 230-pound Polydor was shown recently when he returned from a trade school near Paris sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In a burst of enthusiasm, he promptly went out and recruited six new members for his branch (local) of the Force Ouvriere (FO) Transport Workers Federation.

Union Training

The need for just such energetic recruitment prompted Verbecke's trip from his home city of Toulouse, in the south of France, to the school. He and 43 other transport worker-students received training for union organizing at the school, planned as a new educational aid by the ICFTU, the Intl. Transport Workers Federation (ITF) and the FO, the non-Communist French trade union center.

Polydor got into both bus driving and union organizing after a series of personal trials which would have dismayed anyone but the cheery "Sunshine of Toulouse."

Background

This "Portrait of a French Trade Unionist," excerpts from which appear here, was written by K. L. Stevens and was printed in the ITF Journal, official monthly publication of the Intl. Transport Workers Federation.

Formerly a truck driver in the north of France, where he was born in 1908, Polydor, his wife and only daughter took refuge in the south of France 10 years ago, after several wartime dislocations.

While he was fighting in the French army early in the war, advancing Germans overtook their town, destroying the Verbecke's small house. His wife Aline and 13-year-old Giselle escaped to Brittany with a large photo of a proudly smiling Papa in soldier's uniform as their only salvage.

Continually fleeing from onrushing armies, the wife and child finally contacted Polydor when, after a year's silence, he received 19 letters from his family in the same mail as he lay in a Bordeaux hospital recovering from wounds.

Discovering the latest "home" address was only 100 miles south, Polydor sneaked out of the hospital and hitchhiked to the spot. For the next year, he drove a truck for a relief depot.

Later they moved to Toulouse, where Polydor became a city bus driver. When the war ended, he and some friends started organizing a union affiliated to the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), to which he had belonged before the war.

But the CGT had changed its complexion. The Communists had gained control of the city administration. Nobody got a job without a party card and the union was soon stacked with Communists, as in most CGT unions throughout France.

Successful Battle

In late 1947, when the Communists were calling general strikes all over France, they shut down the Toulouse transportation system, in the process virtually closing down the city as well.

Wages were low and working conditions far from ideal, Polydor says, but the Communist leaders were not striking for workers' benefits. *They were out for exclusive power.*

As other democratic unionists fought back elsewhere, Polydor and his friends in Toulouse transport succeeded in squashing the threat and formed a separate democratic union. They joined the newly-formed CGT-FO.

The success of their battle and union philosophy is told in recent events.

The Communist-dominated CGT in June 1952 called another "general strike," this time protesting against the arrest of some of their leaders following violent demonstrations.

Of 1100 workers, only about 150 struck. FO's 500 members and even the majority of the CGT's 350 remaining members preferred to conserve their energy for serious economic protest in the future.

Polydor, now the elected delegate of the bus drivers, says they will need all their energy. He earns 25,000 francs (about $70) a month, and French prices are at least as high as any in Europe. A constant threat of unemployment exists. In the last five years, 700 workers have lost jobs.

Mama Aline is taking in washing these days to supplement the family income.

"We don't eat a lot," says Polydor, "but what we eat is good—and Mama is a good cook. But prices keep going up, up, up!"

Since he returned from the union training course, Polydor has been elected to the administrative committee of the FO departmental union. With a split shift from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and union work in the evenings, the redheaded dynamo has a long day. He has no time to go home between shifts, but he comments:

"That's all right. It gives me time to look after grievances—and haggle with the Communists."

Almost every night there is a committee meeting or other union business that keeps him in town. Apart from being a delegate, he belongs to the social aid commission and is one of the three worker members of the council of discipline, which reviews all disciplinary discharges.

"The three of us always vote against firing anybody—after all, that's our role," he says.

Polydor feels the training has been a real aid. He explains that the school helped him to understand the delegates' rights in questions of hiring and firing.

Help From Abroad

Verbecke can laugh about many things.

But he has a serious understanding of his union role. At the school he studied organizing and propaganda techniques, the history of the old CGT, and something of the trade unions in other countries.

"We have a lot to thank them for, the other trade unions," he says, "not only for the course that they financed, but for the courage they gave us, knowing we're not alone.

"We in the FO are still not as strong as we'd like to be. But the free trade unions in a lot of countries are setting us a good example—one that we 'young militants' are doing our best to follow."

LIKE MOST good Frenchmen, Verbecke enjoys "vin rouge" with his meals. He and Aline, his wife (left), don't eat a lot but they eat well, for she's a good cook. And he doesn't mind making fun of his heft, as by trying to squeeze (center) into a tiny Renault car several sizes smaller than his bus. In free time not taken up by union work, he enjoys digging in the flourishing garden where he grows flowers and vegetables.

Knight Heads New Worldwide Federation Of Oil Workers

A WORLDWIDE trade secretariat for the oil industry, the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers, was formally organized at a meeting in Paris attended by representatives of oil workers' unions in 14 nations.

O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers and a CIO vice president, was elected president. Headquarters of the new international organization, which represents about 250,000 workers as a starter, are being set up in Denver—also headquarters of the OWIU-CIO.

The IFPW was promised the support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its Regional Activities Fund by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek. Fraternal greetings were extended to the delegates by representatives of several other international trade secretariats and by the late Leon Jouhaux, president of the French Force Ouvriere and Nobel peace prize winner.

LOYD A. HASKINS of the OWIU-CIO and Andre Miffre of the French Oil Workers Union, who worked actively with a provisional committee, presented tentative proposals for a constitution which were adopted after two days of discussion. Haskins was named general secretary and Miffre his assistant.

The new body demands free negotiations and the right of workers to conclude collective bargaining agreements and to strike if necessary. Its objectives were set forth as organization of workers in its field, the study of economic and social problems, and opposition to exploitation and attacks on human rights from any source whatsoever.

The founding convention was attended by delegates from unions of oil workers in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands and the Philippines, as well as the U. S.

South Africa

Trade unions "are in dire danger of being destroyed as free and independent bodies," representatives of the British Trades Union Congress reported to that body's General Council after a six-weeks study of unionism in South Africa.

From without, they reported, the legislative program of Nationalist Premier Malan has fixed "fresh fetters on basic trade union freedoms," notably by utilizing laws enacted to fight communism. From within, they said, a divided leadership, where "the greatest obstacle to unity is rooted in the racial question," saps the strength of the labor movement to counter-attack.

ICFTU

Twenty-three students from India, Pakistan, Japan, Hongkong, Thailand and the Philippines have just completed their course at the ICFTU Asian Trade Union College in Calcutta, India. The college staff will run short labor education courses in India, Ceylon, Thailand, Hongkong and the Philippines until the next session opens July 26.

NEW 3c stamp (above) honoring Intl. Labor Organization, issued by United Nations, goes on sale May 10 at UN headquarters.

World Labor Exchanges Greetings On May Day

GREETINGS have been sent by the CIO to workers and their unions in other parts of the free world where May 1—May Day—is traditionally observed as labor's holiday.

"In these tense and trying times, with the threat of possible worldwide hydrogen war hovering over all humanity," said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, "the need for solidarity and common purpose in the ranks of democratic labor is greater than ever before."

HE RENEWED the CIO's pledge of brotherhood with workers in free countries who "are exercising their freedom to struggle for social and economic justice," and its support for "the exploited and enslaved workers behind the Iron Curtain."

He also restated the CIO's pledge of active support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in its fight for bread, peace and freedom, and reiterated "unalterable opposition to all oppression, to all dictatorships."

In addition, he expressed the CIO's recognition of the United Nations "as a hopeful instrument for the realization of our mutual aspirations of freedom and respect for the dignity of man," and voiced the CIO's hope for world peace.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, reviewing the growth of the U. S. labor movement, declared May Day is "an appropriate time to renew our faith in the international brotherhood of democratic unionism."

"There will be May Days in the not too distant future," he predicted, "when the workers and their organizations of all nations will be able to join hands in freedom and fraternity, and the Iron Curtain will be forever forgotten."

The ICFTU sent greetings "on this day of international working class solidarity" to all workers—to the 54 million in free unions affiliated with the ICFTU, to those in totalitarian countries who are "deprived of their elementary rights," and to those in dependent countries "striving for national freedom by democratic means."

Kemsley Gets ICFTU Post With The United Nations

WILLIAM Kemsley, former education director of the Michigan CIO Council and a veteran member of the CIO Auto Workers, has been named a representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations in New York.

He succeeds Martin Wagner, former president of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, who has been appointed a special assistant to Chairman Anthony J. Federoff of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

KEMSLEY has been in Paris since late in 1951 on the staff of the Foreign Operations Administration and its predecessor agencies. His last assignment was as head of the labor and productivity training section of the ECA's European Productivity and Technical Assistance Div.

He first became interested in the labor movement in 1932, when he tried to organize a union and was fired from his job as manager of a chain grocery in Detroit.

He joined UAW-CIO Local 174 in 1937 and immediately became plant chairman—at a time when the local president was Walter P. Reuther, now president of both the UAW and the CIO. In 1940, after holding many other officers, he became a local organizer, later serving as local education director.

Kemsley went to Germany in 1945 as a labor specialist in the Manpower Div. of the Office of Military Government, U. S. (OMGUS).

A year later he returned to this country and became Michigan CIO Council education director. In that post he directed the development of a program that attracted much favorable comment and included the widely-known annual leadership training institute at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron.

Swedish Union Leaders Visit CIO

Three top officials of the Swedish Metal Workers Union visited National CIO headquarters last week for discussion with officials centering on piecework and incentive problems.

Vice Pres. Ake Nilsson and National Secretaries Lennart Eckerstrom and Bertil Sundberg, members of a joint labor-management team visiting the U. S., also were scheduled to inspect headquarters of the CIO Steelworkers in Pittsburgh and of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Leon Jouhaux Dies; French FO Leader

LEON JOUHAUX, 74, founder of France's Force Ouvriere and winner of the 1951 Nobel Peace Prize, died last week at his home in Paris.

The revered leader in the international labor movement, and French Socialist elder statesman, was re-elected to the presidency of the Economic Council on the afternoon of his death. The Council gives economic advice to the French Parliament, and Jouhaux had served as its head since it was established in 1946.

CABLES of condolence expressing his own sympathy and that of the CIO were sent by Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Jouhaux's widow and to FO.

Jouhaux was widely known in the U. S. He addressed the 1946 National CIO Convention in Atlantic City and made a fervent plea for peace. He expressed a desire to see all agencies of the United Nations work to establish security, telling the convention:

"This security will bring world disarmament that will lighten the burden of armament on every worker and give them a chance to work for their well-being.

"We must be working for peace, all of us, and not for war. We are the builders of a new world. We have the faith and the confidence, we are tightly united, nothing can separate us."

The son of a Paris match factory worker, he left school when he was 12 and went to work in a match factory. He became national secretary of the match workers union while still a youth and in 1909 was elected secretary general of the French Confederation of Labor. He was a delegate to the first Intl. Labor Conference in Washington in 1919.

BEFORE World War I, Jouhaux tried to organize an anti-militarist movement with German labor leaders, but when this failed he supported the French war effort. At the peace conference in 1919 he helped draft the Intl. Labor Charter and was a delegate to the League of Nations from 1925 to 1928.

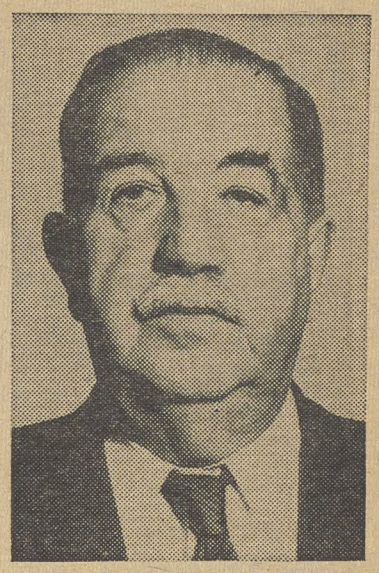
Fearful of a new war, he came to the U. S. not long after to ask for former Pres. Roosevelt's intervention to maintain peace. When war came and the Germans overran France, Jouhaux was interned by the Petain regime which dissolved the labor confederation.

Later he was turned over to the Nazis and sent to a German concentration camp from which he was liberated by American troops in 1945.

HE RESUMED his leadership of the labor confederation, but split with its Communist majority in 1947 and established the non-Communist Force Ouvriere (Workers Force). FO is a member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

When he received the Nobel peace award in 1951, Jouhaux said he regarded it as a recognition of the working class' efforts for world peace.

Any peace that did not have the working class support, he said, would no more be a true one than "a peace not based on social justice."



LEON JOUHAUX

Reuther Asks Freedom For Indo-China

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther told a nationwide television audience last week that he favors direct American aid to stop "aggression" in Indo-China, provided that Indo-Chinese independence is guaranteed before troops are used.

"I am for stopping aggression wherever it rears its ugly head," Reuther said, "but you don't win the minds and hearts and loyalties of men with guns alone.

"People who are fighting poverty, hunger and social injustice won't be on freedom's side as long as they can't have independence without strings."

Reuther's stand came in answer to a question put on the ABC television program, Junior Press Conference, after he had voiced the fervent hope that the world could remain at peace.

On the domestic issue of unemployment, Reuther said that currently some five million people who are either unemployed or working short time represent a $30 billion annual loss to the American economy.

He said the CIO will continue trying to get the Eisenhower Administration to act on the problem. He recalled he first wrote

"The important thing is that full production is not just a domestic problem," Reuther pointed out. "All over the world the Communists are saying American prosperity is geared to a war-time economy. But we can find a way to keep our economy geared to the aims and hopes and aspirations of peacetime."

He attacked the Administration's view that business would be all right because 1954 will be almost as good as 1953.

Replying to a series of questions about politics and the coming 1954 congressional elections, Reuther said he thought there was a good chance that the Senate would raise personal income tax exemptions as a means of stimulating purchasing power.

On the question of McCarthyism, Reuther noted that "the real tragedy of this ugy, evil, immoral thing that is McCarthyism is that is has brought about division in the nation when the country needs a sense of unity of purpose."

CIO COUNCILS In Action

CIO COUNCILS all over the nation are continuing to press for adequate steps to meet the unemployment crisis.

• Although the **California CIO Council** had reservations, it supported a bill enacted by the Legislature which hiked maximum unemployment compensation benefits from $25 to $30 a week.

• **Michigan CIO Council** also criticized the State's new unemployment compensation law, which boosted maximum benefits for the jobless worker with four or more dependents from $35 to $42 a week. Council Pres. August Scholle said the legislation "falls far short of what is needed," and was particularly critical of the raising of the minimum requirements for benefits.

• "Judging from the trend of expired unemployment benefits and the increased relief load, it would appear that the need for a special session of the Iowa Legislature to improve the unemployment compensation law and to provide for emergency public works construction grows more urgent as time goes on," declared the **Iowa CIO Council.**

• With the general election about to start in New Jersey, Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis of the **State CIO Council** wrote State Republican Chairman Samuel L. Bodine that the GOP "does not have to wait until October or November" to show whether it supports Pres. Eisenhower. The Council called on the GOP Legislature to support recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration by raising the maximum jobless benefits to $50 a week and their duration to 26 weeks.

• Pres. Harry Boyer of the **Pennsylvania CIO Council** urged all affiliates to ask their respective county commissioners to act to make surplus food available for the jobless. The Pennsylvania CIO Community Services Committee already is making arrangements to hold its annual training institute at Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa., June 20 to 25.

• Pres. Joseph T. Kelly of the **Philadelphia CIO Council** appeared before the City Council to urge continuance of rent control. He pointed out that decontrol would add "to the burden of present economic problems of so many of our people," who are jobless or working part time.

• Pres. Frank Flatch of the **Bucks County, Pa., CIO Council** has been elected first vice president of the Lower Bucks County Hospital, near Bristol, to which CIO and AFL members pledged $700,000. Another of the six labor representatives on the hospital board of directors is John Spadaccine, a CIO member who is a labor staff representative of the County Community Chest.

• The **Portsmouth, O., CIO Council** lost its vigorous fight to have Pres. Eisenhower extend rent controls in Scioto County, but it sent a letter to all persons who had complained that their rents had been unreasonably increased. Rep. Polk (D. O.) was listed among those who supported the Council's campaign. The Council called for supporting friends and defeating enemies in the November election.

Council Gives Scouts $5000

The Erie, Pa., CIO Council has pledged $5000 to the Erie Boy Scout Camp Expansion Fund. The money will be used to build the camp's health lodge, which will bear a bronze plaque crediting the Council with the gift.

GOP Accused of Attempting To Scuttle Negro School

THE PRESIDENT of Howard University, Washington, last week charged that a change of policy by the Eisenhower Administration is killing the Negro school.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, made the accusation before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

He asserted that during the past two years "the government has paid no attention to the needs of Howard University—none whatever."

DR. JOHNSON said that during that period he had not been given the opportunity to go over the needs of the university in detail with officials of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

The school head declared that $2,520,000 requested by the Administration for operating costs next year—a reduction of $15,000 in the current funds—"is just enough to break our backbone."

"Already we have been forced to give up the idea of a liberal arts graduate school," he added. "Howard University is being killed.

"Somewhere minds were made up to stop building Howard up and give it less than we have had in 20 years."

Teachers' salaries, he said, are "still far below the scale approved by Congress for public school teachers of Washington, and the salaries on non-teaching personnel are substantially below the minimum available for comparable work in government."

Russell R. Larson, assistant secretary of Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, denied there has been a policy change.

Reuther To Aid 2 Charity Drives

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has accepted posts with two national campaign drives. He advised Gen. Omar N. Bradley that he would again serve as vice chairman of the United Defense Fund in this year's campaign.

Reuther also accepted the co-chairmanship of the 1954 national labor committee of the United Cerebral Palsy drive. He pledged the cooperation of the CIO Community Services Committee in the development of a year-around program for the benefit of the whole community.

Calif. Council Backs Yorty For Senate

ENDORSEMENT of Rep. Yorty for the U. S. Senate and Richard Graves for governor was announced last week by the Political Action Committee of the California CIO Council. Both are Democrats.

Graves will oppose Gov. Goodwin Knight, a Republican. Yorty, now serving his second term from California's 26th District has compiled an excellent liberal voting record. He has also been endorsed by the AFL League for Political Education.

In a statement issued with the endorsements the Council said it was giving support to eight liberal Republicans and 104 liberal Democrats who are pledged to a positive program that will restore the economic well-being of the nation and implement a policy that will contain the menace of communism.

ENDORSEMENTS in congressional races went to a number of Democratic incumbents. Among them were Rep. Condon, 6th Dist.; Rep. Miller, 8th Dist.; Rep. King, 17th Dist.; Rep. Holifield, 19th Dist.; Rep. Doyle, 23rd Dist., and Rep. Sheppard, 27th Dist.

Also endorsed were Philip O'Rourke, a vice president of the CIO American Radio Association, as Democratic candidate for Congress from the 4th Dist., and James Roosevelt, son of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, seeking the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 26th Dist.

General Pay Boost Asked By GCEOC

GENERAL wage increases for all federal employes were urged by the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee to meet "the distress currently being experienced at all levels of employment."

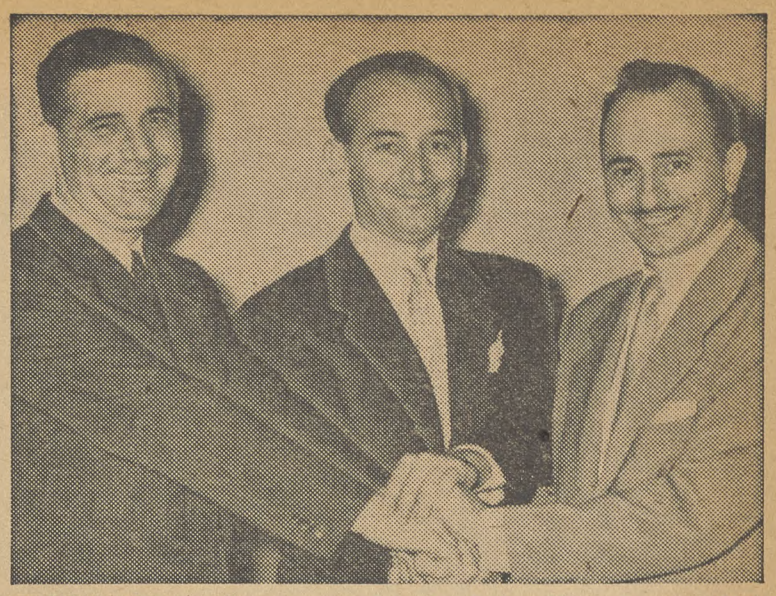
Testifying before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Legislative Rep. Gerald Fitzgerald of GCEOC-CIO proposed an $800 pay hike for government workers.

He criticized Administration proposals for extension of fringe benefits to federal employes, particularly those dealing with life and health insurance and eligibility for unemployment compensation. Fitzgerald cited the case of three young women stenographers laid off by the government.

ALL, HE SAID, had the same experience and qualifications and were similar in all respects except place of residence. When they reported to their respective unemployment offices all similarity ended. The girl who lives in Virginia receives $22 a week for 16 weeks, Miss District of Columbia gets $20 for 20 weeks, and the young woman in Maryland gets $30 for 16 weeks.

Fitzgerald registered objection to a proposal that the Administration's wage revision plan be effective 180-plus days after enactment.

"Postal employes are apprehensive that further postponement is a possibility," Fitzgerald said.



THIS TRIO has been named to lead the New Jersey CIO Council in place of Pres. Carl Holderman, who resigned to become State Labor Commissioner. They are, from left, Executive Vice Pres. Joel R. Jacobson, Pres. Paul Krebs and Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis.

Triumvirate To Lead New Jersey Council

THREE young leaders of the New Jersey State CIO Council were named by the 59-member executive board to direct council affairs for the next 19 months.

The trio, with equal authority, succeed to the duties of Carl Holderman, who resigned as president of the council to become State Labor Commissioner in the cabinet of Gov. Robert B. Meyner. They are:

Paul Krebs, chairman of the State Political Action Committee since January 1945, who was elected president to succeed Holderman.

Joel R. Jacobson, executive secretary of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, was named to the newly created post of executive vice president of the State body.

Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis.

They will serve until December 1955, when the next State CIO convention will be held. The constitution of the group provides that the executive board, made up of representatives of each international union and each county CIO council, fill vacancies to serve unexpired terms.

Krebs, a member of the CIO Auto Workers, joined the union in 1940 and became an international staff member in 1944. He had served as regional UAW-CIO political action director and education director before taking the State PAC post.

Jacobson, president of Newark Local 6 of the CIO Newspaper Guild, joined the State CIO staff in 1947 as education and research director. He became executive secretary of the Essex-West Hudson CIO in 1949, his duties including direction of PAC work. Last January he also was named coordinator of county councils for the State CIO, holding both posts concurrently.

Leonardis, State CIO secretary-treasurer since 1951, formerly was an international representative for the CIO Electrical Workers. As president of Local 436 at the General Instrument Co., Elizabeth, he was active in the fight to oust the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers from the industry.

Power Policies To Be Discussed

Public power policies and operations on the local and federal levels will be discussed at the eleventh annual convention of the American Public Power Association in Chicago May 4-6.

More than 500 officials from local publicly-owned electric utilities will attend. Speakers will include Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.), Rep. Jones (D. Ala.) and Undersecretary of the Interior Ralph A. Tudor.

Education Group Aided By Conn. CIO

A FUND-RAISING campaign for the Connecticut Council for the Advancement of Economic Education has been started by the Connecticut CIO Council.

The CCAEE is composed of teachers, trade unionists, businessmen and farmers whose purpose is to bring more complete and up-to-date economic education into teaching at both the elementary and high school levels.

The organization is an outgrowth of a similar group which has functioned for four years on a local level in Hartford in which CIO also actively participated.

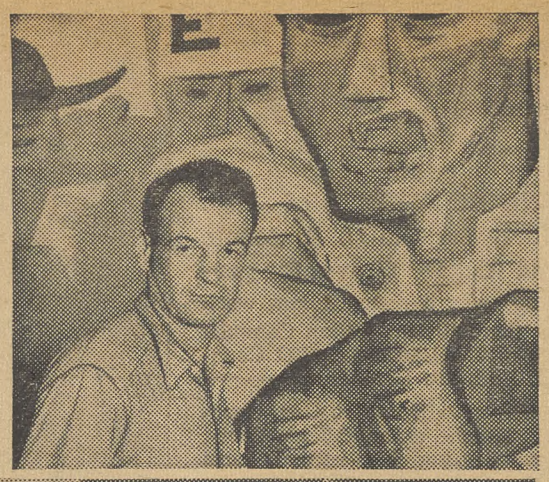
AT A SPRING conference of CCAEE, attended by CIO Council Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff and other officials, it was explained that CCAEE can bring to educators current information on economic problems from the viewpoint of labor, industry and agriculture.

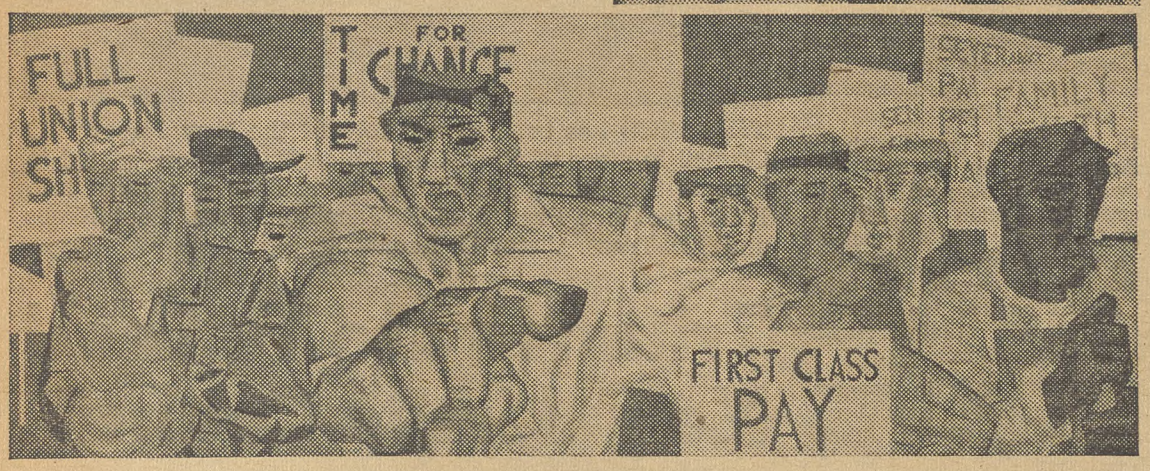
"The benefits," Sviridoff said, "are mutual. We gain a great deal from the educators. Labor, business and agriculture representatives are likely to find that they get more out of the organization than they contribute."

The Council has already made a $300 contribution toward CCAEE's $30,000 budget for the coming year, and is now campaigning for funds among its affiliates.

UAW Artist Paints Union Hall Mural

Union artist Richard W. Bartosh is shown in right photo painting mural at the hall of Local 887, CIO Auto Workers, in Los Angeles, Calif. A Navy veteran, Bartosh worked swing shift at the North American Aviation plant, joined Local 887 and attended night art classes. Mural took two months to complete. Bartosh painted nights after work and weekends. Bottom photo shows finished section of the mural which commemorates membership program of Local 887.





Economic Outlook Says—

Administration's Double Talk Blocking Action On Schools

THE EISENHOWER Administration is engaging in "double talk" when prompt federal action is needed to meet the problem of the nation's neglected schools, the CIO charged in the current edition of the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

Noting that *"even Pres. Eisenhower himself admitted that 'our school system needs some prompt, effective help',"* the Outlook recalled that, however, *"the Eisenhower Administration has spoken no word of approval"* for bills proposing federal aid for school construction.

The Administration, it continued, "has proposed instead that we hold conferences to discover the needs of our schools and what should be done about them."

This proposal, the CIO publication continued, "ignored" the vast volume of reliable data already collected. The Outlook said:

"Conferences to talk about it (the need for school assistance) are neither prompt nor effective, particularly when several years will be spent gathering material which is already available. This is not only double work but double talk."

Recalling the CIO's long fight for adequate public school education, the Outlook noted that every American is paying the cost of neglected public schools.

"We pay it in the cost of crime, especially juvenile crime; we pay it in wasted and unproductive lives of men and women whose talents might have been brought out by proper schooling; we pay it in Selective Service rejections for inability to read and write," the Outlook said.

"Classrooms are crowded beyond capacity; teachers are hard to get and even harder to keep; building and teacher shortages that have plagued the elementary schools are now moving slowly in on the high schools."

Recalling the huge crop of World War II babies, the Outlook said present school enrollment is estimated at 29.6 million and added, **"by 1959, this will have jumped to 36.3 million, an increase of approximately one million children a year."**

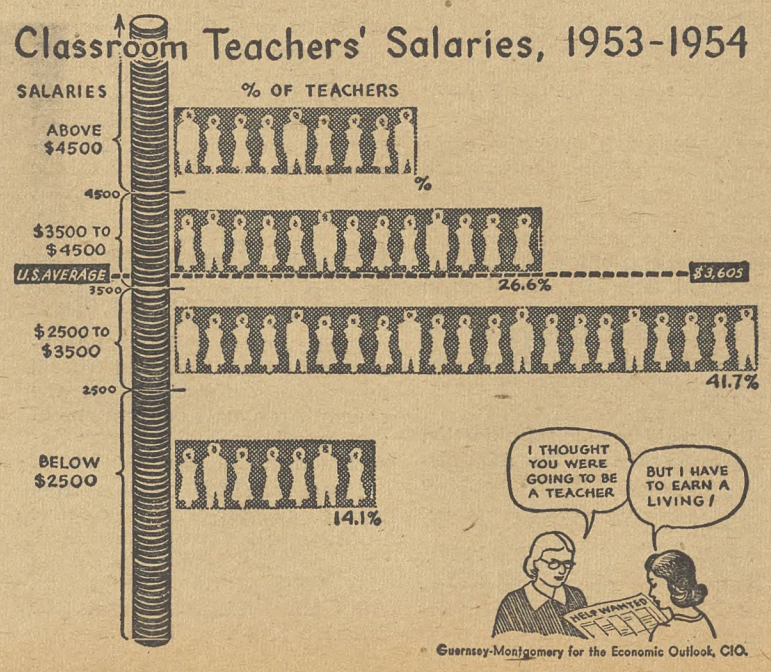
To meet this load, the Outlook continued, the nation needs "at least 40,000 new teachers a year." But with current pay scales averaging $3605 a year, the CIO publication continued, *"it is small wonder that we can't attract young people to teaching or keep them in the classroom for more than a few years."*

Recalling the recent tragic school fire in upper New York State, which took 14 lives of children housed in a frame "temporary" building, the Economic Outlook reported that one out of every five school children is *"housed in a building that doesn't meet minimum fire safety standards."*

The Outlook recalled that in 1949, CIO and many other groups, supported the bill offered by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) for a federal school construction program allocating $3 billion over a five-year period.

As of September, 1952, it continued, the U. S. Office of Education reported the need, in 43 states, for 245,317 classrooms to relieve overcrowding, house the enrollment increase and to replace obsolete buildings.

Yet, the Outlook observed, the average per family spending for schools is $200 per year, while the cost of crime is $495 per family.



Stafford Is Elected ANG Vice President

Unofficial returns from 44 CIO Newspaper Guild locals indicate that Robert C. Stafford, Cleveland, has been elected ANG vice president at large. He succeeds William M. Ware, also of Cleveland, who resigned because of a job promotion.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THE FULL STORY of the swindles perpetrated on small homeowners under FHA's modernization-loan program has not yet been told. Thousands of homeowners have bought and are still buying costly mastic paint jobs that don't stand up, fake "gas-proofing" jobs for furnaces, home fire-detection systems for as much as $900, water-conditioning systems for which they paid twice as much as the regular price, insulation jobs and storm windows at prices far beyond the market value and many other products on which they have been over-charged.

'Dynamiters At Work'—Behind Housing Gouge

So far all the publicity has been about the speculative builders throughout the country who reaped big profits putting up skimpy, inadequate housing projects. Government officials have only hinted that there is a further scandal involved in the cases of many homeowners bilked on home repair jobs.

In many ways the once proud FHA program has been distorted into becoming a guaranteed money-making deal for banks and builders in this area of housing shortage. But the many gouges involving home "improvements" have been one of the unhappiest experiences for homeowners.

Under the FHA modernization-loan program, a homeowner may borrow up to $2500 for repairs or improvements at an interest rate of purportedly 5% (it had been 4.5% but the new Administration raised it). *Actually the interest rate comes out to over 9% because the homeowner is also charged various premiums and service fees.*

Repair Loans Called Dubious

Theoretically the FHA modernization loans are a help to a moderate-income homeowner. But not only is the interest charge so high that such a loan has become of dubious value, but the program itself has been used by some promoters and contractors to charge an extra-high price for home products and repairs, and in some cases to sell moderate-income families some quite worthless products, like mastic paint jobs already reported here and aluminum windows that don't always fit the house.

Just today this department learned of a working man living in Levittown, N. Y., who bought a set of aluminum storm windows that don't fit his house. The windows cost $500 and were financed by an FHA modernization loan. When the seller delivered the windows, the wife—as so many other people have—signed a paper without checking the fit.

She didn't realize it but the paper was the official FHA "completion certificate" certifying that "the work or materials have been satisfactorily completed or delivered." The seller then turned the man's note over to a bank, so the seller is out of the picture and has his money. *Now the bank is threatening to take away the family's house if they don't make the payments due.*

From Carmichael, Calif., a reader of this column reports that "there are at least 26 families in this vicinity that were caught" in mastic paint deals, and "most of the jobs that were not cash, were financed through FHA Title I loans."

So widespread are the complaints about shoddy home repair jobs that the Association of Better Business Bureaus reports last year complaints and inquiries about home construction and remodeling jumped from fourth place to second in its list of consumer gouges.

The Government modernization-loan program has come pretty close to becoming an actual vehicle for racketeering with the appearance of crews of salesmen and promoters—known as "dynamiters"—who travel from one area to another selling home-modernization projects.

Some Banks Aid Gouging

The dynamiters have been shown to have charged exorbitant prices for various products and purported repairs. They then turn the jobs over to local contractors to do the actual work at a true cost sometimes half what the promoters charged the homeowners. Then the promoters turn the homeowners' notes over to banks and pass on to another region to repeat the campaign.

You can see how some banks in effect have aided such gouging. Because FHA for all practical purposes guarantees the banker against loss on such loans, a number of banks have been lax in making the investigations of dealer reliability they are supposed to make under the FHA program.

After this department's reports last fall on the mastic-paint jobs, an FHA official wrote us defending the loan program and pointing out that FHA called the attention of local banks to the operations of mastic-paint promoters, and warned them "repeatedly" to exercise "extreme care in selecting their dealers and in approving the products to be financed."

The FHA has taken other steps to stop abuses, including a new completion certificate which says plainly: *"Do not sign this . . . until you are satisfied that the dealer has carried out his obligations to you and that the work or the materials have been satisfactorily completed or delivered."*

This warning has become necessary because sellers frequently induced owners to sign completion certificates under the pretext they were only delivery receipts.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I HAD THE PLEASURE of driving to Front Royal, Va., this past Sunday to visit the CIO Communications Workers Institute. The Institute itself is a converted stone lodge that accommodates comfortably up to 20 students. Aside from its scenic location in the foothills of the beautiful Shenandoah National Park, the Institute demonstrates the foresight of CWA Pres. Joe Beirne and his associate officers in developing leadership qualities within the membership of the CWA-CIO.

Upon arriving at the Institute, I was greeted by Brother Jules Pagano, CWA director of education. During the afternoon and at dinner, I had occasion to talk at length with Brother Pagano and the CWA organizers who were "students" at this particular week-long session of the Institute.

Following dinner the group went to work by holding its opening training session at which Dir. Pagano gave a brief history and the purpose of the school. Over the past three years the ever-expanding program has imparted effective educational material to the union's membership, local union officers and organizers, as well as national union officers.

The underlying principle of the program is developing effective group action at all levels within the union structure—developing group leaders who can introduce, guide and encourage group participation in understanding and solving problems confronting their union.

Upon leaving the Institute the following day I had been deeply impressed with an educational program that is instrumental in making the CWA-CIO a strong, well-informed, militant union within the CIO family.

ONCE AGAIN, CIO's Chemical Workers report a major victory. This time Pres. and Dir. of Organization Elwood Swisher sends news of an election Apr. 26 at the National Carbide Co., Calvert City, Ky. The majority was overwhelming, with a vote of 140 for the Chemical Workers to 39 for the other union, and four votes for no union.

I have noted, in this column, many times that our major organizing efforts have to be concentrated in certain basic industries, which were either passed by the great tide of organization in the late thirties and early forties, or where the industry has taken on new importance after World War II.

Certainly, in these days of plastics and chemical processes, the chemical industry, along with textile, ranks among the largest areas for trade union action toward organization of the unorganized.

It is heartening to realize that CIO's Chemical Workers are making such steady progress—a young union in a young industry. The leadership and staff deserve our thanks for the fine job they are doing, night and day, to build a strong organization, and a responsible organization.

ORGANIZATION continues not only in those industries we might consider "new" fields for the labor movement, but also within the great basic industries, which some people consider completely organized. In large plants and small plants the workers are winning the rights and benefits of CIO representation.

For instance, Hugh Thompson, CIO regional director in Boston, reports a victory for the CIO Auto Workers at the Judson Thompson Co., Waltham, Mass., by a vote of 347 to 219. At the same time, New York Reg. Dir. Mike Mann reports on Auto Worker victory at Metro Screw Machine Products, Bronx, N. Y., where only 13 workers were involved (UAW-CIO 12—no union 1).

While our unions must of course conserve their resources to bring unionization to the greatest number of workers, for the greatest benefit of all, they are ready to answer the call of all workers who really desire help in forming trade unions of their own choosing, and who desire to add their spiritual and economic strength to our brotherhood.

Ted Rhodes and Roy Norros report a fine victory for CIO's Textile Workers, and for the workers of the Cranston Print Works, Fletcher, N. C., who chose TWUA-CIO as their bargaining agent by a vote of 174 to 104.

From California, CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin De Shetler reports an Oil Workers victory at the Monsanto Chemical Co., Avon, Calif., by a vote of 46 for OWIU-CIO to 27 for the other union. OWIU Rep. Verlin McKendree was in charge of the campaign.

Religion Group Meets, Gets Gift From Murray Foundation

By DONALD E. SMITH

LABOR and religion have the same objectives—the economic and social betterment of the masses of people throughout the world.

Union officials stressed this theme in talks to the annual convention of the National Religion and Labor Foundation in Columbus, O., last week.

Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, were principal speakers at the convention, which attracted more than 110 church leaders and students.

Thomas presented the foundation with a $500 check on behalf of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

"The goal of labor and religion is one and the same," Reuther said, "and the goal is that the well-being and welfare of every segment of our society is taken into consideration."

Reuther said the U. S. can defeat the Kremlin on the social, economic and political fronts and win the current international struggle for the free world but to do it the U. S. must help less-developed areas erase "misery, poverty, colonialism and exploitation."

"If the people overseas knew that we stood on the side of freedom against exploitation and colonialism," Reuther said, "I would doubt that we would have to send our boys to Southeast Asia. We have been more concerned with alliances with countries than alliances with people."

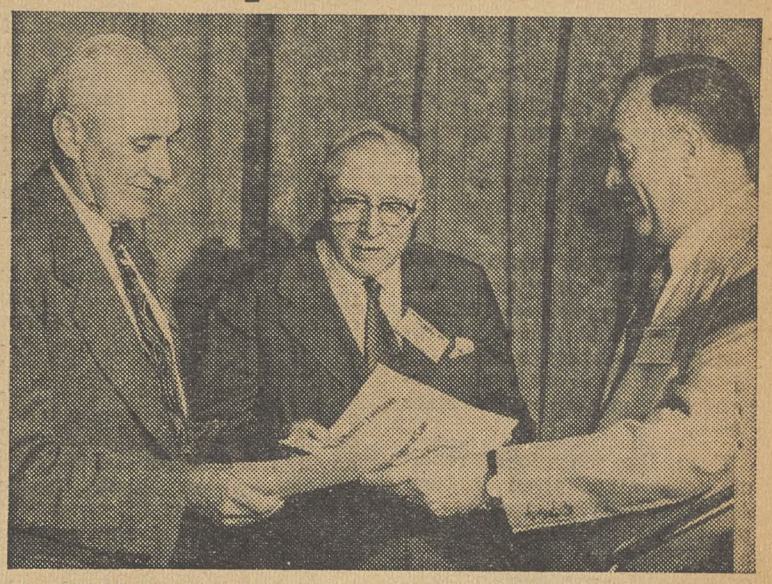
People in foreign countries don't understand Americans because what they hear comes from professional soldiers and diplomats, Reuther said.

Reuther called for more missionary work overseas—not only by religious but by business and government—and criticized those businesses which established plants in France and Italy "and immediately adapted the pitifully low wage scales of French and Italian employes."

Thomas attacked the premise that ministers should remain neutral in the problems confronting the people.

"If any person in this world believes that he can be neutral, then he should thank God, because to me there can't be a neutral position," Thomas asserted. "If you think so, then you should study your Bible more closely. Do you think Christ was being neutral when he drove the money changers from the Temple?"

Three church leaders were honored posthumously by the Foundation for their contribution to social justice. The Social Justice Awards were given posthumously to Methodist Bishop Francis J. McConnell, a native of Lucasville, O.; Catholic Bishop Francis J. Haas of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City.



GIFT OF $5000—R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (right), presents $5000 check on behalf of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to Labor and Religion Foundation. John G. Ramsay, LRF director of community relations, accepts check. In center is Dr. James A. Crain, director of Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis.

Needless

Failure of the Eisenhower Administration to act to prevent the recession was criticized in the convention issue of the National Religion and Labor Foundation's publication, "Social Justice," as follows:

"The present totally needless recession, euphemized by blind and selfish interests as an economic 'readjustment' should have been foreseen by real statesmen, with plans formulated to head it off and prevent 10 million American people from having any income because of unemployment of the heads of those families."

Anti-Bias Clause Tightened In Government Contracts

THE GOVERNMENT last week instituted a new and tougher program to outlaw job discrimination in plants holding government contracts.

Ordered by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the revised clause is intended to halt all discrimination in employment, because of race, creed, color or national origin, in plants holding government orders.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is a public member of the committee.

Deputy Atty.-Gen. William P. Rogers announced that the non-discrimination clause — already required in all government contracts—has been revised and toughened to define discriminatory practices and require the clause be posted in plants with government contracts.

Elsewhere on the discrimination battle line, the New York State Court of Appeals last week upheld the power of its State FEPC to discipline employment agencies that follow unfair practices.

HONORS SEN. WAGNER—Mayor Robert F. Wagner, New York City (center), presents the $10,000 Philip Murray Award check, which his father, the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner, received from the CSC-CIO in 1948, to the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. The money will provide scholarships in labor and social welfare. From left, Frederick Sheffield, the school's board chairman; Leo Perlis, CSC director; Wagner; Kenneth D. Johnson, dean of school, and Joseph A. Beirne, CSC chairman and CWA-CIO president.

Where The Big Dough Goes—

Business Perfects Jobless Pay Chiseling

By ED LASHMAN

TESTIMONY by federal officials that people drawing unemployment compensation are being overpaid, either through administrative errors or fraud, is currently being widely publicized.

But nobody is talking about fraud on the part of employers, or worse, the legalized fraud of employer lobbies in state legislatures gutting benefits to jobless workers by adding restrictive provisions to state laws.

Even the sensational reports of information given a House Appropriations subcommittee point up that better than one and a half times as many cases of overpayment are due to "laxity in administration and bookkeeping" as to fraud.

And no distinction is made between willful fraud and cases in which a worker simply misunderstood the legalistics of a highly technical form and gave an answer which provided him with a higher benefit than he was entitled to.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Labor Dept's Bureau of Employment Security, a career government employe, made the charges. He said reports from five unnamed states indicated a fraud rate of 4.4% of claims, and a clerical error of 6.8% of claims. He proposes the Labor Dept. give states $2.5 million to "investigate."

The equally startling fact is that when you get down to cases, what all the fuss is about is a mere 107 cases of overpayment discovered out of a total of 949 investigated. The percentage figures that were made out to be so alarming were based on 42 "fraud" cases and 65 cases of "clerical or administrative error." It's these 107 cases that are presumed to give an average national rate.

No mention was made of severe cuts in Republican congressional appropriations to states to administer unemployment compensation offices. In the face of the rising unemployment which the Republican Administration continues to ignore, greatly increased claims and overburdened, reduced staffs could certainly account for the high rate of "administrative error."

In 1951 only 1.9 million people were jobless. Today, 3,725,000 are. Yet, if the figures are correct, the ratio of "fraudulent" claims today is only fractionally higher than it was in 1951.

OF COURSE while some 1.84% of all workers' claims were accidentally or willfully fraudulent in 1951, 2.8% of all employers were delinquent in making required reports, 7.3% of them were delinquent in making required payments, and some $3,125,561 they owed was declared uncollectable.

Despite these startlingly high rates of law violation by business, nobody has asked for funds to investigate that situation. The fact is that in 1951, employers broke the law at a rate anywhere from 15 to 39 times as often as claimants did. The delinquent tax money amounted to 2.2% of total contributions, with an average amount of $294.16.

Of course, most employer chiselling is legal. It's a matter of lobbying in state legislatures to hamstring the unemployment compensation laws and reduce benefits to workers.

Spearheaded by General Motors and Standard Oil, the lobbyists work to reduce the amount of weekly benefits, to make it harder for workers to qualify for benefits, to cut the number of weeks workers get paid, and to provide incentives for employers to oppose claims.

That they have been effective is shown by the fact that in most states a worker out of a job actually gets only 35-40% of his average weekly wage—or 30-40% of his actual cost of living.

RESTRICTIVE provisions in 1951 disqualified one of of every seven workers because they hadn't earned enough money to meet state requirements. Another one out of five was disqualified for technical provisions, even though earned credits were high enough.

The reserve funds built up in various states as a result of disqualifications from legalized chiselling would pay current average benefits for more than nine years, without employers contributing another penny. Unemployed workers are paid only .9% of their wages as benefits, yet reserve funds over the country amount to 8.3% of wages.

Incidentally, the average amount of "fraudulent" overpayment, Goodwin says, is now $75.06, and the average "administrative error" is $35. In 1951 the figures were $70.48 and $35.21 — no significant change.

He gave no figures on the average loss to workers through legalized fraud.

Whose Fraud?

When Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Labor Dept. Employment Security Bureau, asked Congress for $2.5 million to investigate "fraudulent" and erroneous overpayments of unemployment compensation, he said California was one of the worst states.

Here are some interesting figures about unemployment compensation frauds in California he can have without spending a penny:

Some 1.7% of all employers in 1951 were delinquent in making reports as required by law; some 12,606 were delinquent in paying $2,928,856 into the fund, and employers in 1951 defaulted on payments totaling $126,565.

GOP Farm Aims Held 'Creeping Localism'

AMERICA'S farmers are suffering from the policies of "creeping localism" fostered by the Eisenhower Administration, Paul Sifton, legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers, charged last week.

Speaking at a two-day conon Agricultural Life and Labor, Sifton hit Republican budget cuts for vocational education, health, public power, conservation and other federal activities to aid farmers.

The situation today, he said, is similar to that in 1898 when William Jennings Bryan exclaimed in a famous speech, "God help the independent farmer!"

"The federal government is evading its responsibility to the people on the nation's farms," Sifton continued. "Agricultural workers and farm operators have no social security protection and no parity in education, health services or housing."

Mrs. Katherine P. Ellickson, CIO associate director of research, told the conference banquet that an "unrealistic ruling" by the Justice and Labor Depts. which permits employers to replace U. S. workers with Mexican contract labor by shifting jobs from packingsheds to the fields is "depressing wages of U. S. workers in agriculture."

The conference was attended by approximately 100 delegates representing more than 30 national religious, social welfare, consumer, labor and farm organization.

Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.) drew an enthusiastic response when he proposed that, whenever taxpayers' money is used for price supports and other aid to agriculture, the national interest may legitimately require that labor be protected by the establishment of minimum standards.

CIO Attacks Tax Limiting Amendment

OPPOSITION TO the "millionaire's amendment" to the income tax law, the proposal to limit federal income tax to 25%, was voiced in congressional testimony last week by CIO Research and Education Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg.

Ruttenberg testified before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on a bill introduced by Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) and Rep. Reed (R. Ill.). He charged that "the whole drive for this amendment grows out of the Committee for Constitutional Government whose record of opposition to all liberal, progressive legislation is well known."

RUTTENBERG said the amendment would "be a return to the character of the regressive tax structure of the 18th and 19th centuries" from which "we moved toward a progressive tax structure based on ability to pay with the adoption of the 16th amendment in 1913."

He added that adoption of the amendment would reduce federal revenue by more than $13 billion in the current fiscal year.

Also opposing the amendment was Rep. Patman (D. Tex.), who testified that it would lead to "monopoly" and centralization of economic power. Patman said he believes supporters of the amendment would actually destroy the capitalistic system.

Supporting the amendment was a whole roster of leaders of arch-conservative hate-groups.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTION IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU

1. CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg testifies before Senate Judiciary subcommittee against "millionaire's" tax amendment.

2. House Labor Committee decided to delay further consideration of Taft-Hartley Act amendments and before voting, wait for debate in Senate, where some congressional strategists hope to push through labor-opposed changes.

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals (S.2650)	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate will act on anti-labor bill week of May 3. House Labor Com. has postponed report on bill until Senate acts.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 5173)	Would start break-up of federal-state system of unemployment insurance and hold down benefits.	Passed House last year. Pending before Senate Finance Com.	Write or wire your Senator to defeat the Reed bill and provide increased unemployment benefits for at least 39 weeks.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	Voted by House, coming up in Senate.	Urge your Senators to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Tougher T-H Law Is Aim Of GOP Planners

MANAGEMENT maneuvers to make Taft-Hartley Act amendments "tough on labor" are reported behind the decision of the House Labor Committee to halt its own activities and wait for Senate debate and voting on the proposed changes.

It is part of overall strategy by some GOP congressional leaders to insure that any changes in the law this year will be more to the liking of management than labor. A Republican majority will try this week, when voting starts in the Senate, to ram through sections to make an already bad law much worse.

IF THE PLAN advocated by business-backed GOP leaders works, several bad-for-unions amendments will be tacked on T-H. If it doesn't, the proposed revisions will be shelved for this year.

Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) intimated last week he was having difficulty in getting a bill satisfactory to the Administration out of his House Committee.

Whichever stratagem is decided upon in the Senate, it will be regarded as a setback for Pres. Eisenhower. Despite promises to make T-H "fair and just" towards labor. Eisenhower's proposals have encountered strong union opposition.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce notified its member organizations throughout the country last week in an "Action Needed" letter that plenty of work must be done fast if businessmen's hopes of "improving" T-H are to be fulfilled this year.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

CIO Union Conventions
See Pages 6 and 7

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1954 — 82 — Vol. 17, No. 19

Super-T-H Drive Stopped

THE ADMINISTRATION drive for a super-Taft-Hartley law was stopped dead in its tracks Friday afternoon when the Senate voted 50 to 42 to recommit the measure to the Labor Committee.

The CIO had urged recommital.

The vote, viewed as one of Pres. Eisenhower's worst legislative defeats, found 46 Democrats plus three Republicans and one Independent balloting for recommital. All 42 votes against recommital came from Republicans.

Action followed a motion by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) to send the bill back to the committee. Hill had been angered by GOP steam-roller tactics in forcing the measure out of the committee under a gag rule.

The vote virtually killed all chances that Congress would pass any bill to make Taft-Hartley worse during this session.

Just before the vote was taken, Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.) said recommital would be repudiation of the President.

All 48 Senate Democrats lined up for recommital. Two of them later allowed their votes to be paired against those of absent Republicans. The Republicans voting for recommital were Sens. Langer and Young (both N. D.) and Sen. Malone (Nev.). The Independent was Sen. Morse (Ore.).

White House pressure for "a bill," no matter how strongly anti-labor, continued unabated until the Senate clerk began reading the roll call.

Knowland, who on other occasions hasn't seemed particularly concerned with following White House leadership, threw his support behind the amendments proposed by Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.). Goldwater himself admitted they could even outlaw collective bargaining.

The vote reflected strong Democratic resentment against Republican gag rule in the Labor Committee. The chairman, Sen. Smith (D. N.J.), flagrantly disregarded customary Senate procedure and prohibited Democratic members even from offering amendments. **(Detailed story on earlier debate on Page 3.)**

PAC PROTECTS THE LUNCH BOX AT THE BALLOT BOX

TWU Marks Birthday

Inspired by PAC slogan (above), more than 5000 members of the CIO Transport Workers smile and wave signs (right) at the union's celebration of its 20th anniversary at New York City.

The delegates who represent workers in ground and air transportation looked at gains—which included paid holidays, pensions, hospital insurance—and found them good.

They also looked to future for better wages and election of friendly public officials. Michael J. Quill, union's first and only president, was given gold anniversary pin.

Textile VIPs Go Fishing

Heads of the CIO Textile Workers admitted their industry and union faced challenges as TWUA held its 15th anniversary convention last week. But, if they find time, they'll have union-made fishing gear.

Pres. R. J. Heitzmann, right, of Local 41, Utica, N. Y., presents rods to N. Y. Dir. Jack Rubenstein, left, Pres. Emil Rieve, Sec.-Treas. John Chupka and Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock.

Three U. S. Senators, two CIO union presidents and a Governor spoke at the sessions. (Convention story on Page 6.)

USA Sets Pay Hike, Annual Wage Goals

BASIC bargaining goals of higher wages, pension and insurance improvements, the guaranteed annual wage and better working conditions were set last week by the CIO Steelworkers.

The big steel union's 1954 bargaining program was adopted at a two-day meeting in Pittsburgh of the USA-CIO's International Wage Policy Committee, as first negotiations were set with the steel industry.

Full negotiations will begin on May 18 with the U. S. Steel Corp., the Number One steel producer.

THE USA-CIO represents some 600,000 workers in the basic steel industry, with most of the contracts expiring on June 30. The outcome of the basic steel negotiations directly affects the union's bargaining for as many more workers in can plants, the aluminum industry and in fabricating plants.

This year's basic steel negotiations are on a full contract reopening. They are, in addition, the first opportunity for discussing and modernizing the pension and social insurance sections of the contract—won by the USA-CIO in a pace-setting strike in 1949.

Formal 60-day notice of reopening the basic steel contracts was served on the industry on Apr. 27 by USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald.

In that letter, he requested negotiations at "an early time" on "wages, rates of pay, hours of work and other conditions of employment, including pensions and insurance."

These proposals were spelled out when the 170 members—many of them directly from the mills—of the Wage Policy Committee convened. The wage policy statements sets forth these "basic objectives" in coming negotiations:

1. Higher wages: "The economic needs of the members of the United Steelworkers of America, their increasing productivity, the profitability of the industry and the economic situation of the country as a whole, all require that the industry give favorable consideration to this proposal."

2. Improved insurance and pension plans: "The present insurance and pension plans in the industry were negotiated in 1949. Experience under these plans, modifications in the social security laws, and depreciation in the value of the benefits, all point to the necessity for enlarging and improving the insurance and pension plans."

3. The guaranteed annual wage: "The time is overdue for the establishment of a guaranteed annual wage along the practical and feasible lines advocated by the United Steelworkers of America."

4. Better contract terms: "Contracts should be modernized and brought up-to-date through the negotiation of improved provisions with respect to hours of work, shift premiums, overtime, week end premium pay, severance pay, holidays, incentives, reporting allowances, vacations, seniority, preferential hiring upon layoff or when plants or departments are discontinued, military service, local working conditions, grievance and arbitration machinery, contracting out, safety and health, supplemental workmen's compensation, the full union shop, and the elimination of all remaining geographical wage differentials and wage and salary inequities.

"EVERY EFFORT shall be made to negotiate a master agreement for each company and uniform expiration dates. Each negotiating committee shall conduct a complete review of existing agreements with the objective of obtaining these and additional improvements and in order to remedy deficiencies which have been disclosed by arbitration proceedings or in the operation of the contracts."

Steel Union On TV Urges Jobless Aid

THE CIO STEELWORKERS last week took to the nation its case for action now to end rising unemployment.

Over 93 television stations throughout the U. S., the union presented the full employment program which it gave to Pres. Eisenhower after it had been adopted by USA-CIO Executive Board.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald narrated the presentation which showed scenes of unemployment in steel towns. Some 200,000 members of the union have been furloughed in U. S. and Canada, and about 260,000 are working part time.

The program of the Steelworkers calls for:

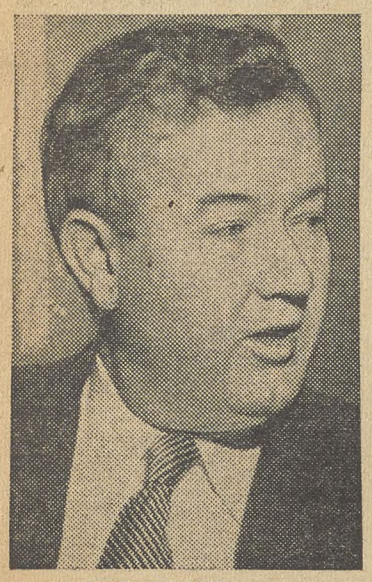
1. "Benefit payments to the unemployed and to pensioners under the Social Security Act should be increased immediately by at least $3 billion.

2. "By raising the personal federal income tax exemption to $800, an additional $4 billion can be added to consumer demand.

3. "Public works programs should be immediately expanded by at least $5 billion to catch up with the backlog and kept abreast of the new demand.

4. "Prompt federal action can increase our national home construction and slum clearance effort by $5 billion."

Sparkman Beats Big Spenders In Alabama Senate Contest



SEN. SPARKMAN
Wins bitter contest

AFTER a bitter four-way primary campaign, Alabama's John Sparkman last week clinched his fight to stay in the Senate as a fighting representative of the New South.

Sparkman, aided by vigorous CIO-PAC work in the state's industrial areas, defeated a heavily-financed Dixiegop drive which was marked by twin anti-labor and racist attacks.

The count from some 2100 of Alabama's 2700 precincts indicated that Sparkman had won a clear majority for the Democratic nomination, equivalent to election, and would not face a run-off primary.

Former Gov. James Folsom, also supported by Alabama CIO, led a seven-man contest for governor, but a run-off primary appeared likely.

Other primaries were held last week in Ohio, Indiana, New Mexico and Flordia, highlighted by Rep. Bender's winning of the Ohio Republican nomination for the Senate.

SEN. BURKE (D. O.), appointed after the death of Sen. Taft and unopposed in the Democratic primary, will meet Bender in next fall's general election. Burke has the support of the Ohio CIO-PAC.

In the Alabama contest, Sparkman—who was the 1952 Democratic nominee for Vice President—opposed Rep. Battle, former Admiral John Crommelin and William C. Irby.

The Congressman was dubbed "Reddy Kilowatt" Battle by Crommelin because of connections with the Alabama Power Co. and other big business interests in the State.

A FIRST-HAND account of the anti-Sparkman campaign in The CIO News (of May 3) described it in these terms:

"No expense has been spared and no holds have been barred by the coalition of Dixiecrat leaders, Republicans, big industrialists, Wall Street, Texas oil and other interests which have ganged up to defeat him. The campaign, based on appeals to bigotry, has been one of the dirtiest on record."

When the votes were counted, Sparkman was in. Elected also were several congressional candidates supported by CIO-PAC, including Rep. Roberts and George Huddleston, Jr., who campaigned in Battle's old district around Birmingham.

Too Busy?

Rep. Battle, defeated reactionary candidate in the Alabama Democratic primary, was too busy to meet with some of his constituents during the campaign.

A CIO delegation led by Sec. D. D. Stafford of the Birmingham CIO Council was refused an appointment to meet with the Congressman concerning the Taft-Hartley situation.

The CIO group was turned down because it wasn't supporting Battle's candidacy for the Senate. To which Stafford commented:

"I may be wrong, but I was under the impression that a U. S. Congressman should serve all the people of his district and not just those that vote for and support him during his election campaign, or does Battle have his own definition of a democratic system?"

Steel Union Renews Drive At Weirton

THE LONG campaign of the CIO Steelworkers to organize Weirton Steel Co. has been renewed.

The USA-CIO last week announced that it has filed petitions for a representation election with the National Labor Relations Board, covering plants at Weirton, W. Va., and nearby Steubenville, O.

Paul Rusen, director of USA-CIO Dist. 23 with headquarters at Wheeling, is heading up the renewed organizing drive. Hearings on the election petition now are pending with the NLRB.

A so-called independent union represents workers at Weirton.

JUNIOR PRESS CONFERENCE—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is interviewed by Ruth Hagy on ABC-TV program, Junior Press Conference. In broadcast from Philadelphia, Reuther urged full independence for Indo-China.

8500 Strike At Philco To Save IUE Pension Plan

SOME 8500 CIO Electrical Workers struck at three Philco Corp. plants last week in the first walkout during current contract negotiations of the union with major companies in the electrical appliance industry.

The strike occurred at two radio and television set plants in Philadelphia, where 8000 are employed and at the Sandusky, O., radio set factory.

Two main issues are involved. One is the firm's insistence that the best pension plan in the industry be emasculated. It demanded that its contribution to the fund be cut from 8.5c an hour to 3.5c an hour and that the present minimum of $120 a month for workers with 25 years' service, including social security, become the maximum.

Philco also refused to make any offer to increase wages.

The Philadelphia workers are represented by IUE-CIO Locals 101 and 102, both with a score of years of contractural relations, first in the AFL, then in the United Electrical Workers, subsequently ousted by the CIO for following the Communist Party line, and now in IUE.

Local 101, which was the first to bolt from UE, is the home local of IUE Pres. James B. Carey and IUE Vice Pres. Harry Block. Carey was once the local's president.

THE CURRENT president is Lewis Cummings, who headed the committee which negotiated with the firm for several weeks prior to the expiration of the contract, when the strike began. Block also assisted in the talks.

Meanwhile, IUE negotiators continued pact discussion with General Electric and Westinghouse. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, headed the IUE-CIO team that began negotiations with GE on the very day the firm announced that the first quarter of 1954 was the best financially in its history.

Liberal Demos Battle GOP T-H Drive

By AL ZACK

SENATE Democrats last week exposed the completely anti-labor character of Republican attempts to make the Taft-Hartley Act worse.

During four days of debate, before the Senate moved to the voting stage, liberal Democrats, in a series of searching questions, demolished all GOP claims that T-H proposals under consideration were "middle-of-the-road."

Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) led off for the Eisenhower forces but was almost immediately forced to confess that the Republican majority on the Senate Labor Committee, which he heads, had violated all customary Senate rules to ram through the White House T-H bill.

The Democratic minority, in a report filed as debate opened, charged the Smith gag rule was "a flagrant disregard for essential and long-established" Senate practice.

Through the use of "steam-roller tactics," the Democrats charged, the majority had voted out a bill which was the "product of haste and expediency."

Under vigorous questioning by Sens. Lehman (N.Y.) and Douglas (Ill.), both Democrats, Smith admitted the "steam-roller" charge. He said it was done "with regret" so as to report a "bill reflecting the wishes and recommendations of the President."

Smith did not comment on the minority report which showed that only two of the 13 members of the committee approved the bill in its entirety, an unprecedented situation. Earlier The CIO News had revealed that the so-called "majority" reporting the bill out of committee really was not a majority, as Senate rules provide.

MOST of the week's hottest debate centered on a proposal offered by Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.), a department store owner who repeatedly referred to his experience as an employer and based his proposals on that experience.

Goldwater's amendment, CIO lawyers agreed, would invite state legislatures to pass laws more anti-labor than Taft-Hartley which would supercede the federal law. These sweeping powers for anti-labor states would cover all aspects of labor-management relations.

Under stiff cross-examination from liberal senators, Goldwater made these damaging admissions:

1. States would be permitted to prohibit collective bargaining in manufacturing.

2. There could be 48 different and conflicting labor laws adopted under the Goldwater amendment.

3. States could require compulsory arbitration under the Goldwater proposal.

4. States could adopt laws requiring 95% of the workers eligible to vote would have to vote for a union before it could become the collective bargaining agent. Presently a majority of those voting is required.

5. Complete jurisdiction would be granted to the states to regulate strikes, picketing and all other aspects of disputes between workers and management.

Late in the week, Goldwater introduced another version of his state's rights amendment, the fourth version in a year. He called it a softened approach, designed to win support from some of his Republican critics.

—Herblock in Washington Post
"Surprise"

The admissions wrung from Goldwater by the sharp questions of Lehman and Douglas, who were joined by Sens. Kennedy (D. Mass.) and Morse (Ind. Ore.), became more important when weighed against Goldwater's prepared statement on behalf of his amendment.

In that statement, Goldwater "interpreted" his bill in an entirely different manner. Whether Goldwater had been attempting to camouflage his views in his prepared statement or was confused by his own amendment was not made clear.

Some Republican senators indicated dissatisfaction with the Goldwater proposals and Sens. Ives (R. N.J.) spoke at length in opposition. Ives pointed out the Goldwater attempt would create considerable confusion and predicted that, if it were passed, both labor and management would shop around for the most favorable law and bring their cases up under that law.

Sen. Lehman, speaking from his experience as a long-time governor of an industrial state, delivered a slashing attack on the Goldwater proposal.

LEHMAN demolished Goldwater's repeated charge that the federal law invalidated the police laws of the state. He cited his own experience and added, "I could not conceive, under our Constitution, of any responsible judge acting to deprive a state of this vital authority for the protection of its people."

Lehman also rapped the Goldwater proposal to grant state's power to "deal with labor disputes causing, or likely to cause, emergencies." Under it, he said, any governor or even a police officer could act in any dispute.

Goldwater, in a press conference, indicated this may have been just what he had in mind. In reply to reporters' questions, Goldwater said he considers "any work stoppage an emergency in our economy."

The Arizona Republican attempted to defend his bill by pointing out that each state has different tax laws. But Morse, an acknowledged expert on constitutional law, charged this was "a completely non sequitur argument."

POINTING out that the Constitution provides the federal government must make laws relating to interstate commerce, Morse charged it was this doctrine, as old the Constitution itself, which Goldwater was seeking to violate.

Indicating the fact that some Republicans from industrial states were dissatisified with the Goldwater proposal, Sen. Purtell (R. Conn.), with some sharp questions, drew from Goldwater the admission that the whole setup of representation elections could be changed by his measure.

Other amendments to the Smith Bill, which were not debated at length by press time, were introduced by Sens. Lehman, Ives, Purtell, Kennedy and Douglas.

BOTH Lehman and Ives sought to write into Taft-Hartley a clear ban on discrimination in employment, which would be declared an unfair labor practice.

Speaking for the Republican party, Knowland said these amendments would be tabled, despite the fact that they were the only civil rights proposals to come up during this session.

Purtell souhgt to include in the Smith Bill the Eisenhower proposal for government-conducted strike votes in every labor dispute. This proposal had been rejected by the Senate Labor Committee.

Kennedy and Douglas offered an amendment to outlaw statutes adopted in 16 states and misnamed "right-to-work" laws. These laws curb union security and are invited by a section of the present Taft-Hartley Act.

New Slogan

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) discovered the new Republican slogan during Taft-Hartley debates, he hold the CIO Textile Workers convention.

Last year, Morse said, it was "What is good for General Motors is good for the country."

Now it is being rewritten, he added, to read "What is good for Goldwater's Department Store is good for labor-management relations."

Ike, Mitchell Duck Questions On Goldwater's Union Curb

BOTH Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. Mitchell last week ducked outright comment on the controversial Goldwater proposal to give states the power to pass laws more anti-labor than Taft-Hartley.

Eisenhower said he hadn't read the Goldwater amendment but told his press conference he would dislike to see his own T-H recommendations altered by extraneous matters.

The President added his own general feeling that so long as the rights of workers and employers were not violated that the powers of the states should not be interferred with.

Mitchell refused to comment on proposals now before Congress but did tell reporters he disliked the present T-H permission for states to pass laws prohibiting union security which T-H permits. Union security measures, Mitchell said, are "a sound national policy."

CIO Conference Pushes Drive To 'Keep America At Work'

CIO UNION leaders from across the nation will meet in Washington this week for a National Full Employment Conference, determined to prod the Eisenhower Administration into effective and long-overdue action to stop the economic slump.

On the eve of the conference—called by CIO after Pres. Eisenhower turned down requests for a joint government-industry-labor-farm session—there were these developments:

1. The government's first combined Labor Dept.-Commerce Dept. unemployment figures showed that job layoffs are continuing to climb in manufacturing industries, while the normal spring seasonal trend cut the overall jobless total.

The Apr. 10 national unemployment total was estimated at 3,465,000. That was a drop of some 260,000 from the 3,725,000 level of mid-March, and was accounted for by spring gains in farm, construction and trade employment. Industry employment was off.

"The figures, if accurate," a CIO spokesman said, "reflect the overall seasonal trend."

2. Figures for insured unemployment—only part of the total—were at the second highest level of the year. That was for the week ending Apr. 17, when the total was 2,206,209. For the week ending Apr. 24, new claims for unemployment compensation dropped by 5.5%, to 304,987.

3. New factory hirings for March, the latest month reported, were at a low rate for the season, climbing from 25 per 1000 to 28 per 1000, while the layoff rate was virtually unchanged.

4. Labor income in March continued downward for the eighth straight month. Personal income for the month was at an annual rate of $282.8 billion, down $4.7 billion from last July's record. Wages and salaries for the month were at a rate of $160.2 billion, some $1.2 billion below the February figure.

5. In the key industrial state of New Jersey, unemployment now is at a four-year high. According to Carl Holderman, state labor commissioner and former State CIO Council president, the total at the end of April was 135,000.

PAUL KREBS, who succeeded Holderman as president of the New Jersey CIO, last week called on the State Chamber of Commerce for a joint labor-management conference on growing unemployment.

6. In Congress, new support for anti-recession legislation along lines supported by CIO came from Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Rep. Howell (D. N.J.).

7. A leading business magazine, Fortune, warned that even if business picks up, unemployment may approach the six million mark by next February.

This further sharp increase in layoffs was predicted by Fortune because of the continuing growth of the labor force (estimated at 900,000) and the need for new jobs for workers displaced by increased productivity. Some 1.5 million more jobs were needed because of that economic trend, Fortune said.

CIO's employment conference will be held May 11-12, with some 300 representatives of CIO unions and councils expected to participate in the review of the nation's economic problems and meetings with members of Congress.

At the first day's session, major addresses are scheduled by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also heads the Auto Workers, CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, and CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve, who heads the CIO Economic Policy Committee and will be conference chairman.

OTHER important reports are scheduled by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey on unemployment legislation, USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes on housing, Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran on social security, and Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne on political action. Delegates will give field reports on unemployment developments in various sections of the country.

Another conference feature will be addresses by "the two Humphreys" — Sen. Humphrey and Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey, who is a leading GOP Administration policy-maker in the economic field.

Spectacles

Pres. Eisenhower last week cautioned against looking at the economic picture through too rosy colored glasses.

The President told a press conference that most recent economic reports reaching him have been favorable, but that he is advising now against over-optimism, just as several weeks ago he recommended against too much pessimism.

Bus-Load

The hard-hit Altoona Local 2017 of the CIO Railroad Workers will send a bus-load of delegates to the CIO Full Employment Conference.

Since last December, some 5000 workers out of a normal force of 8000 have been laid off at the big Altoona Works of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Heading the delegation of 50 workers will be Local 2017 Pres. Andrew Ott and George Gibboney.

Time For A . . . ?

The '54 election campaign is starting early, and the GOP plans to spend a lot of money for its Congressional candidates.

For instance, an outfit known as the "National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee" is producing a 25-minute film for GOP campaign workers.

Title of the movie is *"The Big Change, USA."*

And, if the Administration's tax bill passes, maybe they'll make a movie entitled *"The Short Change, USA."*

Reaping The Whirlwind

The United States has suffered one of its most serious diplomatic defeats at the Geneva Conference.

Our French and British allies have been embarrassed and appalled by the conflicting statements, the strong words un-reinforced by plans for action, that have marked U. S. policy on Indo-China and Southeast Asia

The reasons for these recent diplomatic failures are many and complex. But one fact cannot be ignored: the Republicans, by their irresponsibility during the Korean war, paved the way for their own troubles.

For years, Pres. Truman and Sec. of State Dean Acheson were considered fair game for any Republican orator. The most irresponsible statements were o.k. if they were directed at Acheson and the State Dept. Both GOP internationalists and isolationists took delight in ganging up on Truman-Acheson policies to unite the free world, through the United Nations, against the threat of Soviet aggression.

That smear-and-smirk program was effective—so effective that the Republicans, having taken control of U. S. foreign policy, now find themselves unable to move and unable to stand still. The Vice President says we're through with little wars, then announces we'll send troops if necessary to Indo-China, and is then slapped down by Ike.

Truly the Republicans are reaping the whirlwind from the seeds of doubt they cast for so many years. We hope that they will overcome their past and help America regain its diplomatic leadership of the free world.

But let them not point the finger of blame for their their present difficulties at anyone but themselves.

'Gloom And Doom' Boy

From Advertising Age Magazine:

"Walter E. Hoadley Jr., economist for Armstrong Cork Co., said . . . for the short term 'relatively little decline is in prospect and there is a strong possibility of moderate upturn before the end of the year,' For the long term, he considered another boom likely in the period 1960-65 . . . the next two to five years will probably be an interim between booms."

Same Fighting Spirit

For two years, the CIO Textile Workers have been hammered by depression in their dwindling industry and by employers' efforts to snatch back hard won gains. Last week, at Atlantic City, 1500 convention delegates ranged themselves beside TWUA's doughty Pres. Emil Rieve and slugged back hard at their enemies on the economic and political fronts.

In the same spirit that early made it one of CIO's bigger and more aggressive affiliates, the TWUA made it plain it is ready to fight harder than ever to keep its gains.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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The Octopus Has Grown New Tentacles

In Other Words—

The Battle For Hells Canyon

Soon after it took office, the Eisenhower Administration dropped past federal support for a high level dam at Hells Canyon, claimed "neutrality" on the issue. A few weeks ago, the Budget Bureau officially opposed the project. What's at issue at Hells Canyon is described by Joe Miller in this article digested from The Reporter magazine:

By JOE MILLER

VERY FEW PEOPLE have ever seen Hells Canyon. Except for a weekly mail boat, the canyon, which is the deepest river cleft in America, is isolated from civilization.

Remote as it is, Hells Canyon, one of America's last great power sites, is being fought over in the most momentous power fight since the late Wendell Willkie took on TVA.

The issue arose over a year ago when the Interior Dept. under its new Republican leadership withdrew as intervenor before the Federal Power Commission, the body empowered to decide what kind of dam could be built on the Snake River—one multipurpose high federal dam or three relatively small dams to be built by the Idaho Power Co.

No Longer A Corporal's Guard

The argument between public power and private power is an old one, but the regional and national interest that Hells Canyon has aroused in the past year is a matter of considerable surprise to both sides.

Last April the working advocates of a big dam were a corporal's guard concentrated in northern Idaho and eastern Oregon. Today they are a small army stationed throughout the Northwest and extending into other regions as far away as New England. *Along with the traditional farmer-labor nucleus, the army includes bank presidents, Idaho's biggest Republican fund raiser, influential businessmen, and other staunch free enterprisers.*

Actually, both sides in this debate begin with the postulate that the Snake River and the entire Columbia River Basin must serve private enterprise. They differ only as to how it may best be served.

The low dam would certainly show a profit for private enterprise, at least for the stockholders of the Idaho Power Co. The single high federally-built dam would provide cheap power to a number of smaller private enterprises, as well as more extensive facilities for flood control, irrigation and reclamation, storage and conservation.

The prize is a mighty one, and much more than Hells Canyon is at stake. The Columbia system still has 10.2 million kilowatts to be developed. Decisions made now may well set the region's hydroelectric pattern for many years to come.

Lending an urgency to this struggle is the Northwest's pressing need for huge new resources of power, a minimum of 500,000 to 600,000 more kilowatts every year just to keep pace with growing consumer loads.

Cheap power has brought new plants. Population has increased by almost 40%. This flowering has produced a considerable change in the Northwest's economic attitudes. No longer relying solely on lumber, fish and agriculture, business leaders now talk of aluminum and other new light metals, whose fabrication requires great amounts of low-cost power. Because of its outstanding power potential, the Northwest envisions itself as the center of the burgeoning light-metals and electrochemical industries.

In recent months, events have caused such staunch Eisenhower supporters as the Portland *Oregonian* to wonder if the new Administration is intent upon the possible *"liquidation or fragmentation of a regional power system which is the backbone of Northwest industry and employment."*

Hells Canyon will be mentioned many times in the forthcoming political campaign. How a candidate stands on Hells Canyon may be the most important consideration to many Northwestern voters next fall, especially if the region's pressing unemployment continues.

Regardless of how the elections and the FPC decision go, those who want a high multipurpose dam at Hells Canyon are determined to carry their campaign a long way.

"We'll fight the case through the courts if necessary," Lars Nelson, a Republican wheat farmer who is master of the Washington State Grange, has promised. *"As far as we are concerned, this is a bedrock issue."*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THESE ARE SOME observations about the McCarthy-Army hearings written just after Republican members of the Senate subcommittee tried and failed—in their first major attempt—to wash out the spectacle and to whitewash Joe:

1. It should never be forgotten that one of the two "principals" in the whole "case" is Dwight David Eisenhower. The President of the United States could not appear as a witness, but he is the real "defendant" against McCarthy's charge that Army Sec. Stevens "coddled Communists." Stevens was merely Pres. Eisenhower's agent in handling Army affairs for the Executive Dept.

2. Eisenhower did not excite sympathy by his successive news conference statements that he hoped the hearings would quickly be finished and that they were damaging American international prestige.

He should have thought of such factors when, during the 1952 campaign, he allowed himself to be threatened out of a paragraph of praise of Gen. George C. Marshall in Wisconsin, McCarthy's home state, at McCarthy's insistence.

Reminder

Former Pres. Truman, returning to Washington for a Democratic rally, had a wonderful sentence for reporters who asked him how he judged the relative significance of Korea and Indo-China.

He wouldn't talk about that subject, said Truman, but he could promise one thing: He would not announce publicly for campaign purposes, "I shall go to Indo-China."

Eisenhower was advised in 1952 that he had to appease McCarthy, and he did appease McCarthy, and he helped get McCarthy re-elected. **Does he, in his conscience, now think that this was part of the role he needed to play to get rid of the "mess in Washington?"**

The Republican mess in Washington, with McCarthy dominating events and swaggering about with his fake photographs, fake FBI "letters," and fake allegations that everyone who fights him is a pro-Communist, is a "mess" worse than this nation has known since the weakling Pres. Buchanan invited the Civil War.

3. The Hon. Sec. Stevens is no different, although he is a Republican, from the various honorables, such as Dean Acheson, who held jobs under Mr. Truman and found themselves assaulted by McCarthy and his gang, bewilderingly, as "coddlers of Communists."

Sec. Stevens is a decent, respectable man who obviously, from his testimony, did everything possible to get McCarthy to shut up.

He wouldn't willingly suspend, fire or otherwise disgrace a federal employe on mere suspicion of wrongdoing. But he would allow the suspension of people when McCarthy put enough pressure on.

He "coddled" McCarthy to the extent of sending his lawyer, John Adams, to find out whether Joe would "object to the removal of an officer, Gen. Lawton, from command of Ft. Monmouth.

The Republicans, as the hearings neared the end of their second week, were showing manifest signs of pain.

They couldn't discover, by any exercise of the imagination, how the battle of Republican McCarthy and Republican Stevens would do the GOP any good. They belatedly tried to shush things, to cover up, to pretend that nothing really had happened to warrant a Senate investigation.

The suggestion may be offered to Pres. Eisenhower that he had better beat McCarthy on the head, politically speaking, this week or next week, rather than wait for what he may be persuaded is a more opportune moment.

Some diseases cure themselves in the process of time. McCarthyism is a malignancy that time and successive victories make worse.

If Pres. Eisenhower allows Sen. Mundt and his Republican colleagues to cut short the hearings and whitewash Joe, he will have to face a more terrible and menacing McCarthyism in the future.

The man in the White House allowed himself to be kidded, by a gaggle of politicians and newspaper publishers, into thinking that a White Knight of victorious generalship was needed to save the Republic.

It is not too much to ask that he accept the responsibility he assumed, automatically, in fighting to become the Republican nominee and in fighting for the election he won.

Record On Joe Is Sellout

WHILE Joe McCarthy is keeping mum about it, The (LaFollette) Progressive 96-page documented expose of the Wisconsin Senator has gone to a second printing.

The magazine invited McCarthy to reply; he hasn't. Meantime, the 140,000 copies of The Progressive's 45th anniversary issue were sold out, and another 65,000 have been printed.

The Progressive's special issue charges, and presents the supporting evidence, to show that the self-styled anti-Communist Senator by his operations actually has "aided the Communist cause." He is charged with dividing the anti-Communist western alliance, with creating fear, doubt and disunity at home, and with impairing the operations of the U. S. civil, military and scientific establishments.

Walter P. Reuther, president of CIO and the CIO Auto Workers, praised The Progressive's special issue for "this excellent and timely contribution to the cause of civil liberties and human decency."

Copies of The Progressive's special issue on Sen. McCarthy, priced at 75c, may be obtained from The Progressive, Madison, Wisc.

World In Crisis—

French Learn In Indo-China That 'Lesson Teaching' Era Is Past

By MORRIS H. RUBIN

Editor of The Progressive Magazine

IN NOVEMBER, 1946, the government of France, acting against the better judgment of its more far-sighted officials, undertook to teach "a lesson" to the people of Vietnam, one of the three Associated States of Indo-China.

Today, seven and a half years afterward, it is the French who have been taught a lesson, at a staggering cost in men, money, and morale.

What had seemed in the fall of 1946 a local incident had become in the spring of 1954 the world's major area of bloodshed and the potential explosion point for World War III.

The conflict in Indo-China broke out in 1946 when the French sought to re-establish their colonial control after World War II. At first the resistance to French imperialism, led by Ho Chi Minh, was largely nationalist—more anti-colonial than pro-Communist. This is still partly true, in the sense that some of the opposition to France and her native forces comes from non-Communists.

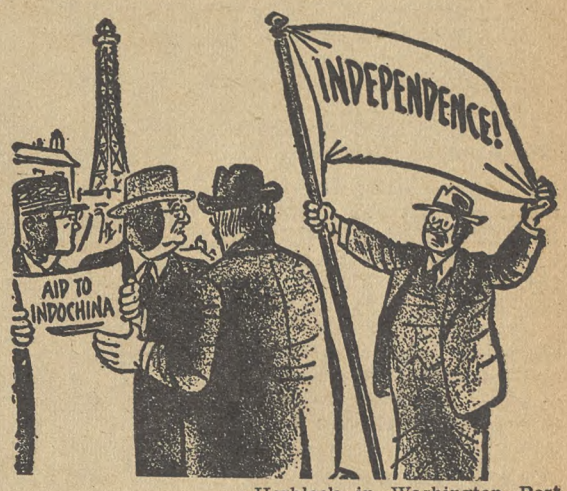
Reds In Counterfeit Role

But there is no serious dispute over the fact that the Communists have moved in on a considerable scale, posing again in their counterfeit role as champion of the underprivileged and liberator of the enslaved.

The French have grown tired of the struggle as their costs mount and their prospects on the battlefield decline. Mindful of the fact that the loss of Indo-China to the Communists would expose all the rest of Southeast Asia to Red penetration, the United States has assumed an increasingly larger role in the struggle. This country is today bearing about 80% of the billion-dollar-a-year cost of hostilities.

Moreover, the Eisenhower Administration had floated trial balloons to test sentiment in Congress and the country on the possibility of committing U. S. forces to combat action in Indo-China. The first response was negative.

On the eve of the international conference in Geneva, the French seemed anxious to negotiate with the forces of Ho Chi Minh, but the Eisenhower regime was reported to be discouraging a negotiated settlement on the ground that it would open the way to Communist domination of Indo-China and later of all Southeast Asia. But there was considerable sentiment in this country and among our allies for a major effort at negotiation.



—Herblock in Washington Post

"How About Sending Them a Flag?"

Demand For Full Independence

Even more emphatic was the growing opinion in the United States that France should relinquish entirely her colonial control by granting full independence to the three Associated States.

Many of those who know the tragedy of Indo-China first hand are convinced that the non-Communist peoples of that area would be much more interested in resisting Red aggression if they had something to fight for—something like political freedom, the hope for economic opportunity and social security.

This observer is convinced that the creative course for our country to follow is (1) to insist even more firmly than we have that the French agree to complete independence, and (2) to take our position in favor of a United Nations attempt to seek a cease fire in order to explore the possibilities of negotiating an honorable settlement.

The Nation's Real Housing Needs

There's a danger of Congress "throwing out the baby with the bath" in the current investigation of FHA housing frauds, warns John W. Edelman, veteran Washington legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers.

The need for more adequate housing for low-income families was stressed by Edelman, who also is chairman of the CIO Legislative Committee's sub-committee on housing legislation, in this letter to the Washington Evening Star:

By JOHN W. EDELMAN

IT WOULD PROVIDE some emotional satisfaction for those public interest groups and labor organizations, who for years have fought against both the basic legislative directives of Congress to the Federal Housing Administration and the operational policies of FHA itself, to say at this point "We told you so."

But the danger of Congress *"throwing the baby out with the bath"* is so real that we strongly urge responsible citizens to understand that even more important than the fact that crooked or grossly unethical deals are being exposed is that the kind of housing most needed in this country is not being built.

In the long run it is probably even more reprehensible to deprive millions of families of the decent shelter at a cost they could afford than it was to make exorbitant profits out of projects built in that frantic postwar period when the scandals actually occurred.

The Real Housing Need

The 20-year history of FHA should show beyond question that Government guarantees are absolutely essential if we are to obtain a substantial volume of home building in this country. The real criticism of FHA is that it has regarded itself only as an institution to enable businessmen to avoid taking risks rather than to give service to people needing housing.

Instead of tackling the tough part of its job, FHA has largely confined its activities to building for the upper middle income brackets, where the need is not so pressing nor the demand so great as in the lower middle income groupings.

The CIO and others have repeatedly urged Congress to require government insurance guarantees to be confined to housing that could be bought by the 15 to 17 million people in the $2500 to $6000 brackets, who today can seldom afford to buy typical accommodations sold by the average builder. The percentage of FHA insurance on homes selling below $10,000 is disgracefully small. Yet the largest volume of demand is in that price range.

In 1953, the CIO urged Congress to set either $12,000 or $13,000 as the top limit on mortgage insurance. Not that this limitation would in itself prevent all opportunity for abuse or irregularity, but because it would narrow the chances of graft and gouging to minute proportions.

Certainly, the FHA personnel responsible for current malpractices should be dropped. But what then? For years FHA has actually been run as a sort of adjunct to the real estate industry. If it is to do the job that is needed, FHA must prepare to play a very different role.

In its earlier days FHA served a useful purpose in putting a stop to the worst sort of "jerry building." After that it went along pretty much in the general patterns of the industry. Now FHA must bring about, preferably by education and persuasion—if not by whatever types of pressure it may use—a different set of goals.

FHA must use its influence and authority to required improved techniques in the housing field. Small-scale, high-cost operations must be replaced by mass-production techniques.

If the home construction industry bogs down as a result of the current investigation, the entire economy will suffer. A two-million-unit home building program, because of its pervasive impact on many fields of manufacture and commerce, could virtually assure the country a return to high over-all levels of employment.

Textile Workers Fight To Save Job Gains

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

MORE THAN 1500 delegates to the eighth convention of the CIO Textile Workers last week in Atlantic City, N. J., faced bravely up to the problems of a shrinking industry, mounting unemployment and repressive labor laws.

In the same city where their union was born 15 years ago, the representatives of the 325,000 workers under TWUA contracts voted overwhelmingly to pay higher dues to further organizing, pledged more vigorous political action on the state and national fronts and condemned attempts to saddle them with restrictive legislation.

Despite reports of closed mills, strikes against wage cuts and short work-weeks, there was an underlying current of optimism.

PLEAS for election of a liberal Democratic Congress this fall and a Democratic President in '56 were made by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), to last week's convention of CIO Textile Workers. Guest's badge is pinned on Carl Holderman (in right photo), former TWUA state director and now New Jersey commissioner of labor, by Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock as Pres. Emil Rieve looks on.

Compassion

Recalling he voted against confirmation of Albert C. Beeson to the National Labor Relations Board after Beeson was caught in "twice as many falsehoods as Ananias," Sen. Neely warned the TWUA convention what they could expect from the NLRB as it is now constituted.

"They will be as merciful to labor," he forecast, "as a shovel-nosed shark scooping blubber out of a wounded whale."

Gen. Pres. Emil Rieve, who won re-election, summed it up in his keynote speech.

The Real Gain

Admitting the challenges ahead, Rieve listed the benefits won in the last decade and a half, then went on to say: **"More than all of these material gains, we have given new dignity to the textile worker as a human being, a free and independent citizen."**

Re-elected with Rieve were Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock and Gen. Sec.-Treas. John Chupka.

Rieve minimized the effects of efforts to split the union following its last convention and noted that a delegation from Rockingham, N. C., was seated as guests. This group was the first to leave TWUA in the secession and the first to return to CIO. Rieve predicted similar action by most of the other locals who seceded temporarily.

Telegrams went from the convention to every senator to stem the tide of worsening amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act after Rieve branded them as an attempt to "create neo-fascism" in the U. S.

He hurled a defiant challenge at Congress to pass the Goldwater amendments and he called for "drastic measures" by American labor, CIO, AFL and independents if the law is made worse.

"We applauded the trade union movement of Soviet East Germany so many months ago when they revolted against tyranny, and if this is not tyranny, then I don't know what tyranny is," Rieve thundered.

'Step To Fascism'

The telegram said passage of the Senate proposals would cause "every trade union member to automatically become a prisoner of war at the mercy of greedy employers . . . These proposals would be a decisive step on the road to fascism in America."

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) flayed Administration efforts to make a bad law worse. He charged the Goldwater amendment would discourage bargaining and "is a means for putting weapons for industrial combat into the hands of employers. In effect, it gives anti-union employers an opportunity to shop for the most favorable forum."

Morse pointed to "a realignment of the two-party system. I think the Republican Party is on its death bed and an independent party is coming into being." He said the GOP "came into being off the death bed of the Whig Party when the Whigs failed to carry out their public responsibilties."

Sen. Neely (D. W.Va.) told the convention mankind has erected "two matchless monuments to confusion, the Tower of Babel and the Eisenhower Administration."

"This Adminstration," he said, "not only confuses tongues but everything else."

Pointing to what he called the "circuses in Washington," Nealy said that "under circus canvas is where the Republicans should conduct their meetings." The birthday party for Pres. Eisenhower in a circus tent at Hershey, Pa., several months ago was an appropriate setting for the "plutocratic acrobats and political freaks of this Administration," he said.

A convention highlight was the impressive memorial service to Executive Vice Pres. Mariano S. Bishop and Rolla L. Wallace and Joseph R. White, longtime TWUA officials who died since the last convention.

Delegates adopted a resolution calling on Congress to establish an agency "to enforce a 35-hour week with 40 hours pay" as a means of ending the depression in which their industry finds itself.

Other resolutions pledged support to striking TWUA members, called for higher unemployment compensation paid for longer periods, improved social security and workmen's compensation and a federal housing program geared to fit the needs of families with limited incomes.

The Woof And Warp Of It

Laughter and applause punctuated the address of New Jersey's Gov. Robert B. Meyner to the TWUA-CIO convention.

After describing himself "as a minor speaking at a major convention" the Governor talked in terms every textile worker understood.

He said he wondered what he would do "when I shuttle to Atlantic City to be boxed in at this convention hall, I didn't know whether I should weave a program or spin a yarn or twist the elephant's tail—or fix the smash in Washington—or tie an end or make a warped motion or harness an idea."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week that the TV cameras ought to be focused on the problem of unemployment instead of the "ugly spectacle in the Senate caucus room."

"With 140,000 workers laid off in Detroit, with 189,000 steelworkers unemployed and another 257,000 working short time," Reuther told the CIO Textile Workers convention, "all the Republicans can find to do is engage in name-calling."

The basic problem Reuther said, is that American industry can create more production than we have purchasing power to buy back.

The People's Needs

He referred to the CIO Full Employment Conference in Washington as CIO's "effort to get the government to begin to recognize that these problems exist and then to do something constructive about them."

Reuther charged that Administration leaders have accused those who are warning of economic danger signs of demonstrating lack of confidence. He commented "the problem is, they don't know the difference between confidence and complacency."

"We in the CIO have unlimited confidence in the American economy," he said, "provided it is geared to the needs of people instead of being geared to the stock-ticker."

Reuther outlined a number of measures CIO is proposing that the government should take to restore full employment. Chief among them was the proposal to increase personal income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800. He also called for increases in social security benefits and boosting a minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Work To Do

"There is enough work in America," Reuther said, "to keep every able-bodied man and woman employed for the next 25 years."

Noting that action is necessary on the political front as well as the economic front, Reuther said that *"if somehow about three dozen reactionary politicians lose their jobs in Congress next November, it ought to mean that we can put about three million people back to work in factories."*

Potofsky Urges Better Health Care

PRESIDENTS of two CIO unions and a U. S. Senator were among the speakers who kept the Textile Workers convention galvanized with action last week.

After commenting on the traditional friendship between TWUA and his CIO Clothing Workers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky made an eloquent plea for legislation to insure better health and housing.

"The health needs of this nation, so dramatically demonstrated by a recent program showing that eight million American families went into debt last year because of unexpected illness, are virtually ignored by an Administration proposal that only maintains our present inadequate systems," Potofsky said.

"In a nation as rich as ours, no citizen should suffer bad health, or fear an operation because he or she does not have the necessary funds. Our nation can afford good medical care for every one of its citizens, if the government will take the necessary steps to insure it."

Problems of growing unemployment were attacked by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers. Unemployment compensation is so inadequate, he said, that it is no longer a cushion.

"Rather it is today just a very hard, thin pallet," he said.

McDonald discussed his recent White House visit where he urged steps to ease layoffs.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) charged the Administration with using "soft words and soft music, a sort of political Muzak treatment" to change the tide of political forces in the U. S.

"This Administration has been talking about selling, selling, selling, when it should be serving, serving, serving," Humphrey told a cheering convention. "They seem to manifest about the same kind of executive leadership you would get from a defunct notary public commission."

Humphrey scoffed at the Administration's blunder on the "hard money policy." Hard money means just one thing—hard times, he said.

Other speakers included Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Congress of Labor-CIO and former U. S. Ambassador to India Chester Bowles.

Wool Minimum Pay Boost Order Blocked By Court

THE FEDERAL courts once again have intervened to block a textile minimum wage increase under the Walsh-Healey Act.

Last week Federal Judge Edward Tamm in Washington stopped an order, scheduled for May 7, by Labor Sec. Mitchell. The order would have increased the minimum wage in woolen mills on goverment contracts by 15c to $1.20 an hour.

The judge granted a preliminary injunction at the request of 36 woolen companies in both the North and the South.

Tamm in his order directed the firms holding government contracts to post bond covering the cost of the higher minimum wage, in event the Labor Dept. wins the final court decision.

The mills in their move for an injunction argued that the Labor Dept. does not have the power to set uniform minimum wages in all sections of an industry and that minimums should vary by areas.

In reply, Mitchell told a press conference that the Labor Dept.'s long-standing policy for nation-wide wage minimums on government contracts is correct.

Tamm more than a year ago issued a similar restraining order requested by management in the case of Walsh-Healey cotton mill wages.

Packinghouse Sets Wage Bargaining Goals

By GERVASE N. LOVE

AN INDUSTRYWIDE Bargaining program aimed at meeting the twin threats of unemployment and increasing mechanization won roaring approval from 600 delegates to the ninth convention of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Sioux City, Ia., last week.

Its high spots are a guaranteed annual wage plan, a 35-hour, seven-day week with maintenance of 40-hour take-home pay, and a substantial general wage increase.

The program was adopted after Pres. Ralph Helstein, in his opening address, recalled to the delegates, representing more than 170,000 members in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, that the basic needs of the membership *"rise out of unemployment and the pressure for continual reduction in unit labor costs at the expense of the worker."*

Helstein made it clear that the union "welcomes the machine and its continued improvement so long as it serves as an instrument of social progress, and not just at a device for increasing profits." But it will fight, he warned, where mechanization "results only in increasing unemployment or reducing unit labor costs."

Warns Of Frankenstein

"It can become a Frankenstein from which we must protect ourselves," he said.

The guaranteed annual wage program calls for a "52 week guarantee covering all employes who have established seniority, with no sacrifice of rights to daily or weekly overtime or to other premium pay time."

The program in addition called for improved weekly guarantees, higher shift premiums, and a series of special premiums and allowances aimed at safeguarding the worker from expenses of operation that are rightfully those of management.

It also stressed better health coverage and pensions, and strict enforcement of the union's stand against discrimination in hiring.

A constitutional amendment barring Communists and other totalitarians from holding office in the union was roundly defeated, with only a dozen or so votes in its favor, after more than an hour of a vigorous debate.

Recommended by Local 31, Tifton, Ga., it reached the convention floor through the constitution committee, which recommended non-concurrence.

The proposal read: "No member shall be eligible for nomination or election or appointment to, or hold any office, or position, or to serve on any committee in the international union or a local union who is a member, consistent suporter, or who actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party, Ku Klux Klan, or any Fascist, totalitarian or other subversive organization which opposes the democratic principles to which the United States and Canada are dedicated."

'Take A Position'

J. W. Housewright, Dallas, Tex., a member of the committee, gave a minority report, with J. W. Pittman, Fort Worth, Tex., director of the union's Dist. 8, making the main argument.

"The time has come," Housewright said, "when we should take a position against Communists on our payroll, people that we pay with our dues."

Pittman said a similar resolution, taken from the National CIO Constitution, also had been proposed, and claimed the resolution on the floor tended to confuse the issue.

"If there aren't Communists on the payroll of this union," he declared, *"there ain't a cow in Texas."*

He recalled that the National CIO had adopted its constitutional ban on Communists in office in 1949, and added that "we've had a better CIO since then."

Majority Views

Virtually all the other speakers upheld the committee's recommendation on non-concurrence.

Russell Bull, Des Moines, Ia., director of the union's Dist. 8 and chairman of the committee, declared the proposed amendment was "wrong in principle and just plain vicious." Whenever a local had an election or appointed a committee, he maintained, it would "have to make pretty sure of the opinions and outside associations of the members."

"And who would decide it?" he asked "who would be the supermen to decide? Do we want to hold a McCarthy hearing to find out?"

Helstein, declared the issue was not communism or the Klan.

"Our position on the differences between our form of government and that of the Soviet Union has been clear for years," he asserted. "We are committed to the Bill of Rights in the U. S. Constitution.

"My position is that if there are those in our union who desire to use it for other goals, we have the constitutional tools and the constitutional powers to control them.

CONVENTION SCENES — Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers (left) pins a guest badge on CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe at the UPWA's convention in Sioux City, Ia. At right, UPWA Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway checks the beards of Felix Boucher, Arthur Utesch, and Clayton Johnson, three Sioux City UPWA members joining in local centennial celebration.

Opportunity

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein scored the Eisenhower Administration for its "theories of corrective" economic adjustment that have resulted in 3.7 million unemployed workers and farmers suffering drastic cuts in income.

"In this year of congressional elections," he added, "we are given an opportunity to undo some of the mistakes of the past election."

Irony

Gen. Sec. Sergio Kuilan Baez of the Puerto Rican Sugar Workers union, one of 13 delegates from the island, expressed satisfaction at the UPWA convention that there is no discrimination there "as we have heard it described here."

"We are glad to come here from across the sea," he added ironically, "to help you in your fight against it."

"I have complete confidence in the intelligence of our members to handle any situation that arises, and in their conviction to the principles we all believe in. Let us be done with this silly, stupid nonsense."

The convention passed a series of forthright resolutions in its long fight against all forms of discrimination and segregation. One urged the National CIO to summon all CIO unions with members in the South to an anti-discrimination conference.

UPWA local unions and district councils were directed to step up their campaigns to win complete equality for Negro and Spanish-speaking members within the union, the industry and the communities, with special emphasis on ending segregation in the schools.

Other resolutions called for elimination of discrimination against women within the industry—wage-wise and otherwise—and a unionwide drive to enlist more women members in union activities.

CIO EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. John V. Riffe told the Packinghouse Workers that the CIO must cooperate with farmers and professional groups to be successful in politics.

"I am proud of the great record of the CIO and its affiliates," he said. "Much progress has been made. Not only have we gained wage increases, established paid vacations, hospitalization, etc., but we have brought more freedom to the worker than he has ever enjoyed before."

He called for an end to "bickering among ourselves," and praised the UPWA-CIO for doing "perhaps more than any other CIO international union to develop a closer relationship with the farmer."

"We can't win in the political field without the aid of the farmers, the teachers and other professional groups," he added. "The workers themselves cannot send to Congress the people who will give fair representation to the common people—we have to work with these groups."

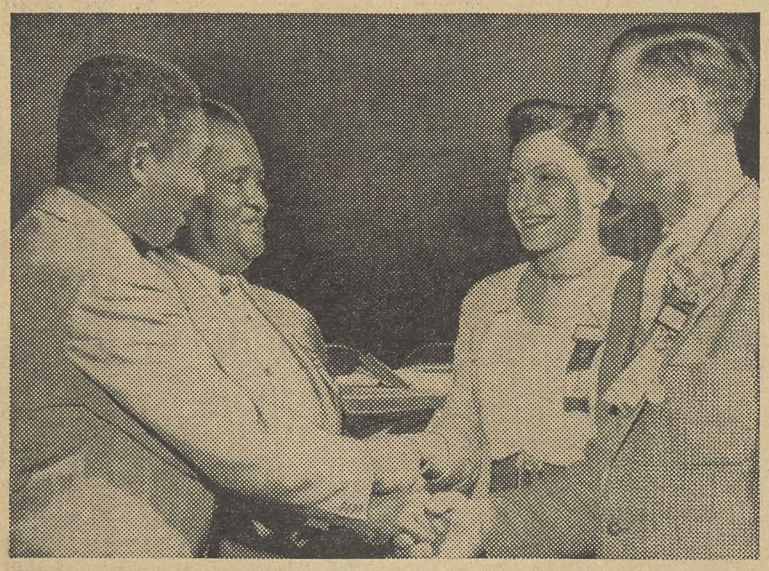
Riffe urged the delegates to write "not once but many times" to their congressmen and senatos, asking them to vote for the proposed increase in the income tax exemption from $600 to $800.

Urges Action For Jobs

"We can employ the best minds to produce things to destroy and murder people all over the world," he pointed out, "but we are not willing to spend money to do something about solving the problem of unemployment that is destroying men and women in our own country."

Esther Murray, a PAC field director, warned the convention that unless organized labor does more to get out women's votes, it is in for trouble.

She pointed out that women voters outnumber the men, "and consequently you men are a minority group." Despite the fact that the Republicans have had five national conferences for women voters within the last year, the Democrats have done nothing of which she is aware, Mrs. Murray said.



NORTH AND SOUTH—Puerto Rican and Canadian delegates exchange greetings at UPWA convention. At left, Armando Sanchez and Jesus Enriquez from island sugar locals. At right, Betty Sherman from London, Ont., and Ace Smith, of Vancouver, B. C. Sanchez is president of Puerto Rican Sugar Workers and a member of the Commonwealth's House of Representatives.

UPWA 'Drains The Swamps' Of Meat Packing 'Jungle'

A DECADE of progress, the first 10 years of the CIO Packinghouse Workers as a self-governing, constitutional body, was reviewed by the officers in their report to the Sioux City convention.

It was a story of steady growth, organizationally, wage-wise and in the other contract gains that have added stature to the union and increased the self-respect and dignity of its members.

"We have drained the swamps and cut down some of the trees in the industry that almost a half-century ago Upton Sinclair called 'The Jungle,'" the officers noted.

"In doing this we have let in some sunlight and brought firmer ground for those who toil in the jungle."

When the UPWA first became a self-governing body in October 1943, the report showed, it had 188 locals with about 70,000 members. Ten years later, it had 548 locals with more than 170,000 members.

In 1943, the common labor rate in the industry ranged from 47.5c an hour in rural communities in the southeastern states to 72.5c in metropolitan areas. Now it is $1.42 in the southeastern rural communities and $1.50 in the metropolitan areas—the Pacific Coast showing the highest rates topped by $1.64 in San Francisco.

Long St. Lawrence Seaway Battle Finally Won In House

THE 30-YEAR battle for the St. Lawrence Seaway was almost over last week. The House voted 241 to 158 to clear the last Congressional hurdle for the project. Senate approval was given some time ago.

Earlier, the House voted down, 173 to 79, the Brownson amendment which CIO described as a "palpable device to wreck" the waterway project. This amendment would have required that private capital finance the U. S. share of the joint waterway between Canada and the U. S.

A deep water channel linking the Great Lakes with Atlantic seaboard shipping has been a dream for a century and advocated by every President for three decades.

A few days before the crucial vote CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote congressional leaders calling for passage of the seaway bill and defeat of the amendment offered by Rep. Brownson (R. Ind.).

Reuther said the amendment was a "joker" offered on the assumption the seaway bill would pass. He said it provided that bonds sold "to the public" by a seaway Authority would lack a government guarantee.

"The bonds of all important public works projects, such as TVA, Bonneville and others have been government guaranteed. As a matter of fact, no single one of our vital public undertakings of the past generation has been financed otherwise," Reuther noted.

The CIO head pointed out that the Seaway "has been recommended as a measure of national security." He noted it was "absolutely clear" that Canada would build the Seaway on its own if Congress refused to participate "in an undertaking so vital to the interests of both countries."

Franz Daniel Named Reuther's Field Aide

APPOINTMENT of Franz Daniel as a field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was announced last week.

His previous assignment was director of Reg. XII, comprising Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Earlier, Daniel was CIO director of South Carolina from 1946 to 1950 and of North Carolina from 1950 to June, 1953.

A VETERAN of 22 years in the labor movement, he was a general organizer for the Clothing Workers from 1932 to 1945. He was on assignment to the CIO since its inception as the Committee for Industrial Organization.

From 1937 to 1939 Daniel was assistant director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. He was Washington representative of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers from 1945 to 1946.

He is planning to move his wife and their two sons to Washington from Denver, where Reg. XII headquarters are located. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hawes Daniel, also was a ACWA general organizer and later served with TWOC.

FRANZ DANIEL

Forand Presents New Bill Blocking Public Aid Cuts

A MOVE to prevent heavy cuts in public assistance payments scheduled for this year was made last week by Rep. Forand (D. R. I.).

He introduced a bill which would extend for two years the present matching formula under which the federal government contributes to the cost of the public assistance programs in the various states.

"There has been no change in the cost of living since increased federal funds were made available in the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952 which would justify a decrease in such payments," Forand said.

Federal funds for public assistance will be cut automatically next Sept. 30 by up to $5 in the case of Old-Age Assistance, aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and by up to $3 in the case of aid to dependent children unless Congress acts to continue the present level.

"To permit such decreases in the federal share would be unfair both to the states and the recipients, because the majority of state legislatures do not meet until next year," Forand pointed out. "Unless the temporary matching formulas are continued, there very probably would be reductions in public assistance payments in most of the states."

Under the present formula, the federal share in the cast of old-age assistance, aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled is four-fifths of the first $25 of a state's average monthly payment per recipient, plus one-half of the remainder, within individual maximums of $55.

Unless Congress acts, the old formula would be restored, under which the federal share is three-fourths of the first $20, plus one-half of the remainder, within individual maximums of $50.

Ferguson Dodges Moody Challenge To Debate Issues

SEN. FERGUSON (R. Mich.) is in the race for re-election, but he's unwilling to debate the campaign issues with a major opponent, Blair Moody.

Moody, who served part of one term in the Senate by appointment, is seeking the Democratic nomination for a full term. He challenged Ferguson to a statewide television debate.

Ferguson, who is chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, turned the challenge down when he formally announced his campaign.

OWIU Sets Convention, Wage Parley

THE CIO Oil Workers last week planned two important conferences:

1. A special convention to consider ratification of the proposal to merge oil unions, at Cleveland June 1.

2. A special session of the Wage Policy Committee to begin a drive for general wage increase, also in Cleveland on June 4.

In announcing the move for a pay increase, OWIU-CIO Pres. O. A. Knight said "oil companies are producing more oil, refining more oil, selling more products, and making more profits than they were the last time wages were adjusted."

THE PHILADELPHIA convention proposed a merger of various unions in the oil, chemical and allied industries fields into one organization to be known as the Oil and Chemical Workers International Union. That convention drew up and adopted a proposed constitution to govern the merged union and a resolution of procedure governing the methods by which merger would be achieved.

UAW Hits Unfair Tactics Of Un-American Inquiry

DETROIT hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee were termed "regrettable and unnecessary" last week by the top leadership of the CIO Auto Workers.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Presidents John W. Livingston and Richard T. Gosser joined in a statement condemning the work of such congressional investigating groups during recent years.

"The timing of the House Committee's visits to Michigan should be noted," they said. "Its first visit was in 1938 and was devoted primarily to smearing Michigan's greatest and most devoted public servant, Frank Murphy, and to defeat him for re-election. The second was in 1952 and was manifestly timed to publicize the unknown and obscure Charles Potter, then a Congressman but a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

"This week it arrives for the convenience of Congressman Kit Clardy's campaign for re-election."

Such committees "under the direction of men like Martin Dies, J. Parnell Thomas, McCarthy, Velde and now Clardy," the statement said, "have denied citizens their democratic rights. They have scorned the Bill of Rights. They have tried to smear genuinely non-Communist liberal and independent organizations—including labor unions—teachers, ministers and other groups and individuals."

Declaring that the UAW "is proud of its part in the fight against communism and all other ugly and evil forms of totalitarianism," the union leaders charged the committees "in their reckless drive for headlines and personal political advantage" of carrying on "an immoral campaign of intimidation which has resulted in a serious erosion of the political fabric of America."

Quote

"You guys may think Joe McCarthy is a s-o-b, but he's my kind of a s-o-b," Rep. Clardy (R. Mich.) told a CIO delegation which called on him at his Lansing office.

Clardy greeted the CIO members by saying he had made "a mistake" in arranging the meeting because it interfered with seeing the McCarthy hearing on television. However, he granted them a 20-minute interview.

Private Utility Lobbyist Boasts Of Senate Rule, Kefauver Says

PURCELL SMITH, top lobbyist for the National Association of Electric Companies which spent $547,000 last year, "blatantly claims" to control the votes of the House and Senate, Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) told his colleagues last week.

Meanwhile, in an address before the American Public Power Association, Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) charged that the "private power lobby" has launched a campaign of "vilification" against public power projects at the expense of its own customers.

Magnuson said that the electric companies' advertising and public information programs "represent a nationwide effort to poison the minds of the people" against public power.

"The program is paid for by dollars collected from the customers of these companies," he said. "It is directed at the rate payers themselves."

Kefauver said that Smith, whom he described as head of the "plushest, most open-handed lobby in Washington," claimed in an interview that he has kept appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority to a "reduced minimum."

The Tennessee Senator conceded that TVA funds were cut 68% during two years of Republican Administration when Smith "stood nearer the throne," but he said he felt it was "most immodest for Mr. Smith to claim credit for all of it."

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) joined Kefauver in denouncing the propaganda put out by the private power companies, much of which describes public power projects as "creeping socialism." Kefauver commented that even Pres. Eisenhower "bit on their lure."

Lehman pointed out that the companies charge off the cost of their propaganda twice—first in higher rates to consumers and again as an "expense" which they deduct in computing their income taxes. He denounced a House-approved bill giving five private power companies a "virtual monopoly" over power in New York state by granting them authority to build a hydro-electric plant at Niagara Falls.

Kefauver said Smith claimed credit for this, too, and now is working on Senators to get them to approve the bill.

(See "The Battle for Hells Canyon," Page 4.)

Gold Gets Jail Term

A JAIL sentence of from one to three years has been handed down for Ben Gold, president of the CIO-expelled Fur and Leather Workers.

Gold was convicted of perjury in filing a Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavit, by falsely denying that he was a member of the Communist Party or supported its policies.

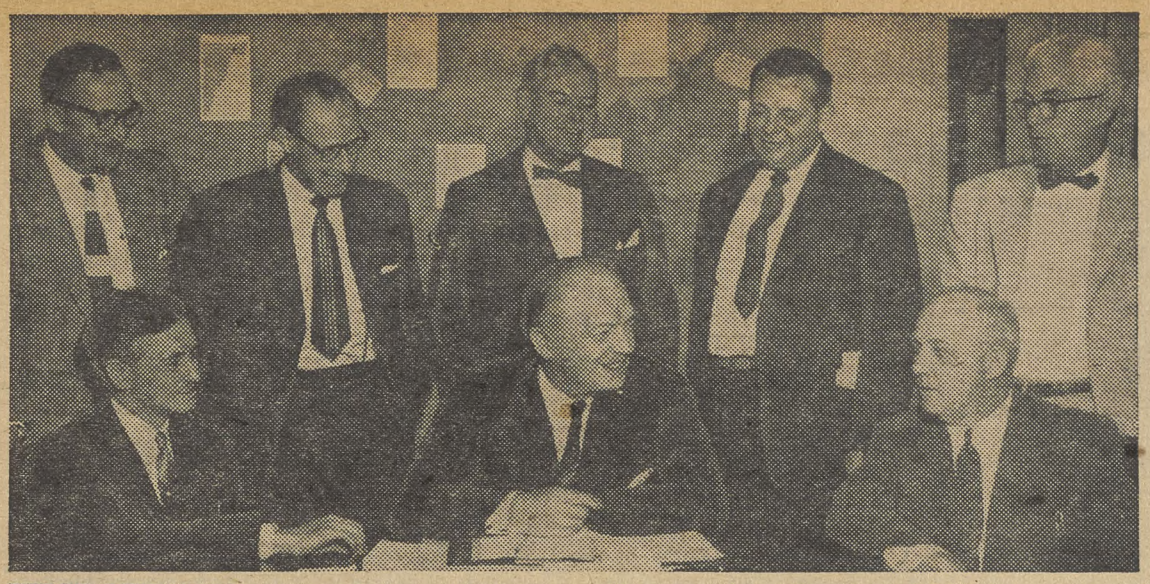
The fur union was among the group expelled from CIO some four years ago because of Communist-domination.

The jail sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Charles F. McLaughlin in Washington. Gold continues free under $10,000 bail, pending an appeal.

2 Stations Add Vandercook News

Two additional radio stations on the American Broadcasting Co. network, not previously available, have now been added to the network carrying the CIO-sponsored nightly broadcast, "John W. Vandercook and the News."

The new stations are: Roswell, New Mexico, Station KSWS, 1230 on the dial; and Riverton, Wyoming, Station KWRL, 1450 on the dial. Both stations will carry the program at 7 p.m. local time.



FIRST MEETING of new Labor Advisory Committee to Foreign Operations Administration is held with FOA Chief Harold Stassen. From left (seated): CIO-Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Stassen, AFL Pres. George Meany and (standing) Dan Benedict, associate director of CIO International Affairs Dept., Victor Reuther, representing CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler, and AFL Intl. Rep. Philip Delaney.

CIO Joins In FOA Labor Advisory Group; 'Wetback' Plea Is Rejected

THE EISENHOWER Administration has flatly turned down labor's request that it be consulted officially on the "wetback" and Mexican contract labor problems.

The rejection came on the eve of a conference of the Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee, with which the CIO is affiliated, in Laredo and Nuevo Laredo on the Texas-Mexican border May 11-13.

Action to offset the Eisenhower Administration rebuff will be high on the agenda of this meeting, which was called by ORIT, the Inter-American Organization of Workers.

THE ADMINISTRATION refusal was made known in identical letters to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, AFL Pres. George Meany, Mine Workers Sec.-Treas. John Owens and Chairman George Leighty, Railway Labor Executives Association. They had all written the President requesting labor representation.

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams said in his reply that the recently signed agreement with Mexico "does not authorize status" for labor with the Commission on Migratory Labor set up by the agreement.

The Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee was set up last December and includes delegates from U. S. and Mexican labor unions.

MEXICAN WORKERS will be represented at the conference by delegates from the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM), General Workers Confederation (CGT), National Agricultural Workers Confederation (CNC), and the National Industrial Trade Unions (SNI).

The CIO will be represented by Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, who also is president of the Oil Workers; R. J. Thomas, assistant to the executive vice president; CIO Rep. Nicholas Dragon; Ernst Schwarz, CIO representative in ORIT, and CIO Rep. Gardner Jackson.

Present for the AFL will be H. L. Mitchell of the National Agricultural Workers Union, Sec.-Treas. J. C. Haggerty of the California Federation of Labor, Exec. Sec. Jerry Holleman of the Texas Federation of Labor, and Serafino Romualdo, AFL representative in ORIT.

Paul K. Reed, special international representative, will represent the Mine Workers and Research Dir. Frank L. Noakes the Maintenance of Way Employees.

ICFTU Sets Goal Of Full Employment

A program to assure workers everywhere of their "undeniable right to earn their living by work" has been announced by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek announced the program, adopted by the ICFTU Executive Board. It calls for:

Expansion of consumer purchasing power (especially of wages), higher public expenditure as for housing, direct and substantial aid to underdeveloped countries, the reciprocal lowering of trade barriers, and full recognition of the role of trade unions in aiding full employment.

High wages and a steady wage income," the ICFTU said, "are essential for maintaining consumer purchasing power at the level required for full employment."

Israel's Premier Voices Thanks For $100,000 Gift

THANKS OF ISRAEL for the recent $100,000 gift from Philip Murray Memorial Foundation has been voiced by Prime Minister Moshe Sharett and Abba Eban, Israeli ambassador to the U. S.

The Murray Foundation, in one of several recent awards, contributed $100,000 to Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor. It will be used for construction of the Philip Murray Labor Center at Elath, a new city in southern Israel.

Appreciation of the gift was voiced by Eban in a letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, while Sharett said: "Please accept Israel's deep appreciation and grateful thanks."

FORMATION of a new Labor Advisory Committee, on which four top CIO leaders serve, has been announced by Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen.

Stassen noted the committee would advise him on labor matters and also on the "development and operation of our programs overseas which are directed toward raising the living standards throughout the free world."

Representing the CIO on the committee are Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. David. J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, who is chairman of the CIO International Committee. Victor G. Reuther, executive assistant to the President of CIO, will serve as Pres. Reuther's alternate.

THE LABOR advisers reached a clear understanding with FOA Dir. Stassen that no labor program would be undertaken without the consent of the committee. The committee will also aid in staffing certain FOA posts, which now is in the process of nominations.

Meantime, to insure a greater degree of coordination between the FOA and the Labor Dept.'s foreign operations, FOA and the Labor Dept. will exchange representatives at each other's meetings.

In a statement, Stassen noted that no country has gone Communist where effective trade unions, through collective bargaining, have been able to bring about actual improvement in workers' living standards. He added:

"The strengthening of the free trade unions is a bulwark against Communism. Effective trade unions give the worker a greater sense of participation in his economy and a greater sense of personal dignity in his labor."

CIO Aide Cited

Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council has been cited by the Labor Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs for aiding Puerto Rican residents of New York City.

Aid Needy At Home, Abroad—

CIO Backs Plan For Food 'Surplus' Use

THE CIO last week put its support firmly behind pending legislative proposals to distribute so-called "surplus" farm products to school children, the aged and dependents, and the unemployed, as well as to the "poor and wretched" abroad.

But—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther added in a letter to Chairman Hope (R. Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee—such distribution must be "by ways and means that will feed the hungry and clothe the ill-clad without being perverted into substitutes for, instead of supplements to, cash payments and other provisions already made for these groups in our population."

Reuther also denounced as "reckless and dangerous irresponsibility" the statements by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson that city people are opposed to firm price supports.

"We do NOT resent, we do NOT object to, the continued use of firm price supports, particularly if, as we assume, such use would be part of a sensible over-all farm program in which farmers themselves would participate on the basis of democratic representation and voice in the formulation of policies and methods."

AID HANDICAPPED—CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (left) chats with Bernard M. Baruch at conference of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Two CIO Maritime Unions Begin Wage Bargaining

TWO CIO seamen's unions—the Maritime Union and the Marine Engineers — have opened negotiations for new contracts with shipowners.

A NMU-CIO committee headed by Pres. Joseph Curran asked the American Merchant Marine Institute for increases in wages and overtime.

High among the demands were proposals to boost vacations to 30 days, and to hike contributions by the employers to the pension and welfare funds from 60c a day for each man to $1.

AMMI represents the Gulf and East Coast shipowners, and MEBA-CIO also has asked the same group to begin discussions. MEBA-CIO already has presented its four-point program to the West Coast shipowners, represented by the Pacific Maritime Association.

NMU-CIO called for a compulsory 30-day vacation for a seaman continuously employed by one company 360 days. The union also asked that the employe have the option of returning at the same rating to the same vessel or any other vessel of the same firm—to protect employment security.

MEBA-CIO requested a two months' vacation after 10 months instead of three weeks after one year.

MEBA-CIO Pres. H. L. Daggett said one of the aims of this demand was to aid employment in the industry, hard hit by recession months before unemployment occurred in the rest of the economy.

The union also requested more personnel in the engine rooms than the minimum required by law in cases where there is not sufficient personnel. The shipowners were urged to make a daily contribution per man into a pension fund, and to set up a vacation fund, instead of paying the engineers directly as is now done.

Bishop Sheil's Talk Offered

More than 3400 congratulatory letters and phones calls have prompted the CIO Auto Workers to offer a record and pamphlet of excerpts of the denunciation of Sen. McCarthy by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil at the recent UAW-CIO Education Conference at Chicago.

The Bishop accused the Senator of "a phony anti-communism that mocks our way of life" and said McCarthy's tactics are "immoral" and "undermining democracy."

On the other side of the record are highlights of the conference speech of Paul Hoffman, former Economic Cooperation Administrator and chairman of the Studebaker Corp. The record may be ordered for $1 from the UAW-CIO, 8000 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

First NMU Pension Checks Presented

Thirty-two retired CIO Maritime Union members last week received $55 checks, the first payments under the union's pension plan.

NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph Curran, secretary of the pension plan board of trustees, and Pres. Walter E. Maloney of the American Merchant Marine Institute, board chairman, participated in the brief ceremony at the union's welfare headquarters in New York City.

CIO Calls For An Equal Voice On Plant Safety Committees

By FRED ROSS

"WHY SHOULDN'T labor and management serve together on plant safety committees?" a CIO Steelworker asked last week at a meeting of some 2300 delegates attending the President's Conference on Occupational Safety at Washington.

He was Joe E. Jackson, safety director of USA-CIO Local 1133 at the General American Transportation Co. plant at East Chicago, Ind. And he noted that the management and union safety committees meet separately at his plant.

His question drew an affirmative answer from Gordon P. St. Clair, president of the Medical Supply Co., Rockford, Ill., and from Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Both were on a panel on reaching small business by community action.

REUTHER CALLED for coordination of all interested groups at the factory and community levels to reduce industrial accidents.

"How well we can get a community to respond to a safety program shows how successful we are in developing a civilized society," Reuther said.

He said that state, nation and union efforts for safety would decrease as the community assumes its responsibility for maintaining safety.

LABOR'S SAFETY GOALS—Harry Read (left) and Pat Greathouse, members of the CIO Safety and Occupational Health Committee, confer at meeting of CIO participants in the President's Safety Conference. Read is an executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey while Greathouse is regional director of the CIO Auto Workers.

"Organized labor will do all it can at the factory level and at the community level to reduce the very heavy cost we are paying for industrial accidents," he added.

Jackson was one of 110 CIO delegates who attended the conference at the call of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers, committee chairman, was unable to be present. Another committee member, Dir. Pat Greathouse of Reg. 4, Auto Workers, presided at a meeting of the CIO delegates held prior to the conference.

They heard reports from CIO members serving on conference committees.

Resolutions "don't mean anything unless you can get the ideas back to the workers in the plants," declared Harry Read, CIO committee secretary.

Read, who also is executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, served on the conference coordinating committee and as vice-chairman of the conference's committee on community occupational programs.

HIGHLIGHTS of the reports of other CIO members included:

- Congressional appropriations for the Labor Dept. are needed to publicize the conference findings and to determine what chemicals widely used in industry are harmful.
- General Motors spearheaded opposition to recommendations for joint labor-management safety committees.
- Some management representatives give lip service to safety proposals but oppose making them effective at home.
- There is an effort by business to reduce further the Labor Dept.'s power.
- The federal government should pay the cost of proposed research on state safety codes and on machine guard devices.

You And Your Money—

Real Wages Going Down—But Watch Profit Parade

THE REAL spendable wages of U. S. factory workers are sliding downward along with industrial production, but the same can't be said for prices at the grocery store or the figures in the latest corporation earnings reports.

Weekly factory wages are falling at a faster pace than the cost of living, which has barely edged downward in the latest cost-of-living index figure of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Washington Bureau of National Affairs, a specialized news service, last week reported what's happening to workers' wages. Its survey uses constant 1947-49 dollars to figure real wages, after income tax and social security deductions. Here are the figures for mid-March:

The average single worker received a real spendable wage of $50.95 a week, a drop in a month of 0.3%.

The average married worker, supporting a family of four, dropped from $57.37 to $57.21 over the month.

In the year since March 1953, the single worker's real wage has dropped by 1.4% and the married worker's by 2.7% thanks to shorter hours due to the nation's fast-developing economic recession.

Profit Parade

More big corporations reported profits and dividend hikes last week, in the wake of the General Motors' statement that it is earning more money while selling less goods—a condition identical with big business practices in the Twenties.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.—one of the biggest owners of General Motors, and that's just part of its interest—boosted its first quarter profits by $17 million, to a total of $73.7 millions. Earnings per share of common stock went from $1.19 to $1.56.

Bethlehem Steel Corp., the Number Two steelmaker, had its earnings trimmed as first quarter basic steel production fell below 70% of capacity, but increased its usual quarterly dividend. Earnings fell from $30.9 million in 1953's first quarter to $27.8 million in the latest three month period. But the firm upped its dividend from $1 to $1.25.

Price Prospects

Bumber crops of food products are headed for U. S. groceries during the late spring and summer months—but don't expect the "law of supply and demand" will result in any price reductions of importance.

The Agriculture Dept. issued the optimistic crop prediction, and added that retail food prices are expected to average close to those of a year ago.

Slightly higher prices are ahead for pork and top grade beef, fats and oils and many cereal products. Some price cuts are predicted for chicken, eggs, dairy products, potatoes and some fresh vegetables.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Toy Trains Hit Contract Switch

Those toy trains which whistle around department store display windows at Christmas time aren't being manufactured by the Lionel Corp. right now.

Last week, some 2300 members of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers struck the Lionel plant at Irvington, N. J. The union asked a 10c hourly increase. Talks deadlocked over the company's counter-move for a 7c wage cut.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

BAIT ADS are on the increase. If you don't watch out, you can get seriously hooked. You'll overpay seriously for expensive products. You'll have a lot of grief when you find out you have been tricked but are tied down by an iron-clad contract.

Bait ads are the trick of advertising a product at a seemingly low price and then trying to convince would-be buyers that the advertised special is not worth buying, and high-pressuring them into buying costlier goods.

Don't Get Gyped By Bait Ads

Some of the tricks used by the bait-and-switch sellers might be considered funny if the chief victims weren't moderate-income working families who are anxious to get these needed appliances and household items at reasonable prices.

Take the bait tactics in the sale of vacuum cleaners, which has long been one of the most notorious areas of bait advertising. Thomas C. Roberts, of the Association of Better Business Bureaus, reports that bait sellers advertise rebuilt or used models of such well-known cleaners as Electrolux and Hoover at very low prices. But when people come in to buy them, the bait seller uses such tricks as reversing the fan blades on the advertised special so the cleaner doesn't have suction, stuffing tissue paper in the tube or loosening bearings so the machine makes a lot of noise. *Having thus discouraged the customer who came to the store in all sincerity to buy the advertised special, the salesman then tries to sell her a costly new machine, generally an unknown make, but at a very high price like $80. Often the trick works.*

It's Growing Problem

The problem is a growing one. Bait advertising has spread out from the vacuum cleaner, sewing machine and furniture business, and into the selling of storm windows, used cars, furniture reupholstery and rugs. *It also continues in the sale of television sets and service, especially in towns where new TV stations recently started operating.*

Bait advertising has become so widespread that some very large retailers are now using it as a regular selling method. One of the country's largest nationwide chains of appliance, auto equipment and general-merchandise stores is now using bait ads on cleaners and sewing machines to get people into its stores, although otherwise it sells reputable merchandise.

Bait advertisers have been active in the furniture repuholstery business. Mr. Roberts reports some firms have been advertising that they will reupholster any three pieces of furniture in your living room for a low price like $39 or $59. Naturally a moderate-income family grabs at an offer like that which seems to solve its furniture problem for little money. But when the salesman comes to the house, the fabric samples he brings are obviously inferior quality and in unattractive colors. So a woman often signs up for a $200 reupholstery job, on the installment plan instead of the $39 or $59 she planned to spend.

The Price Of Competition

Real reason for the increase in bait ads is that competition among sellers has gotten keener, because with growing unemployment, shorter work weeks and higher living costs, people haven't as much money to spend. The sellers are dragging out all their tricks, and bait-and-switch has proved to be one of the most successful.

The bait advertisers have also discovered that television provides a new and successful medium for baiting. Television gives the baiters direct entry into your home. They can demonstrate their products alluringly, and couple the demonstration with the smooth patter of a pitchman and a low-sounding price. The baiters also use radio stations throughout the country.

The Federal Trade Commission has the job of policing radio advertising, but while the FTC has to move slowly, the thousands of bait advertisers move fast.

Rice Unfair List Pushed As Strike Enters Seventh Month

A NEW CALL for CIO and general consumer support of the CIO Brewery Workers' unfair list against two Arkansas rice mills was issued as the long walkout entered its seventh month.

In a fight for union recognition and wages above the 75c an hour legal minimum, several hundred rice mill workers are out at Stuttgart, Ark.

The struck firms and their brands are:

Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association: Riceland Rice, Green Shield, Perfection, Monogram, Lotus, Sultana, Sunnyfield, Monarch, Richelieu, Tohoco, Tropical, Goldcoast, Good Treat, Osceola, Oversea and Chico.

Wonder Rice Mills: Wonder Rice, Adolphus Rice, Peacock Rice, Comet Rice, Cash Saver, Showboat, Sultana and Sunnyfield.

There's a CIO brewers' union label on brands from the Arkansas State Rice Milling Co., including Water Maid, Mahatma and Sonny Boy.

Victory in the Stuttgart strike will aid the Brewery Workers in an organizing drive among some 10,000 rice mill workers in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IN OMAHA, NEB., I had the chance to meet many of the officers of CIO unions and the Nebraska State CIO Council, to discuss their organizing efforts and the legislative work of the Council. On both of these fronts, our brothers in Nebraska are moving steadily ahead.

Under the leadership and guidance of Herb Stocker and CIO Reg. Dir. Del Garst there has been united and effective effort directed toward carrying out the policies of our organization.

Our people are facing up to hard problems with great courage and skill, and we can well take pride in the fact they are joined with us in our common struggle to make a better world for all.

The Packinghouse Workers convention, in Sioux City, Ia., was attended by more than 600 delegates. I had special reason to be pleased at the opportunity to speak to these trade unionists, since I worked with many of them, rank and file and leadership, too, in the organizing efforts which led to the formation of their union.

Their wage and policy committee has outlined a program of progress which deserves the support and assistance of every man and woman in CIO. And their new organizing plans, for widening union representation among some of the bigger chains are sound and solid means for building our collective strength.

THE UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYES convened in Chicago, with 200 delegates in attendance. I reported to them on some of the organizing activities of CIO, and on our struggle for a fair tax bill—one that would increase the buying power of the average consumer—and our continuing fight to protect our unions from anti-labor legislation.

As this column is being written, the debate is on in the Senate concerning the Taft-Hartley proposals made by the present administration. We have pointed out how these proposals would injure the working man in his search for economic justice, but I think it would also be proper to praise the work done by Bob Oliver, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and his legislative staff—as well as the Council and National CIO representatives and directors who have carried on a consistent program of education with various members of Congress. **Whether or not America's workers are successful in this present struggle over legislation, the fact remains that a fine job was done in their behalf.**

The seven month's old strike of rice workers in Stuttgart, Arkansas, continues. These workers are giving their best in a fight for the right on the picket line. They have a right to expect that we will give them every support, and I feel it should be clear to all staff people that they must offer every bit of assistance that is possible.

ORGANIZING victories have been reported by Reg. Dir. George DeNucci: National Can Corp., Cleveland, O., CIO Oil Workers; Newburgh and South Shore Rwy. Co., CIO Steelworkers; and National Tank Steel Co., Akron, O., also won by CIO's Steelworkers. The CIO Steelworkers also beat back an attempted raid at the Barnett Scrap Iron Co., Barberton, O.

CIO Brewery Workers report victory at Meyer's Bakery, Jonesboro, Ark., CIO Rep. Otis Waddings worked on the campaign. CIO Chemical Workers report a victory at Airco, Deepwater, N. J., with Lyman Covert and Frank Podsiadlik working on the campaign, according to John Maurillo, organizational director for Region 1 of the Chemical Workers.

Despite a two-hour harangue in which they were threatened with reprisals by management, employes of Accessory Overhaul Industries, Inc., at Richmond Hill, N. Y., voted for the CIO Transport Workers Air Transport Div. TWU-ATD Dir. James Horst and Local 501 Pres. Benjamin Bially headed the drive.

UAW GM Council Supports Better Pay, Political Action

FULL SUPPORT for a vigorous program of collective bargaining and political action was voted by some 225 delegates to the annual conference of the CIO Auto Workers' General Motors Council last week.

Meanwhile, the UAW-CIO Executive Board branded the policy of some employers of spreading employment by short work weeks as "morally unjust and economically unsound."

The board declared it is "a technique wherein management uses the fear psychology of unemployment to 'spread the misery' of fewer jobs among its employes." Locals were urged to "stay on the alert to combat such practices when they occur over extended periods."

The delegates, who met in Detroit, represented more than 325,000 GM workers. They unanimously adopted a resolution which reaffirmed past economic programs and committed them to press for wage and contract improvements.

The conference also pledged efforts to win the guaranteed annual wage in 1955 and the election of "representatives whose attitudes and actions reflect a desire to build peace and plenty for all the people."

"No union program can claim devotion to the future security of its people and fail to deal with the question of political action," the resolution said. "Vigilance and activity on the political front is as important as intelligence and militancy on the collective bargaining front."

Correction

The wage increase recently granted by the Panama Canal Co. to non-U. S. citizen employes amounted to $1.2 million in total benefits, rather than $1.2 billion as inadvertently reported in The CIO News of Apr. 12.

'Bargain-Basement' Stalling Brings CWA Strike Planning

"BARGAIN-basement" bargaining as usual by the giant Bell System is deadlocking telephone industry negotiations across the nation, the CIO Communications Workers charged last week.

The CWA now is bargaining for some 86,000 members in 10 bargaining units of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its subsidiary Bell System operating companies.

CWA charged management is trying to take advantage of the economic recession in an effort to "force union acceptance of below-par contract terms."

Last week a major nation-wide contract, covering Western Electric installers of telephone exchange equipment, expired. Negotiations continued after the deadline.

WITH overwhelming strike votes completed in a half-dozen odd bargaining units—including manufacturing, traffic, clerical, installation and sales groups—CWA Vice Pres. John L. Crull warned:

"We are still seeking peaceful settlements, even though contracts have expired in some places. However, this situation can't go on forever. We are not ruling out the possibility of a strike at any time."

Crull said management has made a wage offer in only one of 10 current negotiations, and that was an inadequate one.

The CWA officer, who is the union's national bargaining director, charged the giant phone utility with trying to "weaken contracts, deny needed wage increases and force union acceptance of below-par contract terms."

Crull said the phone companies are following the usual "AT&T philosophy to force strike action rather than settle on decent contract terms without a strike."

The telephone workers' "Number One" demand across the nation is for company-payment of hospital and surgical benefits.

AT&T is the nation's "largest and richest industrial corporation," Crull noted, and its profits for the 1954 first quarter rose to almost $110 million—a record figure.

"Yet nowhere in the Bell System," he added, "does any company pay any part of this premium" for health insurance, which is standard now in most basic industries.

CWA'S bargaining proposals also include general wage increases, improved pension payments, shortening of progression and experience schedules, and other contract improvements.

The bargaining units now involved in negotiations — with others entering weekly—include: Manufacturing units at Haverhill-Lawrence, Mass., Lincoln, Neb., and Queensboro, N. Y.; all departments of Ohio Bell; the nation-wide Western Electric installation and sales units; New Jersey traffic; Michigan Bell plant, traffic and accounting units, and Bell Laboratories.

TWO STRIKERS — Tom, Muscovy duck, helps his master, a member of CIO Rubber Workers on strike at Firestone warehouse in Memphis.

Steel Union Beats Raid At Newark

BY A MARGIN of almost three-to-one, the CIO Steelworkers have defeated an attempted raid by the AFL Machinists at the Newark, N. J., Machine Shop of the American Can Co.

USA-CIO victory came after a nine-month bargaining contest, which was climaxed by the filing of the IAM representation election on the day that Steelworkers Local 4348 struck the Newark plant.

In the recent consent election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, the vote was 407 for the USA-CIO to 153 for the IAM, with a scattering of challenged and void ballots.

THE STRIKE at the Newark American Can plant involved super-seniority and management attempts to fire long-service employes. The walkout preceded the USA-CIO's national strike against American Can last autumn.

Pres. Walter Sagitas and other officers of Local 4348 headed up the successful campaign, with assistance from Local 4476 Pres. Michael Wenzel of the clerical workers unit.

T-H Decision Brings $75,000 CWA Pact

A PRECEDENT set by a tough court decision under the Taft-Hartley Act has forced the CIO Communications Workers to settle big damage suits brought by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of West Virginia.

CWA-CIO settled for $75,000 the breach of contract action against it and Glenn E. Watts, director of the union's Dist. 2. The company had asked $1.4 million as an aftermath of a 1952 grievance strike which lasted a month.

The settlement included an agreement by Watts to withdraw a counter suit for $1 million charging the firm with defamation of character. The suits had been entered in the federal court in Washington.

CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the settlement was made on advice of counsel.

"The estimated cost of litigation," Beirne said, "plus the time and energy of members, witnesses and staff weighed heavily in the decision."

He said a recent decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit reversed a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board. The court decision, he said, established "a new interpretation of the law which, unless reversed by the Supreme Court, removes any strike activity during the life of a contract from the protection" of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Railroad Workers Set Major National Parley

NATIONAL officers of the CIO United Railroad Workers Organizing Committee looked forward this week to one of the most significant conferences in its history.

Delegates from 17 short lines and such great centers of rail activity as the Pennsylvania will gather in Washington on May 14-15 to consider ways and means of pushing forward CIO policies in the transportation field.

National Chairman John Green stated, "I am confident our membership is determined to clear the tracks for a militant program of CIO progress in an area of our industrial life which badly needs organization along CIO lines and in conjunction with CIO policies."

Green also called for special action of his staff and the local unions in support of CIO's Full Employment Conference in Washington May 11-12. Like other basic industries, the railroads have been hard hit in the recession.

Besides pushing for legislative action to assist in meeting the present economics cricis, the Railroad Workers are expected to push for improved and increased benefits in the Railway Retirement Act, including support for bills aimed at beating back the present restrictions on dual benefits.

Demo Rally Nails GOP For Growing Recession

By MILTON PLUMB

SHORTCOMINGS of the present Republican Administration and the harmful effects of its policies on the nation's economy were spelled out last week at a two-day Jefferson-Jackson Day Conference of the Democratic National Committee in Washington.

The meetings, which launched the Democrats' 1954 congressional election campaign, included panel discussions by outstanding Democratic Senators and congressmen on the nation's economy, farm problems, national security, public power and natural resources, and federal programs to aid American cities.

Chairman Mitchell gave the committee an optimistic report on Democratic prospects next fall, but warned against over-optimism. He said "the impact of Republican campaign funds is yet to come" and pointed out that the $3.8 million which the GOP has allotted is "twice the amount any party ever budgeted before for an off-year campaign."

Stanley Woodward, Democratic treasurer, said the Democratic Party had a deficit of $67,147 when the sessions opened. This was written off, however, by the $100-a-plate dinner which closed the conference, netting about $150,000.

SEN. MURRAY (D. Mont.) charged the Eisenhower Administration with fostering "a deliberately planned economic decline." He said that the recent deflation of the economy was planned in New York banking circles and carried out by bankers in the Administration.

Instead of "built-in stabilizers," the Republicans "built in lines of unemployed," Murray declared. The blueprint of the recession, he charged, was issued by the New York Clearing House Association a year ago when it called for opposition to the policy of full employment, to farm price supports, and to "demands of labor for wage increases exceeding gains in productivity."

Charging that the Administration has designed its economic policies for the benefit of bankers, Rep. Howell (D. N.J.) said that these policies have produced "a hard-boiled egg, not a golden one."

"I suggest to the Treasury Secretary," he continued, "that consumer buying power is the hen needed to hatch the golden egg."

Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) said last year's increase in interest rates on veterans' housing loans was a "stab in the back" because the Administration knew before it boosted them that it was going to reverse its "hard money" policies.

He said the Administration, because it follows economic policies favoring the rich, is "like a greenhorn in the cattle business who tried to fatten his herd by merely feeding the bull."

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "greatest evils," said Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.), "are that they see no evil and they hear no evil when it comes to the economic security of the American people. The leadership of the Republican Party appears to be bored with the dilemma of the average American family in making ends meet."

Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that even if things get better before next November's elections, the American people should realize that "there is no possibility that such progress would equal the kind that the Democrats have to offer." He said that the economy is now suffering the loss of production of "$20 billion a year in what people can enjoy."

Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.) said that the President may have "mixed up" the appointments of his Secretaries of State and Agriculture. He suggested that he may have intended to appoint Ezra Taft Benson secretary of state and John Foster Dulles secretary of agriculture "because we apparently need some flexibility in our foreign policy and we have too much flexibility in regard to farm price supports."

Danger

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman said last week that proposed super-amendments to worsen the Taft-Hartley law were "the most dangerous kind of legislation." The changes "would destroy all the progress we've made in the labor movement in the U. S.," Truman declared.

In Washington for the Democratic rally, the former President called the current Army-McCarthy hearings "a disgrace to the Senate."

Murray Runs Again On Fair Deal Record

DECLARING that the strength and prosperity which the New and Fair Deals brought to the country is "today being undermined," Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) last week formally announced his candidacy for re-election to the Senate.

"I have determined to make this campaign," Murray said, "because I owe a duty to the people of Montana to see that our state continues to advance in resources development and industrial expansion."

He pointed out that if he failed to run, the people of Montana would lose his seniority on the Senate Interior Committee which controls legislation affecting public lands, mineral resources, forest reserves, Indian affairs, oil conservation, power development, rural electrification, irrigation and reclamation.

SEN. MURRAY

Childs Says Budget Balancers Block Decent Health Program

A WARNING that Republican "budget-balancers" are blocking decent health care for the American people was voiced last week by Joseph W. Childs.

Childs, vice president of the CIO Rubber Workers and a member of the CIO Social Security Committee, testified before the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee.

HE CONDEMNED the Administration's health reinsurance proposal as producing only "meager" progress and added:

"Your great contribution this year to America's health needs can be the development of a dramatic program geared to America's resources and sufficient over a period of years to make the marvels of modern medical science available to everyone in the U. S.

"Don't let the budget-balancers and the tax-cutters keep pushing people onto the scrap heap! Don't promote cheap pills with a nice name but no contents when real money will obtain genuine prevention and cures."

Childs warned there are "many limitations" of coverage and benefits to voluntary health insurance programs, and warned "it is incorrect to conclude that the continued spread of voluntary health plans will solve medical care problems."

"Only the national government," the CIO witness said, "can plan effectively for efficient development and use of medical facilities."

Bailey Backs Move To Split Labor Group

A PROPOSAL to split the House Committee on Education and Labor into two standing committees, each concerned exclusively with one of the two fields, has been made by Rep. Bailey (D. W. Va.).

Declaring that both education and labor are of "major importance" to the nation, Bailey said that the present lumping of jurisdiction over both in one committee denies each of these fields proper attention from Congress. His resolution would amend the rules of the House and replace the present committee with two new ones.

"We have been meeting almost steadily this session on proposed changes to the Taft-Hartley Law," Bailey said. "Meanwhile very pressing educational matters—such as school construction legislation—has been sidetracked. It would have been just as unfair to devote our time to educational matters and give labor a secondary priority."

Bailey said that Taft-Hartley revision and increases in the minimum wage are "alone of sufficient importance" to demand the full attention of a congressional committee.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Keep Your Eye On Congress

ACTION IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU

1. Senate nears crucial floor votes on Republican proposals for a super-Taft-Hartley Act, with new "states' rights" amendments to cripple labor. *(See Pages 1 and 3.)*

2. Long congressional battle for St. Lawrence Seaway finally won as House approves U. S. participation. *(See Page 8.)*

CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS ON WHICH YOU SHOULD ACT:

Bill	What It Does	Where It Is	What You Can Do
Administration Taft-Hartley proposals (S.2650)	Makes law even worse by adding union-busting provisions.	Senate will act on anti-labor bill week of May 3. House Labor Com. has postponed report on bill until Senate acts.	Write your Senators and Representatives protesting against anti-union proposals.
Reed Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 5173)	Would start break-up of federal-state system of unemployment insurance and hold down benefits.	Passed House last year. Pending before Senate Finance Com.	Write or wire your Senator to defeat the Reed bill and provide increased unemployment benefits for at least 39 weeks.
Administration Tax Revisions (H. R. 8300)	Would reduce taxes on dividends and increase depreciation deductions for business, giving most benefits to only 335,000 families out of 52 million families in U. S.	Voted by House, coming up in Senate.	Urge your Senators to vote to reject tax bill when it reaches the floor and to work for an increase in the personal exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 thereafter.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Texas Jury Bias Slapped By High Court

EXCLUSION from jury service in Texas of persons of Mexican descent is discrimination prohibited by the 14th Amendment, the Supreme Court held last week.

It unanimously reversed the conviction for murder of Pete Hernandez, who contended that his rights had been violated because no persons of his national origin were on the lists from which grand jurors and the petit jury in his case were drawn.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who delivered the opinion, rejected the finding of the Texas Appeals Court that the 14th Amendment, which provides that no persons shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor be denied equal protection of the law, recognized only two classes, the Negro and white races.

Mrs. Bowring On Labor Group

Mrs. Eva Bowring, recently-named Republican Senator from Nebraska, has been appointed to the Senate Labor Committee, as well as to the Commerce and Post Office-Civil Service groups. Appointed after the death of Sen. Griswold, she will serve in the Senate only to the end of this year.

CIO Union Conventions
See Pages 8 and 9

The CIO News

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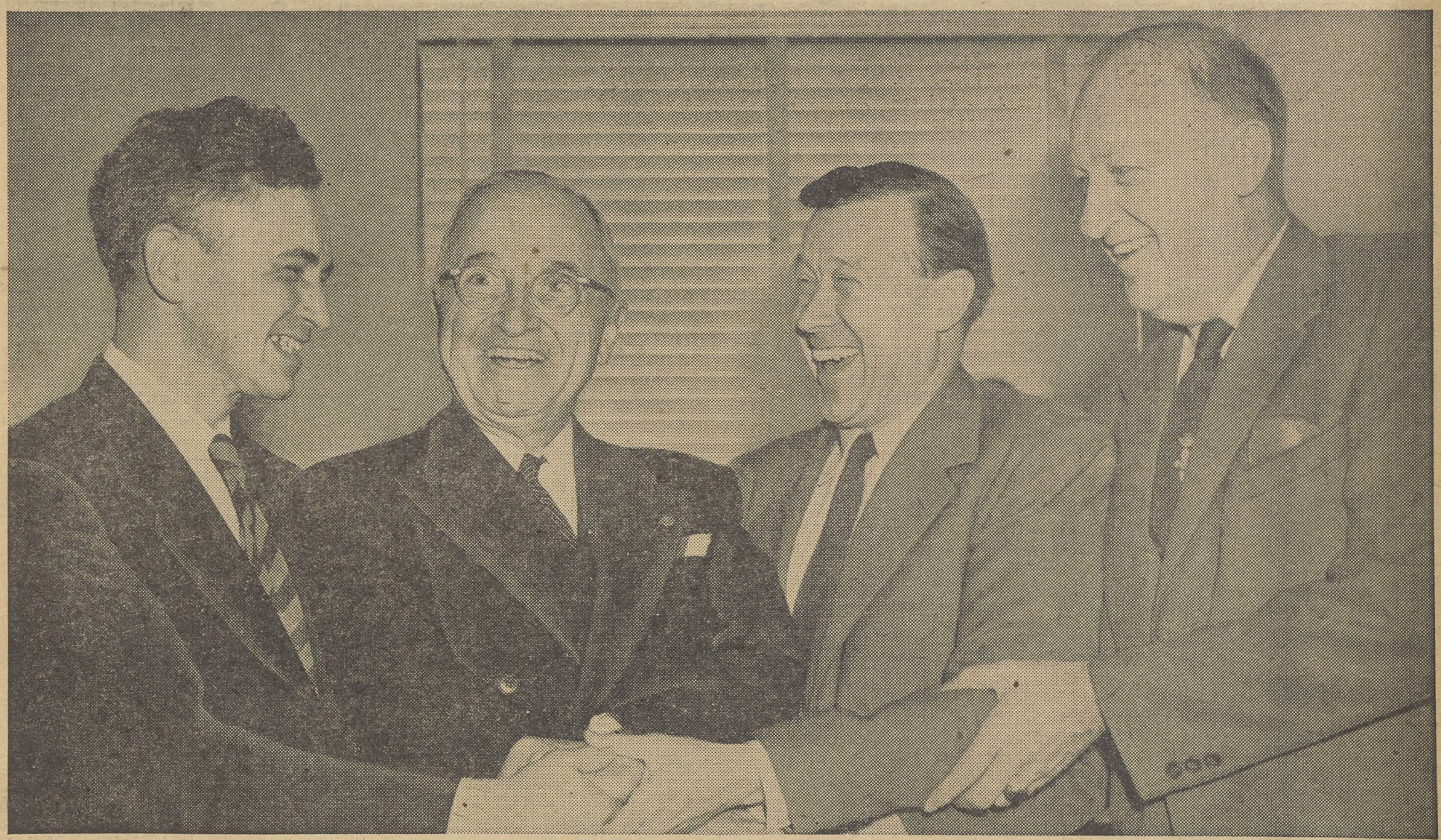
CIO Rally Pushes Job Fight

'Build Prosperity From Bottom Up'

—See Pages 3, 6 & 7



A Big Week In Washington— Two CIO events in Washington drew national attention last week. At top, Pres. Walter P. Reuther addresses the big CIO Full Employment Conference urges program for "building prosperity from the bottom up." Below: Former Pres. Harry S. Truman visits the CIO Executive Board meeting, exchanges a multiple handshake with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left), Reuther and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. CIO officers sang "Happy Birthday, Harry" as the 70-year-old former President left. The board gave the go-ahead signal on the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement. The two-day jobs rally was marked by visits on Capitol Hill and a call for more intensive political action. **(Stories on rally, Pages 3, 6 & 7; stories on CIO Executive Board on Page 2.)**

'An Old Friend' Gets Ovation At CIO Board

By AL ZACK

AN OLD FRIEND and next-door neighbor, Harry S. Truman of Independence, Mo., dropped in to visit the CIO Executive Board last week.

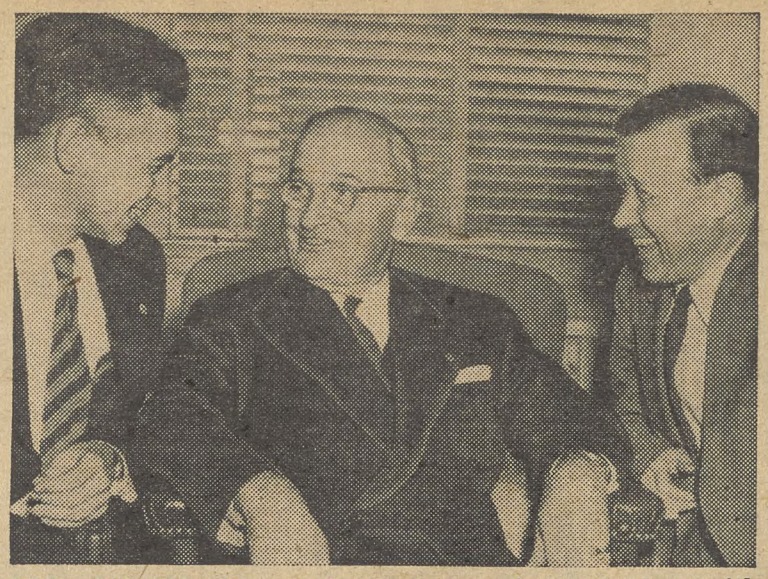
Looking hail and hearty, the just-turned-70 "plain citizen" received a heart-warming ovation from the CIO's top leaders and the headquarters staff jamming the board room.

"I just wanted to drop in to express my appreciation for what you've done for the cause closest to my heart," the former President of the United States said in his familiar Mid-West twang.

He was referring to the CIO's $150,000 contribution and the CIO Steelworkers' $100,000 gift to the Harry S. Truman Library which will house the Truman Presidential papers.

"I WANT to thank you too for standing by me after I became a private citizen," the "man from Independence" continued. His eyes twinkling, the famous "whistle-stopper" added, *"I've been trying my best to be a private citizen and I've been having a terrible time doing it."*

Truman's visit to the Executive Board meeting brought a temporary halt to the business meeting. He was preceded into the room by 20 reporters and a half-dozen camera men.



VISIT TO CIO—Former Pres. Truman (center), chats with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) and Pres. Walter P. Reuther during his visit to CIO Executive Board meeting last week. He thanked CIO for $150,000 gift to the Harry S. Truman Library.

Following an ovation for the former President, plus the traditional "give-'em-hell" battle-cry of 1948, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther introduced "an old friend and an old neighbor."

"When he lived next door," Reuther said gesturing toward the nearby Blair-Lee House, where the Trumans lived while the White House was being rebuilt, "there were happier times in America. CIO members had full employment. There was prosperity for all. The home front was in better shape."

"Now," Reuther added, *"we have fewer friends in the world."*

With this, he introduced "Mr. President," and the crowd jumped up to applaud enthusiastically while the flash bulbs popped.

A few minutes after he started to speak, the broad Truman grin faded and he spoke of serious matters, reiterating his strong plea for a bi-partisan foreign policy in this time of danger.

REFERRING to his recent speeches, the former President said, "I've been explaining how necessary it is for the man in the White House to take charge of things."

Recalling a sign on his own White House desk, which read *"The buck stops here,"* Truman said:

"Any Chief Executive who passes the buck to his subordinates is not a proper executive. Somebody has to say 'Yes' or 'No.' The man in the White House has to be able to make his own decisions."

Earlier in the day, in a speech at the National Press Club the former President had urged his successor to restore bi-partisanship in foreign policy by giving a "clear lead" and by putting a check-rein on "political assassins" in his own party.

HST WAVES a greeting as he leaves CIO Building with General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg after addressing CIO Board.

As the former President, who had celebrated his 70th birthday only a few days earlier, arose to leave the CIO audience applauded lustily. Then, simultaneously, they sang with gusto, *"Happy birthday, dear Harry."*

"Oh, thank you—thank you very much," he murmured.

CIO Board Okays No-Raid Signing

THE GO-AHEAD signal for putting the CIO-AFL no-raid agreement fully into effect was given last week by the CIO Executive Board.

Unanimously, the board authorized an early meeting of CIO officers with the AFL for the exchange of ratifications of the agreement by CIO and AFL unions.

Effectiveness of the pact now is limited to the AFL and CIO and to local unions directly chartered by the two federations.

Approval of the pact earlier was voted by unions representing some 95% of the CIO membership, while about 70 of the AFL's 110 unions, according to press reports, are ready to join in the agreement.

Text of the CIO Executive Board resolution, adopted on May 10:

AT THE MEETING of the CIO Executive Board in New York on Mar. 22, the Board expressed its concern that the No-Raiding Agreement between the CIO and its affiliates and the AFL and its affiliates, because of the limited number of ratifications then forthcoming, might not become fully effective in the interests of the labor movement as a whole.

It has been the view of the CIO throughout that there is no point in having merely a paper agreement, since it would be obviously misleading to the membership of both federations and to the public at large to announce a ratification of the agreement by a limited number of affiliates of both federations as realizing the hopes of the CIO and the AFL, as expressed at both conventions, to eliminate raiding within the labor movement.

After the meeting of the CIO Executive Board, Sec.-Treas. Carey met with Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler of the AFL and exchanged information as to the present number of ratifications on the part of affiliates of both federations.

BASED ON this information, the Executive Committee of the CIO, meeting in Washington on Wednesday, Apr. 14, decided to recommend to the CIO Executive Board that, in light of all present circumstances, the CIO representatives on the CIO-AFL Unity Committee should proceed to meet with the AFL representatives on that committee for the purpose of exchanging the signatures of all CIO and AFL affiliates which, up to the time of actual signing, have authorized execution of the No-Raiding Agreement.

The Executive Committee of the CIO directed Pres. Reuther to convene a special meeting of the CIO Executive Board on May 10 in Washington, to give consideration to this recommendation of the CIO Executive Committee.

The CIO Executive Board has considered the recommendation of the Executive Committee and fully concurs therein.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that: The CIO representatives on the CIO-AFL Unity Committee are hereby authorized and directed to meet with the AFL representatives on this committee for the purpose of exchanging the signatures of all CIO and AFL affiliates which, up to the time of actual signing, have authorized execution of the No-Raiding Agreement.

Murray Foundation Gives NAACP $75,000 For Anti-Bias Education

A GIFT of $75,000 for educational work in race relations was made last week by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

The grant was made to NAACP leaders by CIO officials at ceremonies in the Carnegie Endowment Building, New York City. It was the fifth award in recent months by the Foundation, created to honor the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers.

The contribution was made on the basis that it be "expended exclusively for educational purposes in race relations in the name of Philip Murray, with the overall purpose of promoting and fostering, by educational means, the full acceptance of civil rights guaranteed by the American Constitution."

CIO speakers noted that Murray had taken a prime interest in the campaign for improved civil rights for minorities.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther said: "We in the CIO are proud of this contribution. The free world cannot win the struggle against totalitarianism merely by building great military power or flexing its economic strength. We must develop a comparable moral power."

Pres. Arthur Spingarn of the NAACP hailed the CIO gift as a "material aid in the struggle for racial democracy."

Praising the CIO's campaign against racial discrimination, he said the gift would "help stop the exploitation, even the persecution of persons, who because of their economic situation, their race or national origin, are exposed to threats against their general welfare and their rights as human beings."

UNABLE to attend because of illness, NAACP Exec. Sec. Walter White sent a message noting that discrimination is the "Achilles heel of democracy" and called for a frontal attack on discrimination. If we fail, he added, "people in other parts of the world will continue to distrust us."

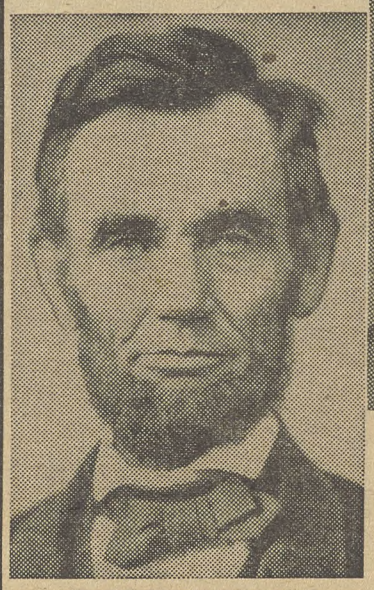
Others participating in the ceremony were Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employees, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, W. Averell Harriman and Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, the Foundation's director.

Rieve, who is chairman of the Foundation Board, praised the NAACP and said, "There is no organization in the United States that is carrying on a more vigorous fight against discrimination in all its forms."

The GOP . . .

1854

Organized at Ripon, Wisc.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Republican's martyred first President . . .

JOE McCARTHY

. . . is mocked by the 1954-model "Mr. Republican."

1954

Sen. Joe McCarthy will deliver the keynote address at the GOP 100th anniversary at Ripon, Wisc.

CIO Rally Pushes Jobs-For-All Fight

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE BRIGHT posters on the pillars almost obscured the time-mellowed murals of the Hall of Nations in the national capital's Washington Hotel last week, but they told why 500 CIO leaders from all parts of the country gathered there to focus the nation's attention on unemployment.

"Unemployment Is UnAmerican," one read. "Keep America At Work," said another . . . "An America At Work Is a Strong America" . . . "The Job You Save May Be Your Own."

Behind the platform from which CIO leaders and government figures discussed growing joblessness—now estimated to total five million workers—and its grim effects on the country's most precious asset, its people, was a quotation from the unused law a Democratic Administration passed as part of a program to stop such recessions as now beset the nation—the Full Employment Act of 1946. It read:

"The Congress hereby declares it is a continuing policy and responsibility of the federal government . . . to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power. . ."

And directly in front of the speaker's table rested a placard carrying the time-tested CIO principle which tied together the slogans on the pillars and the legislation cited at the back of the stage:

"What's good for America is good for CIO."

Parley Highlights

Against this background, dramatic in its stark simplicity, the two-day conference:

1. Heard CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther describe the unemployment situation as "critical" in the keynote speech, assail the Eisenhower Administration for "doing nothing" about it, and call for an intensified program of political action on the home front to see to it that "20 or 30 reactionaries in Congress are unemployed after November."

2. Adopted a 10-point program for "Prosperity in Peacetime."

3. Heard summarized accounts of scores of calls on representatives and senators which reported growing concern—especially among Republicans—over the employment situation, spreading dismay at lack of White House leadership in meeting the problem, an aroused interest in proposals to increase the income tax exemption, and very, VERY great worry over the political effects of Republican inaction.

4. Heard "the two Humphreys"—Sen. Hubert H. (D. Minn.) and Sec. of the Treasury George M.—discuss employment, unemployment and national prosperity from widely divergent points of view.

5. Applauded a call by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers for a follow-up general conference including the CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods, Mine Workers and other bona fide independent unions to "help put pressure on Congress and the Administration to put into effect the Employment Act of 1946."

The conference got under way with a charge by CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve that the Eisenhower Administration "has failed the people on the economic front" by not utilizing the Employment Act.

Reuther gave the parley a working basis when, in his keynote address, he said:

PAC Work Is Vital

"We don't believe we can work out the answers to all the problems here in Washington. But we believe that as we can arouse the people back home, we can get the government to act realistically."

This means, he said, utilizing the "full political potential" of CIO members and their neighbors.

"There is more political consciousness about the coming election than there has ever been about an election before," he said.

"We have to mobilize it, and convince the people to make changes in the political complexion of Congress. We must continue our bargaining activities and combine them with our political activities.

"There will be a day of reckoning in November. If we can see that 20 or 30 reactionaries in Congress are unemployed after November, we can do a lot about the unemployment of other people. It's a great opportunity, and a great challenge.

"Go back home determined to work harder at this job than you've ever worked before. If we go back home and work together and fight together, we can win in November."

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey reported on unemployment compensation, CIO Vice Pres. Joseph N. Curran on special security and public assistance, and CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes on housing and public works.

The dubious honor of having the highest rates of unemployment was shared by Rhode Island, with 13% of the work force out of jobs, and Kentucky with 11%. In Woonsocket, R. I., it was reported, one of every three workers is jobless.

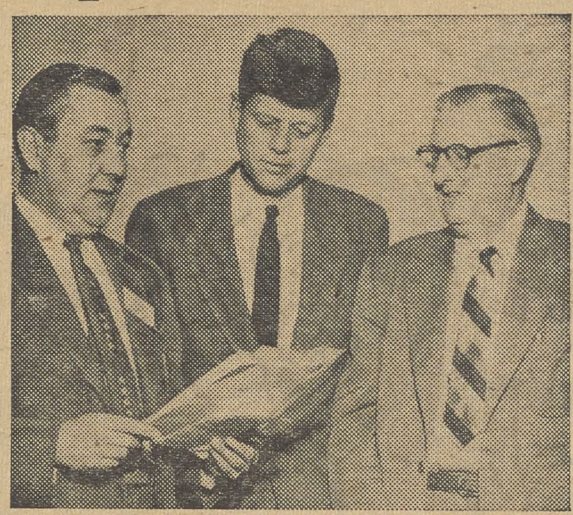
Illinois reported 170,600 out of work, New York State 500,000, Pennsylvania about 315,000 and Ohio some 126,000. From all parts of the country came accounts of children missing school because of lack of clothing, insurance policy cancellations, and loss of household equipment being bought on time payments.

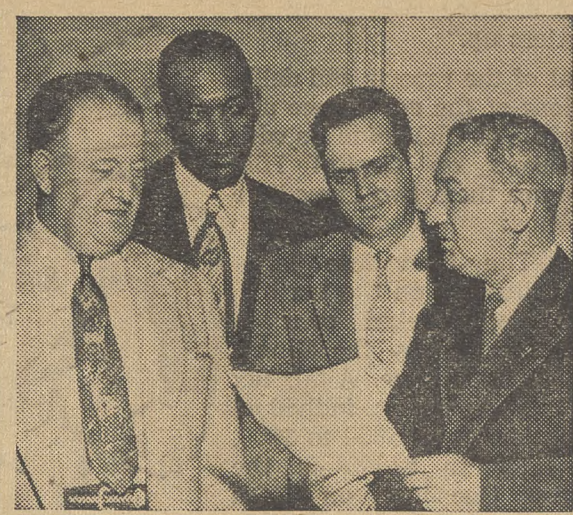
More PAC Appeals

These evidences of personal tragedy took on added meaning when the conference closed with further appeals to politicial action by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and CIO Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver.

"When we encourage the people to accept their responsibilities as citizens," Beirne said, "we begin to cure our national ailments. It's a 365-days-a-year job. It's up to us to stimulate the people."

(More stories and photos on Pages 6 and 7.)





MEET THEIR CONGRESSMEN—Delegates at the CIO Full Employment Conference spent a day on Capitol Hill. At left, New England group talks textile woes with Sen. Kennedy (D., Mass.). From left are Pres. J. William Belanger of Massachusetts CIO Council, Kennedy and CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson. At right, an Indiana group: UAW Rep. John Bartee, James Tinsley, and State CIO Council Pres. Dallas Sells meet with House Majority Leader Halleck (R. Ind.).

Production?

To Administration arguments that more production is necessary to end the recession, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther replied:

Steel production for months has been at only 68% of capacity.

Auto production is at 74% and truck production around 70% of capacity.

"Our problem is not more production," said Reuther, "but finding more customers for what we can make in America."

Nice Work

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey cited these contrasting economic trends to the CIO Full Employment Conference:

General Electric has laid off 16% of its production workers, yet its profits after taxes were "up a fantastic 42% over last year."

Westinghouse has cut employment by 12%, yet its profits for the first quarter were up 55%.

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

MOUNTING concern over the employment slump was evidenced by lawmakers of both parties, delegates to the CIO Full Employment Conference reported after brief but intensive sessions on Capitol Hill.

Within a few hours, delegates said, they met with scores of House members and a majority of the Senate to sound out their views on taxes, unemployment compensation and other matters. They summarized: *"Better than we thought we'd do."*

The conference concluded with the announcement by CIO Legislative Dir. Robert P. Oliver that "passage of the George Amendment raising personal tax exemptions to $800 is the Number One Legislative target."

He described the amendment as the *"most effective anti-depression weapon in the hands of the Administration"* and urged delegates to support its passage when they returned to their areas.

Action Is Needed

One delegate after another told of previously "hopeless" congressmen who now are showing grave interest in unemployment problems. Many said they felt action was needed quickly and a number of GOP House members ruefully admitted they had not received the leadership they expected from the White House.

Only a few refused to concede unemployment was a problem, even fewer declined to talk to the delegates and a mere handful thought that "all this talk will scare us into a depression." In the last group was Majority Leader Halleck who told an Indiana delegation there had been *"too much talk calculated to scare the farmer and others."*

Dir. Hugh Thompson of CIO Region 1 told of the GOP congressman from Massachusetts "who feels a depression is imminent and is worried" and of another who promised that "unless the Administration moves, Congress will have to take the lead."

Region 2 Dir. Michael Mann told of House members "gasping with incredulity" when told of plants in their own districts closing down. "The figures on unemployment make a difference when they hit our own districts," one strong GOP congressman admitted.

Favors Fair Tax Bill

A Republican Senator told Reg. 3 Dir. George Craig he was for higher jobless pay benefits and a House member conceded he would now vote for an $800 tax exemption although he was formerly opposed.

Dir. Paul Christopher of Region 4 said there was more concern than ever about unemployment, "especially from congressmen in textile and mining areas."

The George Amendment is gaining favor with numerous Deep South congressmen, Dir. Charles H. Gillman of Reg. 5 told the conference.

Republican congressmen from Ohio, said Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of that State's CIO Council, are "showing anxiety for the first time" about unemployment. Several other CIO regional directors also reported.

No Cause For Continued Complacency

ALL THE NEW government employment figures show is a purely seasonal pickup, and "there is no cause for satisfaction in these figures and no excuse for continued complacency."

That's what CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said about the first combined report of the Labor Dept. and Commerce Dept., giving job figures for mid-April. Here's what the figures showed:

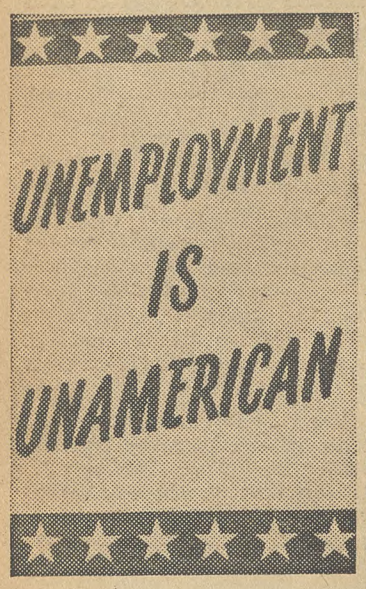
- **Total employment** has increased by some 500,000 to a total of 60.5 million. That was accounted for by spring seasonal gains in building construction, farm work, etc.
- **Total unemployment** has edged downward, by 260,000, to a new official estimate of 3,465,000. That was still the second highest layoff figure for April since World War II. Another 200,000 are counted as on 30-day layoffs.
- **Factory employment** in the nation's basic manufacturing industries is still going down, despite the slight gain for the nation as a whole. In the latest month reported, factory employment dropped by 255,000. And the average factory work week dropped from 39.5 hours to 39 hours—equivalent to the loss of another 200,000 jobs.

Reports last week from steel centers reported that shorter hours—and shorter pay checks—are spreading. In all industries in April, about 700,000 more workers were on shorter hours.

The Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council of top-level businessmen was warned that it will take more than a year for employment and production to return to the 1953 peak.

Bread Box And Ballot Box

The thick smokescreen of economic optimism over Washington was punctured last week by CIO's national Full Employment Conference and its call for a program for "building prosperity from the bottom up."



Out of the reports and deliberations of the conference and the visits of CIO unionists with lawmakers on Capitol Hill, there are these two immediate problems:

(1.) The immediate legislative situation on the tax bill, now being worked over in secret sessions by the Senate Finance Committee. A fair tax cut bill—upping individual exemptions from $600 to $800, and later to $1000—is the Number One item on CIO's comprehensive program for expanding that consumer purchasing power which is the base for a lasting full employment economy.

(2.) The political situation building up to the November congressional elections. CIO's task, as Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the conference, is "to relate the ballot box to the bread box. The day of reckoning is in November."

The economic facts and trends support CIO's case for the 10-point program to "Keep America At Work." They include: A continuing drop in national production, equal to $25 billion in lost goods and services; new declines in employment in basic industries, despite the recent and slight employment gains in seasonal industries; and profits going up even faster than the jobless rolls.

The business community and the GOP Administration are still waiting for something to turn up. The Wall Street Journal even argues that full employment "can be had only at the price of a lower standard of living for all."

The Administration apparently is engaged in a campaign to ignore and to scuttle the Employment Act of 1946. One high Treasury Dept. official, W. Randolph Burgess, argued that the important point of that act is to foster "free competitive enterprise," not "to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power." *The day of reckoning is in November.*

Defensive Victory

The Administration's defeat in its effort to ram a super-Taft-Hartley Act through the Senate was a defensive gain for the labor movement. CIO noted it was a *"victory to keep Taft-Hartley from getting worse but no victory as far as our desire to get the act repealed is concerned."*

The teamwork of CIO forces was a factor in the Taft-Hartley decision. Similar vigorous legislative work will help win the fight for a "fair share" tax law.

Sweatshops To Security

Last week the CIO Clothing Workers held their fortieth anniversary convention in Atlantic City. The story of the ACWA's rise from sweatshops to security is a proud chapter in American labor history. The intelligence and vigor of the ACWA's convention decisions indicate that the Amalgamated will play a similar role in the years ahead.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Vol. XVII May 17, 1954 No. 20

Look Who's Coming From The 'Bull' Pen

In Other Words—

A Community Is People

The National CIO Community Services Committee this week will hold its 13th annual training institute and staff conference in Washington. CSC-CIO aims are set forth by its director, Leo Perlis, in excerpts from an article on "A Community Is People" which appeared in the Journal of Educational Sociology:

By LEO PERLIS

IS A COMMUNITY just a place on the map where the people share a common post office address? Or is it a place where people are born, where men and women work and live and die?

It is both, of course, and it is more. The word "more" needs emphasis since its precise definition may reflect our conception of the true community.

The question, then, is more of what?

Almost every American community is a community of communities.

There are several, almost distinct, economic and social communities in every community. They may share the same street—as they do on Park Ave. in New York—but they are poles apart in their background, education, needs and hopes. We know what we mean—or at least we think we know what we mean—when we casually refer to the "Park Ave. crowd."

The Greater Good

We know—and everybody else does—that we are not referring to the Puerto Rican and Negro residents of upper Park Ave. Expressions such as this are no mere cliches or empty phrases; they have real meaning because they are a reflection of our total sum of knowledge—not excluding prejudices—of a state of affairs.

A wholesome community isn't born; it is made by mentally healthy people who are good friends, good workers, good businessmen, good mates, good parents and good citizens. A wholesome community is made by employes who have found "a meaningful life outside the job" and by businessmen who have brought their business "ethics and morals in harmony with (their) own personal principles."

All must work together and all must cooperate if we are going to have integrated communities. The test is deep faith in the proposition that what is good for the community is good for all of us—or at least the majority of us.

Faith in this proposition will determine every action we take. Superficial public relations programs are no substitute. They are frequently and fortunately discovered for what some of them really are—smokescreens and coverups.

Take a plant that moved, say, from Lawrence to South Carolina. The decision to relocate the plant was motivated purely by profit. Unorganized workers, lower wages, longer working hours, tax concessions, lower water rates, and similar considerations were the factors that finally persuaded the company to move.

The result was, among other things, unemployment in Lawrence (certainly not good for the community) and uncommon corporate advantages in South Carolina to the disadvantage, perhaps, of a potentially better school system which needs more tax funds, to the disadvantage of a dignified and self-reliant labor which needs the feeling of belonging and the security and wages which only a union, through genuine collective bargaining, can help to provide.

What kind of public relations program can help to cover up these ugly facts for too long?

Men of good will—no matter what their background, training, social status or economic condition—can sit down together to discuss and act in concert upon community problems.

This is no job for the so-called elite who get their pictures in the Sunday supplement. This is no job for the vice president in charge of public relations. It is a job for all the people, acting on their own or through organizations of their own choosing, who firmly believe that what is good for the community is good for them—and who are prepared to make it good.

Only in this way can we hope to make of our community of separate communities one integrated representative and responsive community.

The CIO Presents
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS
every weekday evening
on the ABC Network

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SECOND MAJOR Republican attempt to whitewash the McCarthy-Army hearings was spearheaded by Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, chairman of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee. It didn't take long, after Dirksen's effort failed, to learn one of the reasons for his anxiety.

The reason cropped up as soon as Army Counsel John G. Adams took the witness stand.

It was the fact that, according to Adams' sworn testimony, the Army didn't begin to fight back at McCarthy until Sec. Stevens & Co. had got White House clearance.

Unless John Adams is a perjurer, Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams was consulted on the problem of the abuse and racketeering pressure exerted on Stevens and his staff by McCarthy and the Senator's staff.

Then there was a conference in which Atty.-Gen. Brownell participated, and the Army subsequently decided to make a fight. The Army may say, as Sec. Stevens testified, that an inquiry by Republican Sen. Potter touched off matters—*but Stevens didn't move until he had consulted the White House.*

This was testimony which Dirksen might quite naturally have preferred to hear in the relative obscurity of secret committee meetings outside the glare of the dramatizing television lights.

A favored few columnists for pro-Eisenhower newspapers recently have been "revealing," without ever mentioning a source, that Pres. Eisenhower has made a decision not to "use" McCarthy in the upcoming congressional campaign and that the decision has been forcefully passed on to Chairman Leonard Hall of the Republican National Committee.

Trying To Salvage Joe

Not even the favored columnists have thought of suggesting, however, that Eisenhower controlled Sen. Dirksen, or that Dirksen might not be entirely willing, on his own responsibility, to use his separate campaign committee as a clearing house through which McCarthy might be "respectably" sponsored as an approved Republican spokesman.

So Dirksen made his try—the second Republican effort to halt the televised hearings, to pretend that the whole uproar was just a merry little misunderstanding between playful and mutually trusting comrades.

Dirksen knew in advance what Adams' testimony would assert: every senatorial member of the subcommittee has long ago had the advantage of transcripts of secret examinations.

Republicans of the Dirksen temper naturally wish to salvage as much as possible of the McCarthy reputation for campaign purposes.

Dirksen's intent was to keep John G. Adams and Asst. Defense Sec. Hensel off the public witness stand; to prevent the shrewd and formidable Boston special counsel for Stevens, Joseph N. Welch, from again publicly cross-examining the excitable Roy Cohn, who appears to have operated, curiously, as a terrible force dominating, on occasion, the terrible McCarthy himself.

Dirksen lost because Stevens, under severe pressure from the Republican senatorial side, kept his backbone stiff and pointblank rejected any compromise.

It would be interesting to know—which I don't—whether Stevens had to go to the White House again for renewed support. But the White House, despite Eisenhower's repeated refusals to repudiate McCarthy directly, clearly was in on the original Army decision to fight back.

Perhaps one of Mr. Eisenhower's difficulties in making a direct public denunciation of McCarthy is his realization, at last, that since the Wisconsin blowhard has challenged the integrity of a Republican Executive Dept., *he probably was equally as wrong and mendacious in attacking the basic integrity of Harry S. Truman's Executive Dept.*

The Town Seems Happier

Mr. Truman came to town again—and as usual the town seemed happier because he was here.

The former President, just turned 70, stole the show at Democratic functions designed to emphasize the congressional campaign. He got warm praise from newspapers, which regularly used to damn his eyes, when in two notable speeches he firmly warned Eisenhower that every Chief Executive must use the full acquired powers of the White House or lose control of his own party and of foreign policy itself.

A taxi driver told Bill Gold, Washington Post columnist, that business in recent days had been much better—*"I guess because Mr. Truman is back."*

The Team

Washington, May 3 (AP)—William P. Knowland, Republican leader of the Senate, said tonight he would lead a Senate fight to send United States troops to Indochina if President Eisenhower decided it was necessary.

Washington, May 3 (UP)—House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., said tonight it will not be necessary to send U. S. troops to Indochina or anywhere else in Asia.

Washington, May 4 (AP)—President Eisenhower today displayed plain disgust over his golf game.

—New York Post, May 5, 1954.

P. S.—The U. S. Golf Association is paying for a practice putting-green to be constructed on the White House lawn directly behind the President's office.

Economic Outlook Says—

Soaring Industrial Output Holds Both A Promise And A Threat

AMERICA'S genius for increased industrial productivity poses both the "promise of an abundant life" and the danger of mass unemploment, the CIO Dept. of Education and Research warns in the current issue of the CIO Economic Outlook.

From the standpoint of justice and "economic reality," it adds, the blessings of increased productivity should be shared by workers, industry and consumers through wage increases, lower prices, and profits geared to higher total sales at lower unit profit margins.

"The buying power of wages and salaries must rise each year—along with the yearly improvements in productive efficiency—to provide the markets and customers for the economy's increasing output of goods and services," the CIO publication continues.

"It is not enough for workers to receive wage increases based on rises in the cost of living alone. A 10% wage increase—based on a 10% rise in living costs—leaves workers' buying power the same as it had been before the price increases occurred."

Buying Power Is The Key

The Outlook asserts that "the mere existence of an efficient labor force and a more powerful economic machine is no guarantee that they will be used fully or wisely."

"As recently as 1949," it points out, "many of the nation's industries were operating considerably below capacity, despite the fact that the American people had unfilled needs that could have absorbed the industrial output at full production.

"And in late 1953-early 1954, there was a repetition of this situation. Unless wage and salary earners have sufficient buying power to spur our vast resources of manpower and machinery into continuing action, the promises of a richer economic future will not be fulfilled.

"Rising productivity holds forth the promise of an abundant life for all American families, as well as national strength in a world confronted with the threat of aggression by a powerful enemy. But it also presents the danger that an economic imbalance may develop and twist industrial progress into mass unemployment, instead of the improving living conditions it could provide."

The Outlook traces the history of improved productivity. It shows that by last year, the real value in stable dollars of all goods and services produced "was almost twice as great as it had been in 1939—despite the decline that set in during the last half of the year."

"Had full employment been maintained during all of 1953," it notes, "the real value of total output would have been more than double the production of 1939."

A good part of this rapid expansion, the publication says, was "a response to consumer demand for goods and services."

"It is consumer demand—backed up by consumer buying power—on which economic activity, in the long run, is based," it maintains.

The Outlook then explains that the economy's increasing productive efficiency necessitates growing markets for the sale of an expanding volume of goods and services. Goods are produced for customers. When output rises faster than sales, production is cut and unemployment rises. It adds:

Need For Growing Markets

"Failure of markets to grow, along with our improving productive ability, can twist industrial progress into mass unemployment and idle machines. Only through full production and full employment—based on expanding consumer markets for the sale of the rising volume of goods and services—can our ability to produce be the blessing it should be."

Failure of business "to share the fruits of industrial progress with other groups can create economic distortions—excessively high profits and insufficient buying power," the Outlook notes.

"From the viewpoint of justice and economic reality," the CIO publication continues, "the fruits of rising output per man-hour should be shared by workers, industry and consumers—through wage increases for workers, reduced prices for consumers—and business profits that arise from an increasing volume of sales at lower unit profit margins.

"In that way, the entire nation can share—through rising standards of living—in the benefits of the increased output per man-hour of the national economy."

Injustice

If workers merely maintain their buying power, they cannot improve their living conditions or provide the additional buying power needed to keep the economy's improving productive capacity going in high gear, the current CIO Economic Outlook makes clear.

"This would be an injustice to workers," it adds. "It would create a lag between productivity and the buying power of wages. And such a lag could become a prelude to a recession or a depression."

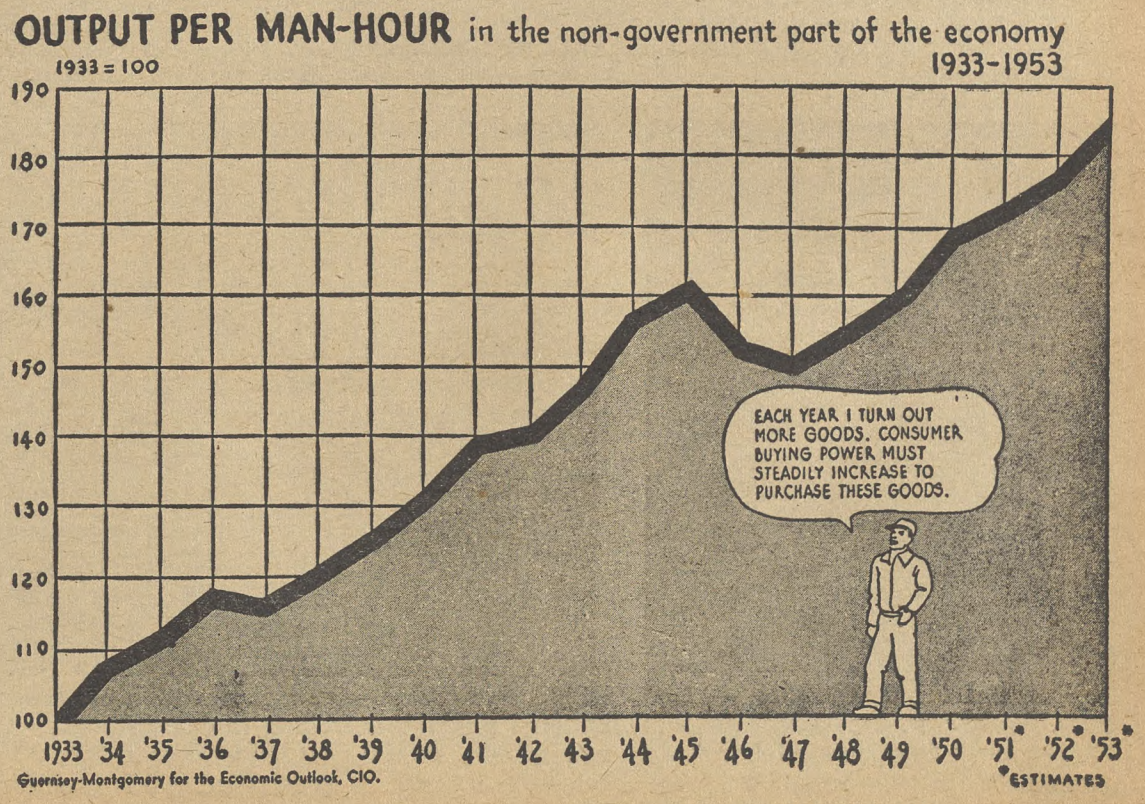
Stormy Weather

Sen. Douglas—Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Sen. Goldwater—It is getting late in the afternoon. It is raining and I do not know of any better place to be when it is raining than in the United States Senate.

Sen. Douglas—Yes; it is dry inside.

—Congressional Record, May 3, 1954



Keep America at Work! Reuther Urges Fair Tax Bill To Build Prosperity From Bottom Up

TAX POLICIES of the Eisenhower Administration were bitterly assailed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in the keynote address at the CIO Full Employment Conference.

"The people who don't need tax relief get it by the truckload," he said, referring to the GOP tax revision program, "while the people who need it most get a few crumbs."

Reiterating the CIO demand for tax cuts for the great mass of consumers, Reuther declared the prosperity of the United States "must be built from the bottom up and not from the top down, as the Administration would have us believe."

HE URGED the delegates to rally union members and their neighbors behind pending proposals to increase the income tax exemption from the present $600 to $800 and eventually to $1000, reminding them that it would add 8.5c an hour to the purchasing power of every American.

"This is just as important as bargaining," he declared, "because 8.5c won in a tax cut will buy just as much as 8.5c won at the bargaining table."

The CIO leader said that "we have fought for and supported the kind of tax laws needed for our country."

"But the Administration," he added, "on the tax front, as on other aspects of the fight against employment, is doing the wrong thing for the wrong people."

He recalled that in the tax revision already passed, the 74% of American families with incomes of less than $5000 a year get only 12% of the benefits, "while the wealthy and the corporations—the same people—get the rest."

"WE HAVE a dynamic expanding economy," he continued. "We can't stand still. We have to encourage industrial expansion by creating consumers. I know of no economic Santa Clauses. The emphasis must be placed on expanding purchasing power, to put money into the hands of people who will spend it, and not on expanding productive capacity.

"Our problem is not to encourage expansion by tax policies. Our problem is to find more customers to buy the products we are able to make. Yet the whole Republican policy is based on prosperity from the top down.

"The Administration's total effort to date has been to give people who have too much even more."

He recalled that some Administration stalwarts oppose the exemption boost because it would take seven million taxpayers from the tax rolls.

"This is as it should be," he added. "And don't worry about them not paying taxes. Families with incomes of less than $5000 a year carry 40% of the tax load at the local and state levels.

"The Republicans would have us do nothing. They say we should just sit back and relax, and that things will correct themselves. The people who say we should sit back and relax are getting their paychecks every week. The people who don't get them just can't afford to relax."

Reuther estimated current unemployment at the equivalent of five million, taking into consideration those laid off indefinitely, those on short-term layoffs who are not counted in the official figures, and those working less than the customary hours per week in their respective industries.

"The CIO is proud of the fact that throughout its history it has been in the forefront of every fight for full employment," he said.

CALLING the job situation "critical," Reuther stressed that the country still has to find a solution to "the serious imbalance between the nation's ability to create wealth and the ability of millions of Americans to consume the wealth they create."

"We in the CIO have unlimited faith in the future of America," he said, "but we have it only to the extent that we can supply the needs of the people.

"We've said all along that we don't want to get panicky. But we don't want the Administration's do-nothing policy. We believe there's a middle course—examine the facts and take corrective steps.

"We believe that corrective steps taken early can save drastic steps later."

Get In Focus On Real Problems

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther brought the house down at the CIO Full Employment Conference when he suggested that press-TV-radio coverage of the Army-McCarthy mess is missing "the real problems of the American people."

"The headlines, the TV and radio networks," said Reuther, "are focused on Washington. Unfortunately they aren't focused on the real problems of the American people. Instead, we find an ugly, disgusting and immoral spectacle.

"We'd better find a way to take the headlines and TV away from low-blow Joe and put them on the unemployment problems of the American people."

Rieve Charges Administration Has Shelved '46 Jobs Act

THE ADMINISTRATION has failed the people on the economic front, CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve charged in the opening address of the CIO Full Employment Conference, over which he presided.

"I charge this Administration with indifference to the welfare of the people," he declared. "I charge this Administration with failing to utilize the Employment Act of 1946 to create jobs."

RIEVE

He recalled that when the act was going through Congress, it "was jiggered around so it isn't as good as it was intended to be—they even took the 'full' out of the name and called it the 'Employment Act' instead of the 'Full Employment Act.'"

"But if they only used what's left in it," he added, "it would do some good. The CIO will never settle for any cheap imitation of full employment."

Rieve, who also is chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee and president of the CIO Textile Workers, said:

"The CIO has never stood aside from an economic problem, and it isn't going to stand aside now just to satisfy a new Republican Administration."

He said that CIO economists have estimated that failure to achieve full employment is costing the country $25 billion a year.

"THINK of what we could do with $25 billion!" he added. "Think of the hospitals we could build! Think of the schools we could build!"

The CIO does not accept the view of some people in the Eisenhower Administration, he said, that "full employment means around four million unemployed." He added that "even" government statistics show joblessness is running from 4% to 6% of the working population, and said indications are that "by July there will be 4.5 million unemployed, or more than 5% of the work force."

"All the indicators," he said with a note of regret, "still point the wrong way."

CIO's 10-Point Prosperity Program

The following program for "prosperity in peacetime" was adopted by the CIO Full Employment Conference in Washington:

1. Taxes: A tax program to benefit the many, not the privileged few, by raising personal income tax exemptions now from the present $600 to $800 and to $1000 next year.

2. Minimum Wage: An increase in the minimum wage from 75c an hour to $1.25 an hour and greater coverage for the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

3. Higher Wages: Collective bargaining must be strengthened to protect consumer buying power and to enable workers to obtain a fair share of the rising productivity of American industry.

4. Improve Unemployment Compensation: Benefit levels should be raised to entitle an unemployed worker to 66% of his average weekly wage for at least 39 weeks with additional benefits for dependents.

5. Housing: A greatly expanded housing program with a goal of two million homes a year is needed to provide decent homes for millions of Americans in the lower and middle income groups and to bolster the economy.

6. Social Security: Passage of the Lehman-Dingell Bill would expand social security coverage, add permanent and temporary disability insurance, and raise monthly payments to a maximum of $200.

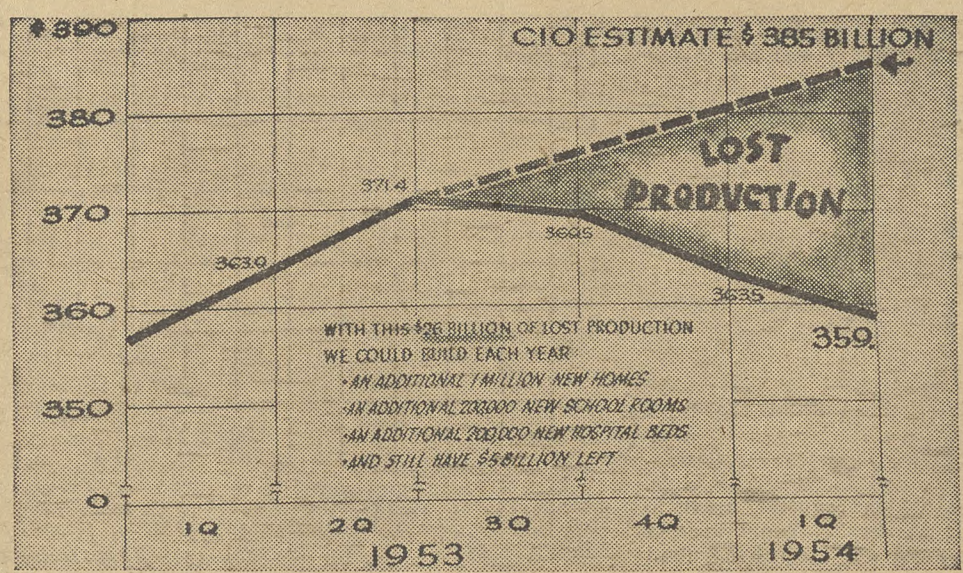
7. Farm Program: The government should continue and strengthen programs including price supports, conservation, low cost credit and rural electrification to aid the nation's farm families now suffering from a serious recession.

8. Aid to Small Business: A special credit agency to perform functions formerly carried on by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. should be established to make possible liberal credit for small business and to aid in the expansion of America's economy.

9. Public Works: A big-scale public works program to build badly needed highways, hospitals, schools, recreation facilities, etc., should be inaugurated at once.

10. State and City Programs: The 48 states and local communities should embark at once on a program of planning action for a number of activities listed above in order to insure that in every section of the country the full benefits of this program will be made available to all the people.

A DATE IN NOVEMBER — CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther tells Full Employment Conference labor must "relate ballot box to bread box."



GONE FOREVER—Current recession has cost some $26 billion in lost gross national product, according to CIO estimate. That's equivalent to a million new homes, 200,000 new school rooms, 200,000 new hospital beds. If upturn comes, that lost U. S. production still is gone forever.

GLOOMY PROPHETS — Clippings from business magazines predicting the recession are checked by Maren Newfield and Mary Humphrey.

THE FIGHT FOR JOBS—Here's general view of CIO Full Employment Conference which brought some 500 delegates from CIO unions and councils to Washington for two-day rally and legislative visits in support of more jobs.

Reports Urge Old Age, Jobless Pay And Housing Action

FAILURE of Congress and state legislatures to act in the fields of social security, unemployment compensation, housing and public works was scored at last week's CIO Full Employment Conference by several speakers.

JAMES B. CAREY, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the Electrical Workers, pointed to the loss of $1.75 billion in wages which was compensated for by only $350 million in unemployment compensation.

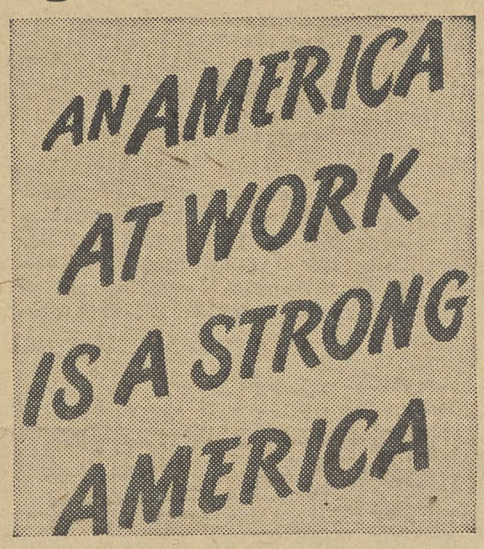
Carey noted that despite Pres. Eisenhower's mild suggestion in January that states improve their unemployment compensation laws, only three states acted at all.

California and Michigan, he said, improved payments but at the cost of other undesirable changes. Virginia, he went on, increased payments but made duration even more limited. Only five legislatures now remain in session, Carey observed.

"It is perfectly clear that we cannot place reliance upon state unemployment compensation programs as a real bulwark against unemployment or loss of income. Like the old age pension system, unemployment compensation can operate properly only on a federal basis," Carey declared.

JOSEPH CURRAN, a CIO vice president and head of the Maritime Union, said labor could properly "claim a major victory" in defeating Chamber of Commerce-inspired attacks on old-age and survivors' insurance earlier this year.

"The current recession increases the need for improvements in our social security system. Higher benefits for aged persons and survivors now entitled to benefits would rapidly add to community purchasing power as well as to their own security. Present levels are pitifully low for many beneficiaries," Curran told the conference.



JAMES G. THIMMES, a vice president of CIO and the Steelworkers Union, attacked the "skeletonized" public housing program of the Eisenhower Administration. "An annual program of 35,000 new units is virtually meaningless," Thimmes said. "We have proposed 200,000 a year.

Thimmes called for a program of public works coordinated on the federal, state and local levels "to provide the lift to employment and meet the needs of this nation."

2 Humphreys Differ On Job Prospects

THE TWO HUMPHERYS of Washington—the Secretary and the Senator, that is—gave the CIO Full Employment Conference widely contrasting views on how to regain prosperity.

Treasury Sec. Humphrey stoutly defended the Administration "trickle down" theory, pointing out that "jobs don't grow on trees, someone has to create them." To create jobs, he argued, tax relief must be given to investors and corporations.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) called for a program closely paralleling that of the CIO with higher personal tax exemptions, lower interest rates, expanded public works, higher social security payments and larger and longer unemployment compensation benefits.

As the cabinet member left the stage, Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, who was presiding at the time, called out to remind him that the Full Employment Act of 1946 *"is still in effect and we have nearly five million unemployed. We wish that you would do something about it."*

HE DIDN'T AGREE—Treasury Sec. Humphrey disagreed with CIO's program for building prosperity from the bottom up.

Sen. Humphrey

SEN. HUMPHREY told the conference "anyone knows that the best way to balance the family budget is not to quit eating but to earn more money."

"I am here not to make a speech but to work with you," the Senator said. He said he was an optimist about America's future and not "an economic McCarthy."

The Senator said he was tired of anti-Communists who have yet to prove they are pro-democracy and said he was not "just anti-depression" but was "pro-prosperity, pro-progress."

He was critical of the recent report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers for having ignored the legal mandate to set forth levels of employment, production and purchasing power necessary to carry out the Employment Act of 1946.

HE CITED statistics of Leon Keyserling, former CEA chairman, who reported that between 1929 and 1940 the U. S. national output was $635 billion less than it would have been if we had maintained a prosperous and growing economy.

"We lost about twice the cost to us of World War II in goods," the Senator said.

"A political catch phrase is no substitute for an economic program. With an estimated 17% drop in gross national production from last year's level and $30 billion drop in potential gross national product, I suggest that the political hucksters be sacrificed for the political economists."

If America's economy can continue to expand as it should, Humphrey saw a $500 billion economy by 1960. This, he said, would mean 70 million jobs.

Sec. Humphrey

SEC. HUMPHREY told the conference that America has more people employed today than at any other time in her history—"except a year ago today."

With this brief nod in the direction of the whole picture of jobless men and closed factories, the cabinet member maintained that tax benefits given to investors and corporations are best because they provide jobs.

"You can stimulate consumers until the cows come home," he said, "but this won't stimulate the heavy industries which your Pres. Reuther has pointed out are hard hit."

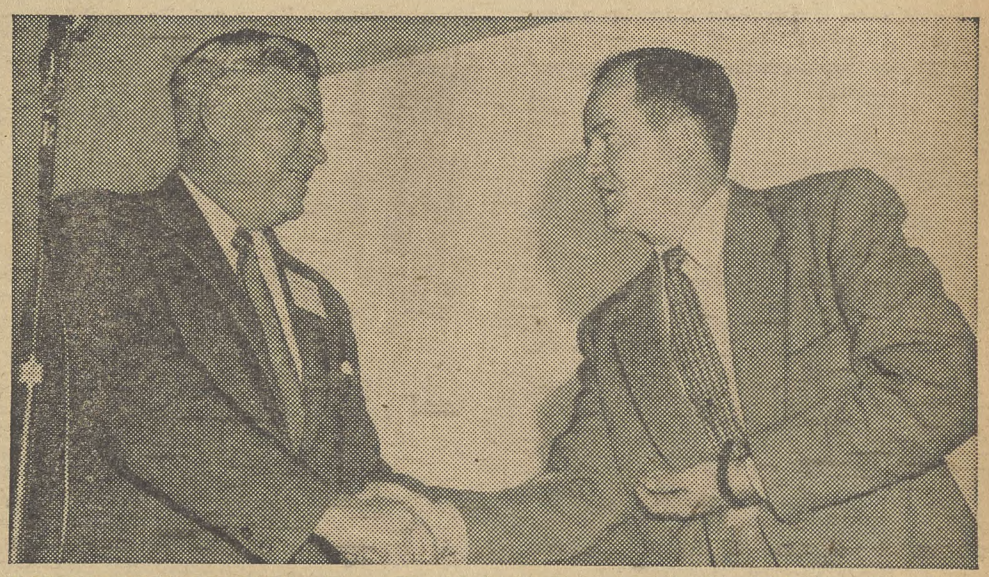
It is the investors who buy the heavy goods, they make the jobs and "we believe that we must expand business to provide employment," the Secretary said.

"WE WANT to keep America the land of opportunity for young men. If they are not to be unfairly burdened, we must cut taxes. The only way we can do this is to reduce government expenditures because the money government spends has to be paid for through taxes," Sec. Humphrey continued.

"The 160 million people of the U. S. are like one big family and if they spend more than they earn or collect they must borrow the balance."

He said the Administration was trimming $7 billion in expenditures during the coming year and "we are giving the $7 billion back to the people in tax cuts rather than have the government spend it for them."

FAILURE of Congress and the legislatures to act on improved unemployment compensation, social security, housing and public works was rapped by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; James G. Thimmes, Housing Committee chairman; and Joseph Curran, Social Security Committee head.



CONGRATULATIONS—Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers (left) greets Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), after liberal lawmaker presented a "prosperity, pro-progress" economic program to CIO Full Employment rally. He said GOP slogans are no substitute for an expanding U. S. economy.

ACWA Warned Of 'Dark Days Ahead'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SKIES were gray, a fine rain was falling and wind-lashed waves were hurled up the beach toward the Boardwalk along which nearly a thousand and a half delegates were making their way from their hotels to the opening session of the CIO Clothing Workers' 40th anniversary convention last week in Atlantic City.

The first day's sessions were held in the Warner Theater, which was jammed to capacity with close to 2000 delegates and visitors. From Tuesday morning on, the convention met in the huge gray stone Convention Hall on the Boardwalk, and the sun beamed often during the rest of the week.

Birthday Mood

But rain or sunshine, the mood of the ACWA delegates and officers was on the exuberant side, for they were celebrating the union's 40th birthday and its really amazing achievements since 1914, as well as conducting the regular business of their 19th biennial convention.

(It would have been the 20th, except that during the depression in '32, the union could not afford to hold a convention—as white-haired Joseph Schlossberg explained in his speech reviewing the union's colorful history. One of the founders of the union, Schlossberg was the ACWA's general secretary-treasurer from 1914 until his retirement in 1940.)

Mixed in with the expression of the pride of achievement, however, were strong notes of bitter protest and warning about things going on in Republican Washington that are threatening union members and all the American people.

'40 Year Crusade'

In his keynote speech, ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky first discussed the union's gains won in the "40-year crusade" in which, working with former Pres. Sidney Hillman, he had played an important part from the beginning.

"Four decades ago, in what was known as a sweatshop industry," he said, "we began with a membership of 24,000. Today we are almost 400,000 strong, functioning in nine industries, under civilized and humane conditions.

"We were a penniless, obscure organizations 40 years ago. We had to borrow money to furnish our first offices composed of three rooms on Union Square in New York City. Today we are well-known, rich in honor and rich in material resources." The union's present worth, Potofsky said, including its subsidiaries, is $250 million.

The gains the ACW has won for its members, Potofsky warned, must not hide the fact that today the union and the country are facing dangerous times with a Republican Administration in power and a Congress that has "failed us in lots of ways."

"The 83rd Congress has demonstrated virtually nothing in terms of legislating for the people," he said. "It has legislated primarily in the interest of big business."

Reuther's Condemnation

Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum also warned that "sad, dark days are ahead." He accused the Republican Administration of "aiding and abetting" the evil designs of Joseph McCarthy.

"McCarthyism strikes at the very foundations of our republic," he said. "It attacks the minds of men, perverts all American concepts and makes suspicion and fear almost common attributes of our present-day existence."

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, in what Potofsky called his "maiden speech" to the Clothing Workers—it was the first time he had addressed them—slashed at the "stumbling bumbling efforts of the Republican Party to construct a program for the American people." Under the Administration's foreign policy, he said, "we're fighting our friends not our enemies."

News of the H-bomb "has filled the minds of people all over the world with fear," Reuther told the delegates. He added:

"It is up to the United States, as the strongest of the free nations of the world, to find a way to fill the moral vacuum the H-bomb has created, with positive peacetime human values."

The U. S. should use our great technical progress to help underdeveloped countries, he said. While half the people of the world go hungry, we produce more food than we can use. "Our food surpluses have more power than all the H-bombs in the world," he said.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) made an outspoken and fiery attack on both the domestic and foreign policies of the Republicans. He charged them with being an out-and-out "anti-labor party" on the home front, and with "fast becoming a war party" in foreign affairs.

Morse Hits War Peril

"American prestige in the field of foreign relations today is at the lowest ebb it has been in 25 years," Morse said. Only the election of a Democratic majority in 1954 can check the bungling mistakes of Sec. of State John Foster Dulles by replacing present Republican policies with a bipartisan foreign policy, he declared.

"It is time for the mothers and fathers of America to make it clear to the Eisenhower Administration that they want no flag draped coffins shipped back from Indo-China," Morse said.

"We must rise to the challenge of the hour and stop the foreign policy of the Administration that in my opinion is now marching straight to war."

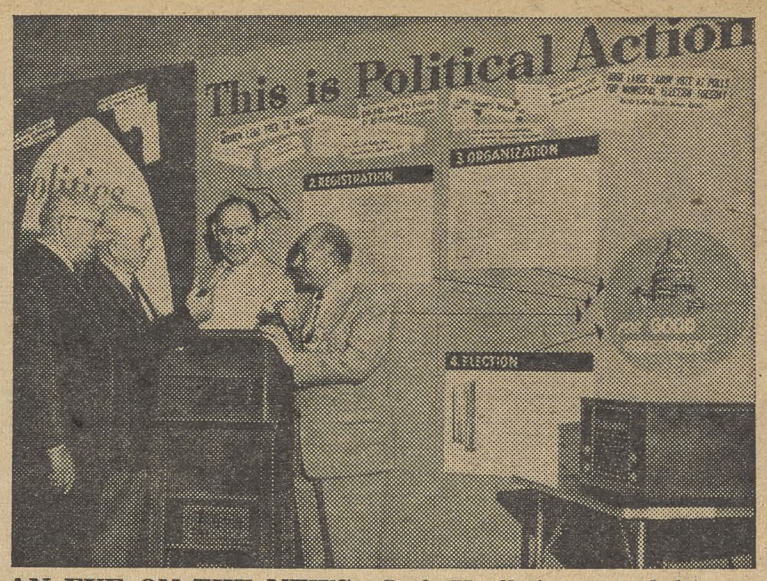
Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey earlier told the delegates that "if the Administration defaults its responsibility, the people will be heard from at the coming elections on Nov. 2."

Only one rather vague note defending the Administration's policies was heard during the convention, and that came from a speech of Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell read to the delegates by Assistant Sec. Rocco Siciliano. (Mitchell was in the hospital for a check-up.)

Mitchell's speech stated that the Administration's programs were geared toward promoting "continued growth of the economy and constant improvement in the standard of living and employment opportunities for the working people of America."

In answer to this, Potofsky, while expressing personal regard for the Secretary of Labor, said that unfortunately he had no power. He added: *"The millionaires in Pres. Eisenhower's cabinet are deciding the policies."*

"FORTY YEARS OF PROGRESS" of CIO Clothing Workers, from the sweatshop to security, were marked at ACWA convention. Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum is speaking, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky in center, Joseph Schlossberg is at right.



AN EYE ON THE NEWS—Jack Kroll (next to left), an ACWA vice president and CIO-PAC's national director, keeps an eye on news ticker at PAC booth. With him (from left) are David Monas, Meyer Lieberman, Sander Genis.

Bouquet

CIO Pres. Reuther brought the house down at the ACWA convention when he wrapped this bouquet for the union around a brickbat for Sen. Joseph McCarthy:

"I say to Joe McCarthy and all of the other immoral politicians in action, that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in the practical fight for social justice, does more in one day to fight Communists than Joe and his gang will do throughout their lives."

Ouch!

When Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey stood up to address the ACWA convention, the news photographers began leaping around him to get a good angle with their lights and cameras lenses.

Somehow, the Governor remarked, he always seemed to have his mouth open when he had his picture taken. Like the one of him displayed in a certain restaurant beneath a sign which read "Open 24 Hours a Day."

KEY CLOTHING CENTER—Here's part of the delegation from Chicago, city of founding struggles of the ACWA for union organization. The Atlantic City convention was marked by vigorous denunciations of the GOP regime.

Clothing Workers' Parley Broadens Label Campaign

EXPANSION of the Clothing Workers' union label campaign to include all garments in all Amalgamated industries in the U. S. and Canada was unanimously approved at the convention.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky called the campaign "one of the most important activities of our union." More than $2 million has been spent on the drive since it was started, he said, and the union is prepared to spend more.

The convention also called for legislation to reduce the work week from 40 to 35 hours, and to boost minimum wages from 75c to $1.25 an hour. It urged repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, and called for effective fair employment practices legislation by federal, state and city governments.

After hearing Msgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing, under whose leadership the Boys' Town movement in Italy was founded in 1944, the delegates voted to commend the ideals and goals of the program and to endorse its activities. Last year ACWA members in New York City contributed $100,000 to the movement.

At a meeting of the union's National Education Dept., a delegate from St. Louis, Mo., reported that the union there had inaugurated a successful educational program for displaced persons in Amalgamated shops.

MOST of them at the start knew little or nothing about the U. S. labor movement and what it is trying to accomplish, he said. What the program tries to do, he explained, is teach them what unions are all about.

A delegate from the New York Laundry Workers Joint Board told about problems created by the influx of Spanish-speaking workers—most of them Puerto Ricans—into the industry during the last three years.

To help these members become active in the union, he said, a Spanish-speaking member had been added to the staff to translate at meetings, and one page of the union's newspaper is printed in that language.

Sec. Mitchell Enters Hospital For Checkup

Sec. of Labor Mitchell last week entered the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington after his physician ordered him to "rest before resuming his heavy schedule." He will receive a "complete medical checkup," the Labor Dept. said in a brief statement.

"HILLBILLIES FROM UNION SQUARE"—At Southern Night party, ACWA officers join in mountain music. From left, straw hats and all: Mrs. Bessie Hillman, Jacob S. Potofsky, Frank Rosenblum, singer Joe Glazer, and Jack Kroll (standing).

'Creeping McKinleyism'—

HST Urges Big Tax Cuts To End 'Cruel Recession'

DRASTIC tax cuts and a $3 billion boost in federal spending to haul the nation from the Republican-created "cruel recession" were called for by former Pres. Harry S. Truman at the CIO Clothing Workers convention.

Cheering delegates interrupted the former chief executive 15 times with applause, sang "Happy Birthday" in honor of his recent 70th birthday and welcomed him when he was made an honorary ACWA-CIO member in a ceremony by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. Then he was given $25,000 for the Truman Library fund.

Truman charged that the Administration's "trickle down" economic theories have doubled unemployment and lopped $20 billion from the nation's output.

"I SAY TO YOU," the former President said, "that this economic recession has already been too big, it has already lasted too long. It has already inflicted too many cruel hardships upon too many people. And now is the time to do something about it."

A seven-minute standing ovation preceded the former President's address in which he raked the Administration for its "bad judgment" in cutting defense funds, putting a balanced budget ahead of national needs and tightening money supplies until the bankers began "to squeal."

'The Administration is not telling us how to rub out this $20 billion national economic deficit," he maintained. "It is not telling us how to eliminate excessive unemployment. Instead, it seems to be merely hoping and praying that things will not get worse."

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther greets ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky after address ripping McCarthy.

The way out of the recession, Truman advised, *"is to elect a new kind of Congress"* in November, and, he hinted, a Democratic president in 1956.

MEANWHILE, he offered a six-point program "to stop this creeping McKinleyism."

The former President would, he said, recommend boosting personal income tax exemptions by $200 a year "to put $4.5 billion in purchasing power in the hands of those who need it most," adopt a policy of higher wages including a higher minimum wage and expand unemployment insurance.

Also, he proposed a vast expansion of the housing program, increasing federal spending by $3 billion "to strengthen our defenses against aggression" and start a public works program.

Hillman Foundation Awards $25,000 To Truman Library

DONATIONS totaling $44,500 by the Sidney Hillman Foundation were announced at last week's convention of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Included was a grant of $25,000 to the Harry S. Truman Library, Inc., being created to house the papers and documents of the former President.

The Foundation was established in memory of the late president of the AWCA-CIO and the awards were made known by Jacob S. Potofsky, who succeeded Hillman as head of the union.

A grant of $1500 was made to the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., which has united many of the region's leading groups and individuals in an effort to overcome some of the South's most pressing problems.

UTSE Convention Warned Jobs Periled By Self-Service Moves

By BOB SENSER

SELF-SERVICE hand trucks may soon push redcaps out of rail and airline stations, Pres. Willard S. Townsend warned the ninth convention of the CIO Transport Service Employees in Chicago.

At least two train stations, one in Pittsburgh and one in Boston, have recently adopted the hand trucks on an experimental basis, he said.

No red-caps have as yet been replaced, but Townsend warned that in time the change would "contribute to the already increasing unemployment of our people."

The 95 convention delegates approved a resolution on the "vanishing red-cap" which called the change unfair to the red-cap and "against the best interests of the men, women, and children who use the facilities of the railroads."

The resolution criticized a railroad publicity campaign "using pictures of glamorous women pushing these trucks in order to attract and win public acceptance."

JOHN V. RIFFE, CIO executive vice president and organization and councils director, told the delegates that "our hope and prayer" is that the U. S. Supreme Court will declare school segregation unconstitutional.

He urged that a national conference be held in the South "to bring about a peaceful implementation of the Supreme Court decision," if it is favorable.

Leaders from religious, labor, and civic fields can do much, Riffe said, to make sure that no violence and a minimum of friction will result from the end of school segregation. "Wouldn't the Communists be happy if a good decision would result in bloodshed?" he asked.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, was scheduled to address the delegates but had to change plans because of major contract negotiations of the CIO Electrical Workers, which he heads. His talk was read to the convention by George L-P Weaver, Carey's assistant and a UTSE Executive Board member.

"The mess in Washington today," Carey said in his statement, "belongs lock, stock, and barrel to management." He blasted the GOP Administration for doing "little or nothing to meet the problems of the unemployed in America."

Victor Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, said that the anti-communism of Joe McCarthy is ineffective.

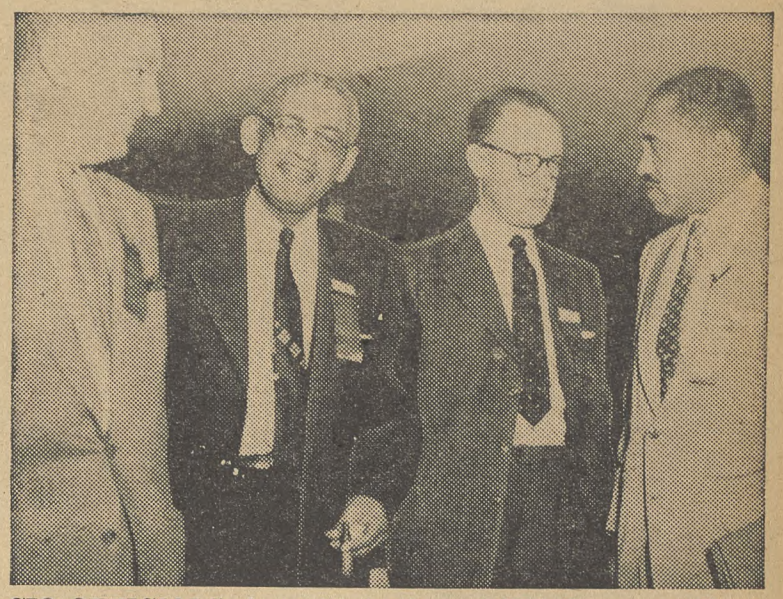
"IF McCARTHY really wants to fight Communists, let him join in the campaign to clean up the cesspools of injustice into which Communists and other bigots of that class drop their seeds," Reuther said.

Reuther also warned that "the quickest way to give Communists power in Southeast Asia is to hide democracy behind French colonialism."

In describing recent developments in labor law, Leon Despres, UTSE attorney, said "the National Labor Relations Board today is the Dien Bien Phu of labor's rights. The NLRB appears about to be taken over entirely by the employers."

HE CALLED the Eisenhower-sponsored Goldwater amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law—pending at the time of the convention—the "worst legal blow" to labor since the passage of Taft-Hartley itself.

The convention authorized Townsend to sign the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement, provided UTSE's rival, the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employees, will also sign the pact.



CIO OFFICIALS chat with leaders of CIO Transport Service Employees at Chicago convention. From left: CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, UTSE Pres. Willard Townsend, Victor G. Reuther, executive assistant to the CIO president, and George L-P Weaver, assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

R. J. Thomas' Mother Dies In Youngstown

Mrs. Mary Alice Jackson Thomas, mother of R. J. Thomas, died last week at Youngstown, O., at the age of 78. Thomas is executive assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

United Fight On Bias Held Labor Must

UNIONS must educate their members to fight for human rights in all phases of community life and not just in employment, Francis C. Shane, secretary of the CIO Steelworkers Civil Rights Committee, told a Toronto conference on FEP and human rights called by the Ontario Federation of Labor.

Shane told the 115 delegates, representing locals in the province affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor-CIO, that action by all sections of the labor movement is imperative in the fight against discrimination and racial injustice.

OFL Pres. George Burt, who also is Canadian director of the CIO Auto Workers, urged labor departments to set up special branches to handle enforcement of fair employment.

CIO-Backed Suit Against School Bias Wins

THE ARIZONA Superior Court has issued a strongly-worded decision against segregation in a Phoenix area school.

The CIO supported the suit of six Negro pupils and their parents against the authorities of Wilson School District, Maricopa County.

"The schools is society's chief agency for conserving and transmitting its culture; educational segregation has extra significance," said Judge Charles C. Bernstein in his opinion.

"A segregated educative system is likely to transmit to each succeeding generation the superiority-inferiority value attitudes of a racially conscious society. Futhermore, it provides public approval and reinforcement of private privileges which has become the primary symbol of the Negro's inferiority."

The Judge reviewed "the history of legislation and decisions of the courts on this subject from 1868 to the present time."

These, he said, amount "almost to a legislative declaration that in the absence of an express grant thereof, no school districts or trustees of a school have any authority to discriminate against any child or to deny its admission to any public school thereof on account of its color."

Judge Bernstein also said that the school counsel admitted that in the elementary schools facilities for Negro children "were not and are not equal to those available to the white children . . ."

"Our general experience as we observe human status each day," the decision said, "tells us that segregation intensifies rather than eases racial tension. Instead of encouraging racial cooperation, it fosters mutual fear and suspicion which is the basis of racial violence."

New CIO Atomic Council Hits GOP's 'Biggest Give-Away'

CIO ATOMIC COUNCIL—A new Atomic Energy Council has been formed by CIO Chemical Workers. In group (seated, from left): Pres. Andrew Bragg, Local 420, Miamisburg, O.; UGCCWA Pres. Elwood Swisher; R. P. Buchanan, UGCCWA Dist. 5 director; (standing) Leo Goodman, UGCCWA legislative representative; Pres. William Murphy, Local 565, Portsmouth, O.; and Pres. Emerson Pownall, Local 288, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

By HAROLD ASH

AN ATOMIC Energy Council to implement CIO's program on atomic energy has been established by the CIO Chemical Workers, the largest single union in the atomic energy field, and quickly condemned the "biggest give-away" proposed by the Republican Administration.

The Council was formed at a meeting in Washington on May 6 by representatives of all the UGCCW's atomic energy locals.

The new Chemical Workers unit called for development of atomic energy in the fields of power, medicine, biology and other civilian uses, as well as for military purposes.

It demanded retention of the ownership of fissionable material and all atomic patents by the federal government.

LEGISLATION presently proposed in Congress would permit private industry to own and control patents and fissionable material contrary to the 1946 Atomic Energy Act.

"Giving ownership of fissionable material and atomic patents to private industry would be the biggest steal yet perpetrated by the Eisenhower Administration," Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Chemical Workers told the Council.

"Atomic energy was developed by public funds. It is vital to the public welfare, both in peacetime projects and military ordnance. Fissionable materials, the means of producing this energy, and the patents covering the processes involved must remain under public ownership and control."

THE NEW COUNCIL will also coordinate collective bargaining activities of the various UGCCW locals in the atomic industry and will guide and assist organizational efforts among atomic workers.

Problems of housing, community facilities and job security of the thousands of workers who are thrust into unprepared geographical areas by development of new atomic plants and projects will also be a primary concern of the Council.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe called for complete organization of all atomic workers and commended the union for having contracts covering the vast majority of operational employes in the industry.

The delegates also heard addresses by Leo Goodman, UGCCW legislative representative and director of CIO's Sub-Committee on Atomic Energy; Donald Monson, community planning expert; Gerhard Colm, director of the National Planning Association; Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Herbert Roback, congressional expert on atomic energy; and Reps. Holifield (D. Calif.), and Howard Baker, (R. Tenn.).

Collective bargaining was discussed by Joe Joy, UGCCW vice president.

Locals from all plants producing fissionable material in this country were represented at the meeting. Other locals, representing other phases of the atomic industry, also participated.

Chemical Workers Present Wage Case To AEC Panel

WAGE increase demands by the Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., locals of the CIO Chemical Workers were heard by the Labor Management Relations Panel of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Negotiations with Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., operators of the two plants which produce U-235, began Mar. 18. The company's position throughout negotiations, mediation by U. S. Counciliator John Dietz, and the hearings before the panel has been against any wage increase at this time on any basis.

The union's brief, presented by Pres. Elwood Swisher, Vice Pres. Joe Joy, and Counsel Benjamin C. Sigal, contended that an increase of at least 21c an hour is justified.

It cited the need to keep pace with wage increases in other industries, to preserve the company's competitive position in the labor market, to maintain differential in area wage rates, to control turnover, to compensate for great increases in productivity, to reduce intra-plant and local inequities, and to compensate for a recent substantial rent increase.

The Labor Management Relations Panel hearing the dispute was composed of Cy Ching, chairman, and Father Leo T. Brown, Tom Holland and Oswald Colclough.

2000 Get Pensions Under UAW's Pact With Chrysler

SOME 2000 retired Chrysler workers are receiving pensions under the program negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers with the Chrysler Corp.

The UAW-CIO members of the joint board administering the fund reported 2184 persons retired under the program in the 41 months since its inception and the end of 1953. Of these 1960 were drawing benefits at the end of last year.

The board last year approved 546 applications for pensions. Of these 497 were for normal retirement at the age of 65 or over, 11 for early retirement and 38 for permanent total disability retirement.

In 1953, for the first time, payments from the fund exceeded income. A total of $857,546 was paid to pensioners while dividends and interest were $853,641. An independent actuarial firm pronounced the fund "actuarily sound."

IUE Asks Wagner To Act On Jobs

Representatives of 30,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers in New York City last week met with Mayor Robert F. Wagner to urge him to take steps to halt rising unemployment in the metropolis.

The delegation to City Hall was led by Pres. Milton Weihrauch of IUE-CIO Dist. 4, which has more than 75,000 members in the metropolitan area and New Jersey.

Woodworkers' Paper Gets Safety Award

The National Safety Council has voted a Public Interest Award for 1953 to the International Woodworker, official publication of the CIO Woodworkers. IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung said this is the first time the paper has been so honored.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

MANY INSURANCE companies have long had a "hazard" prejudice against industrial workers. Some of the largest refuse to sell low-cost term insurance to industrial workers at all. They reserve such insurance for what they call the "preferred-risk white-collar worker."

How Workers Can Save On Insurance

For industrial workers, such companies offer only the costlier whole-life or ordinary-life insurance, *which is so expensive that most wage-earners cannot afford to carry enough of it to adequately protect their families in event of the breadwinner's death.*

Some of the cooperative and mutual insurance companies, and a few stock insurance companies, will sell term insurance to industrial workers, but may charge them more if they are in so-called "dangerous" occupations.

In recent years many union locals have bypassed this discrimination which blocks industrial workers from having reasonably-priced insurance, by arranging for group insurance policies, either arranged through the employer or by the union local with an insurance company.

The regulations covering group insurance and the number of people who must be in the group vary in different states. *In general it is the best way to buy insurance since the cost of life insurance can be reduced to as much as 40% below the price you might have to pay for a policy you buy individually.*

Actually there is little reason in these times for discriminating against industrial workers by charging them more for insurance, or requiring them to buy the more expensive types of policies. One large insurance company—Northwestern National Life, with home offices in Minneapolis—recently announced that workers in so-called hazardous occupations will now be accepted for policies at rates paid by the average person.

Risks in most occupations today are much less than they used to be, and the company's loss experience on many hazardous-rated occupations has been running lower in recent years than was anticipated, company officials reported. They said they believe that the higher wages and living standards in many former low-wage occupations mean longer lives for such workers.

Credit Union Insurance

This company's attitude is to be applauded. There is further help for industrial workers seeking reasonably-priced insurance. One of our readers active in the credit-union movement, Alfred Kempf, of Euclid, O., points out that the credit unions now make available to members most types of life insurance.

If you belong to a credit union you can buy renewable term, ordinary life, mortgage insurance and other types at very reasonable rates. In fact, credit union rates for insurance are as much as 25% below the cost of many commercial insurance policies when individually bought (not on a group basis).

A credit union member can buy up to $15,000 worth of insurance from CUNA Mutual, the insurance company sponsored by the Credit Union National Association, if $5000 is in mortgage insurance, or otherwise, up to $10,000 worth of insurance. The minimum amount of life insurance you can buy from CUNA is $200.

The beauty of CUNA insurance for an industrial worker is that there is no discrimination. A worker can not only buy renewable term insurance, but need pay no higher premiums because of occupation.

CUNA's premium rate per $1000 of term insurance (five-year renewable term) is only $8.93 for a man aged 35. For a man of 40 the five-year renewable term insurance is $10.22 per $1000 of coverage. These rates are further reduced by dividends so the actual cost of the insurance is lower.

Members of credit unions can get rates and other information by writing to Cuna Mutual Insurance Society, Madison, Wisc. (Canadian headquarters are in Hamilton, Ont.). If you are not a member of a credit union, which is primarily a cooperative, self-help savings and loan association, you should investigate whether you are eligible to join one.

Violators Of FTC Orders Face 'Get Tough' Policy

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission has announced it is going to get tough on firms violating its orders.

Its first move will be to make a "spot check" survey of all of its cease and desist orders, stipulations and trade practice rules to see whether they are being obeyed.

FTC has on its books some 4500 cease and desist orders, 8400 stipulations and 180 sets of trade practice rules. One official said the commission has "no knowledge" of what sort of compliance it has been getting with about 95% of these, although it does know "some of the orders have been disregarded."

Court cases may result from the check-up. Under the FTC Act, a firm can be fined as much as $5000 a day each day the order has been disobeyed. When a company violates an order issued under the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, the FTC usually can start a contempt proceeding in a U. S. court.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

AS YOU CAN READ in the pages of this issue of The CIO News, one of the great events of the week was the gathering of CIO delegates from all of our international unions from all over our country to take part in our Full Employment Conference.

The 10-point program of CIO which was presented to these delegates can spell the difference between prosperity and the present recession, if we as trade unionists and as sincere citizens of the United States carry the message of economic hope it contains to all the people.

The program is far-reaching and is also fully discussed in this issue of The CIO News. But it is one thing to meet and deliberate in Washington; it is another thing to drive home that policy with effective action.

Your delegates worked night and day, contacting the congressmen and senators, persuading them and convincing them to act. You must convince the home folks. I will expect every representative of CIO to consider himself an educational committee of one, to go out and talk to the grocer, the filling station attendant, the school teachers, all the people in the community, giving them the views of CIO, and showing them how these views represent their best interests.

In our program, we continue to hit at one of the key problems, the problems of the farmers. We should visit with our friends on the farms. We should visit their leaders. We should show our sincere concern with their problems, and make it clear that we realize no section of the economy can remain prosperous while others suffer.

THERE IS ONE BIT of additional advice: When Sec. of the Treasury George Humphrey finished his remarks and was leaving the platform, David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO, called to his attention the fact that there was already an act on the books, the Employment Act of 1946.

So far this Administration has done nothing to implement that act, and Pres. McDonald reminded Humphrey of that fact, and further called upon him to suggest to the President of the United States that something be done, and now.

You can write to the President of the United States. The law is clear and contains many provisions, which could be applied to help in this present situation. Yet the President has done nothing to meet the requirements of the law, has done nothing real to stimulate employment.

Certainly we have a right to demand that the President carry out the wishes of the people as expressed in that law, and certainly your own expression of interest can help bring him to action.

IT WAS GOOD TO MEET with the officers and representatives of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO, Dist. 32, at their district conference in Milwaukee, Wisc.

They are taking action, under the guidance of Dist. Dir. Walter Burke, to meet their problems and are constantly achieving advances in organizing the unorganized and providing the best of trade union service for their membership. I was happy that Burke invited me to attend. *It's always pleasant to meet with old friends and co-workers, still in there giving their very best to building stronger and better trade unionism among the workers.*

NLRB Puts Another Curb On Unions In Bargaining

A NEW RULING against unions has been issued by the Republican-controlled National Labor Relations Board.

The action was taken in a case involving the CIO Textile Workers and the Personal Products Co., Chicago, manufacturers of surgical dressings.

Under the ruling, union-sponsored slowdowns, partial strikes and refusal to work overtime were listed as unfair labor practices. The ruling followed the previously held board philosophy that "harassing" union actions are not protected under the Taft-Hartley Act, but marked the first time such conduct was labeled unfair.

The banned union activities allegedly occurred during prolonged negotiations, which dragged from October 1952 through June 1953. The decision pointed out it is "an abuse of the union's bargaining powers" for employes to use their economic power of withholding part of their services to "harass" the employer and thus "impair . . . the process of collective bargaining . . ."

The NLRB trial examiner admitted that "the company bargained hard; however, that is its privilege under the act."

URW Sets Wage Parleys

CONTRACT talks between the CIO Rubber Workers and the B. F. Goodrich Co. will begin May 25 in Cincinnati.

URW-CIO represents about 18,000 Goodrich employes in nine locals from New Jersey to California. Negotiations are already in progress with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., another Big Four firm.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the union is seeking a general wage increase, a guaranteed annual wage program, adjustment of inter-plant and intra-plant inequities and various fringe benefits. Present average straight time hourly earnings of Goodrich workers is $2.05.

Steel Pact Talks Open This Week

NEGOTIATIONS for new contracts in the basic steel industry open May 18 when the CIO Steelworkers and U. S. Steel, bellwether of the industry, get together around a bargaining table in Pittsburgh for discussions on the union's proposals for a complete new agreement.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald will head the union's negotiators. Across the table, the company's "team" will be lead by Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the board of directors—a departure from Big Steel's past practice.

Discussions will center on the union's demand for practically a full revision of contracts that expire June 30. Similar demands have been served on other basic producers, who employe about 650,000 USA-CIO members.

THE UNION is seeking a general wage increase, better pension and insurance plans, the guaranteed annual wage, and improvements in a wide range of contract clauses ranging from hours and shift premiums to the full union shop and grievance machinery.

Negotiations aproached without any indication that a strike or lockout was anticipated by either side.

McDonald made it clear that "it is not proper to refer to June 30 as a strike deadline." That is the date when contracts expire, he explained, adding that "we hope to have this all settled long before that." All points in the demands, he stressed, are "equally important."

The USA-CIO president refused to indicate the size of the "package" the union would be willing to settle for.

The bargaining program was drawn up by the union's Wage Policy Committee of 170 members at a two-day meeting in Pittsburgh. McDonald disclosed that the union and the company have been meeting since June on the welfare and insurance clauses.

Top Officers Of UPWA Picked Again

TOP OFFICERS of the CIO Packinghouse Workers were reelected without opposition as the union's ninth constitutional convention concluded in Sioux City, Ia.

They are Pres. Ralph Helstein, Vice Presidents Russell B. Lasley, Waterloo, Ia.; A. T. Stephens, Chicago, and Fred W. Dowling, Toronto, Ont., and Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway.

Three new district directors were chosen and seven others were reelected. The newcomers are George Thomas, Fort Worth, Tex., to replace A. J. Pittman of the same city as head of the union's Dist. 8; Edmund Dumas, Atlanta, Ga., in place of A. O. McKinney, in Dist. 9, and Charles Hayes, Chicago, who succeeds Harold E. Nielsen as director of Dist. 1. Nielsen, in ill health, did not run for reelection and endorsed Hayes' candidacy.

PAC SONG as played by Vito Brando, Local 1011, UAW-CIO (right), wins approval of Sen. Morse (Ind. Oreg.) who was the principal speaker at 6th Annual Cook County CIO Conference at Chicago. Chicago papers did not carry a line on the meeting. (See column below.)

CIO Councils *In Action*

A BLACKOUT was laid down recently by the entire Chicago press on the annual conference and banquet of the Cook County CIO Council.

Not a single line appeared in any of the four Chicago dailies on the event which was attended by over 500 CIO leaders and was addressed by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.).

Morse called for the re-election of Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), who, he said has **"the highest intellect, the keenest brain, and the deepest social conscience of any man in the U. S. Senate."**

Referring to "The Great Crusade" which the GOP said it was conducting in '52, Morse urged the Illinois workers to "join a true crusade—a crusade to return the Congress of the U. S. to the people of the U. S."

Insurance Bars Relief

If you are a jobless worker in Michigan and have a life insurance policy of more than $500, chances are that you can't get welfare relief.

Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins of the Michigan CIO told members of the State CIO Community Services Committee that an effort is being made to lift this restriction imposed by county and city welfare commissions.

- A "gimmick" keeps Fostoria, O., from being classified as a "distress area" entitled to special consideration in awarding of government contracts. The **Fostoria CIO Council** reported this reason: Unemployment in the city is 8%, but since it is classified as part of a larger "area" where joblessness has not reached the required 6%, it is not entitled to special consideration.
- The **Buffalo CIO Council** has increased the per capita payments from its affiliates by 2c a month to employ a staff member who will assist the increasing number of jobless to get unemployment compensation. The Council reported that many claimants are treated discourteously and only 30% of the furloughed workers are able to collect compensation.
- The **Minnesota CIO Council** has called on Gov. C. Elmer Anderson to summon a special session of the Legislature to act on the unemployment crisis.
- Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the **California CIO Council** and Floyd Gartrell, California director of the CIO Rubber Workers, have been named to the State Advisory Council on Employment Service.
- The **Greater Los Angeles CIO Council** has called on Pres. Eisenhower and Agriculture Sec. Benson to distribute surplus food to unemployed workers and their families.
- The **Kentucky CIO Council** quoted the State Dept. of Economic Security as saying that the March rate of unemployment was the highest in the entire country.
- The **Connecticut CIO Council** broadcast over six radio stations throughout the State a 15-minute recording of a denunciation of Sen. McCarthy by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil at the recent CIO Auto Workers Education Conference at Chicago.
- A hospital fund drive paid dividends to the **Lansing CIO Council.** At a meeting to aid the drive arranged by the Council and affiliated locals, union member complaints led campaign leaders to declare that labor would be represented on hospital boards.
- The **Indiana CIO Council** will hold Indiana CIO Day in Washington May 17-19 to make its members' desires known to the State's congressmen and to visit National CIO headquarters.

Here and There: Twenty-three classes will be offered from June 13 to July 24 at the 11th annual **Michigan CIO Council** Leadership Training Institute to be held at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, nine miles north of Port Huron . . . A women's steering committee is planning a Conference on Family Participation in Political Action of the **Greater Cincinnati CIO Council** May 22 . . . The **Pennsylvania CIO Community Services Committee** will hold its annual training institute at Pennsylvania State College June 20-25.

Farm-Labor Alliance For Public Power Supported

SPEAKERS at a banquet sponsored by the Electric Consumers Information Committee at Washington last week called for an alliance of labor and farmers to win public power for all people at reasonable rates.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told some 250 delegates that the struggle for public power is "a common denominator" for bringing labor and farmers together.

The banquet was held in connection with the Electric Consumers Workshop, sponsored by the committee. A score of CIO members were delegates to the two-day event.

REUTHER SAID that "the fight for public power is part of the struggle" for "translating material values into human values."

"The forces of monopoly are opposed to the economy of abundance," he said, "because monopoly can make greater profits by dividing up scarcity.

"We can't have peace unless we as a free people know how to gird production to the needs of people.

"We need a common denominator to bring us all together. We need to bring labor, farmers and public power proponents together.

"Labor and farmers can't solve their problems in a vacuum."

Reuther said that, just as in 1929, the farmers were the first to be affected by recession in 1953. He noted that only five million cars will be made this year, although U. S. factories have a production capacity of eight million cars a year.

THERE ARE enough farm families in the U. S., he said, to buy an additional three million cars—if they had the purchasing power. Reuther noted that CIO strongly supports a program that will provide full price equity for farmers.

Reuther declared that the farm economy was adversely affected because five million unemployed workers lost a potential purchasing power of $30 billion a year.

He said that "by and large" the same congressmen who vote against "the farmers' needs and public power also vote for Taft-Hartley and against minimum wage improvements."

Reuther castigated private utilities for following a policy of "too little too late and at a cost always too high" and politicians who are interested in "keeping up the fiction" of the conflict between farmers and labor.

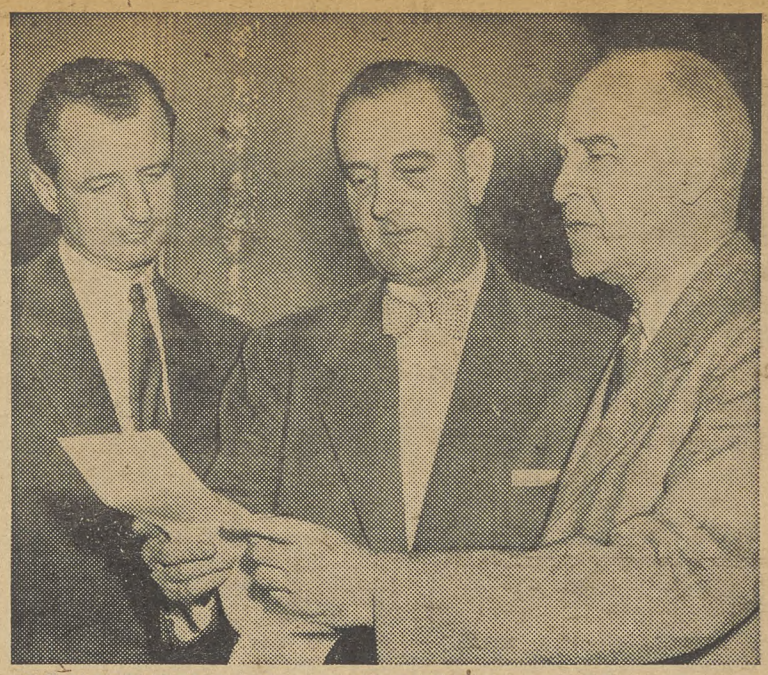
THE NEED of labor and farmers to cooperate also was stressed by Sen. Langer (R. N.D.). He offered his own state as an example of cooperation of farmers, labor and small businessmen through the Non-Partisan League.

He called for a larger staff for Clyde T. Ellis, chairman of ECIC and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. Langer said the Senate Judiciary subcommittee, which he heads, plans to investigate private power monopoly, and to review the accomplishments and the needs of public power.

Crossed Wires

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the Electric Consumers' Workshop delegates that the prospects were brighter than the last time he spoke to them.

"The last time I met with you (at the public power conference in 1952), you were being investigated," he said. "I suppose the reason you are not being investigated is the they're busy investigating each other on Capitol Hill."



JUST BEFORE battle over Taft-Hartley amendments came to a head in the Senate, three Democrats who spearheaded the victorious fight to send the changes back to committee checked the vote. They are (left to right) Sen. Smathers (Fla.), Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson, and Sen. Hill (Ala.). Hill made the recommittal motion, which carried by a 50-42 vote.

Here's Senate Vote Killing Super-T-H

Here is the roll call vote by which the Senate, on May 7, 1954, voted to recommit the Administration's anti-labor Taft-Hartley amendments to the Senate Labor Committee. The vote was 50 to 42 for recommital.

On this roll call, prepared by the CIO Legislative Dept., R is a right vote for recommital, W is a wrong vote against recommital, PR is paired right for recommital, and PW is paired wrong against recommital. The vote:

ALABAMA	
Hill (D)	R
Sparkman (D)	R
ARIZONA	
Hayden (D)	R
Goldwater (R)	W
ARKANSAS	
McClellan (D)	R
Fulbright (D)	R
CALIFORNIA	
Knowland (R)	W
Kuchel (R)	W
COLORADO	
Johnson (D)	R
Millikin (R)	W
CONNECTICUT	
Bush (R)	W
Purtell (R)	W
DELAWARE	
Williams (R)	W
Frear (D)	R
FLORIDA	
Holland (D)	R
Smathers (D)	R
GEORGIA	
George (D)	R
Russell (D)	R
IDAHO	
Dworshak (R)	W
Welker (R)	W
ILLINOIS	
Douglas (D)	R
Dirksen (R)	W
INDIANA	
Capehart (R)	PW
Jenner (R)	PW
IOWA	
Hickenlooper (R)	W
Gillette (D)	R
KANSAS	
Schoeppel (R)	W
Carlson (R)	W
KENTUCKY	
Clements (D)	R
Cooper (R)	W
LOUISIANA	
Ellender (D)	R
Long (D)	R
MAINE	
Smith (R)	W
Payne (R)	W
MARYLAND	
Butler (R)	W
Beall (R)	W
MASSACHUSETTS	
Saltonstall (R)	W
Kennedy (D)	R
MICHIGAN	
Ferguson (R)	W
Potter (R)	W
MINNESOTA	
Thye (R)	W
Humphrey (D)	R
MISSISSIPPI	
Eastland (D)	PR
Stennis (D)	R
MISSOURI	
Hennings (D)	R
Symington (D)	R
MONTANA	
Murray (D)	R
Mansfield (D)	R
NEBRASKA	
Butler (R)	W
Bowring (R)	W
NEVADA	
McCarran (D)	R
Malone (R)	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Bridges (R)	W
Upton (R)	W
NEW JERSEY	
Smith (R)	W
Hendrickson (R)	W
NEW MEXICO	
Chavez (D)	R
Anderson (D)	R
NEW YORK	
Ives (R)	W
Lehman (D)	R
NORTH CAROLINA	
Hoey (D)	R
Lennon (D)	R
NORTH DAKOTA	
Langer (R)	R
Young (R)	R
OHIO	
Bricker (R)	W
Burke (D)	R
OKLAHOMA	
Kerr (D)	R
Monroney (D)	R
OREGON	
Cordon (R)	W
Morse (Ind.)	R
PENNSYLVANIA	
Martin (R)	W
Duff (R)	W
RHODE ISLAND	
Green (D)	R
Pastore (D)	R
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Maybank (D)	PR
Johnston (D)	R
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Mundt (R)	W
Case (R)	W
TENNESSEE	
Kefauver (D)	R
Gore (D)	R
TEXAS	
Johnson (D)	R
Daniel (D)	R
UTAH	
Watkins (R)	W
Bennett (R)	W
VERMONT	
Aiken (R)	W
Flanders (R)	W
VIRGINIA	
Byrd (D)	R
Robertson (D)	R
WASHINGTON	
Magnuson (D)	R
Jackson (D)	R
WEST VIRGINIA	
Kilgore (D)	R
Neely (D)	R
WISCONSIN	
Wiley (R)	W
McCarthy (R)	W
WYOMING	
Hunt (D)	R
Barrett (R)	W

5-17

Defensive Victory On T-H Hailed

CIO GREETED the recent Senate vote which halted the drive for a super Taft-Hartley Act with "mixed feelings," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week.

CIO looked upon the 50-42 vote to recommit the bill to the Senate Labor Committee as a "victory to keep Taft-Hartley from getting worse but no victory as far as our desire to get the act repealed is concerned," a CIO spokesman said.

Republican congressional leaders, following a White House conference, announced they had abandoned "temporarily at least" any plan to push the Administration bill during the balance of the session. The House measure is still bottled up in committee.

IN A LETTER to CIO councils, Reuther praised 'the teamwork and unselfish cooperation exerted in a common cause"—the holding action to keep the law from becoming worse.

"It is not easy," he said, "to express in mere words the value of the supremely effective activity which you conducted in this great effort." To all state and city CIO councils, Reuther expressed his "gratitude and congratulations for a job well done."

Sen. Hoey Dies After Long Term

Sen. Hoey (D. N.J.) died last week. He was 76 and had served in the House and as North Carolina governor.

'A Dirty Business Is Big Business'—CIO Opposes Wiretapping Measures

THE CIO Executive Board last week urged the defeat of all pending bills which would legalize wiretapping, saying it was "offensive to our concept of fair play and invades the security of the individual."

The CIO's statement was sent to Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The statement called wiretapping "obnoxious" to America's "most basic traditions." It urged Congress to strengthen the present ban and provide stiff penalties for all violations.

"We know what freedom means and we know from watching the experience of labor in totalitarian countries what the loss of freedom means," the board said. "That is why we ejected the agents of totalitarianism from our own councils; that is why we oppose the use of the methods of totalitarianism by anybody, anywhere, at any time."

The CIO noted that wiretapping was widespread, adding, "this invasion of privacy has become a habitual public and private practice; the dirty business has become a big business."

"It is estimated that there are more than 100,000 wiretap instruments in use in this country, and there is general recognition that private and business phones are tapped in order to spy on unions, business partners, political rivals, and possibly erring husbands and wives," the CIO said.

The board called wiretapping "one of the worst kinds of snooping" and noted "it exposes many innocent bystanders for each person whose line is tapped; it exposes every area of personal life in addition to conversations concerning the subject under investigation."

"We yield to no group in our support of effective measures to block Soviet espionage and sabotage in our country," the CIO said.

"But the proponents of wiretap legislation have failed to make out a case for the effectiveness of wiretapping and of wiretap evidence in this field. The dangers inherent in this invasion of our basic right of privacy far outweigh any showing that has been made for wiretapping as an arm of national security."

'Tenants Pay For FHA Deals, Windfall Profits'

ADMISSION by Federal Housing Administration officials that tenants paid excessive rents because builders got "windfall" profits was disclosed last week by Sen. Byrd (D. Va.).

Digging into the current housing scandals, Byrd learned that FHA allowed rentals in government-insured projects to be based on "estimated replacement cost" rather than actual cost.

The burden of the excessive loans, Byrd said, "will fall heavily upon those who rent in the projects . . ."

Mayors of 16 of the largest U. S. cities urged "decisive action" by Congress on a federal housing program.

Tale of Steel Cities (See Pages 6 and 7)

The CIO News

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CIO Hails School Bias Ban

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE SUPREME COURT last week removed one of the crushing injustices that have long burdened Negro Americans by ruling unanimously that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional.

In two historic opinions read by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the high court junked the "separate but equal" facilities doctrine, so far as the schools are concerned, that had stood since 1896.

In one, covering cases originating in Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia and Delaware, it held that segregation in public school education deprives Negroes "of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment" to the Constitution.

In the second, restricted to the District of Columbia, it ruled that school segregation "is a denial of the due process of law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment."

Application Delayed

The decision was hailed as the most significant judicial landmark in race relations since the Dred Scott decision in 1857.

Because of the "wide application of this decision, and because of the great variety of local conditions," Warren said, the formulation of decrees will be delayed until the court hears further arguments on Oct. 12.

He specifically invited the U. S. Attorney General to participate, and invited the attorneys general of states where segregation is practiced to appear as friends of the court by applying for permission to do so by Sept. 15, and submitting briefs by Oct. 1.

The District of Columbia, Kansas, South Carolina and Kansas cases reached the Supreme Court on appeal from decisions by lower courts which—relying on the "separate but equal" decision of 58 years ago—had upheld segregation. The Delaware case was an appeal by the State School Board from a State Supreme Court ruling that segregation as practiced there was unconstitutional because the facilities were "separate" but "not equal."

New Approach Needed

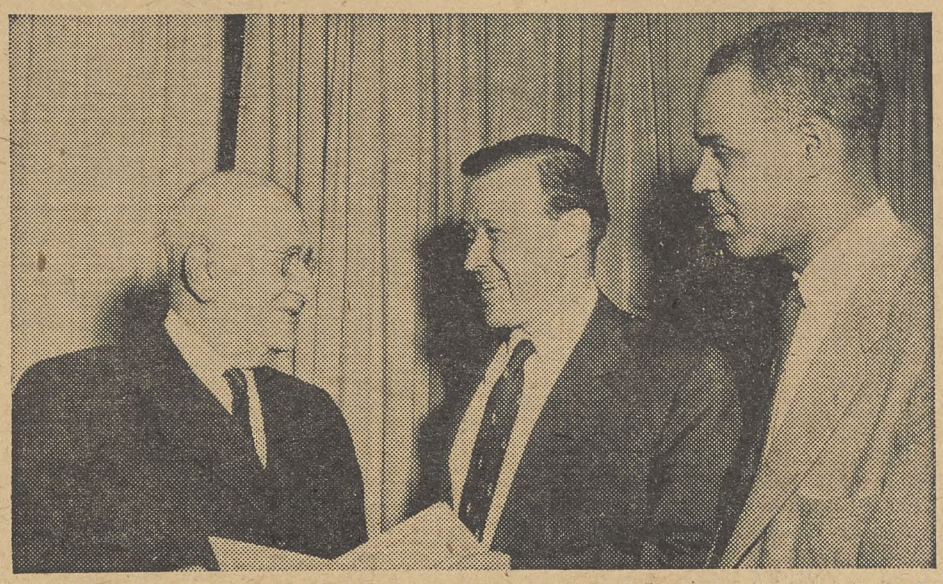
In the opinion covering the four States, Warren recalled that argument was heard in 1952, followed by reargument last year largely devoted to the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868. Neither the reargument nor the court's own investigation, he said, cast enough light to resolve the problem.

"Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments," he said.

"Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities. . . . It is the very foundation of good citizenship. . . .

"We come then to the question presented: *Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical factors and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal education facilities?*

"We believe that it does."



GRANT OF $75,000 for educational work in race relations was given by Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to National Association for Advancement of Colored People, with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center) seen handing check to Pres. Arthur Spingarn (left) and Roy Wilkins of NAACP. Supreme Court school segregation ruling gives it added meaning.

Top Priority

"Top priority" has been given by CIO to the ending of all forms of discrimination, according to William H. Oliver, co-director of the CIO Auto Workers Fair Practices Dept.

Speaking at Boston College's annual Labor Institute on Human Relations, Oliver said:

"The elimination of discrimination and segregation from every phase of American life has been, is, and will continue to be one of the top priority items of the CIO."

After referring to previous school cases, the opinion went on:

"To separate them (grade and high school children) from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. . . .

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate education facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Reaction to the decision, as might be expected, was mixed. Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who fought the cases from the States, called it "the most significant decision to date in the field of civil rights."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said it was "a heartwarming reaffirmation of the American democratic principles that are inherent in the 14th Amendment."

The CIO played an important contributory role to the legal background of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation as unconstitutional.

Its "friend of the court" briefs, one filed during the court's 1952 term and the second a year later, followed the same general line of legal reasoning used in the decision. They were prepared by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, and Thomas E. Harris and David E. Feller, assistant general counsels.

Reaction in the South generally followed "wait and see" or acceptance lines. Atty. Gen. Harold Frazier of Kansas said that his office "will see that the ruling will be complied with to the fullest." Gov. Allan Shivers said Texas will comply, but warned that "abolishing segregation is not a panacrea."

Some Violent Reaction

However, politicians from the "heart" of the South—the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi—were virulent in their denunciation of the ruling. Gov. Herman Talmadge (Ga.) hinted he will use troops if necessary to prevent its enforcement. Sen. Russell (D. Ga.) blasted it as a "clear invasion" of legislative prerogatives by the court. Rep. Lanham (D. Ga.) was sharply critical, but said he didn't anticipate any "uprising."

Northern leaders for the most part expressed satisfaction. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) termed it "another step in the forward march of democracy." "This is news which all free men throughout the world must hail with joy," said Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.).

THE CIO HAILED the Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the public schools as "a heartwarming reaffirmation of American democratic principles."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said "the unanimous nature of the decision clearly indicates that honest Americans recognize that violations or deprivations of civil rights have no place in our nation."

The CIO, which had long aided the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its court fight on the issue, "will vigorously support every democratic means to implement this decision in our communities," said Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"Our country will be judged in the manner of how we adjust to this decision," noted Carey, who heads CIO's Civil Rights Committee.

Blow At Communists

"The court is to be congratulated," Reuther said, "for this great and inspiring decision which will benefit America not only at home but in every corner of the globe.

"The decision will be a body blow to the efforts of the Soviet Communists to use America's civil rights record as a propaganda weapon against all the nations of the free world.

"As a result of this historic decision, children of every minority in the United States will receive direct and substantial benefits, and, in turn, a greater share in our democracy."

In a reference to CIO participation in the legal aspects of the fight for civil rights, Reuther went to to say "the CIO is proud to have played a role as a 'friend of the court' in the school segregation cases and in many of the earlier civil rights cases that built the legal groundwork for today's decision by the Supreme Court."

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, pointed out that the decision "breathes life into another recommendation of Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights." He continued:

"This decision represents the official recognition of our government that the separate but equal doctrine is inconsistent with the fundamental equalitarianism of the American way of life."

A Quick Transition

Carey pledged the resources of the CIO Civil Rights Committee and the rest of the CIO "toward realizing a quick and peaceful transition to an unsegregated American educational community."

"Our country will be judged," he declared, "in the manner of how we adjust to this decision."

From Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO secretary-treasurer and chairman of that union's Civil Rights Committee, came the comment that "Communist propagandists have for years cited our Jim Crow schools as an example of American hypocrisy."

"Today," he said, "we dealt the Kremlin a tremendous blow by announcing that there is no room in our country for second-class citizens. Those throughout the world who look to us for leadership and strength against totalitarianism have more hope in their hearts, I am sure, because of the Court's decision."

Labor Press Exclusive—

The Pegler Libel Case

—Story On Page 2

Labor Press Exclusive—

Pegler Challenged In $500,000 Libel Case

(Editor's note: The nation's publishers have virtually banned all news stories about a major New York libel suit involving Westbrook Pegler, the anti-union columnist who has been attacking unions for many years. Because CIO News readers have virtually no other opportunity for learning about this important case, The CIO News will give full coverage to the trial as long as it lasts.)

By AL ZACK

WESTBROOK Pegler, one of America's most conservative, union-hating columnists, was uncomfortably occupying the defendant's chair in a federal court last week.

For the first time in his long history of viciously attacking everyone and everything he didn't like, Pegler was on the receiving end. He was the target of a $500,000 libel suit, the result of a 1949 column.

Plaintiff in the action was Quentin Reynolds, famed World War II correspondent, feature writer for Collier's and the Readers Digest, TV and radio personality and the author of many books.

Co-defendants with Pegler were the Hearst Corp. and its New York publishing affiliate, which puts out the New York Journal-American.

Wall Of Silence

Despite the prominence of the two men and of the Hearst chain, and despite the size of the suit, one of largest libel actions in recent years, the trial is going virtually unnoticed, as a result of a paper wall of silence erected by the nation's publishers.

Only the New York Post has given the now 10-day-old trial consistent coverage, with the New York Herald Tribune, which figures indirectly in the case, reporting it occasionally but briefly. Newsweek Magazine also is covering it.

Other newspapers, for unspecified reasons, have ignored the trial although two major wire services, in the opening days of the hearing, covered it completely.

Key to the trial is the long-time hatred Pegler held for one

WESTBROOK PEGLER
The virulent anti-labor columnist is challenged . . .

of the nation's most famous liberal columnists, Heywood Broun, founding president of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

In 1949, a new biography of Broun was published and Reynolds reviewed it in the GOP New York Herald Tribune. It was this review which aroused Pegler's ire and he viciously attacked Reynolds in a column which appeared on Nov. 29, 1949.

More than four years later, and after a series of legalistic maneuvers by the Pegler forces, Reynold's half-million dollar libel suit has finally come to trial. It marks the first time, according to Pegler's own boasts, that any of his victims have ever gotten him into a courtroom to face trial.

The trial is being held in a small, oak-panelled courtroom on the ninth floor of the Federal Court Building in Foley Square in downtown New York City. There, Judge Edward Weinfeld and a jury of eight men and four women are hearing voluminous testimony about the column which ran in 186 newspapers, with a combined circulation of 12 million.

The trio of defendants, with more opportunity to challenge prospective jurors than the plaintiff had, used up all of its challenges before a jury was picked. Reynolds challenged only a few on the jury panel. Courtroom observers noted Pegler challenged many prospective jurors with Jewish-sounding names as well as active trade unionists.

The Pegler column, which became Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1, accused Reynolds of being a coward with an "artificial reputation" for bravery who had a "yellow streak" in his "mangy hide." Pegler also charged Reynolds was a "British propagandist," a "pro-Communist."

Pegler's Allegations

Pegler's insults included charges that Reynolds engaged in public displays of nudism, proposed to Broun's wife on the way to Broun's burial and later "snubbed her publicly." In passing, Pegler also slapped at the Herald Tribune, insinuating it was "leftist" in its choice of books for review, and reviewers for books.

Reynolds, only witness to date in the trial, is a big, six-footer, with curly, iron-gray hair, who testifies in a deep, resonant voice, familiar to millions of radio listeners.

Pegler, whose tall-frame appears to be rigidly encased in a corset, strides into the courtroom bearing a brown briefcase, which never leaves his side. *Today, the columnist with the venom-dripping typewriter looks little like the picture Hearst editors use to illustrate his column. The stern-visaged man those pictures portray has now become a fat, scowling, pouting*

QUENTIN REYNOLDS
. . . in $500,000 libel case brought by veteran war correspondent.

man, who in four days of trial, never smiled once.

Early in the trial, Reynolds set out to demonstrate the loss he suffered as a victim of Pegler's wrath. During a 17-year period, Reynolds sold 311 articles to Collier's, receiving about $350,000. But since the day of the Pegler column, Collier's has not bought a single line written by Reynolds.

Defense Tactics

Pegler's attorney, Charles Henry, chief lawyer for Hearst, has set himself two goals. He seeks to prove that the case is just "a squabble between two prima donnas of literature" and also that what Pegler wrote was true, and, in any case, was instigated by Reynolds' book review.

Henry, a tall, spare man with white hair, white mustache and deeply lined face, has a hard voice; snaps his questions at Reynolds and wanders far afield in his cross-examination.

Judge Weinfeld has been lenient, but he brought Henry up short more than once, and last week delivered him a stern, verbal spanking when Henry's questions seemed to blame Reynolds for war planning which the Hearst outfit thought was mistaken.

"No correspondent is responsible for war programs or planning," the Judge noted in his long lecture. "Get on with the questions."

WESTBROOK Pegler, who writes as though he were daring and fearless, had a chance to prove his courage in the Federal District Court recently. Instead, he failed.

It was at the conclusion of a day of testimony when Pegler was packing his ever-present brown briefcase. A spectator, Dale Kramer, walked toward him.

Kramer is the author of a biography of Heywood Broun, reviewed by Quentin Reynolds in the N. Y. Herald Tribune. It was subsequent to this review that Pegler wrote the insulting column which is the basis for the Reynolds' libel suit.

Kramer had read a recent Pegler column, which claimed Kramer could not be reached and the author approached the columnist, holding out his hand. *"You said you wanted to meet me,"* he commented.

Pegler swallowed hard. *"I won't shake hands. You are a bastard."*

"What did you call me?" demanded the white-haired, 200-pound, 42-year-old Kramer.

'You're Another—'

"You heard me," retorted the nearly-60 columnist, who is getting fat but has little gray in his hair.

"Well, if you called me a bastard, you are the same," Kramer replied.

Pegler, his head pushed forward in a turtle-like pose, nearly ran 10 steps to a bewildered court attendant. Pointing his briefcase at the attendant, Pegler wailed:

"This man was threatening me." The court attache, who had heard the exchange, looked puzzled. "I mean it," Pegler continued, his voice rising. "He was threatening me."

The attendant rushed to the judge's chambers and shortly Pegler, Kramer and lawyers for both sides were called into the judge's private room.

When they came out, Pegler rushed by newsmen, muttering *"Nope, nope, nope"* to queries for a statement. Kramer reported the judge ordered them both to avoid each other, verbally and otherwise, in or around the Federal Building.

His Nibs

Westbrook Pegler strode arrogantly into the Federal Court Building last week and ignored the half-filled elevator which was waiting. He tried to brush aside the operator of a car clearly marked "For Judges Only" but was rebuffed in his attempt to get favored treatment.

That night when he left the courthouse, he entered a long, sleek, black, chauffeur-driven Cadillac, which had been parked in a "No-Parking" zone in front of the building, and was driven majestically away.

Kohler Has Guns, Tear Gas In Struck Plant, Boss Says

TESTIMONY that the Kohler Co. has guns in its struck plant at Kohler, Wisc.—and possibly tear gas he "would not object" to using—has been given by Herbert V. Kohler, president of the notoriously anti-labor plumbing fixtures firm.

Some 3500 members of the CIO Auto Workers are in the seventh week of a walkout at the plant in defense of their grievance machinery and seniority rights, which the company wants to cut from a new contract. The union is also seeking a pay increase of 20c an hour.

Kohler's testimony came at a hearing before the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board investigating company charges that the union has engaged in illegal mass picketing and unfair labor practices.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and officials of the local union discussed the presence of guns and tear gas in the Kohler plant.

Kohler's firm has a long anti-union history dating from a strike in 1934 which the company broke after two strikers were killed and 47 were wounded. The UAW won a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant in 1952 and spent seven months negotiating a first contract.

Kohler said the company had "plenty of guns" in the plant and said the same guns were in the plant in 1934.

Lyman Conger, company negotiating chairman, testified he had been carrying a club and said there were "hundreds like it in the plant." Conger also said he is an unpaid deputy sheriff of Sheboygan County.

The UAW presented its side of the case in full-page newspaper ads in cities where there are large Kohler distributorships. The union cited the long opposition of Kohler to organization by its employes and the UAW contract demands on the company, along with Kohler's position, point by point.

The union specifically put responsibility on Kohler for terminating the contract, breaking off negotiations, refusing to discuss the issues, walking out of meetings called by government conciliators and refusing to bargain.

At issue in the strike is a 20c hourly general pay hike with an additional 10c an hour for skilled workers. The company has offered only 3c and that on conditions "that Kohler workers accept a contract greatly inferior to the old contract."

Feinsinger Named Umpire Of Auto Union-GM Contract

APPOINTMENT of Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger, impartial arbitrator under the CIO's arbitration plan, as umpire under the contract between the CIO Auto Workers and General Motors was announced last week.

Feinsinger, a veteran in labor mediation and mediation, is 51 and a law professor at the University of Wisconsin. He was chairman of the presidential fact finding board in the steel crisis of 1946, and was head of the Wage Stabilization Board at the time of the dispute between the CIO Steelworkers and the industry in 1952.

The contract, covering nearly 200,000 UAW members, is the largest in the world. Feinsinger succeeds Gabriel N. Alexander.

NATHAN P. FEINSINGER

2+2=9½

SOUNDS CRAZY . . . Does it? Not as crazy as it seems . . .

If you—and millions like you—will invest 2c out of your pocket, and about two minutes out of your lunch period today—this could mean as much as a 9.5c hourly wage increase for you.

How Is That?

Just spend 2c for a post-card and take about two minutes to write to each of your Senators, asking them to support the proposal to increase personal income-tax exemptions from $600 to $800 this year (and to $1000 next year.)

Such an increase would mean that the average wage earner (supporting a family of four) would save $160 per year, or over $3 per week—or over 7.5c per hour in take-home pay. This is equal to a 9.5c wage increase.

Get it now?
2c plus two minutes equals 9.5c per hour!
Does this tax program make sense?

It certainly does! With increasing unemployment and short-time work weeks, this country needs more customers and that means more purchasing power in the hands of people. Higher tax exemptions will do precisely that. It certainly makes lots more sense than giving additional tax bonanzas to the corporations and stockholders—which is what the Administration is urging.

DON'T DELAY . . . DO IT TODAY . . . 9.5c AIN'T HAY.
DO YOUR PART . . . LET YOUR SENATOR KNOW

'Staggering' Atomic Give-Away Rapped

A "STAGGERING give-away program" was the way CIO described proposed amendments to the Atomic Energy Act that would promote corporate monopoly control of A-energy facilities to the detriment of the U. S. public.

Benjamin Sigal, general counsel of the CIO Electrical Workers, testified before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the amendments were "a bald and unadorned surrender of valuable rights which may be worth untold millions of dollars."

CIO is opposed, Sigal said, to any amendments of the present act "which would grant the right of private ownership in production facilities, or would change the present provisions in regard to patents, public lands or restraint of trade.

"We think no change in the present law is necessary, except with regard to international agreements and the exchange of information with friendly foreign nations," Sigal testified.

HE CALLED, however, for support of those amendments "which would provide for more extensive international agreement on the subject of atomic energy and for a wider dissemination of information, particularly to friendly nations, than are possible under the present Act."

In opposing private ownership of atomic energy production facilities, Sigal said the present act permits the fullest development of A-energy for industrial use and that corporate ownership will not speed industrial development.

He pointed out that private industry already has access to nearly all, if not all, the technical knowledge the U. S. people have paid for with an investment of over $12 billion.

All atomic energy facilities and laboratories are operated by private industry and the contractors "would certainly not gain greater knowledge by owning those facilities than they do now by operating them," Sigal said.

"The vast public investment already made in the atomic energy industry," Sigal testified, "requires that nuclear power reactors be developed under the auspices of the government so that the people of this country will not be denied what is potentially one of the major fruits of their tremendous expenditures."

Sigal voiced the opinion that "unless proof of the need for amendments on patent privileges and private ownership at this time is compelling, we think that, at the present juncture of world affairs, it would be a serious mistake to adopt them."

HE NOTED the failure of the Atomic Energy Commission to file a report with the Joint Committee on its estimate of the "social, political, economic and international effects" of industrial, commercial or other non-military uses of fissionable material.

'Joe Keep Out,' Says Ferguson

Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) thinks Joe McCarthy would be more of a hindrance than a help in his re-election campaign this fall and doesn't want the Wisconsin junior Senator's support. He made that plain in a televison program, "Meet the Press," when he said McCarthy "wouldn't present any of the issues I want to present."

CIO Prods Ike To Push For Jobless Pay Boosts

THE CIO last week prodded Pres. Eisenhower to "give leadership" to his own program for substantial improvements in unemployment compensation benefits.

A letter to the Chief Executive from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther reminded him that "in January, the workers of America were heartened" by the President's recommendations to Congress in this field.

"In May," Reuther wrote, "the workers of America sincerely trust that you will give leadership to the important task of implementing these recommendations."

Reuther warned that "without such leadership, unemployment insurance is certain to remain static and the badly needed improvements, which you so eloquently stated, will not be achieved."

THE CIO PRESIDENT added that with four or five exceptions, the states "clearly will not act to improve benefits this year."

Congress, Reuther said, "still has time to act so that millions of workers and their families who are today's victims of layoffs, furloughs or shutdowns will be assured of something approaching an adequate standard of living."

Reuther reported the box score of state Legislature action on unemployment compensation. Only three states, California, Virginia and Michigan, completed action on improvements.

On The Spot

Although unemployment compensation is generally a matter for state legislative action, Republicans in Congress will be put on the spot over Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations.

Their choice will come when the District of Columbia unemployment compensation bill comes up for action soon. It provides for an increase in weekly benefits to $30, up from $20, and 26 weeks duration, up from 20. The $30 figure is about $3 under half the average D. C. wage of $65.28.

Fourteen state legislatures which met this year did not react favorably to the President's recommendations that they boost unemployment compensation to 50% of wages and lengthen benefits to 26 weeks.

"I am forced to report this unfortunate political fact of life," Reuther wrote, "that despite your January recommendations it is the Democratic legislators who are leading the fight for improvement of the law in various states, and it is in general the Republican legislators who are leading the opposition."

"Millions of workers are deprived of benefits altogether," Reuther said, because of restrictive provisions, lack of understanding of complicated rules, or "because they do not force through their appeals in the face of the many challenges offered by employers who are seeking to keep down their tax payments."

A TOP White House economic adviser last week claimed the business recession had been "slowed down to a stop"—yet jobless pay claims climbed by 10% in a week.

Dr. Gabriel Hauge, a member of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, said on TV that the business drop has stopped and predicted a "rising phase" throughout the next year.

The sharp climb of 10% in new claims for state unemployment compensation benefits developed during the week ending on May 8, according to a Labor Dept. report. Total for that week was 327,246—some 69% above a year ago. And total continuing claims, while dipping slightly in the one week period, still are 137% above a year ago.

The increase was credited to "economic conditions" in New York, Michigan, Ohio and other industrial states.

IN THE STEEL industry—now operating at some 70% of capacity—employment dropped to 620,500 in April, some 16,000 below the previous month. And average working hours dipped to 37.2 a week.

USA Opens Basic Steel Wage Talks

NEGOTIATIONS for new contracts in the basic steel industry were opened last week by the CIO Steelworkers in an atmosphere of optimism for speedy settlements.

On May 18, USA-CIO negotiators headed by Pres. David J. McDonald spelled out for the U. S. Steel Corp. the proposed contract changes approved by the union's 170-man Intl. Wage-Policy Committee.

"We expect to get into bargaining immediately," McDonald said after a two-hour session.

The following day another meeting was held at which the company, having studied the demands overnight asked questions and sought additional details.

And on May 20, bargaining got under way with Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

The first session between the steel union and U. S. Steel was attended by some 50 union representatives and about 80 company spokesmen.

AMONG THE latter was Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the board of directors, who sat in for a brief period during which he made a short address. As usual, John A. Stephens, vice president in charge of industrial relations, headed the company's delegation.

Both McDonald and Stephens described the first meeting as friendly.

The outcome of the union's negotiations with Big Steel is expected to set a pattern for the rest of basic steel and for the fabricating section of the industry as well. About 150,000 USA-CIO members are covered by the U. S. Steel agreement, with 450,000 additional members coming under other basic steel pacts.

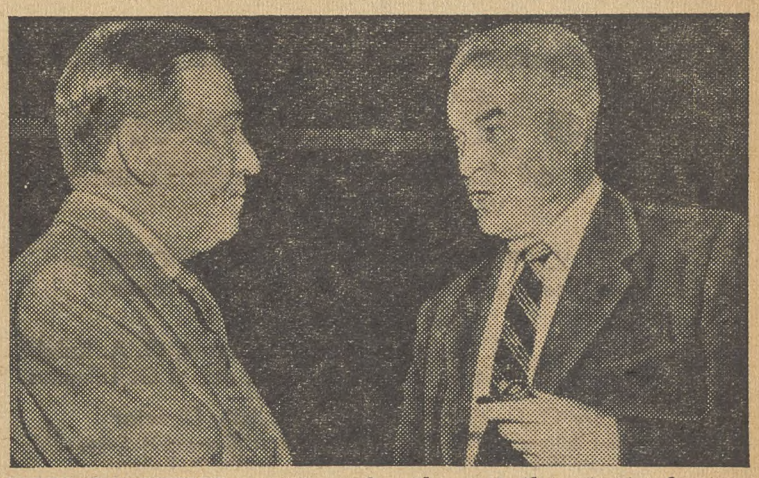
The bargaining program approved by the union's Wage-Policy Committee included proposals for an unspecified general wage increase, the guaranteed annual wage, improvements in the pension and hospitalization programs, and additional improvements in wages, hours and working conditions.

Both sides expressed a conviction that a new agreement would be negotiated before the old pact expires on June 30. Meetings with other basic steel producers will get under way later this month. Negotiations with fabricators will follow as contracts expire.

One Picture . . .

The spoken word was abandoned in favor of the Confucian principle that one picture is worth a thousand of 'em at the second negotiating meeting between the CIO Steelworkers and U. S. Steel.

The company opened with a movie film showing how production is lost through work of poor quality. The union countered with its television film, "Full Employment, Production and Confidence," which had been shown on 93 TV stations to explain USA-CIO proposals for prosperity.



MEN OF STEEL greet each other at the start of wage negotiations. Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers (right) led the union's negotiators in parleys with Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, who sat in on opening session.

Strengthening Civil Rights

It was front page news not only in the United States but in the most distant parts of the free world when the Supreme Court cast its nine votes unanimously to outlaw segregation in the schools.

Thousands of Americans—plain tourists and leading figures in both political parties—have returned from abroad in recent years to warn us that U. S. backwardness on civil rights is hurting—and hurting badly—our influence and prestige in other countries.

Obviously, court decisions are not and should not be based on our country's public relations needs. But it is all the more heartening when a great decision is so obviously right, both at home and overseas.

Through the years, the "separate but equal" doctrine of the courts had clearly proven in fact to be "separate and unequal"—and inequality has no place in our democratic country.

So, the justices are to be complimented for looking squarely at the facts and at the laws—and of making a fearless and honest decision.

The problems involved in bringing about single school systems for both white and colored children will be complex and difficult. But they can be solved with patience and intelligence, and tolerance and understanding by every group in the community.

Thinking Southerners—in large part led by trade unionists—have been acknowledging for many years that segregation policies are unjust, unworkable, and indeed uneconomic. Now the stage is set for progress in this field of human relations.

We are confident that Americans of good will, regardless of race or color, will handle it in a way of which we can all be proud.

Louis Stark

Leaders of labor, business and journalism united to pay tribute to the late Louis Stark of the New York Times, who passed away last week.

Louis Stark was not the first labor reporter, but he was unquestionably the best. His writing helped America to understand its trade unions.

He was a true friend of labor, who looked for the facts and wrote them to the best of his great ability. When he criticized, his words were constructive—the words of a friend. He will be greatly missed.

Coming: A 'Must' Item

"Them as has gits"—and they're still getting under the tax bill provisions now being worked over by the Senate Finance Committee in closed door sessions.

The committee's vote last week to keep intact the Number One tax loophole of oil and mineral depletion allowances is another illustration of CIO Pres. Reuther's recent comment that, under the Republicans, "the people who don't need tax relief get it by the truckload while the people who need it most get a few crumbs."

The entire tax situation, as CIO's Legislative Committee emphasized last week, "is a 'must' item if we are to provide equity in our tax laws and provide a bulwark against a continuing economic decline." The key question is increasing individual income tax exemptions, as proposed in the George Amendment, from $600 to $800 and later to $1000. *Your letters and wires now to members of the Senate can help bring victory.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Executive Vice President

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Vol. XVII May 24, 1954 No. 21

'Equal Justice Under Law'

In Other Words—

Labor Eyes The Social Agencies

More than 18,000 CIO men and women are serving today in their communities as members of agency boards and committees, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City. Excerpts from his address follow:

By JAMES B. CAREY

DURING THE PAST 10 years we have witnessed the development of a closer relationship between voluntary social agencies and organized labor. During this period of time labor has increased its utilization and participation in the work of health and welfare agencies. Let me cite three specific examples of our growing interest in your work.

First, as users of social services and facilities. During the past decade much has been done to eliminate the paternalistic attitude of social agencies so prominent prior to the last depression. The "lady bountiful" approach with its attached stigma that implied the unworthiness and shiftlessness of the welfare recipient has been greatly lessened.

Consequently, many people in our communities—many in the trade union movement—now look upon the social worker and the social agency as a vital part of the community fabric; they have come to appreciate and support the work of the social agency in maintaining the well-being of the individual and the family.

Increased Union Support

A second way in which we have increased our participation is through our financial support of voluntary services. Through federated fund raising and in-plant federation, more and more CIO members are contributing to their local Community Chest or United Fund.

And third, we have accepted our places on community boards and committees; we are sharing in the determination of agency policy and program. All of this represents gain—decided gain to the social work profession, to the efficient operation of social services and to the man and women in the ranks of organized labor.

Social work grew out of the needs of the slum-shocked, those who suffered from a lack of recreational facilities, inadequate health services, those who carried the heavy burdens of illness and poverty, the neglected child, the working mother.

I believe, stated in very simple terms, the thing we are both working toward is a more equitable distribution of the fruits of our increased productivity. In organized labor we want to spread our national wealth and the fruits of our economy among all the people.

You in social work have been more interested in providing health and welfare services for the minority groups such as the marginal family, the physically and mentally handicapped, and the person who is, perhaps for many reasons, unprepared for equal competition in providing for his own welfare.

But if we talk about our community of common interest, if we both lay claim to a common heritage, there is evidently a rather wide and growing difference between the goals, methods and techniques employed by organized labor on the one hand, and those used by many in the social work field on the other.

A Background Of Reform

There are those who believe that the increased professionalism and specialization of the social work profession has lessened its militancy. Certainly, the social work profession is to be applauded for raising its standards of professionalism, *but it would be tragic if it moves toward a sophisticated and sterile professionalism that forgets its early roots and its great heritage of social reform.*

Organized labor feels a close affinity to those men and women in the social work profession who have battled unselfishly for the sick, the needy, and the forgotten. Organized labor wants to share in the effort to improve the health and welfare standards of our communities. We have both selfish and altruistic reasons for our participation.

We seek full partnership and responsibility in the work of those agencies whose existence is a pledge to the present and a guarantee to the future that wherever human need exists there is a need for the skills, the understanding, and the fighting militancy of the social work profession and the services and facilities of the social work agency.

From our common roots and social reform background, labor and social services should work in a full and democratic partnership toward the common goal of meeting human need.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT SEEMED LIKELY, as this column was written, that Sen. McCarthy would be forced to accept a renewal of public hearings in the Army row. Let us be perfectly clear about what McCarthy has tried to allege as a "fact" in his stump speeches in the earlier public sessions.

His whole defensive case has been that someone in the Eisenhower Administration deliberately inspired a "smear," a "cooked-up" attack on himself and his staff, to prevent McCarthy from ferreting out Communists and coddlers of Communists.

He adopted an air of injured bewilderment when Pres. Eisenhower's order of executive secrecy was issued.

He had previously blamed certain individuals in the Defense Dept. for coddling Reds, he said, and now he wasn't so sure. But he complained that the secrecy order "stopped" him from ascertaining the "truth."

He added, generously, that he absolved Eisenhower himself from any such stupidity as that of knowing what the executive order meant when the President signed it. **("I don't think his judgment is that bad, Mr. Chairman.")**

Definition

Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) last week compared Joe McCarthy with a "third-rate assistant detective on a local vice squad."

Noting that the Republicans have created "the grandaddy of all messes in Washington," Monroney said of the Wisconsin Republicans:

"Most of the troubles of the Eisenhower Administration with their problem child, McCarthy, stem from the fact that they thought they could use him and his smear tactics to label the party of Jefferson and Jackson as the party of treason. Now their chickens are coming home to roost."

There are two points to be made.

FIRST, the President was right when he abruptly told his subordinates not to answer questions about any private and confidential discussions they had in the now-celebrated Justice Dept. meeting about what to do about McCarthy.

A legislative committee may have a right to ask the result of executive conferences—although even this right is not certain. The legislators have no right whatever to pry and pry into the various reasons that certain people were present, what each said and why each said it.

Nearly every President, from Federalist and Whig to Republican and Democrat, has been compelled to defend the prerogatives of his great constitutional office from encroaching congressional committees.

Eisenhower was slow on the uptake—but his slowness did not nullify his right to sustain his Executive Dept.

Second, the subcommittee and McCarthy knew before the hearings recessed what the *results* of the Justice Dept. conference were. The committee knew who attended.

Joe's War Against Ike

Those attending were John G. Adams, Army counsel, plus three White House advisers—Sherman Adams, Gerald Morgan and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.—and Atty.-Gen. Brownell and his deputy, William Rogers.

Army Sec. Stevens finally said, after Eisenhower had in effect ordered the subcommittee to resume hearings, that the Army itself—and not anyone else—had decided to challenge McCarthy. He was supposed to repeat the statement under oath before the subcommittee.

The McCarthy "case," let it be repeated, is that some person or persons "cooked up a smear" against himself and his staff to prevent the exposure of "coddlers of Communists."

Whatever individuals he might finally decide to blame, they are at this moment subordinates of Eisenhower, serving by Eisenhower's pleasure.

McCarthy therefore alleges, and not indirectly, that Eisenhower himself is so administratively lax that he "coddles" people who are coddlers of Communists.

This is the same charge he made, falsely, against Harry S. Truman. *Only now the accusation is directed against a Republican President, whose party desperately needs Eisenhower's name and support in the November election.*

Citation From Acts XVII

Three quotations, in particular, this observer liked in regard to the joyfully unanimous Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation. One came from the North, one from the South, both from people who happened to be white; one from a Negro cab driver in the District of Columbia.

Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger of Harvard University remarked: *"The Supreme Court has finally reconciled the Constitution with the preamble of the Declaration of Independence."*

John Gange, head of the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia, remarked: *"This decision will open the way to relieving millions of white Americans of a sense of guilt and at the least relieve some of us of some self-consciousness even when practicing equality."*

The Negro cab driver said: *"What makes me happy is, I believe in God 100%: a God of equality and justice. He said all men were created equal (Acts XVII)."*

The thorough New York Times, which quoted the cab driver, looked further in Acts XVII and found the phrase, *"And hath made of one blood all nations of men."*

The Capitol Hill Scene—

Reece's New War On Foundations Is Part Of Conformity Campaign

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

NEW FETTERS on freedom are being forged in America by a congressional committee that sees a "diabolical conspiracy" in the educational foundations bearing such respectable big business names as Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie.

The tax-exempt status of these foundations is the publicly-stated reason for the feverish activity of a House special committee. The unpublicized motivation is a massive attack on intellectual freedom.

Clues to this are plentiful in the record of Chairman Reece (R. Tenn.), onetime chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Despite frequent outspoken differences with Pres. Eisenhower, despite his efforts to capture the Republican nomination for the late Sen. Taft in 1952, there is evidence that Reece has linked his assault with the GOP wing which believes that a saturation assault on the public mind can dragoon it into conditioned thinking.

—And Worst Of All

According to Reece, through Norman Dodd, research director for his committee, the powerful foundations have channeled funds and prestige into such "hateful" educational and governmental themes as internationalism, regard for human welfare around the globe and, worst of all, the concepts of the New Deal.

Again according to Reece (via Dodd), some foundations have used their tax-exempt funds to influence teachers at all levels into believing that the United Nations is a good thing for a troubled world.

The Rockefeller Foundation is assessed part of the blame for the loss of China to the Communists and the Ford Foundation is criticized for its large grants to "pro-Communist" India.

This latest attack on freedom of thought among Americans and a drive toward regimentation of belief is not unexpected in a party which believes that ideas and candidates can be huckstered like detergents. All it takes is money. And money is plentiful as long as Congress continues GOP sponsorship of the biggest give-away program of modern times.

Efforts at placing intellectual pursuits in a straitjacket of conservative design come naturally to pitchmen turned political pundits.

Scalpel May Boomerang

The scalpel may well be turned on those who have attempted this new sterilization of ideas. It is one thing to have a circus billed as "the greatest show on earth" conclude its performances with mighty images of Eisenhower in the center ring and quite another, indeed, to sell the U. S. on the proposition that all that has happened since FDR unseated Hoover has been part of a "socialist plot" financed by the wealth of tax-exempt foundations.

Reece, of course, has played no favorites in tossing vitriol in the past. In 1952 he said the nation's defenses were in "pitiful shape" because the Democrats gambled, largely on the advice of a general named Eisenhower. Today he charges that Communists and Socialists have seized control of fortunes left by big businessmen and have turned them towards the destruction of the business system.

Reece, it has been suggested, may be inaugurating an up-to-date Scopes trial which brought his region into the news two decades ago with the "monkey trial" which was an effort to stylize education.

Inquiry into the foundations is not new. One was conducted by Rep. Cox (D. Ga.) in 1952 just before his death. It decided the foundations were doing a worthwhile job and should be encouraged.

Reece hollered "whitewash" and with ascendancy of a GOP majority announced a new probe. Dodd's directive to his research staff called for exploration of foundation practices, educational procedures "and the operations of the Executive Branch of the federal government since 1903 for reasonable evidence of a purposeful relationship between them."

Our growing international relations over a 50 year period, he convinced himself, came about largely through education of the public by foundation grants. Dodd is an investment counsellor. *What is alarming about Dodd's just-submitted report is its indication that any advance in thoughts and ideas must conform to patterns set in the 18th century.*

Pressure Against Freedom

While Dodd is critical of some of the most respected foundations and learned societies who are their beneficiaries, he has made no protest about Facts Forum, the television and radio production whose chief angel is Texan H. L. Hunt, an arch reactionary McCarthy fan and reportedly America's richest man.

The report might have been worse, Rep. Hays (D. O.), a committee member, charged, except that last minute changes were made in it to keep its authors from being *"run clean out of the Capitol."* He said the staff set out "to damn these funds pretty severely" and that conclusions favorable to the foundations were deleted.

The New York Times commented editorially that Dodd was entitled to his views on foundations but his statement "leaves the strong impression that he would guide this committee into an expedition into the realm of the mind, with the idea that a philosophy of politics, research and education that some citizens believe to be right is therefore 'American' and that a differing view is wrong and therefore 'un-American.'"

"This is a very dangerous course for the committee to follow," the editorial continued, *"because it constitutes a form of pressure on freedom of teaching, it suggests that advocacy of social change is in itself unpatriotic and it encourages a conformity of thought that is the antithesis of the dynamic, democratic society for which our country—and the great foundations—have always stood."*

Big Assignment

The House committee investigating tax-exempt foundations has taken on a big assignment. It reveals there are between 6000 and 7000 foundations, with capital resources of $7.5 billion and annual disbursements of over $300 million.

Two of them, the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations, have approximately 15% of the funds. They have endowed projects from science to settlement houses.

The Other Side . . .

Rep. Hays (D. O.) wants the House committee to check into Facts Forum, the radio and TV operation described as presenting "both sides of one side." Biggest backer of Facts Forum is H. L. Hunt, fabulously rich Texas oilman and a warm admirer of Joe McCarthy.

Hays, a vigorous liberal, says that Facts Forum makes bad propaganda for him "because it tries to defeat people like me for Congress." He wants a spotlight turned on FF's tax exemption as well as on those of legitimate foundations.

"Naturally, there'll be tough congressional investigating committees to face, but we've got a private list of psychiatrists you can use, and they'll have you back on your feet in no time."

Tale of Steel Cities

Industry Beats Slo

By DON SMITH

Special Correspondent

"IT'S PRETTY ROUGH when you have to try and get by for weeks and months on potato soup!"

That's how an embittered former infantry sergeant summed up his family's experience in jobless Canton.

Canton is the industrial heart of Stark County in northeastern Ohio, but it's beating slowly and irregularly these days. It's a city with a thousand heartbreaks.

"We're headed out of this recession," says Sec. of Commerce Weeks. But —a third of the U. S. steel capacity is idle, and so are some 200,000 CIO Steelworkers. This is their story.

The unemployment situation, which prompted federal officials to label Canton a labor distress area, shows no signs of improvement.

The city is faced with a relief crisis which is the worst since the depression days. When a federal surplus food station was opened recently, a thousand relief recipients responded immediately.

Business is declining. Retail sales are off from last year. The grocer on the corner is feeling the pinch and wondering rather hopelessly when things will pick up.

No Sign Of Pickup

"There is absolutely no sign of a pick-up," according to W. E. Wycoff, president of the Stark County CIO Council.

Members of the CIO Steelworkers have been the hardest hit by Canton's sagging economy. For example, almost one-half of the 5600 members of Local 1200 are out of work.

Union officials in Canton recently completed a detailed survey of the unemployment situation and found that at least 8500 workers are without jobs.

Here, briefly, are some of the major trouble spots in Canton:

1. A year ago the Timken Roller Bearing Co. employed 8500. Today only 6500 are on the rolls and much of the work has been on a short-week basis.

2. Employment at Republic Steel's major plant has dropped from 7150 a year ago to 5100 today. Most of the workers are on a four-day week and averaging 32 hours a week.

3. Workers at the Union Metal Manufacturing Co. are working seven-hour turns on a four-day week basis.

A number of the smaller plants in Canton have been flattened. The Louis Berkman Co., a sheet steel operation, has 83 workers today compared with 529 a year ago.

The average number of workers filing for unemployment compensation in Canton last year during April was 128. For the week ending Apr. 17 this year, 417 applied for benefits—a jump of more than 300%.

Jumped Crazily

The average number of unemployed workers who have been drawing benefits for one week or more has increased almost 1000% over last year.

Canton cannot afford unemployment much longer. Miss Florence Light, city relief director, said that compared with a year ago, Canton's relief load and costs have jumped crazily.

Relief costs have doubled in Canton in the last two years. In March 1952, the city paid out $10,990 to aid 205 cases. The figures in the same month last year were $11,923 and 233.

In March of this year—a month that Pres. Eisenhower regarded "as sort of a key month"—the case load had jumped to 421 and the amount paid out to $19,467.

"For regular unemployment, our relief situation is the worst since the depression," Miss Light said. "A lot of the workers have exhausted their unemployment benefits and they're coming to us. There are no indications of a let-up."

Unions Act Jointly

In a cooperative effort to ease the unemployment pinch in Canton, the city's various labor organizations have formed the United Labor League of Canton. It was through the efforts of the League that Canton was declared a labor distress area by the federal government. Being placed in such a category entitles a city to special consideration in the awarding of government contracts—if the contracts are available.

According to official figures from the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation office in Canton, the average weekly number of unemployed drawing benefits has increased nearly 600% during the past year.

There is no accurate count of how many workers have exhausted their benefits, but since last September—when unemployment increased sharply —358 workers have run out of benefits.

The city's Republican mayor, Carl F. Wise, has expressed great concern over the unemployment picture and has promised to work closely with the United Labor League.

The Mayor said he had to hire additional help to handle the city's relief load and added that many unemployed workers are applying for city laboring jobs.

They're Eating Less

Myron Jacobs, owner of Jacobs Cut Rate Market, Inc., said his business was off 25 to 30% from last year at this time.

"There are no ifs and buts about it," Jacobs said, "business is bad. There's no sense kidding ourselves about it. A fellow who works just a few days a week just can't buy as much as he did when he worked full-time. People are just eating less."

Jacobs cited the case of a worker with eight children in his family who spent $80 to $90 every two weeks for his groceries when he was working.

"Now the fellow's on relief and gets only $50 every two weeks for food," Jacobs said. "A woman who comes in here—she lives alone—gets only $12.25 every two weeks for food. You just can't live on $6 a week."

Worse Since '29 Crash

David Warren, operating the Garfield Grocery & Meat Market since 1925 in a neighborhood inhabited largely by Timken workers, said that his business is "worse now than since the depression."

"My business was down 18% for the first three months of this year," Warren said. "People who bought steady before are now buying less and less and they buy cheaper food. More families are asking for credit. I know most of the families in the neighborhood and I can't refuse them.

"I also hear more grumbling now by the customers about conditions. Most of them are mad at Ike."

Future Looks Grim

The scene in Canton is only part of an Ohio-wide picture of workers in fast growing numbers coming to the end of benefit periods. The Bureau of Unemployment Compensation said 4831 workers drew their final benefit check in March, an increase of 95.8% over February and 338.8% over March of 1953.

In the first three months of 1954, 9473

LINEUP FOR FOOD—Canton, O., is one of the nation's steel centers hard hit by declining production. When a U. S. surplus fo ployed applied th

A Doorman's Blues

Conversation with a doorman at one of Canton's downtown hotels:

"How's business?"

"Slow but very slow."

"What's wrong?"

"People ain't coming through like they used to. Salesmen who stopped by twice a week now come only once a week and take off in a hurry. No business here for 'em anymore."

"How are tips?"

"What tips? People are squeezing and holding these days, mister!"

. . . There Isn't M

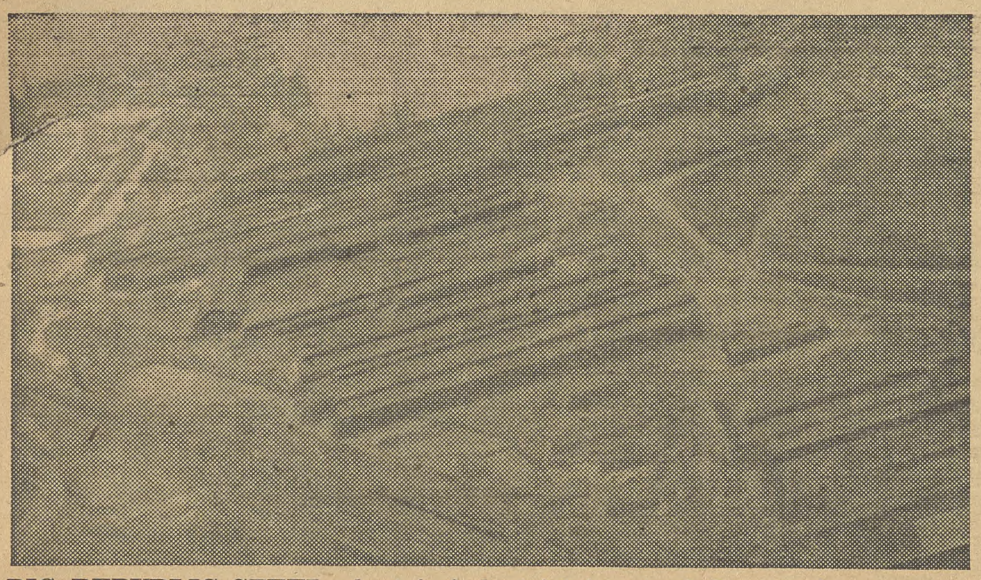
How can you describe an empty ice box so that the hunger it implies can be felt by those whose ice boxes or refrigerators are full?

How can you capture in words the tired and hopeless looks of parents in jobless homes?

Statistics, relief costs and unemployment totals can be written about without too much effort. But the translation of unemployment into human terms is almost impossible.

You come to that conclusion after talking to unemployed workers and their wives. Words just can't do the job. You have to see it with your own eyes. You have to hear it spoken in the cheerless houses.

You come to the conclusion that hun



BIG REPUBLIC STEEL plant is industrial heart of Canton, but employment has dropped from 7150 to 4100, and most are working only four days.

CANTON'S Mayor Carl F. Wise and Relief Dir. Florence Light confer.

The Bitter Days . . .

By JOE NEWMAN

(From the Cleveland Press)

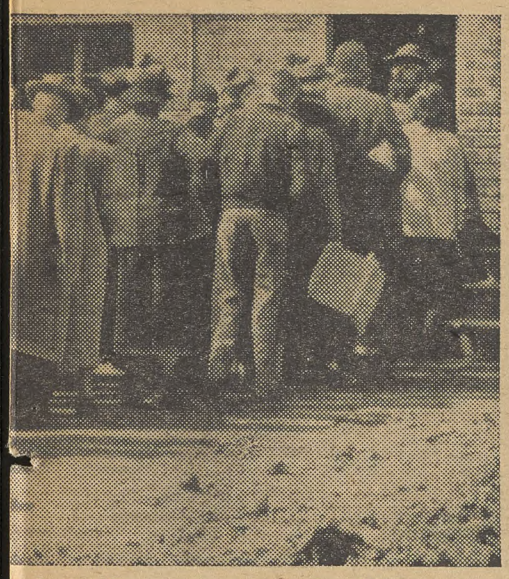
"Is grim Depression on the land . . .
The bitter days that dry and parch?
I recollect that Ike once said
We'd know in March.

"Yet March has come and March has gone,
And Humphrey since has had his say:
Is grim Depression on the land?
We'll know in May.

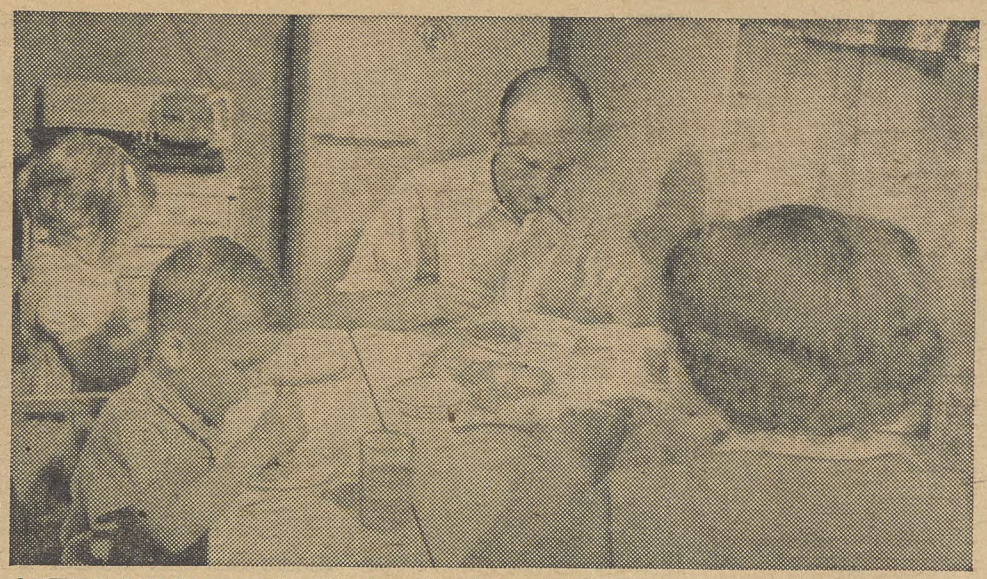
"But now they take another look,
And Mitchell can't agree at all:
Is grim Depression on the land?
We'll know by Fall.

"No doubt we WILL know, soon or late,
Just what prediction can be trusted;
But what's the difference? I will be
Already busted!"

wly In Canton, City Of Broken Hearts



ood station was opened, 1000 unem- e first day. (Canton Repository photo.)



AFTER NINE MONTHS of unemployment, Dale Wantzern, typical steelworker, and his wife and two children are down to a meager dinner.

LATER the Wantzerns go over the budget again, trying to save pennies.

uch Laughter Now

ger, deprivation and a mother's worried look are so completely alien to a civilized country that everyone should be ashamed to admit they exist.

You wish for a magic formula to convince the nation's leaders that people should not have to tell their kids they can't go to the movies; can't have popcorn; can't go to a dance with their friends; and that's all the milk you can have today.

Parts of peoples' lives go down the drain when there is no work. Children's minds are stained with ugly memories. They remember father's shiny coat, his frayed cuffs, mother's cracked shoes and fading dresses. They remember one glass of milk where there used to be two. There isn't as much laughter after supper.

workers exhausted their benefits. That was a jump of 174.2% over the same period last year. This means thousands of workers have been jobless long enough to have used up benefits for periods up to the maximum of 26 weeks.

Does it do any good to look for a job in Canton?

"A trip to the BUC is a waste of time," a union official said.

"I was off work for five months and looked almost every day," a Steelworker commented. "I found nothing."

With no indication of a pickup, most of the workers still on the job are apprehensive about the future. As one worker summed up conditions in Canton:

"It just isn't much fun around here these days."

Tears In A War-Bride's Eyes—

'How Is It Living On Unemployment Benefits? You Can't Do It,' A Steelworker Says

TEARS CAME to the eyes of Mrs. Dale Wantzern, 26-year-old German war-bride, as she talked about her family's life under the limitations of unemployment compensation.

"It just didn't seem like life was worth living," she said as she held her one and a half-year-old daughter in her arms.

Her husband, a 32-year-old CIO Steelworker and veteran of the North African campaign in World War II, lost his job last Sept. 8, *almost nine months ago.*

While his wife talked, Wantzern attempted to keep their four-year-old son occupied in the cramped living room of the three-room, $28-a-month apartment, one of four apartments in an old frame house.

It's Not Living

In Ohio an unemployed worker can draw a weekly maximum of $30 for 26 weeks, plus $2.50 a week for no more than two dependent children.

Recalling Wantzern was averaging $75 a week when he lost his job, she continued:

"While my husband was working, we'd spend $16 to $25 a week on groceries. After he lost his job, I'd spend $6, $7 or $8 a week, not including milk for the children.

"I had to go to work for a while to help out. We ate a lot of potato soup. I bought the cheapest cuts of meat I could find. We almost forgot what coffee tasted like. That ain't no living.

"We didn't go into debt too much because we didn't buy anything but Dale had to spend the little money he had saved. I'm lucky I can sew and that helped a lot on clothes for the kids.

"We did have to borrow a little to keep up my husband's insurance and a little more from the grocer, but the grocer's bill now is down to $8.

"Both our children have some kind of a rash on their arms but we've been putting off taking them to the doctor because we owe him a little money."

Out The Window

At this point, Wantzern broke in to tell how the family's plans had been dashed by the loss of his job.

"We had been planning to buy a car and find a better place to live but that went out the window," he said wryly.

Did Wantzern look for work?

"I went out every day and found nothing," he snapped. "Nothing. *You want to know how it is living on unemployment compensation? You can't do it. You hardly exist."*

Wantzern said he finally found a part-time temporary job. Does he blame anyone for the lack of jobs?

"Eisenhower was a good general," he commented bitterly.

(Next: The situation in Youngstown.)

Bachelors, Too

Families aren't the only sufferers in Canton. Unemployment hits the bachelors, too.

A single Steelworker lost his job back on Feb. 25. His landlady has cut off his credit. He hasn't drawn any unemployment pay yet because he lost his social security card and has to wait for the government to give him another.

He's been waiting two months and there still is no sign that Washington has unravelled the red tape.

U. S. Job Action Fails To Help

CANTON wears the federal label proving it to be a "substantial labor surplus area." But that label hasn't brought any extra defense work into the factories hit hardest by unemployment.

Nor do Canton industrialists expect the label will bring a sudden splurge of defense orders. The executive vice president of the Canton Development Corp., devoted to bringing new industries to the town, doesn't consider the designation will "automatically bring more defense orders."

But he does think it puts "manufacturers in a better bidding position." CIO leaders, who fought for the new classification, express the hope that eventually the label will bring more orders from various government procurement agencies.

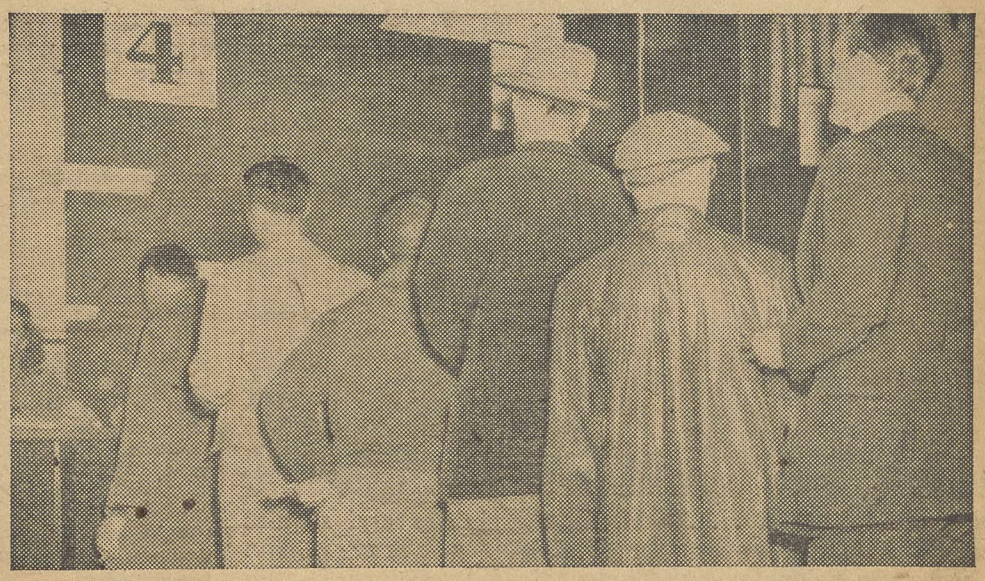
The Heartbreak File: 10 In The House And No Food...

THE "HEARTBREAK FILE" at Local 1200 of the CIO Steelworkers in Canton is a long one.

Nearly half the union's membership is unemployed. Hunger and suffering are not just words in this local union.

Let's look at the notations on some of the members' cards on file at union headquarters:

- **"Ten in the family.** Man laid off Mar. 16 and has received no unemployment check yet. There is no food in the house. This man needs an emergency order until he gets further aid."
- **"Nine in the family.** Man is diabetic. Not yet getting unemployment compensation. All he's getting is surplus food from city welfare."
- **"Ten in family.** Laid off Mar. 16, no unemployment check received as yet. Family is completely out of food, has to keep children out of school at times because of problem."
- **"Family of eight.** This man has been laid off six weeks and has had no income. He needs food very badly until he can get further aid."
- **"Family of eight.** Man lost job in February, no unemployment checks yet. Received relief check of $25 from union."
- **"Unemployment insurance has run out.** Wife is ill and on special diet. Last paycheck in September 1953."
- **"Family of seven** has been drawing unemployment compensation but does not cover his immediate expenses. Basic need is food."



WAITING FOR CHECKS—Here's one of four lines of jobless workers waiting at Canton office. Compensation applications have climbed by 300%.

U. S., Mexico Unions Ask Voice On Migrants

By MILTON PLUMB

INTERNATIONAL good will was forged into an action program for social justice at the conference of the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

"The spirits of Bolivar, San Martin, Jefferson, Washington and Lincoln met at our meeting and embraced each other across the border," Louis Alberto Monge, secretary-general of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), who was conference chairman, declared in his address summing up the meetings.

CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, who was chairman of the U. S. delegation and is head of the Oil Workers, put it this way:

"In the last few days we have done more to build peace than all the recent diplomatic conferences where men meet with no sincerity in their hearts. Here the joint labor movements of U. S. and Mexico have worked to build a wall against hunger, poverty and oppression throughout the world."

And Mexican Delegate Jesus Yuren Aguilar, member of his country's Senate, called the results of the conference "a demonstration of real Pan-Americanism for peace."

All spoke at the banquet in honor of the Mexican delegates which closed the meetings. The U. S. delegation, which earlier had been honored at banquets given by the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, the municipal government of Nuevo Laredo, and the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM), acted as hosts.

Joint Program Set

From the moment the conference was opened by Nuevo Laredo Mayor Zaragoza Cuellar Garcia until Monge's summation, the 30 members of the two delegations hammered away at current problems affecting U. S. and Mexican labor.

At no time was there any basic difference between the two delegations over the approaches to be taken toward finding a solution. Adopted by unanimous agreement were resolutions which:

1. Declared that unions in each country "must be recognized officially and given consultative status before the Joint Commission on Migrant Workers" set up under the recent U. S.-Mexican contract labor agreement.

2. Called upon U. S. Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr. to promptly and formally repudiate a charge widely published in the Mexican press and radio that he had suggested "killing a few wetbacks in order to stop this influx across the border." *(Brownell wired the joint committee the same day declaring that he was "shocked by the falsity" of the Mexican newspaper report.)*

3. Spelled out the respective responsibilities of U. S. and Mexican labor in a detailed program to bring the benefits of union organization to Mexican braceros working in the U. S.

4. Developed plans for cooperation between U. S. and Mexican unions in similar industries or whose members work for the same employers.

The conference met under the cloud of serious economic unrest in Mexico resulting from the recent devaluation of the peso. CIO delegates took the lead in pressing for a full discussion of ways in which U. S. labor could help in developing programs to relieve the growing distress of the people of Mexico.

Knight praised the ingenuity of the Mexican peasants who, he pointed out, are even growing corn on the sides of mountains, despite primitive methods. With Point Four and other aid to teach them improved methods of agriculture, real progress can be made, he said.

The Mexican delegates declared that such programs were of great importance and could materially help Mexico's economy. They agreed to ask their government to seek U. S., United Nations and other aid.

Mexico's Problems

H. L. Mitchell, president of the AFL Agricultural Union, told the Mexicans that they should not be ashamed to ask for help.

"We in the U. S. can give you technical know-how you now lack," he said, "but you can give us something just as fundamentally important in return. Mexico has developed better human relationships—through its cooperatives, its absence of discrimination and its strong labor unions—and you can help us by giving us your knowledge."

Yuren said that U. S.-Mexican trade union cooperation cannot be confined to just the two nations.

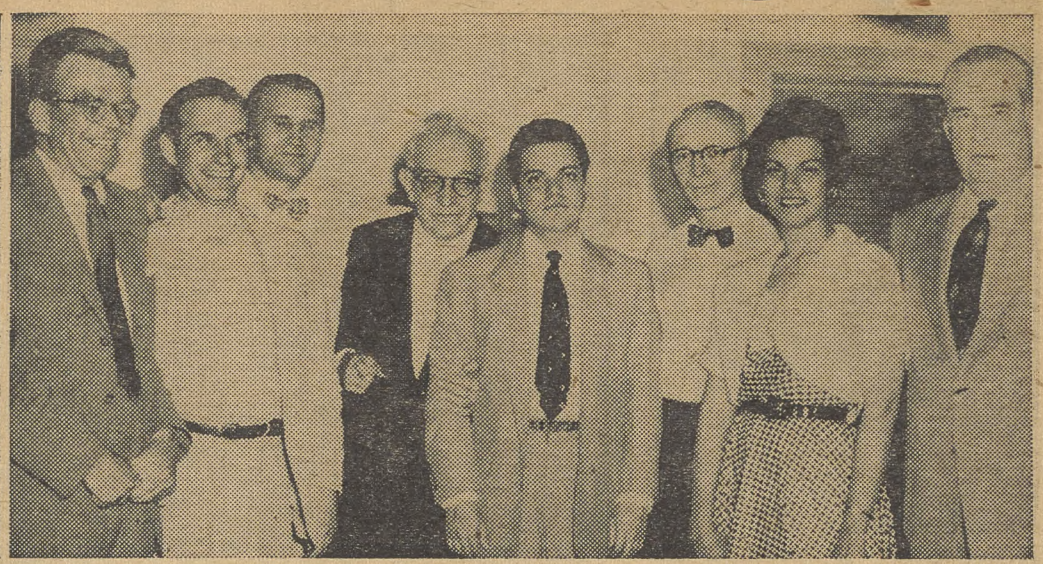
"It sets a pattern for the whole continent," he said, "which is sure to be followed as the fruits of our cooperation become known."

He said that the "tremendously constructive" programs initiated at the conference prove in a way most convincing to Latin America that close cooperation with North America is possible and counteracts the anti-U. S. propaganda of the Peronists and the Communists.

Auto Parley Cited

One example of inter-union cooperation discussed at length was the forthcoming meeting between the U. S. and Mexican unions in the auto industry which will take place in Detroit in June. Members from 10 different American-owned auto plants in Mexico will make up the Mexican delegation to this meeting.

CIO representatives at the meeting, besides Knight, included R. J. Thomas, assistant to the executive vice president; Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee; and CIO Reps. Nicholas Dragon, Gardner Jackson and Ken Gillie.



COMMON PROBLEMS of U. S. and Mexican unionists were discussed at joint labor rally in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. At left, Luis Alberto Monge, conference chairman, gives the keynote address. Seated is Mayor Zaragoza Cuellar Garcia, of Nuevo Laredo. At right, the CIO delegation and aides: Gardner Jackson, Milton Plumb, Nicholas Dragon, Sec. Ernst Schwarz of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, Monge, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, who led the CIO delegation, Hilda Julbe and Ken Gillie. Parley was called "demonstration of real Pan-Americanism."

Twilight Zone

The Health, Education & Welfare Dept. last week sponsored a 10-state conference in Washington on problems of migratory workers, particularly on East Coast truck farms.

Sec. Hobby called the migrant problem "a tragic social anomaly," saying: "They follow the sun for a living, but live in a twilight zone of citizenship."

Big Haul

The U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service has obtained the indictment of 41 persons in Los Angeles on charges of smuggling and transporting Mexican "wetbacks" into the U. S.

Last month the border patrol caught and deported some 85,000 workers who had sneaked across the frontier.

"GUADALAJARA . . ."—Mexican orchestra and singers provided entertainment for U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee delegates and dinner given by Nuevo Laredo local of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM).

World Of Labor—

ICFTU Asks UN Probe Of East German Labor Curbs

DEMOCRATIC trade unions in all parts of the world, through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, have asked the United Nations to investigate charges that the union rights of East German workers are being violated by the Communist regime.

The flare-up last June 17 "was neither organized nor provoked nor ordered by any agency or government or organization inside or outside of Germany," the ICFTU charged in a memorandum circulated to nation members of the UN Economic & Social Council.

In nations where the labor movements are free, the memorandum continued, the uprising would be regarded as "a genuine, legitimate trade union measure." It became an "uprising" only when Russian authorities refused to countenance a strike against higher production quotas, low wages and high prices, and for free elections, the ICFTU added.

As result of the repressive measures of Soviet authorities, it went on, 569 East Germans were killed, plus an unknown number executed by order of military courts, and 1744 were wounded.

"Trade union rights do not exist in the Soviet realm," the memorandum claimed. "For this reason, an investigation is necessary."

Spain

Because the free labor movements of the world, including the CIO, helped focus attention on the recent treason trials of 17 Spanish Basque workers charged after a 1951 strike, the sentences imposed were "less heavy than they might have been," the exiled Basque Workers Confederation has advised the ICFTU.

As a result of union pressures, the governments of the U. S., Great Britain, Cuba and France had observers at the trials, held in a tiny, old court room in Vitoria in the hope of excluding the public. American, British and French newspapermen also attended, while the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the British Labor Party were represented.

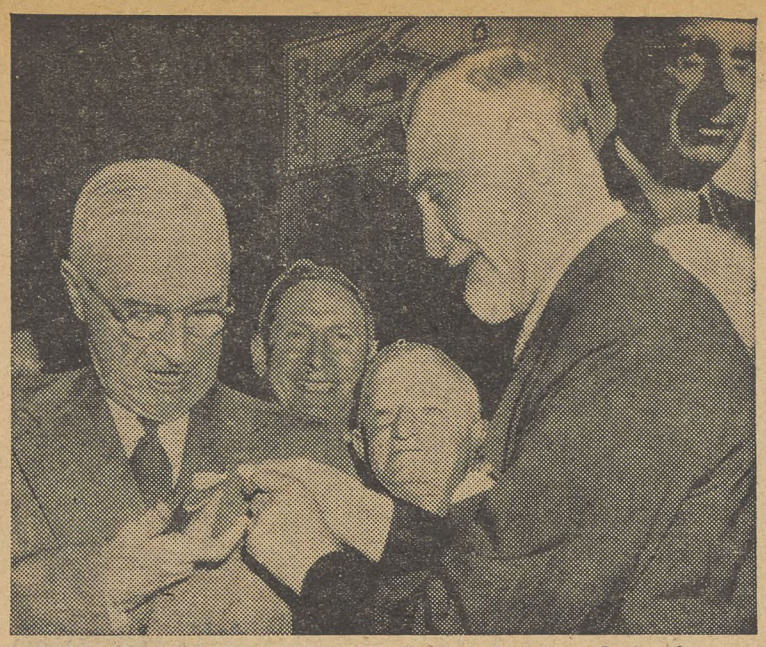
ILO

The general economic mood in several industrialized countries in 1953 seemed "to be one of cautious optimism, tempered somewhat by uncertainty as to the prospects of the U. S. economy," Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization said in his annual analysis of world economic conditions.

High employment and productions levels prevailed generally in industrial nations despite increased unemployment in the U. S., he found, while the cost of living showed few significant changes. In the underdeveloped countries progress continued, he said, with the pace more rapid in Latin America than in Asia.

Asia

The Executive Committee of the ICFTU Regional Organization at a meeting in Calcutta voted support for the struggle of Japanese workers against rearmament, with emphasis on the particular danger that militarism in Japan could lead to further restrictions on trade union and human rights, and to a lower standard of living.



HONORARY MEMBERSHIP badge is pinned on former Pres. Truman by Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the CIO Clothing Workers, at their recent convention in Atlantic City. In background is giant photo of Sidney Hillman, longtime ACWA-CIO head. Truman's fiery speech was interrupted 15 times by delegates' applause for his blast at GOP's "creeping McKinleyism."

West Coast CIO Conferences Speed Action On PAC, Jobs

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

CIO conferences on political action, full employment and education are being held throughout California and the Pacific Northwest to bring the broadest participation possible of CIO members in current activities, CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler said last week.

State and local CIO councils and several international unions are cooperating in putting on the conference.

In California, the State CIO Council held some 12 area conferences and a full employment meeting in Oakland. In the Northwest, a CIO education conference in Portland, Ore., brought together delegates from Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Here are the details:

CALIFORNIA—Area conferences began in April and will continue throughout the month of May until a dozen have been held from one end of the state to the other, said Manuel Dias, president, and John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer, of the State CIO Council.

Meetings were scheduled for Contra Costa County, San Francisco, Alameda, Sacramento, South Gate, Bell, Van Nuys, Long Beach, Inglewood, Fontana and San Diego.

Emphasis of the conference was placed on a report to the CIO members on program activities of the Council, and the political action work, stressing the dollar drive.

The State CIO Council also held a Full Employment Conference in Oakland, in co-sponsorship with three CIO Councils.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST — The education conference in Portland brought together some 125 delegates from CIO organizations in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The conference was sponsored by the Oregon State CIO and the Auto, Wood, Communications, Textile and Clothing Workers.

IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung, and Brendan Sexton, UAW education director, addressed the first session. Other speakers were Richard Neuberger, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator in Oregon; Edith Green, Democratic candidate for Congress in Oregon, and George Roberts, PAC representative.

BROAD SMILES cover the faces of Sen. Langer (R. N.D.), at left, and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the banquet of the Electric Consumers Information Committee, where both urged an alliance of labor and farmers to win public power for all people at reasonable rates.

ACWA Applauds FDR, Jr. For Blast At Dewey Rule

A ROUSING ovation for Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.), who may be Democratic candidate for governor of New York, climaxed the final day of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' 40th anniversary convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

Roosevelt delivered a slashing attack on the policies and program of GOP Gov. Tom Dewey —as well as at the GOP Administration and Congress in Washington.

"The strategy of this Administration is to keep the American people off balance—to force us to give up the American vision of progress towards greater freedom and greater economic security — by requiring us to expand all our energies to make a last ditch fight to keep what we have," Roosevelt said.

ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Exec. Vice-Pres. Hyman Blumberg were nominated without opposition for new terms in office. Election is by mail referendum.

Delegates saw an hour-long pageant depicting the union's struggles from the first clothing workers' strkes in Chicago in 1910 and 1912 to the present efforts of the union to improve not only wages and hours but the health and living conditions of its members.

THE CONVENTION'S theme was that the past 40 years are a prelude to still greater efforts to bring the benefits of union organization to workers in the men's clothing, shirt, laundry and related fields.

The Amalgamated pledged its "determination to drive out of public life, with an avalanche of votes, all who would destroy freedom and liberty." The union said it was "tragic" that Pres. Eisenhower has not spoken out in the "strongest terms" against Sen. McCarthy."

The convention described the United Nations as "our ultimate hope for peace." The U. S. and other free nations seek peace "but are committed to fight, if necessary, to defend freedom against the armed might of Soviet tyranny," the resolution declared.

TWU Okays Report On N. Y. Transit

CONDITIONAL acceptance was given by officials of the CIO Transport Workers to the report of a fact-finding committee for settling a dispute with the New York City Transit Authority.

The authority operates the subway, elevated and bus lines of the city's transit system, on which TWU-CIO bargains for most of the 44,000 workers.

The report recommended a 14c an hour increase, 6.5c of it to be given immediately and to be retroactive to Jan. 1. The balance would be effective Mar. 15, 1955.

TWU accepted the recommendations conditional on their acceptance by the authority. One of the principal provisions would authorize holding an election which could give TWU sole bargaining authority and would eliminate some 16 small splinter unions.

IN A LETTER to Mayor Robert F. Wagner who named the fact-finders, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill and three officers of TWU Local 100, Pres. Matthew Guinan, Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper and Recording Sec. Mark Cavanagh, said:

"The report falls far short of the needs, desires and expectations of the Transport Workers on the wage issue and many other points. We say, however, that if the Transit Authority will accept this report in its entirety and in good faith, there is a basis for sound labor relations."

Louis Stark, 'Dean Of Labor Writers,' Dies At 66

LOUIS STARK, who gained a nationwide reputation as labor reporter for the New York Times, died at his home in New York City last week.

Stark, a friend of scores of labor union officials and members, gained a Pulitzer prize for his reporting in 1942 and numerous other honors and awards. In 1951, he left the Washington bureau of the Times to become a Times editorial writer. He was 66.

At the time of his retirement from active reporting, Stark was described by former Pres. Truman as the "dean of all reporters on the labor scene."

He had covered most of the big labor stories of the last two decades, and provided Times readers with clear insight into major trends and developments. As the first reporter on a major paper assigned exclusively to labor, Stark developed warm friendships with leaders of labor, business and government.

WHEN HE CAME to Washington in 1933, he found many of them in high government office —and his production of scoops during the days of the New Deal set a new par for the course.

During the big auto strikes of the mid-1930's newspaper colleagues recalled that only Louis Stark seemed to know what was going on—and what was apt to happen next.

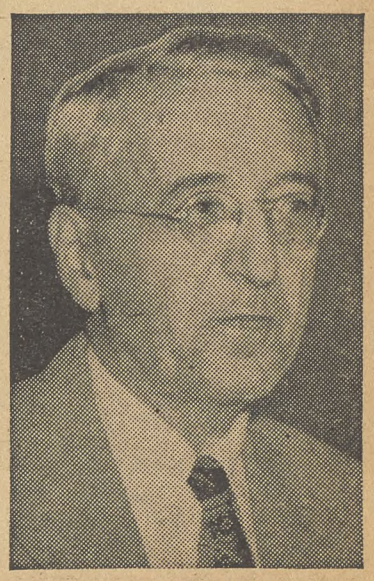
Commenting on his death, the leaders of the CIO—Pres. Reuther, Sec-Treas. Carey, and Exec. Vice-Pres. John Riffe—declared:

"We deeply mourn the loss of Louis Stark. He was a student and a true friend of labor. He understood the aspirations of working men and women, and the efforts of labor unions to win a better life for workers.

"Louis Stark was a great journalist who became the undisputed dean of labor reporters. He made a tremendous contribution to public knowledge about labor in America."

Reuther and Carey also sent personal telegrams of condolence to Mrs. Stark.

In one of his last editorials for the Times, Stark praised the steps of CIO and AFL to end jurisdictional disputes within each federation as well as CIO's decision to go ahead with the no-raiding agreement, which he hailed as a "civilized and constructive move."



LOUIS STARK

Wage Cut Threat Helps TWUA Win 2 Elections

ELECTION victories were scored by the CIO Textile Workers last week at two plants whose employes, long unorganized, joined a brief walkout by TWUA-CIO members in other mills of the Wyandotte Worsted Co. against a proposed wage cut.

TWUA won by a score of 136 to 62 for no union at the Wyandotte mill in Rochester, N. H., where 199 of the 206 eligibles voted.

At the firm's mill in Central Village, Conn., where 153 were eligible and 149 voted, the vote was 96 for TWUA and 45 for no union.

Previous organizing attempts at both mills failed. However, a threat by the company last month to institute a wage slash brought 900 TWUA members out on strike at plants in Pittsfield, Mass., and Waterville, Me. They were joined in a sympathy walkout by workers in the two unorganized mills. Union organizers moved in fast, signed cards and got a quick election.

THE STRIKE of TWUA members against 11 mills of the American Woolen Co. in New England and New York State entered its second month with negotiations deadlocked.

Contracts were extended to May 31 by TWUA to cover 1300 workers in three jointly-owned companies, Barre Wool Combing Co., Putnam Woolen Corp. and the Andrew mill of the Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp., all in New England.

An arbitrator denied the request of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. for a 10% general wage cut that would have affected 2600 TWUA members in Biddeford and Lewiston, Me.

You And Your Money—

CIO Challenges N.Y. Doctors For War On Group Medicine

UNDER BANNERS proclaiming "free choice of doctors," the doctors' trust has moved to wipe out the "free choice" of union members, civic employes and average citizens to obtain adequate health care through group medical plans.

The latest attack of the American Medical Association and its state societies is against group medicine centers in New York State, and their target is the 500,000 member Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

Union-sponsored health centers, such as the Sidney Hillman Health Centers of the CIO Clothing Workers, and group health programs won in collective bargaining throughout the nation could be the next AMA targets.

What the New York State Medical Society, an AMA affiliate, is moving to do is:

1. Bar any advertising of the low-rate benefits of health insurance plans as "unethical," That's the "doctors' lobby" word for it.

2. Crack down on doctors who serve on group health plan panels. They also would be declared "unethical." And any such salaried practice would be limited to hospitals treating "public charges."

The whole operation, said Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council, is a move to protect "vested interests . . . who have made a big business out of medicine."

CIO Council Aids Defense

Hollander, who is also an officer of the ACWA, promised a vigorous fight in defense of the Health Insurance Plan. He pointed out the Medical Society's moves also are aimed at the Sidney Hillman Medical Centers, which also engage in group medical practice.

"It would be more appropriate," Hollander suggested, "if the New York State Medical Society were concerned with the real unethical practices, to clean up fee splitting, ghost surgery, unnecessary surgery, the workmen's compensation racket and other evils which make the society's pretensions a hollow mockery."

Actually, the Medical Society's House of Delegates—at the same meeting which struck out at group medicine—also moved to "clarify" the AMA's "code of eithics" to allow fee-splitting by physicians and surgeons in some cases.

The latest Medical Society attack on the HIP involves a case dating back to 1951. In that year, Queens County doctors lambasted Dr. Ben E. Landess, medical director of a local HIP unit, because his name appeared in newspaper advertising and a booklet listing the plans benefits and program. The State society upheld the "unethical" finding against the HIP doctor.

Deny Insurance Choice

The HIP struck out vigorously at the Medical Society's moves, noting that "the proponents of these prohibitions are themselves the violators of the free choice principle, for they would deny the public the opportunity to have comprehensive insurance protection against virtually all doctors' bills and deny licensed physicians the right to provide such comprehensive services through prepaid group practice."

Dr. George Baehr, HIP president, pointed out that "thousands of business and industrial organizations, labor unions, hospitals, medical schools and group insurance plans would be affected by these rulings" of the New York society, if they are upheld by the AMA.

Attorneys for HIP hinted they might resort to a Sherman Anti-Trust Act case against the doctors, charged the doctors are trying to *"hamper and destroy HIP for commerical, political and economic reasons wholly unrelated to matters of medical ethics."*

GOP Protest

The Republican New York Herald-Tribune editorially condemned the attack on group medicine by the New York State Medical Society, warning that it is aimed at "the anxious efforts of laymen and medical men of vision to try to find ways of easing the burden of costly illness and medical care . . ."

"Under the guise of ethics," the GOP paper noted, "the State Society seeks to destroy group medical plans that have given great service at low cost to countless workers who would otherwise be unable to procure this high quality of medical care."

Consumers Saved Millions—

'Quickie' Rate Hikes Denied Railroads By Senate Vote

"QUICKIE" rate boosts were denied the nation's railroads by a close Senate vote on a measure that would have allowed the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant fast, temporary rate increases to common carriers.

The Senate voted 39-37, mostly along party lines, to return the bill to committee. Sponsor of the measure was Chairman Bricker (R. O.) of the Commerce Committee, whose law firm gets heavy fees each year for legal work for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Bricker proposed that the ICC be directed to increase rail rates on a temporary basis within 60 days after a railroad's request although the carrier would not have to submit information to support its demand, the ICC would not have to hold a public hearing before granting the increase and the burden of proof would be shifted from the railroad to the ICC or the public.

SEN. MONRONEY (D. Okla.) accused Bricker of promoting "an obnoxious rate grab" by the railroads and labeled it a "special interest bill" that could cost consumers "tens of millions of dollars."

While struggling to ram his amendment through the Senate, Bricker admitted that "no hearings were held on the proposed substitute" and the "ICC objected to the proposal."

Within 60 days after the increase was granted, Bricker suggested, the ICC would conduct a full investigation to see if the increase was justified. If necessary, the ICC would make the increase permanent. If it held it was not, or too much, the railroads would have to make appropriate refunds "upon demand."

Murray Honored By Steel Union's Boys Town Gift

CIO STEELWORKERS of the midwestern Dist. 34 have undertaken a unique project to establish a living tribute to Philip Murray, the late president of CIO and the steel union.

At the recent district convention, a seven-man committee was established to raise $50,000 to build a Philip Murray Memorial dormitory for the Boys Town of Missouri. The dormitory will house 20 boys and their house parents during the rehabilitation period.

Auto Workers Aid Striking AFL Hatters

STRIKING AFL hat workers in Norwalk, Conn., got a $50,000 boost from the CIO Auto Workers.

Half of the amount sent the strike fund by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be a gift, the other half a loan to the hatters' union.

The UAW gift brings to $150,000 the support given by CIO unions. CIO Steelworkers and Clothing Workers earlier made loans of $50,000 each to the union that has waged a 10-month strike.

The strike involves employes of the Hat Corp. of America, makers of Knox, Dobbs, Cavanaugh and Dunlap hats. Union security is involved. Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters Union charged the firm is engaged in an attempt to destroy the union.

Rose called support by both CIO and AFL unions one of the greatest demonstrations of labor unity "in our generation." The strike which began last July has aroused almost as much interest as the famous "Danbury hatters'" case of 50 years ago, a celebrated legal battle between union and management.

Give A Buck To PAC

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

SOME TEXTILE GOODS are now selling at the lowest prices in 11 years and are actually as cheap as before World War II.

Moderate-income families should take advantage of certain of these buying oportunities in early-summer sales, because textile manufacturers are moving to stop the current flow of low-priced cotton and rayon household and clothing items.

Leading mills have announced plans to curtail production because the so-called "surplus" of goods has forced down prices. The manufacturer of synthetic fabrics, Burlington Mills, has been reducing operations for some time. This curtailment, of course, further increases unemployment among textile and other production workers, and will push prices back up, to the disadvantage of your own budget.

Buying Calendar

Some of the present values are outstanding, especially in work clothes, sheets and many cotton and synthetic-fabric garments.

In work clothes, most are now priced about 10% below last year's tags. You can even find dungarees now for as little as $1.60. In sheets, unbranded muslins are selling for $1.59 to $1.79 in the 81x99 size, depending on where you buy them, while the same sheets under brand names are generally listed at about $2. This is a drop of about 20% from prices of two years ago.

Worthwhile price reductions are now appearing on major household appliances, too, in the early-summer sales. Some top-quality automatic washers are now available for as low as $200 in special sales. Canister vacuum cleaners are sale-priced down to $60. For the first time, refrigerators with automatic defrost are available in the summer sales under the $300 mark.

REFRIGERATORS: Actually most refrigerators of the same make, whether high-priced deluxe or low-priced standard, are the same basic box with the same insulation. What jumps the price is the extra features. Some features of the costlier refrigerators are merely selling gadgets with no important functions, and should not distract you from looking for the real convenience and mechanical features.

Full-width freezer chests, a valuable feature in this era of frozen foods, also enable you to take advantage of special food buys for later use, and also keep food in good condition longer than the older-style small U-shape freezing compartment. But compare actual capacity in different brands boxes of the same size refrigerator.

One chest may have 35% greater capacity than another. Shelves in the door add to the capacity of a refrigerator and thus often enable you to buy a smaller size box at a saving. Leveling screws are valuable to keep the box level for most efficient operation. But slide-out shelves and butter-conditioners, widely promoted features of some deluxe boxes, are not as essential.

SUMMER DRESSES: Hot-weather dresses need to be carefully selected because they are subjected to hard wear and frequent laundering.

Materials in which summer dresses are available are much improved, including both crease-resistant cottons and blends of rayon with the more crease-resistant newer synthetics. Prices are reasonable this year too, with street cottons available for as little as $4 in simple classic styles.

But as well as material, check workmanship in inexpensive summer dresses carefully, to make sure your new dress will look as well at the end of the day as at the beginning, and look well at the end of the summer too.

Rieve To Get 'Torch Of Hope' Award At New York Dinner

EMIL RIEVE, president of the CIO Textile Workers and a CIO vice president, will receive the 1954 Torch of Hope award from the national council of the City of Hope at a testimonial dinner June 17 in New York City.

The announcement was made by Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, who is general chairman of the Rieve testimonial dinner committee.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is honorary chairman of the testimonial committee. The committee also includes the presidents and other officers of many CIO international unions, and the heads of a number of state CIO councils.

Rieve will be honored on the occasion of his 15th year as TWUA-CIO president and for his nearly 50 years of service to the trade union movement and community.

Rieve has long shown concern for the health and welfare of his fellow workers and has supported the program of the City of Hope, the national medical center in Los Angeles. Its free, non-sectarian service to trade unionists has helped to save the lives of thousands of men and women suffering from catastrophic diseases.

BLS Aide Gives HCL Lowdown

The American housewife must now pay $23.83 for the market basket of groceries that cost her an even $10 back in 1939, Mrs. Aryness Joy Wickens, deputy U. S. commissioner of labor statistics, told a women's meeting in Washington.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I'D LIKE to hold back on our regular reports of CIO election victories for this week so that I can give the fullest attention to another great problem that we face in our unions—the problem of bringing our trade union movement right into the homes and daily lives of our friends and neighbors, as well as our members.

Last week, I attended a luncheon held by CIO's Community Services Committee. I met with Chairman Joe Beirne, Dir. Leo Perlis, and the dedicated staff of men and women who are doing such an outstanding job across this country of ours. The Community Services Committee works in close cooperation with the various private and public agencies and organizations that help care for our fellow citizens in their time of need.

At this time, with so many of our own membership suffering the effects of layoffs and short work weeks, the job of the committee has increased day by day, until it has become one of CIO's major efforts.

Our trouble seems to be that we have not always recognized the vital need for this committee and its work. It's easy to forget the doctor when the family is healthy. *For my own Departments of Organization and Councils, I want to say that I consider the work of CSC to have the highest priority, and I will expect every effort to be made to assist in every possible way. At state, regional and city levels, I believe it only right that CIO people volunteer every spare moment to this cause.*

THE CSC WORKS with so many different kinds of organizations it would be impossible to list them all here. Recently it concluded a new agreement with the American Red Cross, concerning disaster relief work. They have the same type of agreement with such organizations as Red Feather and Community Chest groups. *CSC reaches directly into the homes of our people and their neighbors and that is their great struggle.*

We have always taken justifiable pride in the job we do in the plants and mills and factories, but unfortunately we have often been content to let our work stop at the company gate. We are not a business organization. *We cannot shut up shop at five o'clock and say that our work is done.*

The labor movement is a social movement. When we speak of bettering the condition of workers, and when we speak of improving standards of living, we have to be prepared to follow through and go straight to the heart of the matter—we have to go into the homes and into the communities.

I believe that the heart of America is in the homes. I don't believe we can touch people and bring them to a realization of their own greatness unless we recognize that fact, and unless we act accordingly. *A "five o'clock whistle" trade union is not doing its job and is not doing its duty.*

THROUGH THE CSC, through the other avenues in CIO which lead us into the workers homes, and their neighbors homes, we can help realize that dream which was once expressed by our late, great Pres. Philip Murray when he said that the function of a trade union was to bring a little of God's sunshine into homes, to put a carpet on the floor, and some pictures on the wall—perhaps also to bring into the home a sense of comfort in knowing that their brothers and sisters are helping them in every way they are able.

The work of CSC is of tremendous importance—I say that again. We must do all we can to advance and assist and encourage its activities.

URRWA Meet Favors Merger Of CIO Transportation Unions

By ROY GRANATA

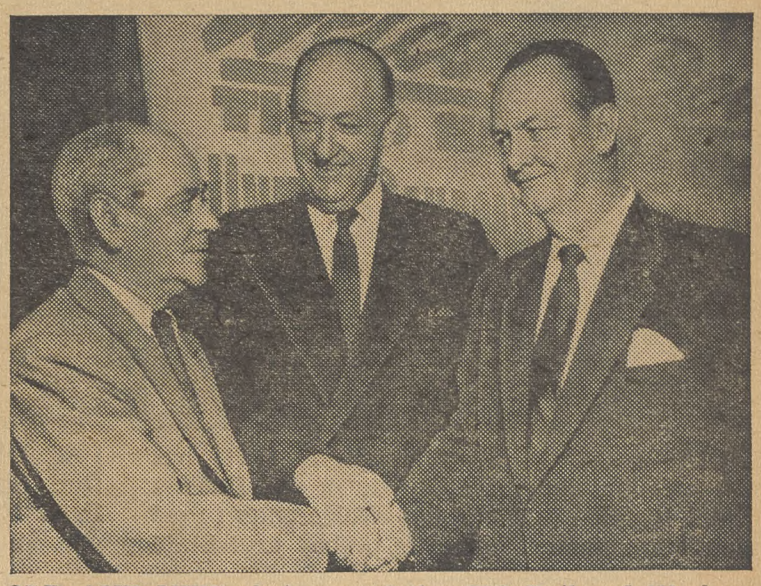
A CALL for a large, powerful union through organic affiliation of CIO unions in the transportation field was sounded at the third national conference of the CIO Railroad Workers held last week in Washington.

The keynote for an immediate program was contained in a resolution, adopted unanimously, instructing the officers and Executive Board members to continue discussions with other CIO unions to seek means of achieving a single CIO union representing all transportation workers.

The resolution adopted by the URRWA-CIO conference follows announced CIO policy. It noted a threatening "grave national crisis" and promised to seek "to broaden the base of our representation in the field of our jurisdiction."

TALKS with other leaders in the transportation field are to be carried on under "conditions that are proper in maintaining the dignity and responsibility of our own organization," the resolution said.

URRWA officers and a subcommittee of the union's Executive Board have had several meetings with representatives of the CIO Transport Workers to explore possibilities of organic affiliation between the two groups. Results of these talks were reported to the conference.



OLD AND NEW chairmen of the CIO Railroad Workers exchange handshake at the union's conference in Washington as CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (center) looks on. John Green (left), chairman since the rail union's chartering in 1951, resigned and was succeeded by Richard T. Leonard.

The new program will provide for continued discussions with the goal of a definite determination on the subject.

The conference's closing session received with surprise the resignation of Chairman John Green. Delegates expressed regret at his action.

Green has been associated with the rail union since 1947 when it affiliated with the CIO Shipbuilders. In January 1951, the URRWA was given an organizing committee charter by the CIO and Green became its national chairman.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe announced that Richard T. Leonard would succeed Green. Leonard serves as field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and will continue in the dual capacity.

A FORMER vice president of the CIO Auto Workers, Leonard since joining the National CIO staff has assisted with the organization of the telephone workers into the CIO Communications Workers. Later he was chairman of the Insurance Workers Organizing Committee until that union was established as an international.

Riffe also announced that Eugene V. Attreed would continue as URRWA secretary-treasurer and T. A. Bloom would remain as vice chairman.

CWA Gains In Independent Phone Talks

HEALTH and welfare improvements have been negotiated by the CIO Communications Workers with independent telephone companies while the Bell System continues to stall in contract talks.

A new contract with the Harrisonville Tel. Co., Waterloo, Ill., provides for company-paid hospitalization and surgical benefits under the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans. The company also agreed to a 5.5c average wage hike and improved vacation and holiday provisions.

In Ohio, employes of the independent Lorain Tel. Co. have had their company-paid hospitalization extended to cover dependents, with benefits liberalized. The Lorain company agreed to raise wages from 2 to 4c an hour.

Other recent CWA-CIO contract gains include pay increases at the Lexington unit of General Telephone Co. of Kentucky. Negotiations are underway with Commonwealth Tel. Co. of Pennsylvania, General Tel. Co. of the Southwest, the Rochester, N. Y., Tel. Corp. and Globe Wireless.

Buffalo Station Adds Vandercook

With the end of a long strike at station WKBW in Buffalo, N. Y., the CIO is starting to sponsor the nightly ABC radio program of John W. Vandercook on the Buffalo ABC affiliate. A new contract between the station and the CIO National Association of Broadcasting Engineers & Technicians was signed last week.

Conciliators Join Stalled Wood Union Negotiations

FEDERAL conciliators last week entered the stalled negotiations of the CIO Woodworkers, representing some 40,000 members in the Northwest, and the Lumbermen's Industrial Relations Committee representing some 700 firms.

IWA-CIO postponed a May 3 strike deadline but negotiations broke off three days later, when the employers' group repeated its old refrain of *"No cost increases."*

The union is seeking a 12.5c an hour general increase, correction of pay inequities on the basis of a joint job analysis, and three weeks' vacation after five years' service.

IWA-CIO bases its pay demand on the workers' increased productivity. The union claimed at its sessions with the LIRA that an employer paid $2.11 less in labor costs in 1953 than he paid in 1952 for each thousand board feet of lumber.

THE IWA BASED these figures on statistics furnished by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, an employer's group. LIRA spokesmen disputed the accuracy of the WCLA arithmetic but refused to let IWA-CIO study its figures.

"What the employers are saying," declared IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung, "is that workers can have no incentive to help increase productivity in the industry. Whole hog or none, is the employer attitude. This indicates to the workers that they won't benefit by any efforts they make to boost production. They may as well have stayed on the same production schedule as in 1952."

The big Weyerhaeuser Corp., which negotiates separately, thus far also has refused to make a wage offer to IWA-CIO. Last year Weyerhaeuser and several other companies gave 10,000 IWA-CIO members a 5c an hour increase.

Going Up

The increased profits of the lumber and allied industries for the first quarter of 1954 over the corresponding period in 1953 show that higher wages are justified, according to the CIO Woodworkers.

Here are some of the increases in net profits after taxes: Scott Paper Co., 32%; Diamond Match Co., 15%; Coos Bay Lumber Co., 10.5%; Georgia-Pacific Plywood Co., 6%, and Rayonier Lumber Co., 6%.

Guild Morale Is High At Wilkes-Barre

THE STRIKE of the Wilkes-Barre Newspaper Guild, CIO, against the Record and the Times-Leader, Evening News is in its seventh week as the union continued to publish its daily paper, the Valley News.

With the Guild receiving support from many persons and groups in the community, morale on the picket line was high.

The Guildsmen also were cheered by the success of their paper, which they were getting out with the help of locked-out AFL printing craftsmen. Without taking into account the collector's returns, the Valley News in one day recently took in $1100.

State conciliators continued their efforts to end the strike. Guild National Pres. Joseph F. Collis is a member of the striking local.

PAA Strike Move Voted

SOME 6000 members of the CIO Transport Workers have voted to strike Pan American World Airways in support of contract demands for raises of 18c an hour for maintenance employes and $65 a month for flight service.

Although no date was set for the strike, the union's action came a month after negotiations were broken off. The old contract expired Apr. 30.

TWU members involved are stationed in seven U. S. cities, Honolulu, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and bases on four continents.

The Transport Workers also last week won the "highest bus wage in the South" in an agreement with the Houston Transit Co.

They gained a 13c an hour increase so that they will suffer no loss in pay by going on a five-day week. They will get 6c an hour raise in November to bring their pay to $1.82 an hour.

Give A Buck To PAC

Hoosier CIOers Get An Earful Of Congress

INDIANA CIO DAYS—The slogan (left) has real meaning for these leaders of the Indiana CIO delegation that came to Washington to see their congressmen. From left, they are: State PAC Dir. H. J. Noel; Reg. 3 UAW-PAC Dir. Dan Bedell; Vice Pres. Mary Salisbury, and Pres. Dallas Sells. Thomas Burke, CIO congressional liaison chief (center), instructs delegates. In right photo, Rep. Madden (D. Ind.), talks over Capitol Hill situation with CIO Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver (at right). All delegates agreed on the value of the visit.

By FRED ROSS

SOME 60 Indiana CIO members last week called on their congressmen in Washington with two problems on their minds—both arising from rising unemployment.

They backed CIO's proposals that income tax exemptions raised to $800 this year and $1000 next year, and for a federal standard for unemployment compensation that would boost the amount and duration of benefits in their state.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

For four months they have been trying fruitlessly to get Gov. George Craig to call a special session of the Legislature to boost jobless benefit rates from $27 to $45 a month and the duration from 20 to 30 weeks.

AFTER two days in the Nation's Capitol, they went home eager to tell their experiences to their councils and local unions. With few exceptions, the answers they got from their congressmen were mildly encouraging.

They went home convinced that they should tell their story to their fellow union members and prepare for the November election.

They also attended meetings at which CIO legislative leaders and Rep. Madden, the lone Democratic member of the Indiana delegation, described the congressional situation.

"In the 1954 election," Madden said, "we won't have the Korean issue. This election is going to be decided on domestic issues—on what the Eisenhower Administration did to carry out its promises to labor and the farmers."

HE RECALLED that Candidate Eisenhower told the AFL convention in 1952 that some provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law could break organized labor and a farmers' meeting at Kasson, Minn., that he believed in 90% parity. Madden pointed out that the promise to labor had not been kept and that Agriculture Sec. Benson wants to cut farm parity to 75%.

There were two members of the delegation who were unusually interested in the political situation—both of them are running for office in Elkhart County.

Mrs. Helen Bickel, a leader of the Elkhart County CIO Council, trounced her male rival for county recorder by 640 votes in the Democratic primary. The president of Local 941, Auto Workers, Sam Hayes won the Democratic nomination for Indiana House.

5-24

IUE Wins 9c In Pact With RCA

THE CIO Electrical Workers got the first big break in its current series of negotiations with electrical appliance industry companies when it reached an agreement with the Radio Corp. of America.

The new pact provides a 9c an hour package for 12,000 workers at four plants.

Most of them, 5000, are at the main plant at Camden, N. J. The agreement also covers employes at factories at Moorestown, N. J., Cincinnati, O., and Santa Monica, Calif.

SOME 11,000 production workers get an across-the board increase of 5c an hour, and salaried workers receive a 3.5% raise. An inequity adjustment averaging 2c an hour also was won.

Other improvements include hospital care for babies born to working mothers, pro-rated vacation pay for a worker who quits, a better lay-off notice and a better provision for injury compensation.

Meanwhile, negotiations continued with General Electric Corp. The Philco Corp. maintained its adamant attitude which caused 8500 IUE-CIO members to strike in Philadelphia and Sandusky, O. Issues are a wage increase, a master contract and preservation of the 8.5c an hour payment into the pension plan.

Senate Group Okays More Housing Units

ADVOCATES of low-rent housing last week scored a victory when the Senate Banking Committee voted to restore provisions of the 1949 public housing law to the housing bill. The vote was 12 to 3.

The Senate committee action went beyond the President's plan and provided for 800,000 housing units in four years.

The House last April had defeated Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation that 140,000 low-rent housing units be built in the next four years.

CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, who is chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, some weeks ago urged the Senate committee to provide two million homes a year.

CHAIRMAN Capehart (R. Ind.) announced that the committee also unanimously adopted a Democratic suggestion that it be made "absolutely impossible for builders to realize any windfall profits on government-insured mortgages."

Other Democratic suggestions unanimously adopted by the committee would extend the authority of the Veterans Administration to make direct loans to veterans, extend the farm housing program, and designate the Housing & Home Finance Agency to handle public agency loans for community facilities.

EARLIER recommendations were made to Congress to improve the FHA.

Some points had been proposed by a temporary consumers' interest advisory committee.

CIO member of the committee was Ben Fischer, National CIO Housing Committee director.

After meeting with the consumers' committee, which he named, Acting FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason submitted recommendations to the Senate Banking Committee.

Committee recommendations which Mason forwarded to Congress included:

- Requirement that contractors submit certification of their costs instead of just prior estimates —to prevent further "windfall" profits on apartment house building.
- Enlargement and strengthening of the FHA staff.
- Establishment by FHA of an educational program to warn prospective home owners of possible abuses.

Mason also urged that "teeth" be put in the law by giving FHA authority to suspend dealers, salesman and others who abuse the home building and repair program.

The consumer committee wanted stronger regulation to curb abuses.

Knight Backs Public Power Moves

THE PROPER role of government in the development of power and water resources should not depend on slogans and theories, CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight told the new Hoover Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power last week.

"Nowhere has there been a greater smokescreen of propaganda and slogans and catch-phrases spread than in the controversy over public versus private development of power and water resources, and over federal versus state versus local supervision of such development," he declared.

Knight is chairman of the CIO Committee on Natural Resources and Development and president of the CIO Oil Workers. He testified at hearings in Denver.

He pointed out that the answers should properly be found in the records of various public and private agencies in these fields, rather than catch-phrases or one-sided propaganda.

"The facts are that prior to the institution of the public power projects and the rural electric cooperatives, most of our farmers and many small town residents had kerosene rather than electric lights," Knight said. "The fact is that now millions of farmers have electric lights, appliances and machinery."

He added that the farmers have paid for this power service themselves, and that the rural cooperatives are paying off their loans in most cases in advance of the due dates.

"Cooperative, government-supported effort succeeded where private enterprise failed," Knight said. "In considering this point we have facts to study; we need not dally with theories."

Knight called on the Task Force to recommend a policy for the federal government that will "encourage active participation in the development of our natural resources, including electric power, because this will in the long range bring the greatest benefit to the greatest number."

He said such a policy will benefit all phases of private industry as well as consumers and wage earners.

"Immediate profits, immediate prices, immediate benefits must take a secondary position to the long range needs of the nation in all power and water planning," Knight said.

Other spokesmen for CIO international unions are scheduled to testify June 1 in Chattanooga, Tenn.; June 14 in New York City, and June 28 in Portland, Ore.

TVA Denied Funds For Steam Plant

The Senate last week turned down Sen. Kefauver's request for $30 million to enable the TVA to build its proposed Fulton steam plant near Memphis, Tenn.

Kefauver asked for money for the project, which the CIO has supported, in an amendment to the $5 billion independent offices appropriation. It was beaten on a voice vote.

Reciprocal Trade Program Stalled

Pres. Eisenhower has admitted that his request for a three-year extension of an amended Reciprocal Trade Act hasn't a chance of getting action in Congress this year. He is now willing to settle for a one-year extension of the act as is.

Give A Buck To PAC

The Pegler Libel Case (See Page 2)

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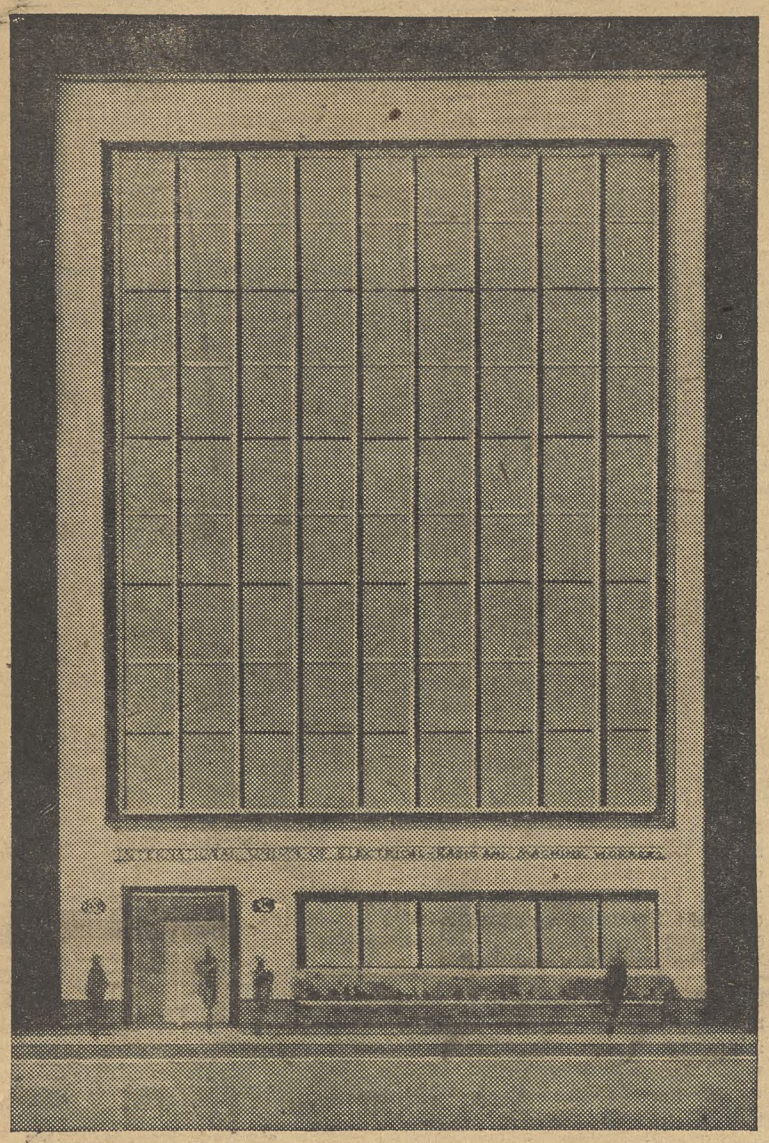

Tax Cut, Old Age Pay Bills Near Decision

—See Page 3

U. S. Labor Charges Russ Unions Are 'Silent Partners' In Slavery

—See Page 2

Tale of Steel Cities

"The answer is no," Pres. Mike Roberts of CIO Steelworkers Local 1331 seems to be saying, with a wave of his hands, to group of idle unionists who visited Youngstown, O., union hall to ask about jobs.

Roberts says the layoff situation in the Ohio steel center is the worst since the union was organized in 1937. Some 7200 steel workers are idle in Youngstown, and relief applications are up sharply. That's photo of the late Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers president, on the wall. (Youngstown story, Page 6; CIO-CSC conference acts on more aid to unemployed, see Page 7.)

IUE Plans New Home

The modernistic, glass-fronted building above will be the new headquarters home of the CIO Electrical Workers.

Plans for the $350,000 six-story building were told by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey. The new headquarters will be located at 1126 16th St. N. W. in downtown Washington.

With approval received from the District of Columbia Zoning Board, construction will start within a few weeks. Plans for the building, authorized by the last IUE-CIO convention, are being drafted by Architect A. R. Clas. (More on IUE, p. 3.)

TWU Prepares N. Y. Strike

—See Page 11

Guild Battle In Wilkes-Barre

—See Page 12

U. S. Labor Counsels Protest—

Russ Unions 'Silent Partners' In Slavery

TRADE UNIONS in countries dominated by Soviet Russia are "silent partners in the exploitation of their own members," three of the most prominent labor lawyers in the U. S. charged last week in an open letter nailing down Communist lies about labor organizations in the free nations.

"Such unions cannot be called free," they asserted. "Indeed, they do not deserve the appellation of 'trade unions.'"

The letter was signed by Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO; J. Albert Woll, AFL general counsel; and Welly Hopkins, general counsel of the Mine Workers. It was addressed to J. H. Oldenbrook, general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and is being circulated among European trade unionists.

Commie Attack Answered

It was prompted by an "illogical and baseless" attack on trade union rights and civil liberties in free nations made in resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Communist-controlled Intl. Association of Democratic Lawyers in Vienna, and in a speech there by Leon Lyon-Caen, honorary first president of the Court of Cassation of France.

"In the Soviet Union and the satellite countries, there is no independence for the trade unions," the three labor lawyers wrote bluntly. "The by-laws of the Soviet trade unions make clear that these trade unions are permitted no independence.

"Certainly, there is no indication of independence or freedom for trade unions when they are, by their own bylaws, placed under the control of a party or state—even when that party or state falsely claims, as does the Soviet Union and its Communist Party, it is the friend or the representative of the workers themselves.

Far From Utopia

"No sane man can claim that the Soviet Union or its satellite countries has come close to approaching the Utopia about which its founders and leaders have spoken so ecstatically. The Soviet press occasionally, as part of official 'self-criticism,' reports of bad working conditions, exploitation, shoddy construction of workers' homes and a host of other similar matters.

"Yet, never in a blue moon do the Soviet trade unions do anything about even these acknowledged problems."

The attorneys recalled that in every country with a bona fide labor movement, the collective bargaining agreement is the major goal of union members and leaders.

"Yet," they added, "in the Soviet Union 'the agreement of the parties (in negotiating collective agreements) plays a subordinate role in the determination of the amount of wages or salaries' (I. T. Gelyakova, Labor Legislation, Moscow 1947)."

A voice for the workers in determining their wage rates is an essential of free unionism, they went on.

"Yet," they continued, "in the Soviet Union (Trud, Feb. 20, 1947) 'it is well known that the rates of wages for workers, engineering technical personnel and office employes are established only by government decisions.'"

They also pointed out that workers in the Communist states do not have the right to strike.

"Without the strike weapon, no trade union, regardless of the society in which it functions, has freedom to defend its members against repression, against attacks on the security of its organization, against economic deterioration, or to achieve effectively progress in social and economic matters," they said.

"The long history of Soviet 'self-criticism' . . . proves that without trade unions permitted to strike, abuses occur against working men and women. Yet, the trade unions, harnessed as they are to the machinery of the Communist state, make no protest."

Slave Labor Camps Cited

Slave labor camps, severe penalties for absenteeism or tardiness, and administrative laws tieing the worker to his job, the three maintained, prove that in the Soviet orbit, "the major opponent of true trade union rights and fundamental civil liberties is, in fact, the Communist Party and the Communist-controlled government."

"This party and this government," they said, "is actually the dictatorship of an elite group over the proletariat, and it treats the workers and their trade unions as a subjugated, captive manpower force."

Unions are not free, they said, if they cannot strike, if they "are controlled by a monolithic political party and have their freedom and initiative made subordinate to the will of a political dictatorship," and if they cannot work to strengthen the civil liberties and civil rights of all sections of society.

"Thus," they concluded, "the question becomes one of honesty of approach to this vital problem of trade union and civil rights."

The Pegler Trial: Hearst Lawyer Fights Last War Over Again

By AL ZACK

WORLD WAR II was being refought last week in a crowded, stuffy federal court room high above lower Manhattan, where Westbrook Pegler, the union-hating columnist, is on trial.

Still in the witness chair as the $500,000 libel suit against Pegler dragged past the two-week mark was Quentin Reynolds, noted war correspondent, TV and radio personality, and author of many books.

Under vigorous cross-examination from the Pegler camp, Reynolds told the court of many of the World War II actions he covered. The court room grew quiet and the jurors leaned forward, listening intently to the deep-voiced Reynolds as he described names and battles famous during the forties.

REYNOLDS TOLD the jury of the famed Dieppe raid of August 1942, the "dress rehearsal" for the Normandy invasion nearly two years later. As a war correspondent with the Commandos in that operation, Reynolds was aboard the command ship, a tiny destroyer which led the attacking force through the German mine fields in the English Channel.

Only the distant traffic noise, and the booming of downtown church bells, interrupted as Reynolds painted a grim word picture of the nine hours which cost the Allied forces thousands of casualties, but provided vital information needed to plan the invasion of Hitler-dominated Europe.

Then a hard, drumming voice creaked across the room. It was that of lean, white-haired Charles Henry, chief trial lawyer for the powerful Hearst interests, which are co-defendants with Pegler.

Henry pounded out question after question, all seeking to prove the war strategy was wrong, or that the political strategy of the period was erroneous.

All the time-worn Hearst disputes with Pres. Roosevelt, the New Deal Administration, and America's war-time leaders were in Henry's questions.

Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld was lenient, he told Henry on more than one occasion, but he stopped many of the questions, warning the Hearst lawyer he was wandering far afield.

Again and again, the court brought the case back to the issue to be decided by the jury of eight men and four women: *Did Pegler libel Reynolds in a 1949 column which charged the correspondent with being an "absentee" from battles, a "coward," having a "yellow streak," having been a nudist, a pro-Communist, a British propagandist, etc.?*

Reynolds, the record shows, was with the French forces in the early days of the war. He was one of the last correspondents to leave Paris before it fell to the Germans. He was in London during the blitz. He covered a convoy trip through the English Channel when convoys were normally suffering 20% casualties.

HE COVERED the Dieppe raid, was in Moscow during that city's fight against German armies, and covered part of the desert warfare in Africa and the Sicilian invasion. He was on Gen. Mark Clark's command ship during the Salerno invasion and coincidentally noted that vessel was anchored in the North River last week. He also covered part of the naval war in the Pacific.

Reporters covering the trial compared Reynolds' wartime record with that of Pegler. During World War I, Pegler was briefly a war correspondent, but later lost his credentials. Although he was far younger at that time than Reynolds was during World War II, there is no record of his ever having seen military service.

Pegler has been sitting silently upright in the defendant's chair, his head pushed forward, turtle-like, his back rigid in an exaggerated military pose. He has made voluminous notes, but has spoken only rarely and never smiled.

HIS ATTORNEY spent half of one day trying to prove Reynolds a coward and then abruptly changed his tactics. That afternoon he sought to prove Reynolds had used "false statements" to get a military pass from a French bureaucrat to go to the front lines.

Reynolds, reading from one of his books, recounted preparing a fake cablegram, addressed to the late Pres. Roosevelt, calling him "Uncle" and referring to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as "Aunt Eleanor."

Obviously enjoying the story, Reynolds admitted the cable was designed to "kid" the bureaucrat into giving him the pass and was never intended to be sent. But the French officer did dispatch the cable, Reynolds said with a grin, and he called it a "terrible" mistake.

However, said Reynolds, it wasn't "really a false statement," merely "journalistic enterprise" which he learned while working for Hearst before the war.

Most of the time Reynolds retained his good humor on the witness stand—even after 10 days of testimony, six of them under the rigorous cross-examination of Pegler's attorney. He lost his temper once, when Henry charged him with writing "fiction" in his account of a battle incident.

The six-foot Reynolds, his face a deep red, half-rose from his chair.

"Don't call me a liar, Mr. Henry," he flashed.

Henry and Reynolds exchanged shouts, with the witness saying to the judge, *"when I'm fighting for my life, I have a right to be indignant."*

Judge Weinfeld calmy told the jury to disregard the incident and placed the trial back on the track again.

As the trial moved into its third week, Weinfeld called Pegler, Reynolds and their attorneys into his chambers for a secret conference which lasted nearly an hour.

None of the conferees would discuss the incident with newsmen, and as court adjourned that afternoon the judge surprised courtroom observers with a sharp lecture to the jury.

REITERATING his earlier instructions, the judge said in measured tones:

"If any person attempts to discuss this case with you, I want you to report to me immediately."

There was no clarification of this statement. All who had participated in the conference turned aside newsmen's questions, saying they were under instructions to say nothing.

Full Quote Makes A Difference

Westbrook Pegler's counsel, in cross-examining Quentin Reynolds, often quotes sentences out of Reynold's books, "Did you or did you not write that?" snaps Charles Henry.

Reynolds attorney, Louis Nizer, often protests that Henry's quotes have been taken out of a context and drastically alter what had been written.

Nizer demonstrated this charge when the Pegler counsel asked whether Reynolds had written that the Polish people, in the area occupied by Russia early in the war, had voted for Communist rule.

The full passage showed Reynolds had written that the Commies claimed this but Reynolds added his own observation that whenever elections "were held under guns" the results were suspect.

Pegler's Long Hatred For Broun Is Key To Trial

THE KEY to the Pegler-Reynolds trial, which is getting the "cold-shoulder treatment" from most newspapers, is Pegler's long-nursed hatred for Heywood Broun, the late liberal columnist who was first president of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Broun's feelings about Pegler became evident when Pegler's counsel cross-examined Reynolds about a book review which precipitated the column which is the basis for Reynolds' libel suit.

Reynolds was asked if he hadn't incorporated every derogatory comment contained in the biography of Broun, which Reynolds reviewed in the New York Herald Tribune.

"No," said Reynolds, and he proceeded to read other material including a reference to the Pegler column defending lynching. He also read two paragraphs summing up Broun's view of Pegler.

He was a fine sports writer "who was out of his element," Broun had said. "He's as sweet a fellow you would care to meet until he sits down at the typewriter. . . . the income tax bug had bitten Pegler severely at an early age."

Give A Buck To PAC

POOCH AND PICKETS donned gas masks in long strike of CIO Auto Workers against Kohler Co. at Kohler, Wisc., after management boasted it had guns and hinted it had tear gas inside the plant. UAW Local 833 members watch Elmer Schrader put a gas mask on his dog, Duchess.

Tax Cut Bill, Social Security Near Decision In Congress

CONGRESS within the next few weeks will be called upon to face up to two major issues, each of which is potentially as explosive politically as the H-bomb.

Headed for the first test—probably sometime during the second week in June—is the new tax legislation, which thus far remains pretty much in the form originally called for by the Administration.

This bill has already passed the House and now is being readied for the final showdown on the Senate floor by the Senate Finance Committee.

Meanwhile, the House is just about to begin wrestling with the second. This is the Administration proposal for revision of the Social Security Act to broaden its coverage and benefits.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE has just put the final touches on the social security bill and it is expected to reach the House floor in the near future.

Like the tax measure, the social security amendments will be reported under a closed rule, which will make floor changes impossible. That means that the Democrats who want to improve the bill can only do so by moving to "recommit" the measure to the committee with instructions to revise it.

All of the political pressures which the White House can muster will certainly be used in the effort to win passage of both the tax and social security programs in the form called for by the Administration.

What this means is that the Administration fight will be directly primarily against Democratic efforts at improvements rather than, as is usually the case, merely to win passage.

THIS BEING an election year, many Republican congressmen frankly admit they recognize that the Administration's tax favoritism to corporations and stock owners is poor politics. It was only strong White House pressure that kept enough Republicans in line to pass the Administration tax bill on the first showdown in the House.

To keep GOP members in line, White House lieutenants used threats of reduced patronage

"I already have Life, Accident, Fire, and Health insurance.... What I need most today is a little Job insurance!"

and other President-bestowed favors. The Republican National Committee also cracked the whip by threatening to refuse aid from the party's lush 1954 campaign fund to members who voted against the President's programs.

As a result, a Democratic effort to substitute an increase in the personal income tax exemption from $600 to $700 was beaten narrowly, 210 to 204.

This proposal would have given the typical worker a tax savings equivalent to a wage increase of more than 9c an hour, or 7.5c more in take-home pay.

The Administration Bill which passed, instead of giving the tax savings to consumers in the low and middle income brackets, would give 95% of the benefits to corporations and high income individuals.

SENATE Democrats, however, have renewed the fight against the GOP plan to favor the rich while withholding tax concessions to the great consuming public. Sen. George (D. Ga.), ranking minority authority on tax matters, is sponsoring an amendment to boost the personal exemption to $800 this year and to $1000 thereafter.

Supporters of this move point out that raising the exemption to $800 would immediately put $4.5 billion consumer dollars to work creating new demands for goods and services and would help check the downward trend in the economy.

AFTER first approving Pres. Eisenhower's social security program almost exactly as proposed, the House Ways and Means Committee reversed itself last week and voted to exclude doctors, policemen and firemen from coverage.

The committee then voted to report the bill to the floor. It probably will be acted upon during the week of June 7.

The motion to exclude doctors was made by Rep. Jenkins (R. O.) and that excluding policemen and firemen by Rep. Byrnes (R. Wis.).

THE COMMITTEE was on record as having approved inclusion of farm operators, lawyers, dentists and other professionals, and certain domestic workers under social security. It also had approved coverage for about half of the 2.6 million farm laborers not now eligible.

In other matters, the committee voted to increase monthly benefits at least $5 for a single retired worker and as much as $31 for a family, and boosted the maximum monthly family benefit from the present $168.75 to $200.

It changed the maximum amount of other earned income allowed those drawing benefits from $75 a month to $1000 a year.

THE COMMITTEE voted to increase the wage base which is subject to the social security tax from $3600 to $4200 a year. In addition, if approved a proposal to "freeze" old age insurance benefits of persons who become disabled, so that upon reaching 65 a worker disabled would become eligible for retirement benefits at the amount he would have received had he been eligible for them when disabled.

Democratic members of the committee have generally supported the Eisenhower proposals, while criticizing some as not going far enough. Their attack was leveled primarily at the failure to provide disability benefits and the need for even higher benefits.

In general, however, Democratic members of the committee have looked with favor on the President's proposals for increased benefits, a higher earnings base for eligibility, and extended coverage.

UAW Defeats UE 4 To 1 In Quad Cities Victory

DESPITE a vicious proganda campaign by the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, the CIO Auto Workers last week won two Labor Board elections at the International Harvester Works at East Moline, Ill.

UAW-CIO swamped UE by a 4-to-1 margin in an election in the large production and maintenance unit. The vote was UAW-CIO, 1326, and UE, 311.

The CIO union routed both UE and the AFL Machinists to win the poll in the skilled crafts unit at the same plant. These victories brings to four the triumphs of the UAW-CIO in its current campaign to eliminate UE-FE from plants in the Quad Cities area, the "Little Detroit" of the farm machinery industry.

The company last week announced its intention to lay off some 700 workers at the Farmall Tractor Works in Rock Island, where the CIO union is planning to seek an election, and another 600 at Memphis, Tenn.

CWA Gains 5c In First Bell Contract

THE FIRST settlement in 1954 negotiations with the Bell System was chalked up by the CIO Communications Workers last week with a new agreement yielding an average 5.5c an hour wage increase at the Western Electric Co. manufacturing plant at Haverhill-Lawrence, Mass.

The new contract gives day workers a boost of 5 to 7c an hour, with 4 to 6c for piece-workers. The company also agreed to a full holiday on Christmas Eve—the holiday itself falls on a Saturday this year—but refused to follow suit on New Year's Eve.

Three other wage offers have been made by Bell units. Western Electric sales offered 5 to 7c an hour, for an average of 5.8c. For the small Western Electric manufacturing plant at Queensboro, N. Y., the offer was 4 to 5c for day workers, 3 to 4c for pieceworkers, plus the holiday on Christmas Eve. The Bell Laboratories offered $1 to $2.

MEANTIME, the union has been negotiating better contracts with independents. The latest was an agreement with the Ohio River Telephone Co., in Southern Indiana, which raised traffic operators 8c an hour and plant wages by 12 to 20c.

Steel Union, Small Firms Open Parleys

CONTRACT negotiations between the CIO Steelworkers and a number of medium-size and smaller basic steel producers were under way last week as parleys with the U. S. Steel Corp. went into a two-week recess.

At a series of meetings with different companies, the USA-CIO offered proposals for substantial wage increases, the guaranteed annual wage, improvements in the insurance and pension plans, and adjustment in a long series of contract clauses.

The negotiations were opened—and then recessed subject to call by either party—with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Crucible Steel Co., Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp., Inland Steel Co., Pittsburgh Steel Co., Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Republic Steel Corp.

Meetings with U. S. Steel were recessed to permit management at all levels to review the union's proposals.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

IUE Turns Down GE's Wage Offer

AN INADEQUATE wage offer of 2.68%, tied to a revised contract duration clause and ignoring a proposal for the guaranteed annual wage, was rejected last week by the CIO Electrical Workers on behalf of more than 70,000 members employed by the General Electric Co.

The rejection came in a resolution by the union's GE Negotiating Committee. It described what the company called a "de luxe, chromium-plated model" in a "thin year" as offering only "a very inadequate wage increase and the long overdue granting of Saturday holidays," and ignoring other "vital economic issues."

"The wage increase itself was inadequate not only in terms of the pattern of increases throughout the industry," the resolution said, "but failed even to measure up to previous increases established in negotiations with the company."

The negotiators accused the company of making the offer as an "ultimatum" that must be accepted by June 7 and made part of a new contract expiring Sept. 15, 1955, instead of the present termination date of June 1, 1955. IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey and Chairman John Callahan of the IUE-CIO GE Conference Board called the conditions "extremely harsh."

The union also pointed out that only nine negotiating meetings had been held and that with a holiday weekend between the offer and the ultimatum date, there was "little opportunity" for bargaining.

THE WAGE offer, Carey and Callahan said, was particularly inadequate in view of the 42% increase in GE profits and 60% increase in dividend payments over last year, while the workers—20,000 fewer than a year ago—have been having the "thin year" the company talked about.

In another wage battle, IUE-CIO negotiators turned down as too low an offer of a 5c an hour wage increase by the Philco Corp., Philadelphia, where 8000 production workers have been on strike for nearly a month.

The Time Is Now

The chance of a lifetime is open right now for any worker who wants to fight back when he's pushed around, instead of folding up.

The Republican tax handout to the big money crowd is due to hit the Senate floor next week. The Grand Old Party of rich corporations and rich men call it a tax bill. Actually it's a license for great wealth to move into the Treasury with steam shovels and dig in. The rest of us are invited to hang around outside and scramble for the pennies that drop as the dollars are moved out.

To get a fair deal instead of a raw deal, every worker should write his Senators a letter telling them he wants the George Amendment to the tax bill passed, and the free loading licenses revoked. Further, he ought to tell his friends to do the same. And he ought to do these things NOW.

The George Amendment is the one that would increase the income tax exemption from the present $600 to $800 this year and $1000 next year. To the average worker, this would mean the same as a 9.5c an hour wage increase.

A couple of letters to your senators, and a few hours of persuasion spread among friends and acquaintances, may pay off handsomely.

What Goes On Here?

Frankly, we can't understand the need for an intensive loyalty investigation of Ralph Bunche, the Nobel Prize winner who is one of America's leading Negro citizens.

Hush-hush stories from New York—where he is one of the United Nations' top officials—indicate that Bunche has been grilled by a loyalty board for more than 12 hours at a time. (He managed to get time off to attend a dinner thrown by the President at the White House for Haile Selassie.)

Bunche's record shows his loyalty, love and devotion to his country. To question the loyalty of Bunche, a citizen of the U. S. and a servant of the United Nations, is to ignore his career and his outstanding service to America. They just can't be ignored.

What Goes On Here (2)?

The GOP didn't find much of an inherited mess in the Justice Dept.—but it does appear they're creating one of their own.

The Department accused Val Lorwin, a government servant of about 15 years' service, of making false statements, and the inference was raised that he was a Communist. To the many trade union officials who know Mr. Lorwin, the charge seemed absurd.

Last week, the Justice Dept. practically admitted so. It asked to dismiss the indictment of Lorwin, and fired the Justice lawyer who handled the case. That lawyer, it turned out, told the grand jury there was no point to questioning Lorwin because, as a Communist, he would use the Fifth Amendment—when the fact is that, as a longtime anti-Communist, Lorwin would not have done so.

This smacks much of proof by accusation: call a man a Communist and then not listen to his story on "grounds" that he wouldn't talk anyway.

We hope the Justice Dept. will stop this kind of nonsense. And we're glad that Val Lorwin, a long-time friend and student of labor, has in effect been cleared of the ridiculous charges against him.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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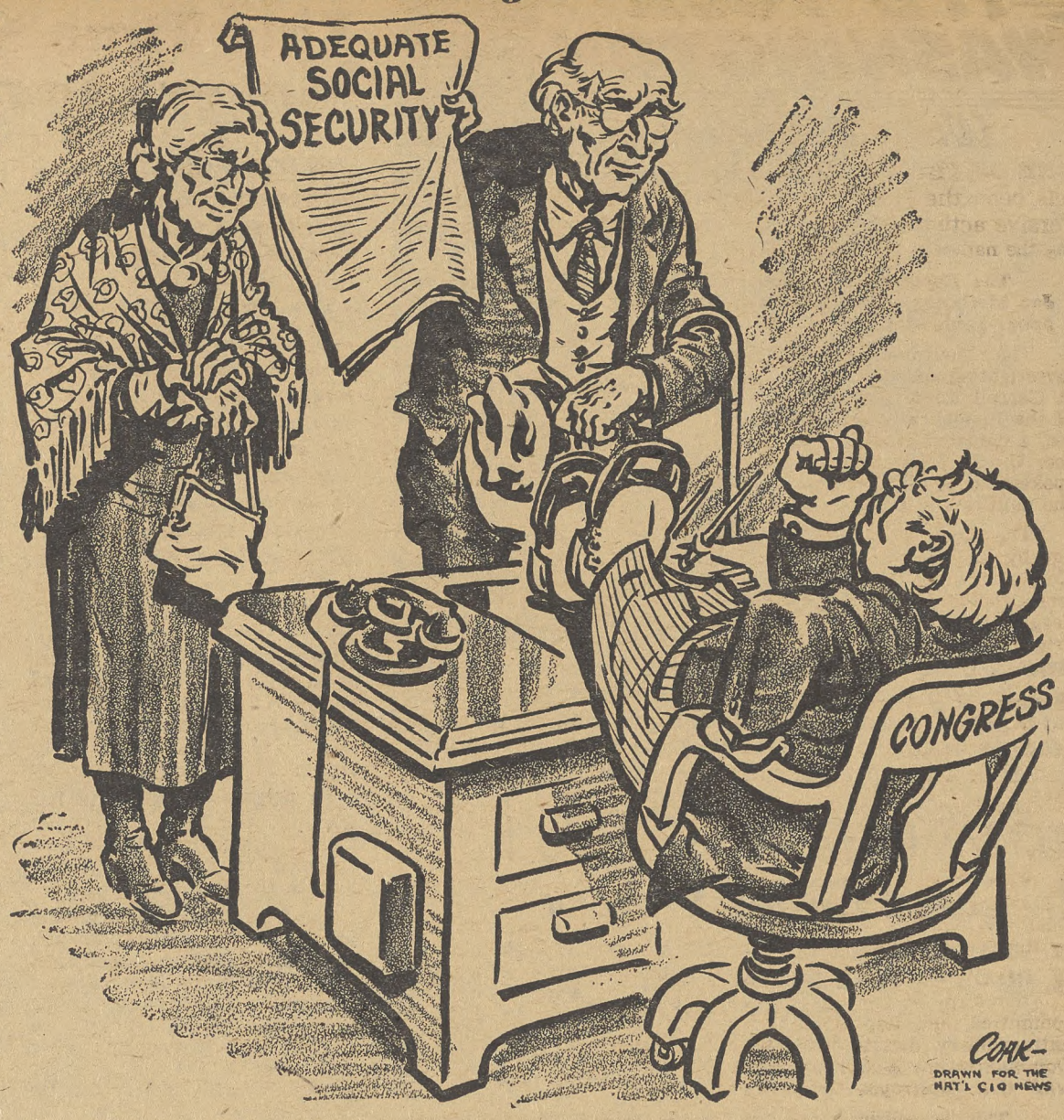
'I Have Here In My Hand A Document—'



In Other Words—

The Case Against Wiretapping

Wiretapping proposals of the Administration threaten the historic U. S. safeguards protecting the privacy and security of the home, Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) declared in a recent Senate speech, excerpts from which follow.

By WAYNE MORSE

FREEDOM AND RIGHTS that have been long enjoyed are too often taken for granted. The decades of sacrifice with which they were earned are too soon forgotten.

Our heritage of liberty is as precious as any of the material riches and the mechanical marvels that past generations have willed. *If we are not vigilant, this inheritance can be lost, not in one lawless sweep but by the erosion of what appear to be minor exceptions.*

Today the right of our citizens to privacy and security in their homes, won over centuries, stands in such peril.

Wayne Morse

Atty. Gen. Brownell has recommended to the Congress that it legalize wiretapping by authorizing the interception of private telephone messages by officials of the executive branch of the government and the military department, in the investigation of certain activities broadly defined as interfering with the national security and defense.

Wiretapping is a police state method. We will do a poor job of defending democracy from the aggression of Communists and other totalitarians, if in the process we adopt as our own the methods of our enemies.

The wiretap, the rubber hose and the third degree are standard equipment of the officer with the "persecution complex," whose zeal for conviction exceeds his respect for rights. They should have no place in the activities of responsible public officials.

Adoption of the Brownell proposal would revive search and seizure practices of the type outlawed by the courts of England 188 years ago, and recognized as unlawful by the framers of the Bill of Rights amendments to our federal Constitution.

Our 4th Amendment was designed to protect personal privacy and security, and the sanctity of homes of Americans from the assaults of impatient, over-zealous and opportunistic officials. The 4th Amendment provides: *"The right of the people to be secure in their homes . . ."*

Wiretapping—secret listening to words spoken in the home, or surreptitious interception of a person's confidential communications to his family, friends, associates, lawyer, doctor, or priest—*is an insidious kind of intrusion upon personal privacy.*

The mistake of taking liberty for granted is not an uncommon one. Witness the fact that our Constitution as ratified in 1788, and as it stood on the day of the opening of the first session of Congress in 1789, contained no bill of rights.

The Rights Of The People

Congressional adoption of the Bill of Rights Amendments in 1789, and their subsequent ratification by the states, established in law the principle that in a democracy, the rights of the people are always superior to the expediencies of government officials.

Even in ancient times there were evidences of that same concept in custom and law. Biblical literature reveals a number of instances illustrative of a strong respect for the dwelling as a place which was not subject to arbitrary visitation, even on the part of official authority.

Wiretapping is non-selective. The privacies of innocent persons would be invaded, because its operations cannot be limited to the conversations of those who are properly held suspect.

Innocent persons whose lines are tapped would be without protection. In the words of Lord Camden, *"The only witnesses are the trespassers."*

Brownell and the other Administration proponents of wiretapping have not shown that the agencies cannot continue to do an effective job without the use of the wiretap. They have only claimed that without it the government is "handicapped in its work."

I have no doubt that some of the police have always considered constitutional limitations on the methods they may use in their work to be "handicaps." But these limitations have been what has distinguished the free state from the police state.

The trouble with "fighting fire with fire" in a case like this is that in doing so you may reduce the Bill of Rights to a heap of ashes.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE SPECTACULAR recent shows in this town has been the House investigation of allegedly socially subversive activities by the great capitalistic foundations bearing the names of Ford, Rockefeller, Carnegie, etc.

The Republicans running this show are not so tough as Joe McCarthy, but all of them are trying to grow up to be junior-grade McCarthys.

Case Of The Junior Joes

The chairman of the House investigating subcommittee is Brazilla Carroll Reece, onetime chairman of the Republican National Committee, a defeated candidate in 1948 for the U. S. Senate, and a faithful spokesman of all that was worst in the politics and social viewpoints of the late Robert A. Taft.

The capitalistic foundations were "investigated" a few years ago by a subcommittee headed by the late Rep. E. E. ("Goober") Cox, a Georgia Democrat of uncertain attachments. But Reece, from the Republican mountain areas of Tennessee, apparently decided that Cox had done a lousy job and that he himself was driven by a 100% American impulse to start the inquiry all over again.

Brings Up The Shock Troops

There are three facts about Reece's inquiry that thus far have attracted attention:

1. The staff director of Reece's subcommittee, one Norman Dodd, issued an original indictment of the foundations charging them in effect with being pro-United Nations, pro-education and pro-New Deal.

2. Rep. Wayne L. Hays, an Ohio Democrat, blazed with indignation, at the suggestion that being pro-United Nations and pro-New Deal was equated with subversion. Hays was strongly supported by Rep. Gracie Pfost, Idaho Democrat.

3. Brazilla Carroll Reece finally brought up his shock troops, in the form of the other two Republican members of the subcommittee, and Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R. Mich.) laid down an extraordinary dictat—*that the "real enemy" of America is not Communism, as McCarthy claims, but the kind of "Fabian Socialism" that "destroyed Great Britain."*

This is political insanity directly related to McCarthy's "20 years of treason" theme flung against Democrats.

I don't know whether Dodd, staff director of Reece's committee, was ever denied—on application—a Ford, Rockefeller or Carnegie fellowship for social studies.

I do know that Paul Hoffman, who has had a vital connection with the Ford Foundation, was a key supporter of Pres. Eisenhower before and during the Republican National Convention of 1952. One suspects that the real quarrel in Reece's committee is over the social ideas of Taft and of Eisenhower's friends.

Hoffman previously was the operating genius in charge of the Studebaker Corp. He was the first head of the Marshall Plan agency to save Western Europe from Soviet communism.

There Never Was A Plot

In Hoffman's administration, the Marshall Plan agency enlisted a number of American union leaders to talk plainly to their European counterparts. Eisenhower's White House first got rid of these union spokesmen and has only belatedly realized that it had better hire them back.

The American mind will be more healthy when all our people finally realize that there isn't any sinister "plot" by any of our accepted political leaders or foundation directors to undermine the country. There never has been.

Furthermore, "Fabian Socialism" did not "destroy Great Britain." The great political reforms that saved Britain as a democracy during the depression and as a lonely embattled enemy of Hitler during the first years of World War II were the reforms of such anti-Communists and anti-Socialists as David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill.

The New Deal was not treasonous, and the capitalistic foundations that have granted money for social studies have never been other than loyally American. *The mugwumps and Know-Nothings of B. Carroll Reece's subcommittee can clamor as they please, but it still isn't unpatriotic to disagree with Reece or Norman Dodd.*

★ A high Administration official, who in October 1952 repeatedly expressed his preference for the election of Adlai Stevenson, recently tried to straighten out matters with Frederic W. Collins, reporter for the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Said the official, he had been thinking it over, and he now realized that he never had really preferred Stevenson, he now comprehended that he had always been an Eisenhower man.

Exploded Collins: *"I'm in favor of new faces in the team, but does each one have to have two?"*

★ Samuel Brownell, U. S. Commissioner of Education, has made stirring speeches on our need for new schools. But he was not allowed to testify on the urgency before the Senate committee considering federal aid to education. Mrs. Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Not-Too-Much Health, Education & Welfare, refused to let him testify. *There was grave danger, Mrs. Hobby thought, that the federal government might be expected to do something and that would defy Eisenhower's theory that federal government is bad for the people.*

The Capitol Hill Scene—

This Time School Kids Pay For 'Government-By-Postponement'

By WILLIAM MILLIS

THE TESTED techniques of the Eisenhower Administration of "government by postponement"—applied extensively through commissions and investigations in the GOP's first year in office—are being dusted off again.

This time they are being used to stall action on a problem which can't be postponed: *effective federal aid to help provide better education for all of America's youngsters.*

The youngsters, it seems, will just have to wait, according to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.—wait, that is, until Mrs. Hobby and the local school systems hold a series of conferences in each of the 48 states, and then another national conference, on school crisis facts and figures which educators and parents already know—and students experience every day.

Back in his campaigning days, Pres. Eisenhower explicitly backed federal aid to education. More recently, he has described his Administration as being *"liberal where people are concerned."* But that apparently doesn't extend to the 36 million U. S. school children any more than it does to the nation's workers.

Mrs. Hobby Sounds Off

Recently Sec. Hobby sounded off against federal aid to education. She even claimed it would hamper instead of help school districts expand their facilities.

U. S. Commissioner of Education Samuel Brownell so far hasn't been allowed to testify at the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee hearings. Last week, in a speech on "Education Is Everybody's Business" at the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in Atlantic City, he didn't mention federal school construction aid.

These indications that the Administration is preparing to give "the business" to federal aid to education brought this comment from George Guernsey, CIO Associate Director of Education, at the Senate hearing:

"It has been suggested that, in the light of the reduced budgets recommended by the Secretary and her announced opposition to federal aid for school construction now, that the department be renamed the Department of Less Health, No Education and Reduced Welfare."

One of the federal school aid bills now before Congress is sponsored by Sen. Cooper (R. Ky.), chairman of the Labor subcommittee which last week ended hearings on the problem. He has asked what amounts to a "down payment" appropriation of $100 millions annually.

CIO Asks $600 Million

Several witnesses have urged that a U. S. grant to local school districts be multiplied, and CIO has urged, as a minimum, yearly grants of $600 millions. With such funds, Guernsey testified, the nation may be able to meet the need for 600,000 additional classrooms by 1960. By that year, the nation's present school enrollment of 36 million is expected to climb to 44 million children.

At the heart of the school crisis is the inability of virtually all states, with their present resources, to finance the construction necessary to provide decent schools.

"Out of $10.6 billion needed for school construction in the U. S. today," Guernsey testified, "it is possible for the local school districts to furnish $5.9 billion."

Yet the Administration's answer to date is still another series of state and national conferences—after years of conferences and investigation and fact-finding dating back to the Hoover era and costing, according to Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), some $7 million to date.

Stalling Instead Of Action

Sec. Hobby's proposals for postponement-by-conferences, CIO warned, "is a method of stalling—more talk and no action. In the meantime, our schools become more crowded, education less adequate. *To postpone any effective action at this time virtually betrays the interest of every school child."*

But Mrs. Hobby's view, as voiced recently at the National Press Club in Washington, is that the $100 million Cooper school aid bill "would be the greatest deterrent to school construction."

CIO's call for action on the present school facts, instead of more stalling through investigations, has been supported by a number of school groups.

For example, the National Education Association has warned that *"the facts of school building needs are abundantly clear: one out of every five schools in the nation has become outmoded, unsafe or obsolete."* And the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, representing 38,000 local groups, wants U. S. action now.

The Republican Administration and Congress are stalling on aid not only for basic education but also for vocational education, in which millions of American workers have an immediate stake.

Bias Ban Adds Urgency

Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Committee last week urged Sen. Thye (R. Minn.), chairman of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on labor, health, education and welfare, not only to restore appropriations for the federal-state vocational training system to last year's levels, but to allow the full $29.3 million authorized by the George-Barden Act.

The recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools has added new urgency to the question of federal aid to education.

So far, however, its chief effect in Congress has been to produce another demonstration of racial bigotry from Dixiecrat members.

Largely because of the court decision, the House wiped out all funds before approving the Administration's bill for a White House conference on education. Earlier, the House struck out all funds from another bill giving Mrs. Hobby an Advisory Committee on Education.

So goes "government-by-postponement" in the nation's capital. Our school needs are like other problems: The longer they're postponed, the bigger and tougher they'll be to settle.

—Herblock in Washington Post & Times-Herald

"Run Along And Shoot Pool Or Something"

Appalling Waste

Illiteracy still is "an appalling national waste" in present-day America. According to U. S. Commissioner of Education Samuel Brownell, the U. S. has eight million "functional illiterates"—persons with less than five years of schooling. In five states, they comprise from 12 to 18% of the population between 25 and 34 years of age.

If We Fail The Schools

Since its founding convention in 1938, CIO has supported federal aid to education. CIO's views were expressed recently by Pres. Walter P. Reuther in the National Parent-Teacher magazine:

"If the schools fail because we fail the schools, none of us, rich or poor, will be able to buy our way out of the century we live in or out of the challenge it offers.

"That challenge is to make democracy work and to make democracy possible, not just in a privileged and barricaded corner of the world but in all the underdeveloped and privileged sectors—wherever, in short, democracy's promise has too far outrun its performance."

N

Tale of Steel Cities

Youngstown Is Squeezed And Squeezed Hard As Layoffs Climb

(Last of two articles)

By DON SMITH
Special Correspondent

THE STEELWORKER with four children should have been happy. But he wasn't. He had just been called back to work.

"Sure I'm going back to work on Monday, but will I be there a week from Monday?"

That's part of the picture in Youngstown — uncertainty. The other part is uglier—steady unemployment and human suffering.

Steel is Youngstown, and as steel goes, so goes Youngstown and the entire economic life of the Mahoning valley in Northeastern Ohio.

A Dark Shadow

Today a dark shadow hangs over the country's third largest steel-producing area. *Youngstown is in the grip of unemployment and is being squeezed hard.*

The following facts show how hard:

1. A USA-CIO survey in March showed that at least 12% of the 65,000 Steelworkers in Dist. 26 were unemployed and approximately 17% were working less than 40 hours a week.

2. An estimated 7200 Steelworkers in the Youngstown area itself are out of work.

3. Applications for poor relief in Mahoning County increased 162% in the first four months of this year over the last four months in 1953. (An estimated 60-65% of relief applications in the county come from Youngstown.)

4. Steel production has been running below 70% of capacity since the first of the year as compared with more than theoretical capacity a year ago.

Of the 53 open hearths at the three largest companies in Youngstown — Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Steel and Republic Steel—only 31 are in operation.

There has been virtually no change in the employment situation since the Dist. 26 survey in March.

Slightly more than 500 workers exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits between last October and March of this year, but the big impact is expected in the next two months.

Isadore Feuer, county welfare director, is preparing for the worst.

"We figure that June and July will see hundreds more run out of benefits and then our relief load will go up astronomically," Feuer said. "Even now, I think that as far as regular unemployment is concerned the situation is the worst since before World War II."

Feuer is certain that his department will have to ask for emergency funds to meet rising relief costs before the year ends. Already this year, he added, the welfare department has had to trim its relief grants.

Union officials agree that the situation is the worst since before the war. Mike Roberts, president of Steelworkers' Local 1331, puts it this way:

"I've been in the local since we organized in 1937 and I can't compare any other unemployment situation with the one we got now.

"Our normal membership is 5800. We have 1000 out of work but with the exception of 1500 members, the rest are working only 32 hours a week or less."

The survey also disclosed that 2592 were working less than 40 hours a week at U. S. Steel, 4416 at Republic Steel and 5000 at Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

Plant Collections

Plant collections for hard-up families are common in Youngstown.

"We took up a collection awhile ago for one family, a large family that just couldn't get along on unemployment compensation," a worker said.

"Then there was another case of a man who had seven children. They lost all their furniture. Don't know where the family is now. They just dropped out of sight. They were from Pennsylvania so I guess they moved in with relatives."

After a day of job-hunting, many of the unemployed drop into Local 1331 headquarters for any encouraging word. They sit around and talk, and out of the talk comes the real meaning of unemployment.

"We couldn't afford to buy any clothes for our little girl when she made her first Communion but thank God some of our relatives were working and saw that she had what she needed," said Steelworker Bill Householder.

He had been averaging $100 a week before he was laid off. Going from $100 to $35—the maximum in Ohio—is inhuman, he said.

One of the hardest things for parents, Householder added, is "when your kids come home from school and talk about what the other kids are doing or buying. *We always try to keep ours dressed as best as the next and give 'em as much as we can. It's rough to tell them no."*

THE WEEKLY LINEUP—Here's a daily scene in Youngstown, the nation's third largest steel center, as unemployed workers wait in long lines at State Unemployment Compensation office for weekly check-in before receiving weekly jobless benefit.

Multiplication

The average number of workers unemployed for longer than one week in Youngstown last year during April was 866.

For the week ending Apr. 3 this year, there were 5712 claimants on the State Bureau of Unemployment Compensation rolls who had been out of work for more than one week—an increase of virtually 600%.

'I Ask For Work—They Look At Me Like I'm Crazy'

THE TULIPAMOS' fifth child, a boy, was born Apr. 1. After the boy grows up he will be told that he was born while his father was out of work.

Albert Tulipamo, 41-year-old World War II, is still out of work. He's facing his fourth month of unemployment.

The Tulipamos now have five children: Bridget, 15; William, 11; Karen, 5; Deborah, 2, and the baby.

Tulipamo was anxious to talk about his family's hardships "if you think it will do any good about making things better."

"Go take a look in the ice box," he invited. "It's practically bare. It always used to be full. You can't even ask your friends over for a decent meal. You want to tell people what it means to get along on unemployment compensation? Tell 'em it just keeps you breathing. Yeah, just keeps you breathing!"

The Tulipamos live on the second floor of an old frame house. They use two bedrooms in the attic. They pay—or did pay—$75 a month for the six rooms.

"We have a good landlord," Tulipamo said. "He knows we can't pay the rent so he's not pressing us."

However, the holders of the mortgage on Tulipamo's car are not so understanding.

"They're pressing me and I don't know how long I'll have it," he explained. "I only use it to look for work."

Tulipamo has been looking for work almost every day since he was laid off.

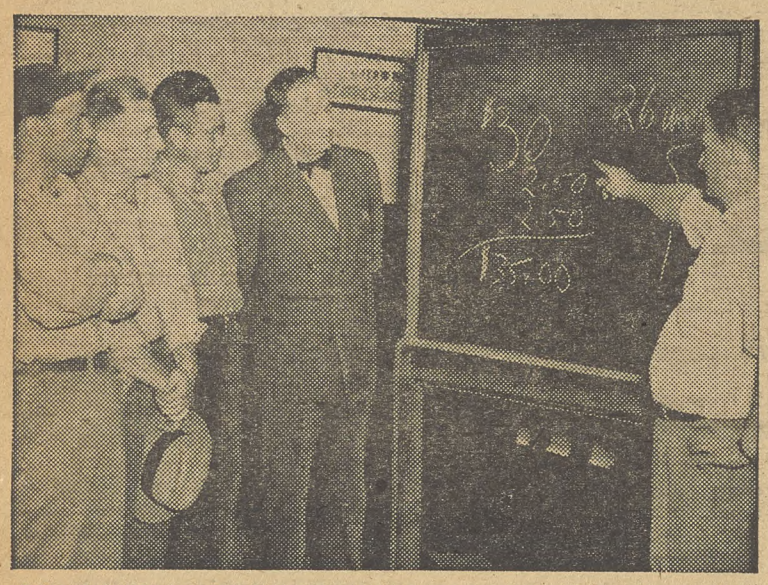
"I go into a place and ask for work," he said, *"and they all look at me like I'm crazy.* They tell me they got their own people out of work."

Sub-Basement

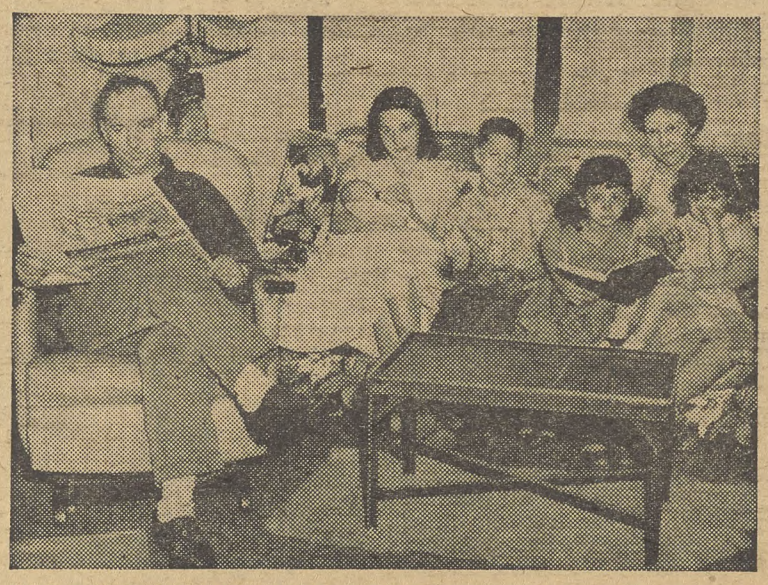
A family of five can draw no more than $35 a week under Ohio's unemployment compensation law.

Ohio allows $30 a week and $2.50 a week for no more than two children. That means a family of five can draw $140 a month in unemployment benefits.

A family of five on relief in Youngstown can draw an estimated $160 a month. In other words, Ohio's unemployment benefits do not even match poor relief standards!



COMPENSATION PROBLEMS are explained by Pres. Mike Roberts of CIO Steelworkers Local 1331. He says "I can't compare any other unemployment situation with this."



JOBS OR NO JOBS, babies still come, and the Albert Tulipamos' fifth child was born while the CIO Steelworker was laid off. Jobless benefits, he says, "just keep you breathing!"

Factory Job Hirings Fall

A GRIM OUTLOOK for jobless industrial workers was indicated last week by the Bureau of Labor Statistics report on labor turnover during April.

The factory hiring rate was the lowest for any April since the BLS began collecting statistics in 1930. The layoff rate, up but slightly from March, was the highest for any April in five years and nearly three times the rate for April 1953.

Citizen CIO—

More Help For Jobless Is Sought By CSC

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

MORE HELP for Citizen CIO when he is unemployed or "under-employed" featured week-long discussions of officials and staff members of the CIO Community Services Committee at their conference in Washington.

Panel meetings and general sessions attended by more than 70 delegates from every part of the nation compared notes and employment trends. Almost without exception they reported serious and growing unemployment.

Emphasizing that CIO has definite responsibilities towards its unemployed members, the conference directed its attention to finding methods to help those without jobs or on short time.

CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis presided at the conference, which was addressed by union officials, top men in government, social workers and others.

Pact With Red Cross

A high point of the conference came when Perlis signed a statement of understanding between CIO-CSC and the American Red Cross, spelling out the terms of cooperation between the two organizations in the event of disaster. Ray T. Schaeffer, director of national disaster services for the Red Cross, signed for his organization.

The mutual assistance pact provides that CIO-CSC will make available to the ARC its physical facilities and manpower where possible and feasible. To implement the agreement, CIO-CSC will undertake a program of interpretation and education with the Red Cross furnishing instructors and materials.

In return, Red Cross personnel will be informed of CIO's history, policy and programs. Effective liaison will be maintained by both groups at the national level.

Food Surplus Aid

Assistant Sec. of Agriculture John H. Davis told the conference that the U.S. now has approximately $7 billion in farm surpluses on hand, almost half of which are owned by the government or on which federal loans have been made.

The surpluses are mainly in wheat, cotton, dairy products and vegetable oils. Some of this is available for distribution to those in need.

He recalled that during the depression of the 1930's the government had a stamp plan for distribution of food to the needy.

"If we again had a situation where unemployment increased by several million very suddenly, we might have to go back to a federal program," Davis said.

Howard Davis, also from the Agriculture Dept., detailed the manner in which surplus commodities can be made available to those in distressed circumstances. The federal government operates through state channels to see that the ultimate recipients have been certified by the proper local agencies as in actual need.

In his keynote speech, Perlis called on CSC members to be "red ants" in the field of social services.

"We must," he declared, "be ourselves and stimulate the entire community to do more and more to meet the needs of the people."

Voluntary Agencies Fail

The larger CIO-CSC theme calls for meeting immediate needs, Perlis said, but it also calls for the taking of several additional steps.

"Voluntary social services have failed to raise their voices in this period of mounting unemployment. We in CIO-CSC must be free to move around inside our larger theme and insist that they do speak out," he declared.

Perlis said he would like to have Community Chest executives and social workers go on "Come-See" tours arranged by CIO. He added:

"I would like those people to see our plants, our local union halls and the homes and neighborhoods of our members. Perhaps then they would join us in our larger theme and state frankly that voluntary health and welfare services cannot meet the needs of our unemployed.

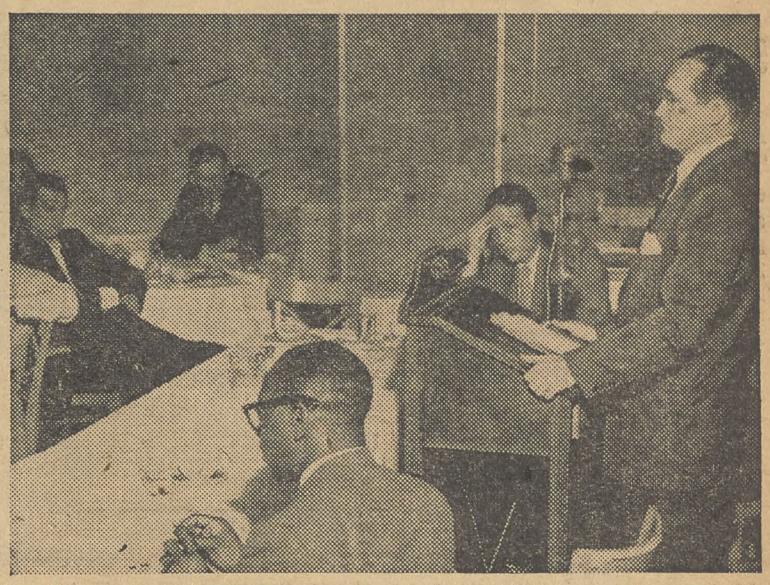
Need For Action

"Perhaps then professional social workers would speak out and say that the needs of the great masses of unemployed workers is a government responsibility and must be met through government action."

Arch Mandel, labor participation director of the Community Chests and Councils of America, answered a question from the floor with an admission that many professional social workers still keep labor at arm's length.

That attitude is not as prevalent now as formerly, Mandel said, but he urged the labor staff representatives to "get involved" in the Council of Social Agencies where "the real decisions in social work are made." That, he advised, is the way toward "more democratic agencies and better communities."

COMPARING NOTES on activities in their areas, this Massachusetts group reported to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe at the Community Services conference. Left to right, Ronald Orcutt, Gemma Itzo, Riffe and Berry Aronson, Bay State CSC chairman.



WORDS OF PRAISE for the activities of CIO-CSC staff members and delegates to the Washington conference were voiced by CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, who addressed an evening session. He said they wielded an influence for good out of all proportion to their numbers.

Recognition

Vice Pres. A. T. Jones of the CIO Communications Workers has been elected a vice president of the United Defense Fund. He had been an executive committee member for several years.

The UDF is the agency for financing national health and welfare services "made necessary by the defense effort." It includes the USO and five similar groups.

Riffe, Beirne Praise CIO-CSC For Telling The Union Story

THE VALUABLE work of CIO's community services staff people won commendations from CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Joseph A. Beirne, CSC chairman and head of the Communications Workers.

"Just as we have brought the message of CIO to the plants and mills and factories across the land, we have to bring the message of trade unionism into the communities," Riffe told the delegates.

"Your work extends beyond the union's membership," Beirne reminded a later session, "and reaches to the basic element in our society—the family."

PROGRAMS can be made in Washington, Riffe said, but unless the people understand and approve of them, they are meaningless. He pledged himself and his staff to work even more closely with CSC members.

The community cannot cut itself off from labor, Riffe said, and labor cannot live apart from the community. More and more, he related, CIO leaders are becoming community leaders, demonstrating their good will by good works.

Beirne told the delegates that "no greater gift has been given a human being than that which permits him to lead and to help others."

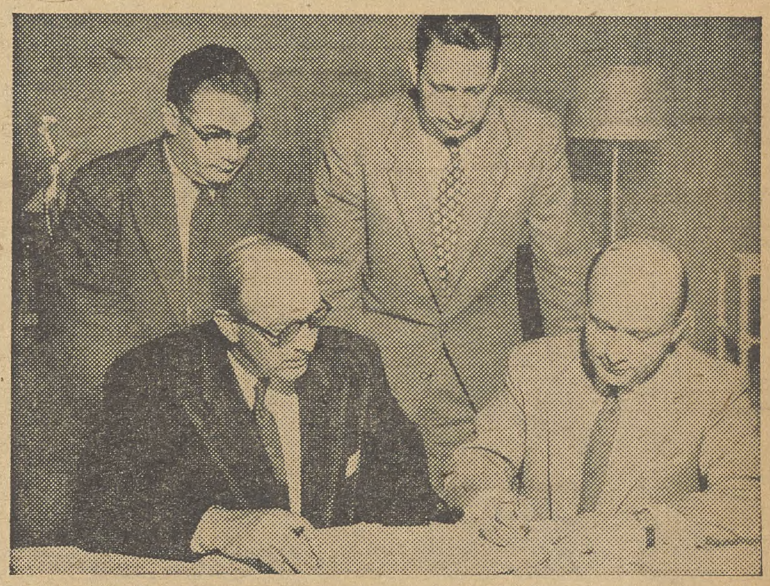
He said the union of today is vastly different from the unions of 20 years ago in outlook.

"TOMORROW'S union, if it is to have any kind of recognition or effect upon our lives, will be a union which will devote much of its time to what we look at today in the community services committee," said Beirne.

"The beginning and end of a union is not within a plant or an industry. Those unions and those union leaders who think otherwise are inviting corporate totalitarianism in the U. S. which would eventually erase the needs for unions.

"Those whom you influence will be thinking in broader terms and they are the people in whose hands will rest the future of trade unions in our democracy."

NEW METHODS and techniques in community service work were studied by the more than 70 delegates to the annual conference. How to help the unemployed in their areas was an important topic in the discussions and workshop sessions that were crowded into the week-long affair.



NEW PACT for "cooperative relationship" between CIO and the American Red Cross was approved during the conference. CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis (seated, right) signed for CIO and Ray T. Schaeffer for the Red Cross. Standing are Julius Rothman (left) and Max Rote.

Looking To November—

Iowa's Gillette Is Friend of Farmer, Labor

(Eighth in a series about outstanding senators and their 1954 campaigns.)

By MILTON PLUMB

AGRICULTURE Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's attempt to drive a wedge between labor and farmers by saying that city people will rebel unless firm price supports for agricultural products are discontinued gets no support from Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.).

"Certain elements persist in trying to drive a wedge between labor and farmers on the premise that their interests are hostile," Gillette said. "As a matter of fact their interests are inextricably interwoven."

Now seeking re-election to his third full term in the Senate, Gillette for many years has been one of the foremost Senate champions of the consumer. He is the author of a resolution, co-sponsored by 27 other senators, to establish a Select Committee of the Senate on Consumer Interests.

Union Shop

Sen. Gillette practices what he preaches about the basic unity between labor and farmers.

The Senator owns and operates his own farm near Cherokee, Ia., where he tests many of his agricultural theories in practice. All of his hired help are members of organized labor.

The Price Spread

That measure was tabled last year by the Senate Banking Committee, and Gillette conceded this Congress *"will let it die in its pigeon hole."* Meanwhile, despite growing unemployment and falling farm income, prices to consumers have stayed close to record heights.

Gillette, who headed a Special Agriculture Committee which looked into price spreads in the 81st Congress, points out that there are three cost factors in the production of consumer goods—*wages, the price of raw materials, and the charge of the middle man for processing and distribution.*

"Our investigations showed that it is the last factor toward which remedial measures must be directed," Gillette says. "It is to the interests of both the farmer and labor to eliminate these charges where they are exorbitant or due to faulty methods."

Gillette's consumer resolution was an outgrowth of the investigations by his committee. The main objective of his inquiry was to find ways of promoting greater utilization of farm products.

No Real Surplus

"Current agricultural problems are not so much a question of production controls as they are a problem of distribution," Gillette concluded. "Even in times when agriculture is in heavy production, there is no surplus if it can be channeled to areas that can consume it at home and abroad."

In two areas of action efforts to achieve such distribution can be most effective, he believes. These are:

Elimination of unjustified and unnecessary charges on distribution between the producer and the ultimate consumer.

Development of new markets at home and abroad, and news uses for farm products.

Gillette's committee scored a notable success in the latter field when it led in developing the new synthetic rubber industry, which has since met one of the nation's major defense needs. *A report by a commission headed by the veteran public servant Bernard Baruch gave Gillette and his committee prime credit for the development of this industry.*

This work came within the scope of his inquiry because synthetic rubber requires "butadiane" for its manufacture. This substance is produced from alcohol, which in turn is produced either from petroleum or any vegetable product.

The Consumer Pays

The new industry, accordingly, opened a vast new market for farm products. One other project, undertaken by his committee with the same aim, was an investigation into the use of alcohol as a motor fuel. This research is still continuing.

In regard to the other phase of his study, however, Gillette feels that **"under the Eisenhower Administration there has been a failure to pursue the inquiry into price spreads. The result is that the consumer is paying increased prices."**

Born in Cherokee, Ia., on Feb. 3, 1879, Gillette was graduated from Drake University as a bachelor of laws in 1900 and immediately entered the practice of law and politics. He served as county prosecuting attorney, member of the Iowa Senate, and in 1932 was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. After a second House term he was elected to the Senate in 1936 and re-elected in 1938 and 1948.

Besides his leadership in the synthetic rubber field, Gillette has worked to improve and aid agriculture in many other ways.

Among other major accomplishments to his credit have been enactment of legislation during the depression to lower the interest rates on farm mortgages and, more recently, his work to develop soy beans as a new major crop in the Midwest.

In addition, Gillette has, as former chairman of the Senate Elections subcommittee, worked tirelessly to reform election laws. As a member of the Senate Small Business Committee, he was a pioneer sponsor of anti-monopoly legislation.

Among major successes were his so-called oil "divorcement" bills, which separated the ownership of pipelines and barges by producers and marketers and aided small oilmen.

It was Gillette's hard-hitting report, as chairman of another Senate subcommittee, which first exposed the international coffee cartel and the market manipulations which have sent the price of America's favorite beverage soaring.

As far back at last February, he called on the Administration for immediate action on setting up a surplus food disposal plan which would make government-held food stocks available to elderly and unemployed citizens unable to afford an adequate diet.

Foreign Affairs

Despite his active domestic interests, Gillette's major field of action is, and has been, in the field of foreign affairs. The late Pres. Roosevelt named him one of seven senators on the committee which drafted and studied proposals for the creation of the United Nations. He also was one of three senators who formulated the program of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gillette has worked for the development of an effective world organization for peace and sucurity. He strongly supports the Point Four program and others designed to improve the economic well-being of the nations of the free world.

In the present Congress, Gillette has been one of the most vigorous critics of the Administration's foreign policies which, he charged, led the nation into a "diplomatic disaster" at Geneva and weakened the anti-Communist front "all over the globe."

He criticized especially the tendency of the Eisenhower Administration to conduct foreign policy without regard to the UN and was the first to demand that the war in Indo-China be brought before the UN for collective action.

HOT POTATOES—Fairness and honesty enable Sen. Gillette to keep high respect of his colleagues. At left, he joins Sen. George (D. Ga.) in shaping Democratic stand on foreign policy and right, presides at 1952 hearings on demand by ex-Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) that Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) be ousted from the Senate.

Contrasting Voting Records

Election battle lines in the Iowa Senate contest this November are already clearly drawn. No primary contest is expected in either major party on June 7.

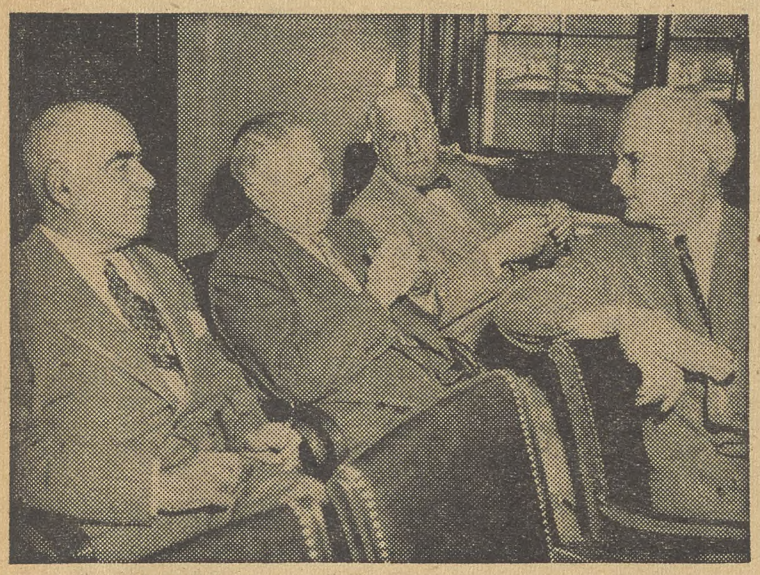
To oppose Sen. Gillette, Republicans have chosen Rep. Martin (R. Ia.) of Iowa City. In the 82nd Congress, Martin was credited with one "right" and 15 "wrong" votes in The CIO News Voting Record.

The latter included votes against increased old-age and survivors benefits, public housing, public power funds and the mutual security program. He voted for anti-labor amendments to the Defense Production Act.

In the same Congress, Gillette was credited with 10 "right" and three "wrong" votes.

Martin's record in the 81st Congress was scored entirely "wrong" in the 1950 Voting Record. He voted for the anti-labor Wood Bill, to weaken the minimum wage law, and against the Point 4 program. Gillette scored nine "right," three "wrong" in that Congress.

In the Republican 80th Congress, Martin gave undeviating support to the Taft-Hartley Act while also supporting cuts in Interior Dept. appropriations for land reclamation projects to aid farmers in the Missouri and Columbia River basins and near big western dams like Bonneville and Central Valley.



HIGH COUNSEL—Responsible minority program as it is shaped in Senate Democratic caucus is part of Sen. Gillette's responsibilities in the present Congress. Here, he confers with Democratic Sens. Lehman (N. Y.), Hunt (Wyo.) and Holland (Fla.) on party strategy.

INTERNATIONAL LEADER—Sen. Gillette's leadership in many phases of foreign affairs dates back many years. This picture was taken in 1945, when he was serving as president of the American League for a Free Palestine, as he conferred with Zionist leaders.

3-In-1 RWDSU Formed At Convention

"ONE BIG UNION" was built last week by 1000 cheering delegates to the convention of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union at Atlantic City.

The merger of three unions into one more than doubled the membership of RWDSU-CIO. Officials and delegates referred to the new, larger organization as "CIO's fastest-growing union."

Amalgamation of the three unions brought RWDSU's membership to approximately 140,000, slightly more than half of which is in locals in Metropolitan New York and New Jersey.

TO THE original 70,000 members of RWDSU were added approximately 60,000 from the independent Distributive, Processing & Office Workers of America. Another 20,000 from the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers completed the merger.

There was complete unanimity as officers were elected to lead the union until its next convention in 1958. Max Greenberg, president of RWDSU since January, was the uncontested choice for president. Greenberg formerly headed the Retail Union of New Jersey, an RWDSU affiliate.

Martin Kyne, veteran RWDSU official, was elected secretary-treasurer. Jack Paley, leading officer of DPO, was named executive secretary.

Elected executive vice presidents were Alvin Heaps, Arthur Osman and Alex Bail. Heaps had been secretary-treasurer of RWDSU since 1948. Osman was a founder and the only president of DPO.

BAIL had been president of Playthings Workers until a special convention last week, when the union voted to surrender its charter to CIO and become part of the new union on a local-by-local basis.

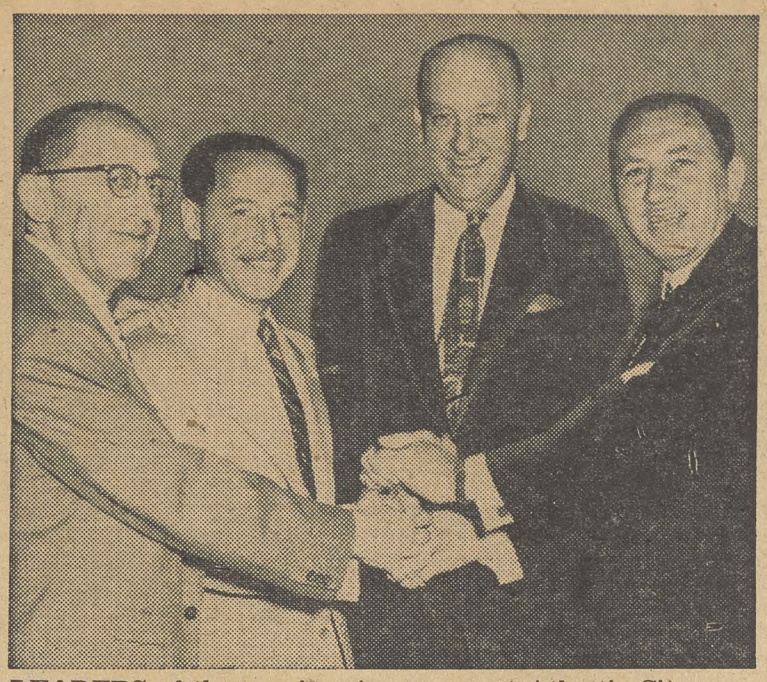
The merger, Greenberg told the convention, "was no accident." He said nearly three years of patient work, understanding and "a willingness to subjugate personal interests" had made it possible. Greenberg scored those who saw in the merger "a Communist plot to dominate our union." He recalled that the Daily Worker, organ of the Communist Party, attacked the amalgamation as a "betrayal of our members."

GREENBERG declared it was "essential that our local unions unite around the basic principles of CIO and participate in every phase of CIO activity." He pledged his union to "share in the work of CIO on legislation, on political action, on civil rights and wherever else we can be of service."

A new constitution provides for orderly disaffiliation from the international by any local.

During discussion of the constitution's adoption, Vice Pres. Joseph McCarthy of New York City said the RWDSU has always been an anti-Communist union.

"It always will be anti-Communist and there is no place in our union for Communists," he said.



LEADERS of three unions in merger at Atlantic City symbolize bond with CIO in mass handshake (from left): Pres. Alex Bail, Playthings Workers; Pres. Arthur Osman, Distributive, Processing & Office Workers; CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe brought the official greetings of the CIO to the convention and urged the delegates "to carry on the good work you have started."

He mentioned the vigorous activity of DPO leaders in "cleaning up" their union and said, "welcome back to CIO." Riffe mentioned briefly the possibility that another group numbering about 15,000 might soon merge with RWDSU.

Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey paid tribute to Greenberg's service as a member of the State Mediation Board and also to that of Assemblyman Frank Meloni, a member of the RWDSU executive council.

"Don't be afraid to be a doorbell ringer," Meyner said in calling for heightened political action. "Get active in politics, join your city and county committees and there will be less disparagement of politicians."

Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council condemned the do-nothing attitude of the Eisenhower Administration.

"SALESMANSHIP has taken the place of statesmanship and plati tudes the place of action," he stated.

A convention feature was the memorial service to the late RWDSU Pres. Irving Simon, who died last September. Members of the Simon family were presented with a portrait of the union head and other tokens of the esteem in which the veteran leader was held.

Herbert Hill, representing Pres. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised the union for its leadership in interracial integration in the South, where it has approximately 20,000 members.

OTHER SPEAKERS included Pres. Paul Krebs of the New Jersey CIO Council and CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann.

Strikers in Port Arthur, Tex., and Gadsden, Ala., were saluted, and a substantial contribution to their strike funds was made by the large Canadian delegation.

Williams, Moody Backed By Michigan CIO-PAC

SUPPORT for Democrats G. Mennen Williams for Governor, Blair Moody for U. S. Senator and Philip Hart for Lieutenant-Governor were voted by the Michigan CIO Political Action Committee.

The three offices are the only state-wide posts to be contested in the Aug. 3 primary. Williams is unopposed in his fourth term bid. Both Hart and Moody face possible primary competition.

Williams has had CIO support for each of his previous campaigns. Despite a GOP majority in his Legislature, he has been able to put much of his liberal program into effect and has used his veto power to prevent special interest bills from becoming law.

MOODY was named to the Senate by Gov. Williams to succeed the late Sen. Vandenberg. He made an enviable reputation as a freshman Senator. He won combat pay for Korean veterans, advanced the St. Lawrence Seaway bill and opposed the McCarran Immigration Bill.

Hart is a World War II infantryman and held several important State posts. He was named "outstanding federal administrator of 1953" by the Federal Business Association.

High Level Hells Canyon Dam Sought

A PLAN for comprehensive development of the Columbia River Basin with a high level dam at Hells Canyon was described as "one of the greatest in the world" by Michael W. Straus, U. S. reclamation commissioner from 1945 to 1953.

Straus told a Federal Power Commission hearing he was opposed to three low dams at Hells Canyon sought by the Idaho Power Co. on the Snake river. He said the comprehensive plan was drawn in 1947 and he advocated a high dam in 1950.

Straus, who resigned when the Eisenhower Administration took over, said "the Reclamation staff is not the same as when I was there" and it was "following the comprehensive power plan very modestly."

Long Hatters Walkout Ends

THE 10-MONTH strike of the AFL Hatters against the Hat Corp. of America, Norwalk, Conn., to which several CIO unions gave financial aid, was settled last week.

A tentative three-year agreement worked out at a series of sessions in the chambers of Superior Court Judge Elmer W. Ryan at Bridgeport was approved at a union mass meeting in Norwalk and by the company's board of directors. The walkout started last August in protest against the firms runaway shop plans.

The CIO Auto Workers gave the strikers $25,000 and loaned the union an additional $25,000. The CIO Clothing Workers and Steelworkers each advanced the AFL affiliate $50,000 loans.

Policing Of T-H Affidavits Is Proposed

A LOOPHOLE in the Taft-Hartley Act's non-Communist affidavit provisions would be closed by a bill introduced by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Douglas (D. Ill.).

The bill will permit the National Labor Relations Board to police the affidavits by denying services to a union if an officer refuses to answer questions under oath about his signing or if he has been convicted of swearing falsely. The Supreme Court recently ruled the NLRB now lacks such power.

While the measure is aimed at "exposing and ousting any Communist officers of unions," Humphrey pointed out that safeguards are provided against "penalizing innocent victims" who belonged to such unions.

Instead of immediately revoking a union's compliance, the bill would require the NLRB to notify the union first that its compliance will be revoked unless the union officer is unseated from his position within a 30-day period.

"In this vital area affecting our nation's security and our nation's labor-management relations," Humphrey said, "we need to build on our past experience and on our careful reasoned study. We must understand that the American trade union movement has done a most effective job of ridding itself of Communist influence."

Knight Urges Oil Pay Hike; Plea On Tin Smelter Won

PRES. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers believes the union should open a drive for a general wage increase.

He will make that recommendation to the OWIU-CIO's Policy Committee when it meets in Cleveland June 4, after the union's special convention opening June 1.

THE ABILITY of the companies to pay higher wages is shown by a survey made by OWIU-CIO's Research and Education Dept. of all aspects of the 1953 business of 24 companies as compared to the 1952 business.

It revealed that sales were up 5.8%, profits before taxes were up by 9.8% and after taxes higher by 9.1%. The firms had profits after taxes of 11.2% on every dollar in sales in 1953, compared with 10.9% in 1952.

The survey showed that the companies employed fewer people in 1953 than in the preceding year. As has been true for several years, the companies continued in 1953 to make almost as much money in net profits after taxes as they paid out in wages and benefits to employes.

HIGHER profits also were shown by company reports for the first quarter of 1954 compared to the corresponding period of 1953:

Texas Co.: 1954, $50,848,438 or $1.85 a share; 1953, $42,681,803 or $1.55 a share.

Standard of New Jersey: 1954, $146 million or $2.41 a share; 1953, $126 million or $2.08 a share.

Gulf: 1954, $1.55 a share; 1953, $1.45 a share.

A RESOLUTION keeping the U. S.-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., in operation for another year was unanimously approved last week by the Senate Armed Forces Committee.

The Eisenhower Administration had announced plans to close the smelter, only one in the western hemisphere which can treat the low-grade Bolivian ore, on June 30.

In testimony before the committee, Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers strongly supported the resolution, which was sponsored by Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.). The Senate may act this week. OWIU represents workers at the smelter.

Knight called the projected closing "short-sighted economy," and maintained that the smelter is a "sound investment" in security. In case of war in the Far East, he pointed out, the U. S. can get badly-needed tin only from Bolivia.

If the smelter is shut next month, he continued, many Bolivian mines will be forced to close.

Their continued operation, Knight said, is as essential to the Bolivian economy as to U. S. security. If they remain open and their ore is purchased by the U. S., he explained, the present anti-Communist government will be strengthened and its long-range development plan for the benefit of all Bolivians can continue.

Give A Buck To PAC

Ship Engineers Plan Drive For Approval Of Hiring Halls

A 19-POINT legislative program highlighted by a drive for legalization of bona fide hiring halls was approved by delegates to the 78th national convention of the CIO Marine Engineers in Berkeley, Calif.

Legislation the ship engineers also seek includes a long-range shipbuilding program, maintenance of U.S. Public Service hospitals for seamen, erection of legal barriers to transfer of U.S. ships to foreign flags, codification of the shipping laws and modernization of maritime laws, U.S. support of Intl. Labor Organization treaties, and "continued opposition to governmental policies aimed at destroying the American merchant marine."

The delegates voted for constitutional changes aimed at broader representation at the national policy-making level of the MEBA; at more effective contract enforcement, and at strengthening of organizing campaigns.

Specifically, the convention voted to expand the membership of the seven-member national executive committee so that the business manager of each local will be an ex officio member. Another member may be named in locals of fewer than 300 members.

THE CHANGE, according to the resolution, is intended to achieve "as broad a representation of the membership in decisions and activities in behalf of the national organization" as is possible. The new set-up will be effective July 1.

The convention decided to release the secretary-treasurer from routine administrative duties in order that he may devote more time to the contract enforcement program—which has paid off the membership in dollars and cents—the organizing program among Atlantic and Gulf Coast tanker crews, which has made good headway, and negotiations.

The delegates also instructed the NEC to meet at least once every four months, and approved a change from annual to biennial conventions after the 1955 convention in New York.

The convention approved construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and voted to bring national and local officers under any pension plan won from the shipowners by having the union contribute on their behalf.

BLS Index Dip Will Pare Annual Auto Wage Boost

THE COST of living slipped two-tenths of 1% during the month ended Apr. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported—just enough to cost about one million members of the CIO Auto Workers 1c of the 5c an hour wage increase they otherwise would have received June 1.

The figure was nudged down from 114.8 in mid-March to 114.6 largely by the impact of reductions in federal excise taxes which became effective Apr. 1.

The main cuts passed on to customers were on telephone rates, household furnishings, sporting goods and transportation fares. Otherwise, BLS said, the index reading probably would have remained at the March level, with a small increase in food costs offsetting a drop in clothing prices.

The drop in the index means that UAW-CIO members in the auto and aircraft fields who were due to get a 5c an hour annual automatic pay increase because of increased productivity will get only 4c.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther "welcomed" the drop in living costs despite its effect on the scheduled June 1 wage increase, but said it was "unfortunate" that the sag comes mainly from lower taxes rather than from lower prices for consumer goods.

With the slash in the excess profits tax, corporate profits have so swollen that industry has the "responsibility" of lowering prices, he added.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1953:	Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	188.8	114.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15		114.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15		115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15		115.2
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15		115.4
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15		115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15		114.9
1954 monthly average	114.9	1954:	Jan. 15		115.2
			Feb. 15		115.0
			Mar. 15		114.8
			Apr. 15		114.6

Liquor Ad Ban Rapped As 'First Step' To Prohibition

CIO CHARGED a bill to ban advertising of intoxicants is "the first step" to restoring prohibition.

In a statement presented to the House Commerce Committee, Thomas Burke, chief of CIO congressional liaison, said::

"The objectives of this bill are not simply to purify advertising.

"Step by step, and the bill is but the first, sponsors of this legislation would restore prohibition to America without undertaking the necessity of consulting the American people about it at the ballot box.

"The proper processes of democracy will thereby be presumably avoided."

The bill was condemned as a "backdoor approach to prohibition" by Joseph E. Brady of the CIO Brewery Workers, and also was denounced by Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers.

The bill would make it illegal to advertise beer, wine and liquor in newspapers, magazines and on the radio. The bill was introduced by the late Rep. Bryson (D. S. C.).

Keep Jersey Rent Curbs, CIO Urges

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council last week urged continuance of State rent control because of the shortage of low-rent housing.

State CIO Counsel Sol D. Kapelsohn testified before a hearing by two legislative committees that the State's rent control office "found a continued housing shortage, pointing out the low vacancy rate of 1.2% in rental quarters and the long waiting lists for apartments."

He also said that the rent control office reported "the vast majority of (new) housing is only available at high rents far above the means of the average wage earner in need of housing."

Kapelsohn spoke in favor of S-175, which he characterized as a measure "designed to protect . . . the needs of the State community." He opposed another measure, A-201, which he said would tend to set up the State Director of Rent Control as "a fourth branch of government."

Fine Arts Bill Set For Hearing

A House Labor subcommittee has been named to hold hearings on the bill by Rep. Howell (D. N.J.) to establish a National War Memorial Fine Arts Commission and to provide extended federal assistance to all branches of the arts.

Named to the subcommittee by Labor Committee Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) are Howell and Reps. Bosch (R. N.Y.) and Young (R. Nev.). Hearings are due to begin June 8, with the CIO scheduled to testify.

Food Price Index Sets New Record

The Dun & Bradstreet food price index rose by 7c to an all-time high of $7.46 in the week ended May 25.

The new high replaces one of $7.42 that had stood since Mar. 30, and reflects an increase of 15c in two weeks. The advance was led by increases in the prices of coffee, tea and cocoa.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

Your Buying Questions

BOOKS ON FORMULAS: "You mentioned two books containing formulas for toiletries and other products. Where can I obtain them?"—Mrs. L. R., Gary, Ind.

Answer: The books Mrs. L. R. and others have asked about are: "Henley's 20th Century Formulas and Trade Secrets," by Hiscox, published by Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 254 W. 54th St., New York, at $4, and "The Home Book of Money Saving Formulas" by Doring. The Doring book is out of print, but both it and the Henley book may be found in many public libraries. Another book which gives formulas with special emphasis on automotive products (different types of motor oils, lubricants, etc.) is "Ketcham's Automotive Handbook and Buyers' Guide," sold by Charles J. Ketcham, P. O. Box 55, Barberton, Ohio, at $2 (mimeographed).

RUG CUSHIONS: "I now have ordinary rug padding and would like to make a change but was told sponge padding was not advisable; that hotels, etc., cannot use it on account of fire hazard."—Mrs. T. S., Jr., Lyndhurst, O.

Answer: Rubber latex or sponge rubber rug cushions have some definite advantages in resiliency, durability (won't pack down) and cleanliness (won't create dust from deterioration as does cushioning containing fiber). Rubber does burn, of course, and some states don't permit rubber cushioning to be used in public buildings. In a home it might be susceptible to fire risk from an outside source like electrical wiring. Much depends on how and where it is used and the adjacent fire hazards. Another good type of cushioning that is fire-resistant is all-hair cushioning.

In the 32 or 40-ounce weights in which most people buy it, it is quite resilient if not so much so as the rubber. If you feel you need more resiliency, hair cushioning also is available in 48-ounce weight, but this costs more. All-hair cushioning doesn't create the amount of dust that the lower-cost fiber-and-hair pads do, and is very durable.

LAWN MOWERS: "The most important points for a long-lasting easy-operating hand mower are: a fairly heavy mower to start with and ball bearings of adjustable type for the reel to give best service and lightest operation. The reel should have four supporting webs from shaft to blades, either of heavy gauge steel or malleable cast, with the reel blades riveted on to give the reel a rigid shape retention.

"The best bottom bar is one of heavy cast iron for rigidity, with a good spring steel cutting blade either riveted or bolted to it. Some manufacturers who make a big to-do about having ball bearings in their mowers have sadly neglected some more important items of construction. I speak from 14 years of experience in selling and repairing lawn mowers."—L. E. Mc., Las Vegas, Nev.

Answer: Other authorities confirm the good points Mr. Mc. makes about what to look for when buying a lawn mower, especially that a really good mower has four spiders holding the blades on the reel and has ball bearings in the reel that adjust automatically to take up wear.

ROTARY-TYPE DANGER: "You might like to comment on the danger involved in using rotary-type power lawn mowers. One man I know almost cut off the end of his foot with one of these. Since that time we have learned of several others having similar accidents. What seems to happen is that on anything but flat ground it is easy to slip one's foot into the mower blade, with disastrous results. Rotary mowers are cheaper than others but this one hazard should, I think, put them in the not-recommended class."—A. H., Washington, D. C.

Answer: In general, reel-type power mowers seem more suitable for the average homeowner's use, although the cost is more than the rotary type. We are indebted to this reader for pointing out the additional hazard of rotary mowers. Some models are better shielded by guards against this hazard, but it must always be guarded against if you already own a rotary mower.

Ike's Business Team Lags On Initiative To Fight Slump

THE EISENHOWER Administration of businessmen is showing "a surprising lack of initiative and enterprise" in combating the recession, Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard economist, declared last week.

"I believe that this recession will go down in history," he said in a speech in Washington, "as one in which the people will conclude that the Administration failed to act with proper initiative and vigor in adopting anti-recession measures."

Slichter said he "suspects" the Treasury was more interested in balancing the budget than in halting the drop in employment and production.

"Certainly it is not easy to find evidence that a rise of two million in unemployment has aroused as much concern in the Administration as the possibility of a deficit in the cash budget," he observed tartly.

He noted that unemployment also represents "a kind of deficit," and said he would rather accept a deficit of $2 or $3 billion in the budget than two million workers unnecessarily unemployed.

Spokesmen have said that the Administration will act "if and when action is needed," he recalled, "but the level of unemployment which the Administration regards as justifying action seems to be considerably higher than the people will find tolerable."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I FELT LAST WEEK that I was present at one of the greater moments in the history of CIO, when I attended the convention of the new, revitalized Retail-Wholesale Workers Union.

Delegates representing 138,000 members gathered at Atlantic City. A new constitution was adopted. A new and challenging organization program was laid out to bring the benefits of trade unionism into this vast field.

Pres. Max Greenberg and his fellow officers share our heartiest good wishes, and deserve our efforts to cooperate with them in every constructive manner within our command. The workers in our distributive industries may yet turn to this convention date as a milepost in their struggle to achieve economic justice and security.

The past few weeks have seen great strides in organization of the unorganized. Our unions are planning new campaigns, new efforts. Notable among these is the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association-CIO, one of the oldest unions in the nation.

With the vigor and enthusiasm of a healthy organization, MEBA-CIO has outlined a broad organizational effort throughout the areas of our inland waterways and rivers. This action was taken at their recent convention in Berkeley, Calif., where my assistant, Bill Smith, reports that some 50 delegates gathered to push forward the program of the executive officers. Strong support for CIO's program was shown in these deliberations, and I am hopeful that practical means of cooperation can soon be worked out to bring the full power of CIO to the side of these brothers. Accordingly I have called a conference June 3 to consider the program, and have asked representatives of MEBA to sit down with their brothers in the NMU to talk over the matter.

CIO'S STEELWORKERS lead this week's victory report with seven elections in which workers chose USA-CIO to represent them in collective bargaining. The results: Alcoa Aluminum Co., Port Lavaca, Tex., 504 for USA-CIO to 393 AFL; Reynolds Aluminum Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., 355 USA-CIO to 137 AFL; Murray Gin Co., Dallas, Tex., 99 to 92 for USA-CIO (this election gives USA-CIO bargaining rights for most of this plant—it involved a small unit); Universal Mfg. Co., Bossier City, La., 166 to 35 for USA-CIO; American Can Co. (warehouse), Oakland, Cal., 40 to 20 for USA-CIO; Allied Ordnance Corp., New York City, USA-CIO 22 to 3; American Can Co., Newark, N. J., USA-CIO 407 (better than two to one victory).

In another basic industry, CIO's Chemical Workers are moving ahead. Pres. Elwood Swisher and his directors and staff report the following victories: F. S. Royster Guano Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Reichold Chemical Co., Ballardvale, Mass., American Cyanimid Co., Laboratory Dept., New Orleans, La.; American Cyanimid Co., Luling, La.

CIO's Insurance Workers crushed a company attempt to break their union in Metropolitan Life of Pennsylvania. The election involved close to 1900 employes. The Insurance Workers also scored at Provident Life of Philadelphia, by a vote of 45 to 0, according to a report from CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig.

BROTHER TOM McCORMICK, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Oil Workers, sends the following good organizational news of his union; Canadian Chemical Co., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 205 to 44; Monsanto Chemical Co., Avon, Cal., 46 to 27; National Can Corp., Cleveland, O., 35 to 28; Sinclair Refining Co., Hammond, Ind.

On top of their report of a victory at the Square D Co., Los Angeles, Calif., where Tony Rios was in charge of the campaign, the CIO Electrical Workers report another very significant victory at Westinghouse Electric Co., Huntington, W. Va. This was the last remaining local union in that area under the Communist-dominated UE.

A report from Bill Edwards advises that the workers of A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Ashland, Ky., have also cast off the shackles of Communist domination and chosen CIO as their bargaining representative. The vote: CIO 68, Fur & Leather 31.

Retail-Wholesale was organizing as well as convening the past few weeks. They beat off an attempted raid at Adams Bakery, Portsmouth, O., and won new bargaining rights at Seljan News Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIO's NABET won at Sterling TV Co., Inc., New York City, as well as at the largest independent station in Los Angeles, KTTV. CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. De Shetler reports NABET also won at Santa Barbara, Cal., TV station KEYT (a 100% victory). CIO's Syd Rose handled the KTTV campaign.

The CIO Furniture Workers won at Carpet Servicing Co., Bronx, N. Y., while CIO's Woodworkers were running up major victories at Spangler Lumber Co., Bly, Ore., and Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Co., Ketchikan Pulp Co. Div.

CIO Brewery Workers won the drivers unit at Ward Baking Co., Tampa, Fla. The CIO Auto Workers came through with a major victory at New Bedford Defense Products Co., a division of Firestone, New Bedford, Mass.

New Job Benefit Claims Decline

New unemployment compensation claims in 12 key states dropped in the week ended May 15 after a rise the week before, the Wall Street Journal said a survey indicated.

Total new claims were 203,240, compared to 215,623 the previous week and 126,232 in the comparable week in 1953. The survey covered New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, Massachusetts, Illinois, Oregon, Washington and Missouri.

N. Y. Transit Workers Prepare To Strike In 'Fight For Life'

THE CIO Transport Workers last week moved toward a show-down strike vote against the state-created New York City Transit Authority, which operates the city-owned transportation system.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill said a strike is "the only road open to bona fide trade unionists—to fight for the life of our union and its members."

The executive board of TWU-CIO Local 100, which represents most of the 44,000 system employes, set the strike deadline at June 14.

This action was taken after the authority arbitrarily rejected the recommendations of the fact-finding board named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to end a long contract dispute between the union and the authority.

THE LOCAL began polling its members on acceptance of the strike call at shop gate meetings last week, and balloting will continue through this week. In view of the workers' temper, approval of the walkout is regarded by TWU-CIO leaders as a certainty.

The agency rejected the committee's recommendation that a 6.5c an hour increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, be given now, and a 7.5c an hour hike be added on Mar. 15, 1955.

Instead the authority proposed increases of 5c to 12c immediately for most of the employes, but made no commitment on a future raise.

THE AUTHORITY also cast aside the recommendation to conduct a representation election, which likely would have given Local 100 sole bargaining rights for all system employes and eliminate some 13 small splinter unions.

The agency also refused to consider the fact finders' proposal for an arbitrator and a two-year contract. It also decided that it was going to operate without a memorandum of understanding with the local.

"This means," Quill said, "the Transit Authority members have decided to wipe out the Transport Workers Union from all the subway lines of the city and go to the jungle days of dog eat dog."

Quill, Pres. Matthew Guinan and Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper of Local 100 and other union leaders appeared last week in a half-hour TV show to present TWU-CIO's story to the public.

In another move, Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, and John F. O'Donnell called a meeting of lawyers of CIO affiliates for June 4 in New York City. The purpose is to decide what action should be taken in the event that the agency makes good its threat to get an injunction against the strike under the Condon-Wadlin Law against public utility strikes.

Mediation Board Acts On Airline Dispute

The National Mediation Board last week intervened in the prolonged dispute of Pan-American Airways with TWU-CIO over the terms of a contract to replace one which expired Apr. 30. Some 6000 TWU-CIO members have voted a strike, but no date has been set.

TELL THE STORY—On strike 12 weeks, CIO Transport Workers employed by the Winston-Salem, N. C., bus and cab companies pass out leaflets on strike issues during the afternoon peak in the city's downtown area.

12-Week Walkout—

'Just A Little Longer For Victory,' Say TWU Strikers

By JOE KUTCH

"We think we have the companies licked if we can hold ourselves together just a little longer."

That's what the Winston-Salem, N. C., bus and cab drivers, members of Local 248 of the CIO Transport Workers, said as their strike against the Safe Bus Co. and the Camel City Cab Co. entered its 12th week.

The local tried hard to avoid the walkout. The members hit the bricks Mar. 4 after two months of negotiations during which the firms repeatedly turned down all demands for a wage increase, insisted on dropping the check-off and requested that switchboard operators be dropped from the union.

The outlook is grim, and the strikers are depending for support from other unions. So far they have received good backing. TWU-CIO locals throughout the country and CIO members in Winston-Salem have rallied to their support.

The workers are fighting for a 10c an hour wage raise, a demand which the firms have countered with a request for a wage cut including a 6% reduction in cab drivers' commissions.

It was not until May 5 that the firms were able to get a few scab drivers by paying them a $1 an hour and buying them uniforms. The busmen had to buy their own uniforms out of their pay which ranges from 69c to 90c.

The strikers reported that the public is shunning the scab-operated buses. Management personnel are riding their own buses in an attempt to create the illusion they have passengers. As a service to the public, TWU-CIO members have been operating a jitney service.

CIO Field Rep. Dominick Spasbo is helping TWU-CIO local officers, Pres. Richard T. Perry and Sec.-Treas. W. H. Roberts, in the strike situation.

PAC Moves To CIO Building

The CIO Political Action Committee moved last week from 1346 Connecticut Ave. to the National CIO headquarters at 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

UAW'S 1.5 Million Members Sets Record, Mazey Reports

THE CIO Auto Workers—with approximately 1.5 million members—"is the largest free trade union in the world," according to UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

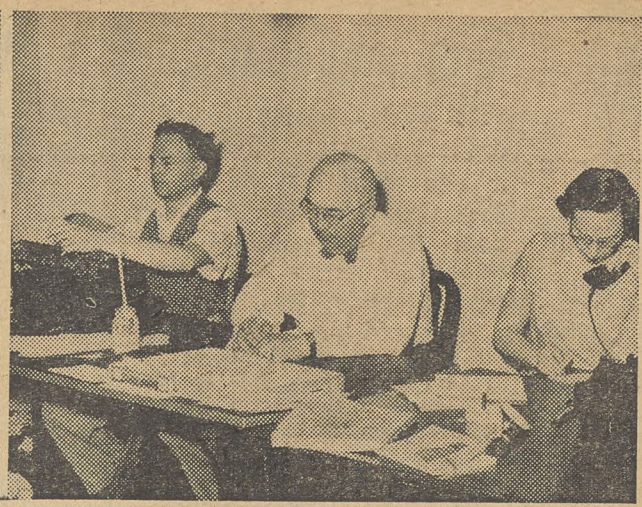
In his report on the audit for 1953, made by a certified public accountant, Mazey said that the union's dues-paying membership remained high despite unemployment at Chrysler, Nash, Kaiser, Studebaker, Willys and Packard, and in the agricultural implement industry

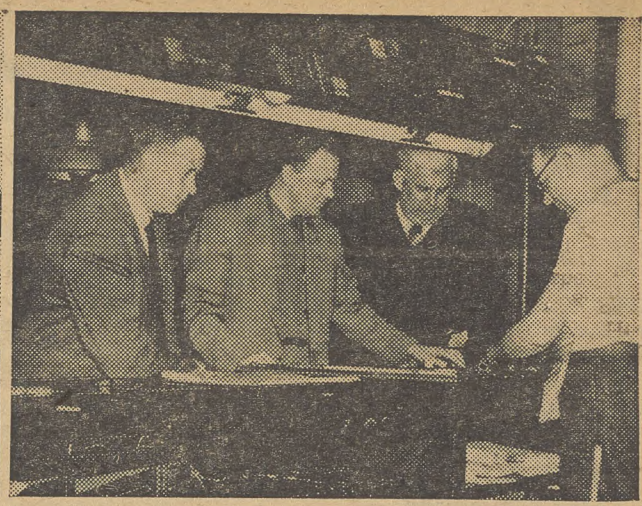
This was offset by the organization of new plants and increased employment at General Motors and Ford.

The net worth of UAW-CIO, Mazey reported, was at the highest figure in its history—$20,011,745.45, a gain of $5,781,018.23 over the figure at the end of 1952. He said the union's total liquid assets "are still inadequate."

"We must continue to build adequate resources that will assist us in achieving our 1955 collective bargaining program with the least amount of sacrifice on the part of our members," he concluded.

All Labor Gives Hand To Guild Strikers





THE PRESS IS NOT ROLLING—CIO Newspaper Guild strikers (left) picket the Wilkes-Barre dailies, which suspended publication. As a service to community (center) the strikers—faced with great difficulties—prepare "copy" for their own daily. Strike leaders (right) "make up" paper: From left, Local Pres. Carl Pesavento; John Malloy, Guild "publisher"; ANG Pres. Joseph F. Collis, himself a striker.

By FRED ROSS

EIGHT MONTHS ago, when the CIO Newspaper Guild selected Joseph F. Collis as president, he took office with a warning of tough times ahead.

His prediction was that "we will be faced with many attacks from publishers." Now that warning has come true in his own local at Wilkes-Barre, in the sick hard coal country of Pennsylvania.

For the past nine weeks, the Wilkes-Barre Guild has been on strike in a fight for survival against the city's daily newspaper monopoly, publishers of the morning Record and evening Times-Leader & News.

Wilkes-Barre and surrounding Luzerne County are in the heart of the anthracite mines. *They still call him "King Coal," but the monarch is ailing, and many of the mines are closed.*

The Wilkes-Barre Publishing Co., which publishes both dailies, is a healthy economic entity. Outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, it is one of the wealthiest newspaper properties in the State.

Until 1947, it paid a $25 a year dividend on each share of stock. In that year it was so prosperous it decided to give its stockholders 100 shares for each share held.

As ANG-CIO Pres. Joseph F. Collis, assistant managing editor of the Record and himself a striker, put it:

"Stock dividends of two or three shares for one share happen occasionally, but 100 for one is probably a new high in generosity to stockholders."

This prosperity is not being shared with the employes. As Collis pointed out:

Pay Raises Needed

"Figures issued by the U. S. Labor Dept. in 1951 indicated that a city family of four needed $3779 a year to lead normal lives. Lots of WBNG members are not earning the $3779 average needed to raise families in decent American standards."

Despite the company's prosperity and the newspaper workers' needs, the firm is trying to take from the Guild all the gains won in years of collective bargaining and strikes in 1937 and 1938-39.

The company wants to break the union. With that aim in mind it is trying to force the Guild into compulsory arbitration on every grievance. It also is attempting to weaken union security clauses. And if that were not enough, its top wage offer ranges from $1 to $1.50 a week.

The Guild made every effort to avoid the strike and to settle it. It met with management 21 times until it struck Apr. 8. Since then, the Guild has met with the company 13 times. But the firm's stalling tactics have thwarted all efforts to settle the walkout.

The Guild strikers are good union people. Many are the sons and daughters of coal miners who won economic and other gains by years of bitter struggle with the mine operators.

They also like their community. Out of loyalty to the community they decided to get out a daily—the Valley News—which now has 20,000 circulation.

It is a desperate struggle to get out the paper and pay strike benefits, which are traditional in the newspaper industry. Benefits for the strikers average $4000 a week.

Union Solidarity

Two factors have helped the strikers. One is union solidarity. They have received moral and financial support from the national Guild, its locals and members, the AFL printing craftsmen—who are locked out—and CIO, AFL and Miners locals.

Besides $25,000 from ANG-CIO, the local has received some $9400 in contributions. In addition to giving money, CIO, AFL and Miners locals and members and union-minded citizens have helped in many ways.

This help is an example of CIO-AFL unity where it really matters—like the AFL bus drivers who give encouraging words to the striker-passengers, and the AFL Teamsters who refuse to make deliveries at the plant.

Merchants have lent a television set for strike headquarters and an electric refrigerator and other equipment to the commissary, where two meals and sandwiches are served daily to pickets and strikers assigned to other duties.

The other strike-aiding factor is the Valley News, which has helped keep the community back of the union. It takes a lot of money to keep a newspaper rolling off the press, particularly when the Wilkes-Barre Merchants Association pressures members not to advertise.

Collis summed up the situation:

"With God's help, our own courage and knowledge and our solidarity with the CIO, AFL and Mine Workers locals, we can, we will, we must win this strike."

Insurance

Two officials of the struck Wilkes-Barre dailies have indicated that the papers have strike insurance. "I'd be very foolish to say we don't have insurance," one of them said.

Veto-Holding Publishers Are Split Six Ways From Sunday

THE WILKES-Barre Publishing Co. — publisher of the city's only daily newspaper—is a house divided against itself—divided three ways.

Until 1939, there were three newspapers, the Record, Times-Leader and The Evening News. At that time they merged, with the four owning families getting the stock of the new corporation.

THEY ARE the Smith family, which published the Times-Leader; the Hourigan families of the Evening News and the Johnson and Powell families of The Record. Each of these groups is represented by two members on the board of trustees, and any trustee has a veto.

"The power to veto is the real cause of the Wilkes-Barre newspaper strike," according to Pres. Joseph E. Collis of the CIO Newspaper Guild, one of the strikers.

"One faction of the group operating the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Co. is on strike against the other factions. And until the publishers settle the strike in their own ranks, there is little prospect for the publishing company ending the strike of the Wilkes-Barre Newspaper Guild.

"WE SEE three groups which warred on each other for years trying to resolve their differences for their economic benefit. But there still was some distrust born over years of intense competition and so they decided that nothing could be done unless there is a unanimous vote by six voting trustees representing three factions."

Collis added "there is suspicion in the minds of some Guild members that one of the factions in the publishing company is in a deliberate, planned strike to force out at least one other faction of the highly profitable company."

"CHOW" LINEUP—Mrs. Martha Thomas, commissary chairman, serves hungry Wilkes-Barre Guild strikers.

House Unit Sets Welfare Fund Inquiry

A SPECIAL nine-member House Labor subcommittee early in June will launch an investigation into union welfare funds and their administration to determine whether abuses exist and if new regulatory legislation is needed.

Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress to undertake such a probe earlier this year. A Senate Labor subcommittee under Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.) also is investigating the same subject.

THE HOUSE probe will be under the chairmanship of Rep. McConnell (R. Pa.), who said he will undertake a "through study and investigation of welfare and pension funds established pursuant to collective bargaining agreements."

McConnell said that he thinks most such funds are "soundly devised and well administered." He added that his subcommittee is interested in the effectiveness of state laws in protecting these trust funds, which the Federal Reserve Bank estimates now amount to about $17 billion.

After Rep. Wier (D. Minn.), a subcommittee member, asked and got assurances from the Republican leadership that there will be "no duplication" by any other House committee, the House voted unanimously to give the subcommittee $75,000 for operating expenses.

Teen-Agers' Voting Bill Turned Down

ANOTHER Eisenhower proposal, this one to amend the Constitution so 18-year-olds could vote, has been smacked down by the Senate.

The vote was 34 to 24, far short of the two-thirds majority of those present and voting. Senate debate centered on the issue of states' rights, an issue made hotter by the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools.

The latest Administration defeat was believed to have been as the result of poor planning by GOP leaders. A number of advocates of the President's proposal were absent from the capital when the vote was taken.

The Pegler Libel Case (See Page 2)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

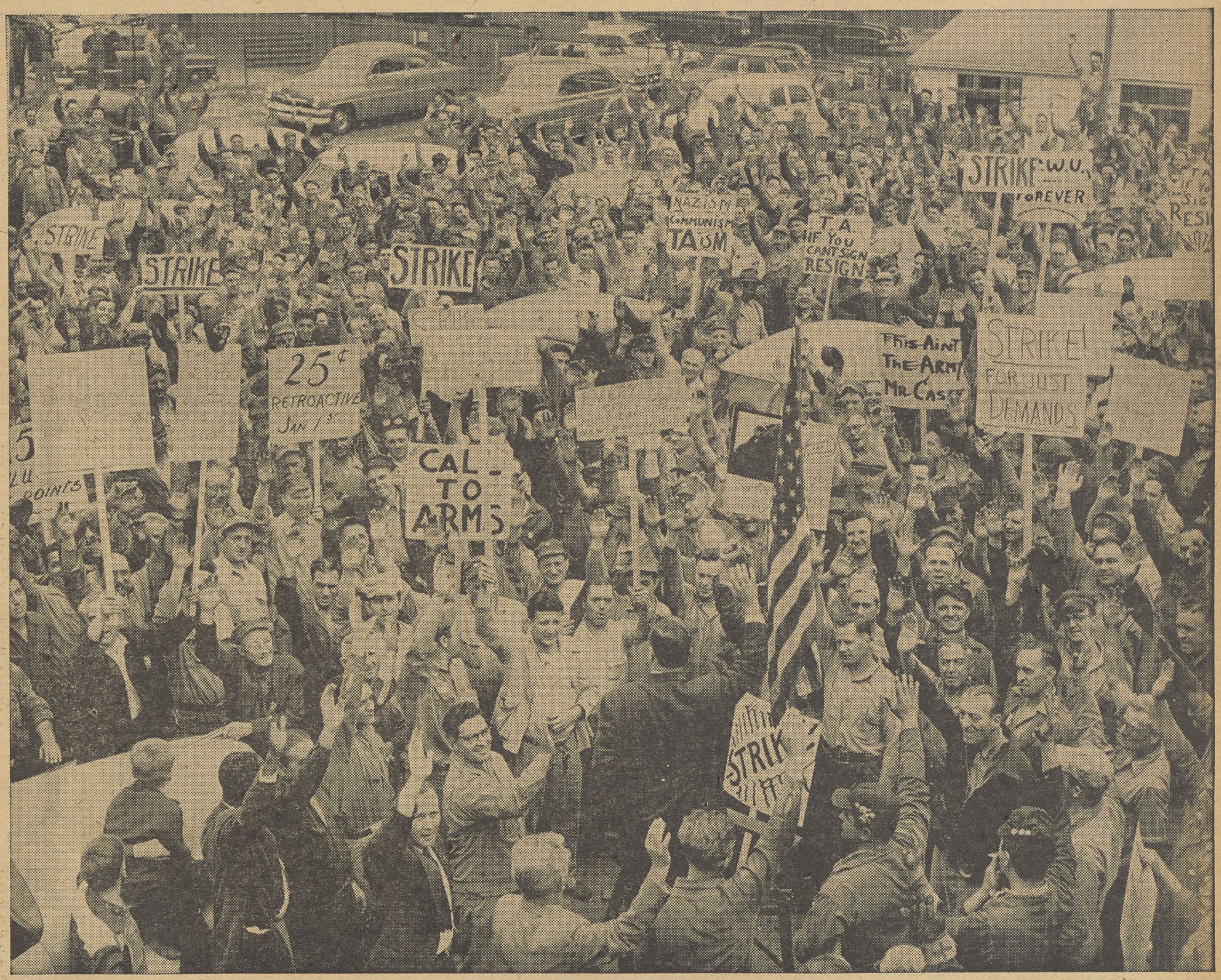
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 23

House Hikes Old Age Benefits

—See Page 3

CIO Backs Bill Improving Jobless Pay

—See Page 3



The Answer Is 'Yes'— With a wave of hands and of placards, CIO Transport Workers at the 207th St. shop in Manhattan give an enthusiastic "yes" vote to strike ballot called in deadlock with the Transit Authority. Workers at most big installations of New York City's transit system have voted, and the vote has been unanimous for strike action on June 14 unless the agency agrees to contract recommendations set by Mayor Robert F. Wagner's fact-finding board. Last week the Mayor and City Council urged the Transit Authority to reconsider its flat rejection of the fact-finders' proposals. Wages, union representation, and formal contracts are the main issues. With the agency moving for an anti-strike injunction, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill says that the transit workers face a "fight for the life of our union and its members."

'Voluntary' Defense Labor Planning Urged

—See Page 2

On Flanders' Field, Joe Shadows Adolf . . .

THE ANTI-COMMUNISM of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) "so completely parallels that of Adolf Hitler as to strike fear into the heart of any defenseless minority," Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) declared last week in a speech on the Senate floor.

In his second biting and bitter attack in three months, Flanders accused McCarthy of spreading "division and confusion wherever he goes," and noted what he said was "the foreboding he inspires in our fellow-citizens of Jewish blood and faith."

"In seeking the origin of this foreboding," he added, "I have been led to remember the part the Senator played in the investigation of the Malmedy massacres, and the strange tenderness he displayed for the Nazi ruffians involved."

Flanders' blast came during a week that saw Pres. Eisenhower strike back at McCarthy for the latter's move to invade the executive branch of the government. The Vermonter described it as a discussion of "the colossal innocence of the junior Senator from Wisconsin."

"I am not using the word 'innocence' in the meaning of freedom from guilt for no question of guilt is involved," said Flanders.

"Rather the meaning is that of the blithe heedlessness of the young, who blunder innocently into the most appalling situations as they ramble through the world of adults. Perhaps the best illustration of this kind of innocence is to be found in the cartoon series, 'Dennis the Menace.' "

Pointing out that not only the Jews "had reason to be troubled," he recounted some of the difficulties of McCarthy staff members with Protestants, and charged that "Dennis the Menace had driven his blundering ax deep into the heart of his own church," the Catholic Church.

"His success in dividing his country and his church," Flanders continued, "is paralleled by his unparalleled success in dividing his own party . . .

"He has achieved the incredible success of persuading Republican Senators into a detailed and relentless search for some significance evidence of subversives in the Republican Administration—and this in an election year."

The *"real heart of the mystery,"* he said, *"involves the personal relationships of the Army private* (G. David Schine, former McCarthy staff member), *the staff assistant* (Roy M. Cohn), *and the Senator."*

"At times he seems anxious to rid himself of the whole mess," Flanders said of McCarthy, "and then again, at least in the presence of his assistant, he strongly supports the latter's efforts to keep the Army private's services available.

"Does the assistant have some hold on the Senator? *Can it be that our Dennis, so effective in making trouble for his elders, has at last gotten into some trouble himself?"*

Flanders recalled that in every country where the Communists have taken over, they began by creating "division and confusion."

"What we are now seeing is another example of economy of effort and expansion of success in the conquest of this country for communism," he said. "The preliminary campaign is successfully under way.

"One of the characteristic elements of Communist and fascist tyranny is at hand, as citizens are set to spy upon each other. Established and responsible government is besmirched. Religion is set against religion, race against race. Churches and parties are split asunder. All is division and confusion.

"Were the junior Senator from Wisconsin in the pay of the Communists, he could not have done a better job for them.

"This is colossal innocence, indeed."

New Defense Planning—

Favor Voluntary Manpower Controls

MANPOWER mobilization in the event of any emergency involving the U. S. will be through voluntary measures.

With tension mounting in several parts of the globe and American involvement a far from remote possibility, the program now under study by top Administration officials is of direct importance to workers and their unions.

A 19-page report entitled "A Manpower Program for Full Mobilization" has been prepared by the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee. This is now under scrutiny by Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, top man of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

FROM HIS OFFICE it will go to the National Security Council, the super policy-making body, for review and possible adoption as the answer to America's mobilization needs.

Twenty months of study went into the report and there was considerable compromise on some aspects of the problem. The committee was unanimous, however, in its opposition to national service legislation and other similar controls.

Effective manpower administration, the report said, "lies not in controls but in measures which stimulate and help labor and management to exercise their patriotism, responsibility and skills. This principle of voluntarism should not be compromised."

The committee took note that several of our World War II allies adopted compulsory manpower controls without first giving voluntary methods a reasonable trial. Their study indicated that the U. S. voluntary manpower program was far superior to the compulsory program used in other countries.

"GIVEN the opportunity, the incentive, and the responsibility, men have always produced more under freedom than under compulsion. Power to compel is no substitute for intelligent leadership," the report says.

The committee discounted the argument that the hazard of atomic attack on the U. S. is a compelling reason why planners can no longer depend on voluntary cooperation of Americans to preserve the nation in time of danger.

"We are convinced," the committee stated, "that only the self-imposed discipline of free men and women facing a situation of ultimate danger can give the nation the stability and flexibility it must have to survive.

"We are equally convinced that no authoritarian program imposed on citizen groups traditionally accustomed to meeting critical problems through cooperative efforts could succeed in meeting the manpower problems of an extreme crisis."

In essence, the program is similar to that announced by Pres. Truman in January 1951 during the Korean fighting. Its one salient difference is the junking of government manpower controls.

LABOR MEMBERS of the committee disagreed with management representatives on two key issues: conversion unemployment and the public employment service.

Special benefits should be paid to workers idled by conversion to defense or war production, the labor members argued. And under full mobilization, the problems of fulfilling manpower requirements would be so interrelated that the state public employment services will have to be combined under federal direction, union spokesmen maintained.

CIO Members

CIO representatives on the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committte were Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg and Sec. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio State CIO Council. Associate Research Dir. Katherine P. Ellickson was a labor alternate member.

Pegler Pouts In Court Room As Witnesses Call His Column False

By AL ZACK

WESTBROOK Pegler, the union-hating columnist, sat pouting in a Manhattan court room last week as a parade of witnesses call a columnful of Peglerisms false.

Led by the widow of Heywood Broun, a man he long hated, the witnesses calmly devastated Pegler's claims contained in a 1949 column, now the subject of a $500,000 libel suit. The suit was brought by Quentin Reynolds, famed war correspondent and author, who was the prime target in Pegler's column.

Only 13 persons sat in the jury box as the trial went into its fourth week, after a series of events which had courtroom spectators buzzing. Prior to the Memorial Day weekend, Federal Judge Edward Weinfield had called a long secret conference in his chambers, attended by Pegler, Reynolds and their attorneys.

Thereafter, he sternly instructed the jury to report to him any "attempts" by others to discuss the case with them. Later that week, a full day passed without hearings, while the judge conferred at length with the principals and their counsel and, later, with each of the jurors separately.

WHEN COURT resumed after the long holiday recess, Juror No. 2 was not present. He was William M. LeFevre of New York City, who Judge Weinfield said had been "discharged" by the court with consent of both sides.

The judge ordered one of the two alternates to step up into the vacant spot. The alternates hear the case but do not participate in the jury's deliberations unless one of the original jurors is displaced for some reason.

One of the major witnesses for Reynolds, who testified last week, was Mrs. Connie Broun, widow of the founding president of the CIO Newspaper Guild and one of the nation's best known liberal columnists.

Pegler, in his column attacking Reynolds, had charged the war correspondent had proposed to Mrs. Broun as they were riding to the cemetery to bury her husband. Later, Pegler said, after Reynolds had "made an artificial reputation for bravery" he had spurned her.

Mrs. Broun, a small, brunette who testified in a calm, low voice, denied completely the Pegler claims. Reynolds never proposed to her in the funeral car, she said, or at any other time. He was a good friend during her husband's lifetime and still is a good friend, she said.

Mrs. Broun testified that she had never told anyone the story Pegler attributed to her and that Bishop Fulton J. Sheen was also in the family car en route to the funeral.

Sometimes her voice sank so low that the judge repeated her answers for the benefit of Pegler's attorney, but her voice was quick, sharp and clearly audible as the questions touched on another Pegler charge: that Reynolds and others practiced nudism at the Broun home.

"Never," she said when asked about the charge.

PEGLER'S CHARGE that Reynolds was a coward, an "absentee war correspondent" with a "yellow streak" were as firmly denied by a number of other witnesses who served with Reynolds on the battlefields and in the combat zones of World War II.

Included in this group were Col. "Jock" Lawrence, Gen. Eisenhower's hand-picked public relations chief during the war and at the SHAEF headquarters in Paris when the NATO army was being put together.

Lawrence said only a "handful" of correspondents had anything like Reynolds' record of 30 months in combat areas. He told of Reynolds' persistent efforts to go on a Commando raid, even after Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commando chief, had personally warned him of the dangers.

Other corespondents, who had gone through bombing raids with Reynolds and had served with him on command ships during bloody invasions, testified that his reputation for "accuracy, integrity, courage, objectivity and loyalty" was "of the very highest."

Lord Mountbatten was a witness "in absentia," with a sworn deposition made in London being admitted in evidence. One of Reynolds' legal staff took the stand to read the answers into the record.

SPECTATORS smiled broadly at the questions and answers: *"What is your name?"* With a sheepish grin, a self-conscious shrug and a typical New York accent, the witness replied, *"Louis, the Earl of Mountbatten."* He was, he said, *"the second cousin"* to King George.

The British nobleman praised Reynolds' reputation, lauded the bravery of all who took part in the raid and added he wouldn't compare the bravery of one man "when all were brave."

RICHARD CHAPLIN, assistant publisher of Collier's, testified that the magazine bought more than 300 Reynolds articles over a 17-year period, paying him about $350,000. After the Pegler column was published, Chaplin testified, Colliers' didn't buy a single Reynolds' piece.

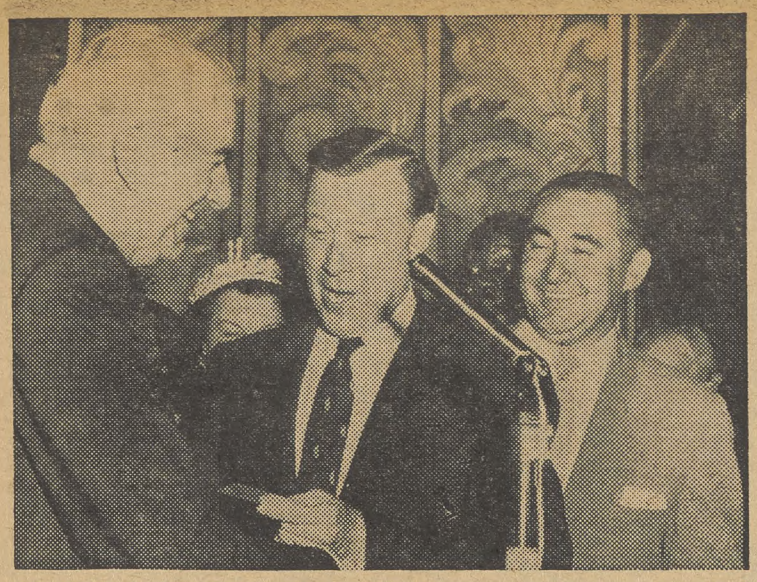
When he suggested to Louis Ruppel, Colliers' editor, that they buy a Reynolds' story, Ruppel said: *"What's the matter with you, haven't you read Pegler?"*

Chaplin told the jury no other reason had ever been given for dropping Reynolds after 17 years during which he had been the magazine's most valuable writer.

Example

Westbrook Pegler, in the time when he isn't glowering at witnesses in Room 906 of the Federal Building, writes a daily column, using a literary broadaxe on anybody he doesn't like.

Last week Pegler wrote of Pres. Eisenhower: "Pres. Eisenhower's palace guard are pro-democratic and the President's own remarks on social security are those of a man who belies his Republican label by expounding Marxian heresy."



"ONE OF THE BEST FRIENDS" organized labor has had in the Detroit area, Rev. Raymond S. Clancy (left), head of the Catholic Archdiocesan Labor Institute, was honored by CIO and AFL at a testimonial dinner. Above, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center), also president of the Auto Workers, presents him with an honorary life membership card in the UAW-CIO as Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey looks on.

Social Security Aid Upped By House Vote

THE EISENHOWER Administration's program of limited improvements to the Social Security Act, increasing benefits and extending coverage, has been passed by the House in virtually the original form and sent to the Senate, where floor action is expected as soon as the omnibus tax bill is disposed of.

The bill, approved as it came out of the House Ways and Means Committee, was passed by an overwhelming vote of 355 to 8.

Five of the opponents were Texas Democrats—Reps. Lucas, Teague, Burleson, Fisher and Regan. The others were Reps. Robeson (D. Va.), Hoffman (R. Mich.) and Wint Smith (R. Kan.). Reps. Howard Smith and Tuck, Virginia Democrats, were tallied as "present but not voting."

THE CIO has repeatedly said that the Administration bill is good so far as it goes, but that it does not go far enough. Specifically, it does not include the important proviso in the Lehman-Dingell Bill, which the CIO supported, making workers permanently disabled eligible for retirement benefits regardless of age.

The overwhelming approval of the bill by House Republicans touched off a flood of congratulations from Democrats on the fact that the GOP members were finally climbing aboard the the New Deal bandwagon.

"There is much joy in bringing the wayward into the fold," declared Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.). "It is gratifying to see the Republicans finally seeing the light," said Rep. Forand (D. R. I.).

Provisions of the bill include:

COVERAGE: Addition of between nine and 10 million workers to those eligible for old age benefits, including farmers and some farm workers and virtually all professional and self-employed people except physicians, and state and local government workers not covered by pension systems.

BENEFITS: Pensioners now receiving benefits, two months after the law is signed, will get increases ranging from $5 a month up, with proportionate increases for dependents and survivors; individual benefits, now $25 to $85 a month, will go to $30 to $98.50. Workers retiring in the future, now due to get $25 to $98.50, will get $30 to $108.50. The maximum family benefit is increased from $168.75 to $200.

TAXES: Beginning Jan. 1, 1955, social security taxes will be levied on the first $4200 of annual earnings, instead of the present $3600. Rates, stepping up from the present 2% to 4% in 1975, remain unchanged.

TEST: Pensioners will be allowed to earn up to $1000 a year without loss of benefits compared to the present $75 a month.

"A Point of Order, Mr. Chairman . . ."

THOSE WORDS above have nothing to do with the Army-McCarthy hassle. They're the title of a new pamphlet on taxes published by the CIO Legislative Dept.

The pamphlet tells the story of what happened at a recent union meeting when the facts about the Administration's tax proposal were brought home to the members. The phony arguments that tax relief should go to stockholders and corporations were exposed in the light of the workers' own experience.

CIO's proposals for tax relief for the people—where it belongs—are presented. They point out that that personal exemptions would be raised to $800 this year and to $1000 next year. That would be the equivalent of a 9.5c an hour increase in wages.

With Senate action due early this month, the pamphlet concludes with advice for every union member: *"Tell your Senators you support the George Amendment—it's just, it's wise, it's needed."*

CIO Pushes Drive For Tax Exemption Boost

THE CIO in Washington and in the field this week mobilized an all-out effort to assure passage of the George Amendment which it called "a fair, equitable and efficient" tax measure to aid the U. S. economy.

Sponsored by Sen. George (D. Ga.) the amendment would lift personal income tax exemptions to $800 this year and $1000 next year, thus putting the equivalent of a 9.5c hourly wage increase in the pockets of working people.

Ranged against the amendment is the full pressure of Administration forces, which favor granting tax relief only to the wealthy stockholders and corporations. The timetable of the Senate Finance Committee, studying the 875-page tax measure, is studded with postponements of controversial points.

HIGHER exemptions for those in the low and middle-income groups have been sidetracked in favor of a clear line for removal of the misnamed "double taxation" of stock dividends and higher depletion allowances for producers of domestic minerals.

Only a mounting barrage of searching questions from liberal Democrats on and off the floor about possible defense budget needs has kept the latest billion-dollar bonanza for stockholders from easy sailing.

With uneasy tension in several quarters of the earth and the possibility of U. S. intervention in Southeast Asia, liberal forces have embarrassed Administration spokesmen with queries on how another handout for corporations and a handful of individuals can be justified.

Despite this, the Finance Committee moved another step closer to rewarding corporation campaign friends with a recommendation to exempt publicly regulated companies such as railroads and utilities from the 2% penalty tax on consolidated tax returns.

CIO, AFL Meet On No-Raid Pact

An important meeting of the CIO-AFL Unity Committee will be held in Washington this week to put into effect union-by-union approval of the no-raiding agreement.

Headed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, the two labor groups will meet on June 9. They will exchange ratifications by international unions of the no-raiding pact.

A meeting of the CIO Executive Committee is planned in Washington on the same day.

IUE Wins Big Plant In Columbus

BARGAINING rights for a new Westinghouse appliance plant in Columbus, O., have been won by the CIO Electrical Workers.

IUE-CIO defeated the AFL Electrical Workers by a count of 775 to 356, with 13 votes for no union. The AFL Machinists failed to win representation rights for two small groups of skilled workers.

The election victory was hailed by IUE officials as significant since Westinghouse plans to concentrate its appliance manufacturing in Columbus and to employ 10,000 eventually.

The plant will be the Westinghouse chain's equivalent of Appliance Park, the General Electric Co. plant in Buechel, Ky., where IUE scored an impressive victory several months ago.

IUE already represents approximately 50,000 Westinghouse workers and the additional 1300 members gives added strength to negotiations with the chain.

(More on IUE, Page 11.)

Back On The Job

Labor Sec. Mitchell is back at work after two week's rest. He entered Walter Reed Army Hospital May 17 for a physical checkup, and later went to his New Jersey home for a rest.

13c Pay Award Won On Airline

A 13c an hour wage increase has been awarded 6100 members of the CIO Transport Workers employed by American Airlines under the terms of an arbitration board's ruling. The agreement also froze 16c in cost-of-living increases into the basic wage structure.

Jobless Pay Standards Bill Supported By CIO

A BROADLY-sponsored bill to improve unemployment compensation standards in the states was introduced in both branches of Congress last week and was promptly given strong CIO support.

Originating with Rep. Forand (D. R.I.), the measure was introduced with 80 cosponsors in the House and nine in the Senate. It provides that maximum primary benefits for covered workers be at least 50% of the full-time weekly wage up to a ceiling of 66.66% of the specific state's average weekly wage, and increases the duration of payments to 39 weeks.

The standards set in the bill would be compulsory for the states. If it becomes law, a state which fails to comply would lose funds the federal government provides to pay the cost of administering its unemployment compensation machinery.

Principal sponsors in the upper house were Democratic Sens. Douglas (Ill.), Kennedy (Mass.) and Humphrey (Minn.).

CIO endorsement of the Forand Bill came from Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He said it "provides substantial improvements," and will have CIO backing "even though the bill does not go as far as we believe necessary."

If enacted, he estimated, it would boost the national purchasing power by about $2 billion a year.

"This strengthening of our economy at a time when our national income continues to shrink is a matter of most urgent importance," he said. "Congress should act on this as a non-partisan matter."

He recalled that in his Economic Report to Congress last January, Pres. Eisenhower described unemployment insurance as a "valuable first line of defense against recession" which "needs reinforcement" by improvements he spelled out.

"NOW, five months later, no state has complied with the President's recommendation," Reuther said. "Only four states have acted at all.

"What the states have had an opportunity to do and have failed to do should now be done by congressional action.

"Unemployment, as the Congress recognized in the Employment Act of 1946 as well as in the Social Security Act of 1935, is a national problem.

"National action is needed now to check the continuing drain on the national economy as a result of inadequate unemployment compensation payments, which have been exhausted for hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers so that they are now compelled to apply for inadequate relief payments."

The health of our economy and the general welfare "require enactment of an adequate unemployment compensaton law now," he declared.

Happy Days

Hypocrisy of the Mississippi Legislature on the subject of prohibition came in for comment before the House Interstate Commerce Committee by Joseph E. Brady, coordinator of state councils for the CIO Brewery Workers. Said Brady:

"In Mississippi, a dry state, the first thing they hand you in a good restaurant is the liquor menu. There the state collects a black market tax on liquor. So the wets have their liquor, the drys have their dry law, and everybody's happy in Mississippi."

A Step To Real Security

Wouldn't it be wonderful if every American could look forward to retiring some day with real dignity and real financial independence?

Very few workers have that prospect these days. That's why we need to keep on improving the Social Security program to bring it into line with 1954 living costs.

Last week the House of Representatives, with only a few dissenting votes, approved the Administration's old age insurance bill. It's a good bill as far as it goes; it could go farther—and the Senate has a chance to do just that.

The important thing about the House vote of 355 to 8 was the recognition that Social Security—despite the U. S. Chamber of Commerce campaign against it, and the free-wheeling Curtis investigation a few months ago—is here to stay. As Rep. Forand (D. R.I.) observed, *"it is gratifying to see the Republicans finally seeing the light on this program."*

The half-a-loaf social security bill voted by the House, as CIO has pointed out, falls short of provisions of the Lehman-Dingell Bill in several important points. One is the lack of provision for disability benefits for the sick or disabled. Another is the lack of sufficient pensions for the chronically ill. And the basic pension increases should be higher.

Why not write your Senators to tell them your views about social security?

Dept. Of Understatement

According to a news report in the New York Times, Republican leaders are "showing a growing apprehension" over the failure of the Republican Congress to carry out the legislative program of the Republican President. They say Ike is in for "real trouble."

With considerable understatement, the GOP-supporting Times added editorially:

"The leaders of neither house of Congress have anything to boast about. If they expect to have by the time the Republicans face the country in November, they had better get a move on."

What Goes On Here?

The strange contradictions of the government's "security" program were demonstrated once again last week.

On one hand, Dr. Ralph Bunche was heard and quickly cleared of unspecified loyalty charges.

On the other hand, the Atomic Energy Commission's Security Board cleared Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer as a "loyal" citizen and then barred him from further atomic energy work. *That in effect is ruling you're guilty when you're found innocent.*

What Now, AMA?

Henry Kaiser, the industrialist, says that plans such as his firm has sponsored in highly successful form on the West Coast, are the best way to avoid "socialized medicine." Patients pay a relatively small monthly fee, and get excellent medical, clinical and hospital service.

The AMA will, we feel sure, "answer" Kaiser. But they'll have difficulties.

They consider a sponsor of such a plan to be a "socialist"—though industrialist Kaiser doesn't easily fit the category.

But the AMA has made nonsensical statements, without logic, before. We're betting they can do it again.

The CIO News

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Distracting—To Say The Least

In Other Words—

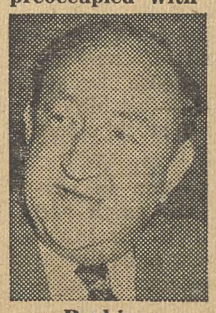
A Unionist Reports On Asia

The article following is condensed from a report by Solomon Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers, on a trip to the Far East under the State Dept. exchange program. He visited Australia, New Zealand, Japan, India and the Philippines.

By SOLOMON BARKIN

AN AMERICAN trade unionist visiting foreign countries in Asia and Oceania can truly serve our nation and its trade union movement, as well as the anti-Communist movement abroad.

Our current efforts at communication with and aid to one another are frustrated by our lack of knowledge and the distances involved. American diplomats are too preoccupied with official responsibilities and circulate in government and business circles far removed from the mass of the people really to help.


Barkin

Even American trade unionists serving in official positions may be eyed suspiciously by local persons and are hamstrung by official limitations and policies. An American trade unionist moving and speaking freely can build the bridge of understanding, bring a direct message of fraternal interest and help establish the base for mutual assistance.

In every country I visited, workers and trade union leaders wanted to know concretely how we live, what our jobs are like, what our trade unions are, and how we realize our achievements. They want to familiarize themselves with our experiences and compare them with their own. Everywhere, they eagerly press for the most minute details about our way of life and our battle to achieve it.

The Asian worker most often cannot comprehend a description of the life and activities of the American union because they are so far removed from his own experience. He therefore asks for comparisons with the problems he faces. Often, we had to go back to the life of the worker in earlier decades, in crowded slums and company towns, to re-tell our struggles and achievements and to align our history with their current life.

Australian and New Zealand workers want more direct and detailed comparisons. Their standards and ways of life are so much like ours that they want to evaluate the differences carefully. Is it true that the standards of the American worker have forged ahead at a more rapid pace since the end of the war?

The vast range of wages, working conditions and benefits in the U. S. between the highly organized and profitable industries and the unorganized and low-wage ones is difficult to present to workers and trade union leaders in countries where uniform regional and national rates and conditions prevail, and the differences between the national minimum and the pay rate for the most skilled are very small.

They look askance on our system of piecemeal improvements through plant or company negotiations when they have been able to establish high standards, relatively uniform for all, through a combination of government regulation and awards through national or state arbitration courts.

They cannot comprehend the aggressive and effective opposition to unionism in some regions in the U. S. in view of the government's boast abroad of our system of collective bargaining.

All of these challenges and questions must be met frankly with honest trade union answers.

Labor's Role In Politics

A common question put by workers and union leaders throughout the world is why American unions are so relatively free from political parties. In some Asian countries, political activity has been accented because they have recently gained independence, and workers' well-being is being determined by their influence in the new governments.

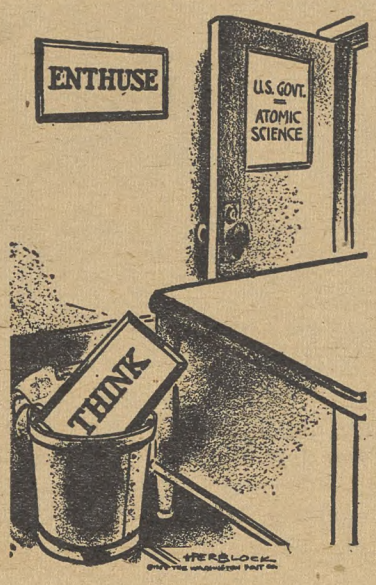
In other countries, political parties have been the instruments of the political ambitions of specific economic classes. A higher degree of class consciousness exists. They lament our lack of sophistication, and are not reassured by the story that our pattern has served us and that the future will have to dictate a new course.

A visit of an American trade unionist to a foreign country is a full assignment, as so many have questions to ask and want to learn about us from people they have come to trust as bona fide unionists.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE TIME WILL COME unless the present course of events is reversed when anybody who raises his voice in defense of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer may himself be dragged before a "loyalty" board or a congressional committee, belabored with questions based on "information" from secret files, and find himself labeled as loyal and trustworthy but nevertheless a "security risk."



The time will come when Ward V. Evans, a member of the special security board of the Atomic Energy Commission, may be hauled before the 20th Century American witch-hunters and required to explain, on penalty of professional and personal disgrace, why he refused to concur with the AEC board's majority about Dr. Oppenheimer.

Let the issue, therefore, be expressed plainly now:

The 2-to-1 majority that ruled against Dr. Oppenheimer's "clearance" for "secrets" made one basic point: that in issues involving security any "doubts" must be resolved in favor of "the government."

This is a foul and sinister doctrine.

Who is "the government" of the United States?

It includes you and me; 160 million other people; the members of the Atomic Energy Commission; the members of the AEC's special board. It includes, also, Dr. Oppenheimer.

I mistrust private citizens, suddenly set in a position of power over another citizen, who jabber as if they think that they—and they alone—have any concern for the Republic.

I mistrust and doubt security boards that have the effrontery to pass down decisions resolving personal "doubts" in favor of "the government"—as if Dr. Oppenheimer were not himself a citizen who has made distinguished contributions to "the government" far beyond anything contributed by those who condemned him, Pres. Gordon Gray of the University of North Carolina and Thomas A. Morgan, a retired industrialist.

Source Of Many Evils

The doctrine that all "doubts" about security clearance must be resolved in favor of "the goverment" is the source of almost all the evils that trouble us about McCarthyism.

A confirmed witch-hunter can kill, professionally, thousands of scientists, teachers, union leaders and intellectuals—provided that the witch-hunter is allowed to get away with the theory that each victim must be presumed guilty until he proves himself innocent.

This theory is exactly what was affirmed by the board that ruled on Dr. Oppenheimer. The majority admitted that the physicist who built the atomic bomb was loyal, a close-mouthed keeper of secrets. But, said Messrs. Gray and Morgan, he couldn't explain to their satisfaction everything they wanted explained about intellectual concepts and professional associations.

He had no "enthusiasm" for the hydrogen bomb.

He obviously had little enthusiasm for the whole loyalty-security program of "the government," with its enormous abuses of individuals.

Well, neither do many others, who are not physicists. And as a Washington reporter of politics, I am vividly aware of the fact that if Pres. Truman had not issued his loyalty directive in 1947, the Republican 80th Congress would have passed a law making things worse. Things have been getting worse, ever since, without a law.

The Right To Reputation

A man uncondemned of crime has a right to a livelihood, to a reputation for decency, as well as freedom from a jail cell.

I remember clearly that a former Attorney General, the Daugherty of Harding's Administration, pleaded the Fifth Amendment in a criminal trial in 1924 and escaped prison by virtue of two hung juries, and yet was held guilty in the minds of many of his countrymen.

The issue then, however, was an allegation of overt acts of fraud and corruption—not thoughts, associations, intellectual concepts, political or moral viewpoints.

If Dr. Oppenheimer has been guilty of any crime, let him be indicted by a jury of his peers, like any other citizen, and be given the right of trial before a federal court in which the prosecutors would be forced to disclose any evidence in support of the "doubts" of Gordon Gray and Thomas A. Morgan.

Dr. Oppenheimer did not plead the Fifth Amendment.

He should be considered innocent, in regard to his future livelihood and reputation, until he is proved guilty—and the sinister doctrine that "the government" somehow has had the privilege of overriding the personal rights of individual citizens should be repudiated.

The Atomic Energy Commission, sitting as a final appeals board above Gordon Gray's board, has the last clear chance to reverse the abominable majority decision on Dr. Oppenheimer.

Washington Window—

Joe's Losing His Political Oomph; GOP May Drop 50 House Seats

By Public Affairs Institute

SEN. McCARTHY'S ability to swing elections to candidates of his own choice has been highly overrated, a new Public Affairs Institute study by Louis H. Bean concluded. Bean, a noted political analyst, also reported:

- **Mid-term elections usually cost the party in power from 25 to 30 seats in the House of Representatives;**
- **The 10% drop in business activity in the last year, with its accompanying unemployment, could cost the Republicans another 20 to 25 seats in the House;**
- **The Administration's farm program, along with present agricultural price trends, may further reduce the number of Republican seats in the House;**
- **Effect on elections of the international situation and the threat of war cannot be judged at this time.**

The new PAI pamphlet is called *"Influences in the 1954 Mid-Term Elections."* Bean's statistical studies of factors which influence elections receive wide recognition. He was one of the few analysts to predict Pres. Truman's victory in 1948.

Joe's Barnstorming Record

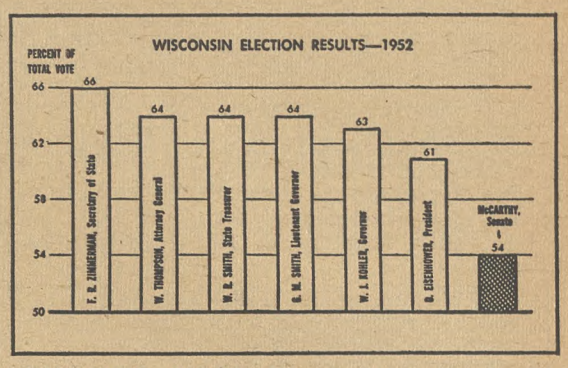
The author was asked to make a study of major factors in the 1954 elections including an objective statistical study to prove or disprove McCarthy's influence in the forthcoming congressional elections.

Bean analyzed the 12 states in which McCarthy campaigned in 1952. In all 12 states, he says, "Democratic candidates were not as a rule hurt by McCarthy's charges against them but, possibly, even helped by five percentage points."

In Connecticut, where McCarthy is given credit for the defeat of Sen. Benton (D.), Bean finds otherwise. *"Here, too," he says, "if he had any influence in the state it must have been to Benton's advantage." Benton ran 1.7 points better than Adlai Stevenson, Democratic presidential nominee.*

McCarthy's effort to unseat Sen. Kilgore (D.) in West Virginia is listed by Dr. Bean as an example of the Wisconsin senator's lack of influence. *Kilgore ran ahead of his ticket in every county where McCarthy campaigned against him as well as in the state as a whole.*

In his own state of Wisconsin in 1952, McCarthy received less votes than any of the seven major candidates. He received 110,000 votes less than Pres. Eisenhower and was 189,000 votes below the top man, Sec. of State Fred Zimmerman. Bean questions whether McCarthy would have been elected without running on Eisenhower's coattail.



THE END MAN—Chart from Louis H. Bean's new report on "Influences in the 1954 Mid-Term Elections" shows Sen. McCarthy's influence in his home state. In 1952 vote in Wisconsin, his popular vote trailed Gen. Eisenhower and state office candidates.

Bean reports that the Gallup polls in January and April of 1954 bear out findings of his election studies. "As of April, 1954, McCarthy's possible influence reflected in the Gallup Poll had fallen to the point where, if he influenced two persons to vote for a Republican Congressman or Senator he would drive five others away, most likely into the Democratic column."

Maine Poll Cited

The author also reports a recent poll conducted by the *Boston Post* on the Maine senatorial election. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, a strong McCarthy foe, is being opposed by Robert L. Jones with McCarthy's backing.

Voters in nine industrial districts were asked whether they were for or against Senator McCarthy with the following results:

For McCarthy	**40.5%**
Against McCarthy	**41.1%**
Undecided	**18.1%**

The second question was whether they favored Smith or Jones:

For Smith	**85.5%**
For Jones	**10.6%**
Undecided	**3.9%**

"It is clear," Bean says, "that what people think about McCarthy's investigations has practically no bearing on their attitude toward election candidates."

(Next week: Economic influences on the congressional elections.)

Book Review—

Freedom's Case Versus Security

TWO CENTURIES ago Benjamin Franklin, a jealous guardian of a new nation's rights, declared: *"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."*

In "Freedom, Loyalty, Dissent," Henry Steele Commager re-examines this premise, finds it as valid today as it was when the printer-statesman pronounced the words.

Prof. Commager, of Columbia University, takes a practical, pragmatic view and directs his readers to the necessity for freedom in an American society.

Free Enterprise In Ideas

The Ohio-born educator and historian hammers at the proposition that Americans must preserve and encourage the exercise of freedom of inquiry, investigation, dissent, association, education, science, literature and politics. This freedom, in all of its forms, must be allowed to develop, not as any abstract right but as an essential to continuity of American tradition.

The government "which most scrupulously protects and encourages complete freedom of thought, expression, communication, investigation, criticism is the one which has the best chance of achieving security and progress," the author says.

Discussing free enterprise in ideas, Prof. Commager reminds us that *"a nation that silences or intimidates original minds is left only with unoriginal minds and cannot hope to hold its own in the competition of peace or of war."*

Although some of Commager's essays were written six years ago, they have a terrible relevance in terms of contemporary events.

Prof. Commager points a warning finger to the emergence of new patterns of Americanism and of loyalty. This new loyalty, the author contends, is above all, conformity.

"It is the uncritical and unquestioning acceptance of America as it is—the political institutions, the social relationships, the economic practices. It rejects inquiry into the race question, or socialized medicine, or public housing, or into the wisdom or validity of our foreign policy.

"It regards as particularly heinous any challenge to what is called 'the system of private enterprise', identifying that system with Americanism. It abandons evolution, repudiates the once popular concept of progress and regards America as a finished product, perfect and complete.

"It is satisfied with membership in respectable organizations and, as it assumes that every member of a liberal organization is a Communist, concludes that every member of a conservative one is a true American. *It has not yet learned that not everyone who saith Lord, Lord shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven.* It is designed neither to discover real disloyalty nor to foster true loyalty."

—E.A.K.

"Freedom, Loyalty, Dissent," by Henry Steele Commager, Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., 155 pp., $2.50.

'Operation Truth'—

URW Parleys Spark A Political Revival

By BILL ABBOTT
Special Correspondent

THE CIO Rubber Workers have begun an all-out campaign for political education.

Under the direction of Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker, a hard-working education team has held political educational conferences in more than 25 cities in 11 states.

The URW team, besides Walker, includes district directors and members of the union's education, legal and FEPC departments.

Its standard equipment is the new CIO-PAC film strip, "Everyone Gives to Political Action," a political fact book prepared for Rubber Workers by the education department, and easy-to-read voting records of area congressmen and senators.

Walker

The purpose of these conferences is to inform a core of politically-effective leaders, who will be able to mobilize their locals and communities behind CIO-supported candidates this year. Labor-backed candidates for Congress have participated in the discussions at the schools.

Walker calls the project "Operation Truth," because every major state and national political issue is brought out and fully discussed by those attending the conferences.

He believes that before any truly successful action can be taken the local union leadership must be informed and trained to achieve the results needed to win this November.

Praised By Senators

URW political educational conferences have drawn praise from such legislative leaders as Sens. Kefauver of Tennessee and Sparkman of Alabama.

In Eau Claire, Wis., one old-timer, a member of U. S. Rubber Co. Local 19, told Joe Glazer, URW educational director, that he hadn't seen such an inspiring program since the days *"Old Bob LaFollette talked to us about the big steals of the lumber and railroad barons."*

In Goodrich Local 194, Clarksville, Tenn., 40% of the membership gave dollars to PAC before the drive had officially begun.

After a discussion on Texas oil money pouring into the State to beat Sen. Kefauver one member gave a $10 bill to PAC. "I can't afford it," he said, "but I can afford Kefauver's defeat a lot less."

Enthusiasm is running so high in Iowa that URW members traveled over 100 miles to attend one of these meetings. In Ohio, Rubber Workers journeyed 35 miles to attend an area conference.

The idea gained big impetus last March in Cleveland when delegates from all over the nation gathered to decide the union's economic policy. Year after year this "little convention" had talked strictly bread-and-butter unionism. Wage, hour, pension and insurance policies and demands were decided grass-roots style after every delegate had his say.

But this year, before the meeting was hardly under way, Matt Wojciechowski, president of Buffalo Local No. 188, asked permission to talk about political action.

"This is your meeting Brother Wojciechowski," replied Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, "you don't have to ask us if it's all right to discuss political action. It's just as much a part of our economic program as anything else." Thereupon Wojciechowski proceeded to rip the hide off the present Administration in Washington.

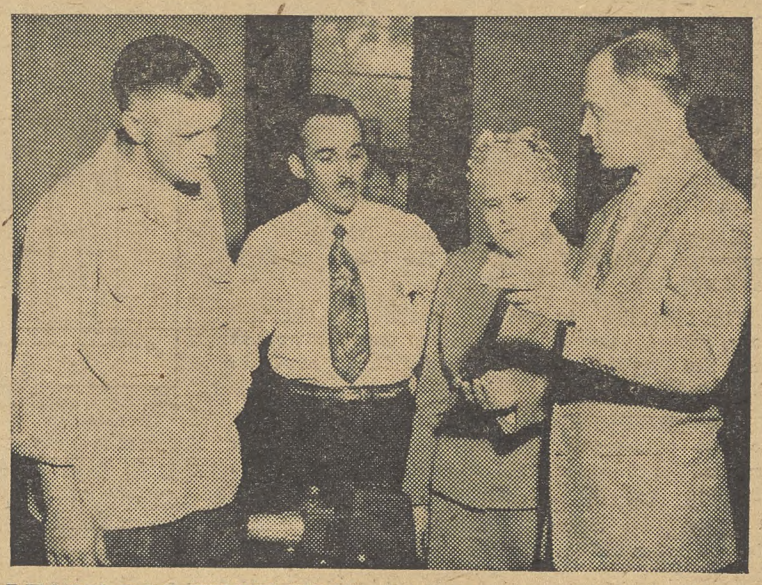
Things Are Looking Up

Then delegate after delegate spoke up; each emphasized the absolute need for an aggressive political action program in '54. The result of this spontaneous move was a strong resolution, the first of its kind passed at a meeting to discuss wages—a resolution which placed PAC on an equal footing in the URW program with wage increases and the guaranteed annual wage.

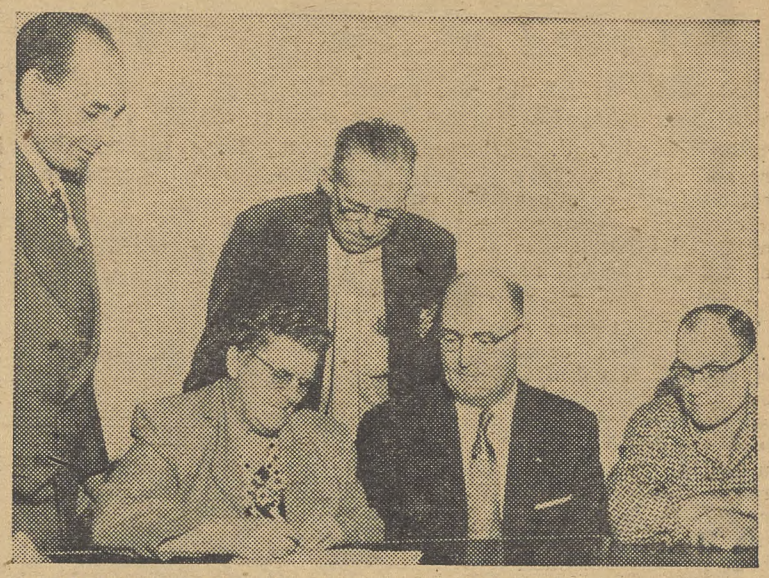
The response to this new look in PAC has exceeded all expectations. As many as four conferences a week have been held, and new film strip projectors have been ordered to meet the increased demand.

CIO leaders from other unions have attended the meetings, and URW instructors have put on the program before Democratic party clubs and other community groups. Ministers, state government and city officials, small businessmen, university professors, and newspaper editors help make up the total of community representatives who have been connected with the program.

As one delegate to a conference in Erie, Pa., put it, *"there's a real political revival in the air, and we're going to do everything we can to make the most of it."*



LEARN PAC KNOW-HOW—Students at a political education conference of the CIO Rubber Workers at Akron examine PAC film strip, "Everyone Gives To Political Action." From left, they are Paul Grow, Local 298, Ravenna, O.; Jack Hurst and Clara Montigney, Local 179, Garrettsville, O., and Bill Abbott, URW Education Dept.



PLANNERS—Dir. Rex Murray of URW-CIO Dist. 1 helps local union officers plan an area political education school. From left, they are A. L. Vandenburg, Local 179, Garrettsville, O.; Mary Wolff, Local 39, Ravenna, O.; James Best, Local 399, Middlefield, O.; Murray, and Francis Blair, Local 298, also of Ravenna, O.

11 Locals Join 100% PAC Roll Of Oil Workers

FOUR MORE LOCALS joined the 100% PAC honor roll of the CIO Oil Workers in April, according to OWIU-CIO Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick.

This brings to 11 the total of the union's locals that have collected a dollar or more for PAC from every members. The April additions were:

Brownfield, Tex., Local 457; Burrton, Kans., Local 475; Bishop, Tex., Local 495, and Hercules, Calif., Local 587.

Chicago CIOers Trained As Effective PAC Precinct Leaders

CIO STAFF representatives learned how to be effective precinct leaders at a recent two-day institute in Chicago co-sponsored by the Cook County, Ill., CIO-PAC and the Labor Education Div. of Roosevelt College.

The program is part of a plan designed to establish an effective, year-round precinct-level political organization in each congressional district in the county.

The organization is meant to supplement the work of the Cook County CIO Council's union counselling service.

"We have been very effective in handling the problems of members at the plant," said Robert Levin, administrative assistant to Council Sec. Ellsworth Smith, "but there is an additional need for a permanent service to handle the community problems affecting workers where they live."

Council Staff Rep. Larry Keller pointed out that "community problems are greater than those of the plant."

"A MAN spends only one-third of his time in the plant, but two-thirds of his time in the community," he said.

The leaders who participated in the institute will conduct similar courses in each congressional district in the county. The entire program has as its aim the extension of the Cook County PAC objective—"to advance and promote the general welfare by political action"—to insure the election of good officials and the passage of good laws through precinct level organization.

Topics under discussion ranged from "Where is Political Action Most Effective?" to "How a Bill Becomes Law." One session was devoted to demonstrations by representatives of the Independent Voters of Illinois of right and wrong ways of canvassing a precinct.

POLITICAL ACTION leaders in Cook County, Ill. (Chicago), discuss ways to help constituents with personal problems. Cook County IUC staff men Larry Keller, seated, and Paul Iaccino lead session during two-day institute for precinct leaders.

PAC Buck Drive Goes Over Top In 16 Steel Locals

CIO STEELWORKERS local unions in the Harvey, Ill., area have racked up an enviable record in their PAC dollar drive with 16 out of 28 locals reporting better than 100% participation.

Three of the 16 locals raised twice as many dollars as they have members, with Local 2590 exceeding 275%. The balance of the local unions were well over the half-way mark in individual contributions.

The well-organized drive brought a total of $6170.50 in voluntary PAC dollars, according to Subdistrict Dir. Sam E. Perish of USA-CIO Dist. 31.

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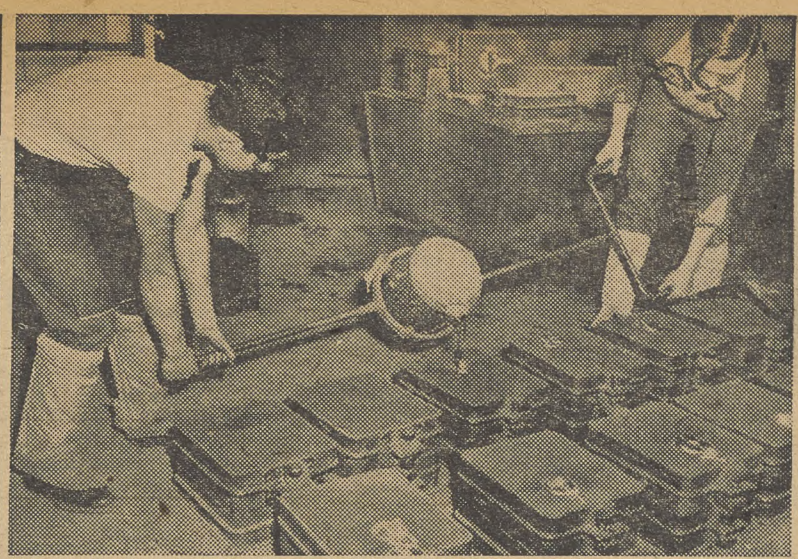
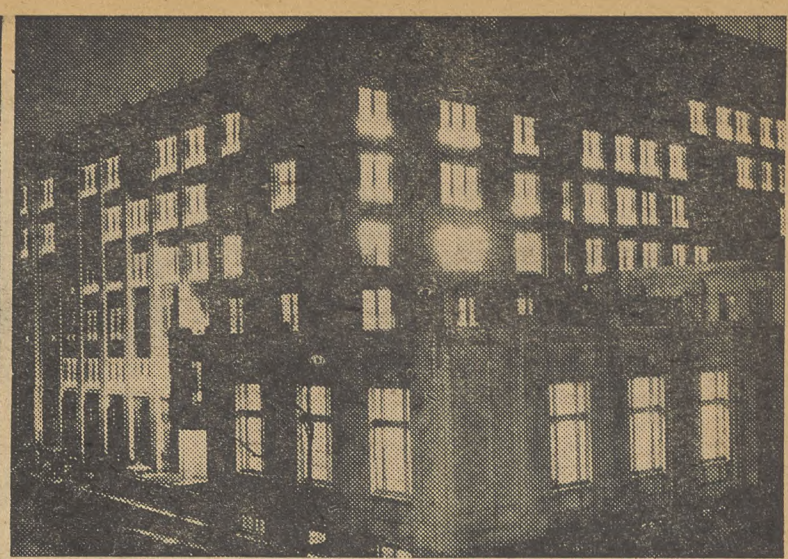
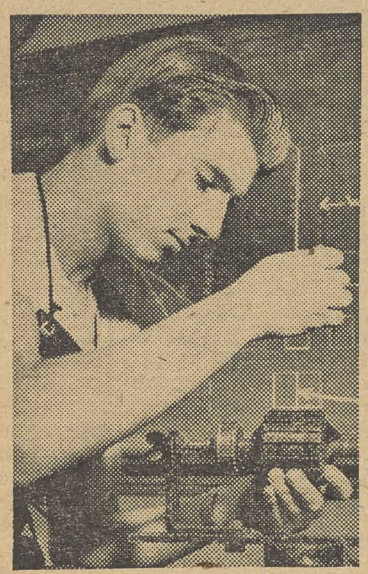




"ECONOMY" VS. SKILLED WORKERS—For still another year, GOP "economy" is threatening adequate funds for vocational education of young workers. Such schools now train millinery workers (left), teach industrial skills (center) and (at right) provide upgrading classes.



YOUNG WORKER in Chicago gets training in machine work.

CIO Joins Battle Against GOP's Drive To Cut Vocational Schools

FOR THE SECOND YEAR in a row a battle looms in Congress over the Administration's proposals to slash appropriations for the federal vocational education program.

The battle will center on the George-Barden Act fund, passed by Congress in 1946, which authorizes assistance payments to the states for vocational training.

At issue is the Administration's announced intention of turning this program over to the states. Welfare Sec. Hobby made this clear a year ago, Pres. Eisenhower reaffirmed it in his budget message in January. Last year's attempt to scuttle the program by a 25% budget cut was defeated after a vigorous debate in the House.

Pending Slash Protested

A lesser but equally significant cut is proposed in the new federal budget being studied by a Senate sub-committee. CIO, the National Farmers Union and other groups interested in retention of the vocational education program under federal auspices are fighting against any cut in U. S. aid.

"We must have more and better, not less and worse, vocational education as part of a larger and better education package," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote M. D. Mobley, executive secretary of the American Vocational Association, Inc.

Reuther noted that America's school population increases at a rate of 7500 a day or more than 2.5 million a year, while our technology develops with increasing rapidity.

He cited the statement of Sen. George (D. Ga.), co-author of the vocational education act, that *"we must see to it that our school population has the teachers, the buildings and the equipment to develop the fullest potentials of each, boy, girl and adult willing to go on learning."*

Yet, Reuther said, for the second year running, the Administration has recommended a cut in funds for vocational education.

"This means less vocational education, fewer teachers, fewer schools, classrooms, shops and farms and less, inferior and obsolete equipment for the education and training of the skilled industrial workers and farm men and women of tomorrow," Reuther noted.

"Most alarming," Reuther went on, "is the reason given for the recommended cuts: Our present federal-state system, tried, tested and successful, is to be destroyed, little by little, and the full responsibility and costs put upon the states, local communities and, quoting from Pres. Eisenhower's 1954 budget message, 'private enterprise'."

Reuther said local communities cannot and will not do the job. He predicted that federal standards of teaching, buildings and equipment would be swept away and up to 51 standards would be substituted.

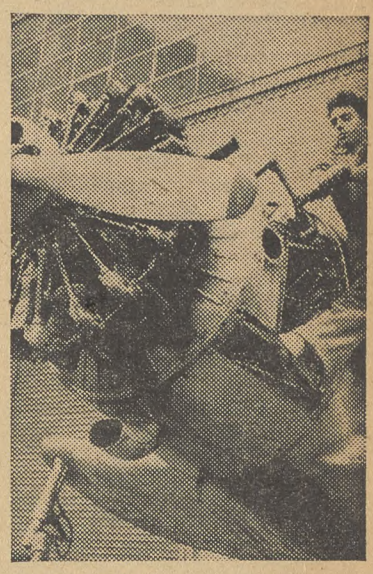
"If private enterprise were to take over education or any part of it," Reuther continued, "it would not be free, it would not be public, it would not be education; it would tend to become narrow drilling of robots, with no education in the economic, social and political facts of life, or with an evil substitute of slanted indoctrination, depriving the trainees of confidence in themselves, each other and their government."

Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) called upon Sen. Thye (R. Minn.), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee, to restore the cuts so the vocational education program may be continued at least at its present level. He pointed out that state funds to operate school programs are already critically short, resulting in the reduction of teachers' salaries and the loss of vocational teachers.

Stalling Protested

If the Eisenhower Administration continues its stalling on federal aid to school construction, it will "sabotage our future as a great and free country," Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) told a Senate Labor Committee hearing on bills to finance school construction.

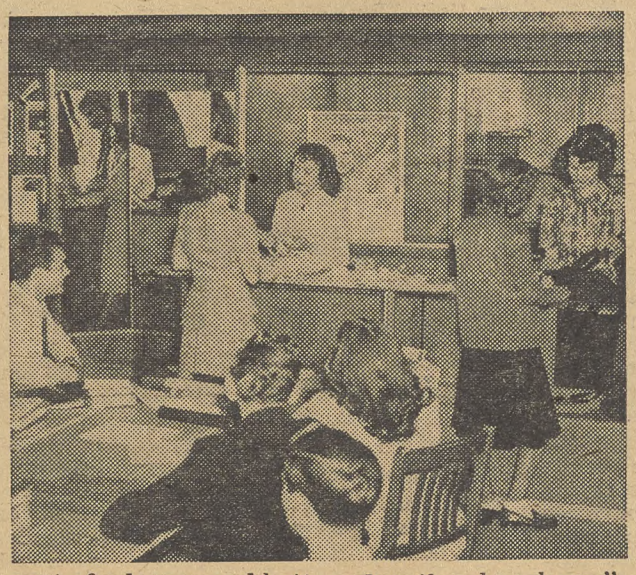
"Let us no longer break faith with our children by postponing action which Congress must eventually take if the citizens of the future are to be prepared to save democracy as we know it," he urged. "Let us move ahead with the job of saving our schools and thus of saving the nation."



AVIATION mechanics is studied first-hand in Pittsburgh.

HOME ECONOMICS and child care training also are featured.

FORESTRY and agriculture also are studied in the farm areas.



"MORE AND BETTER, not less and worse" vocational education is what CIO supports "as part of a larger and better educational package." Such schooling includes nurses training (at left), practical experience in retail selling at a model store (center), and learning of building trades.

OWIU Approves Union Merger Proposal

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

ANOTHER major step toward an enlarged union in the nation's petroleum industry was voted overwhelmingly last week by the CIO Oil Workers.

Meeting in a two-day special convention at Cleveland, the OWIU approved—by a margin of 73,000 to 881—plans for creation of the enlarged union sometime later this year.

A convention last February, attended by the CIO union, numerous independent oil unions and AFL local groups, had paved the way for creation of the new Oil & Chemical Workers International Union.

THE OWIU became the first group to ratify plans for the enlarged unions.

Numerous independent unions are expected to vote on the issue in coming months. The first such poll was scheduled among 1300 workers at Sugar Creek, Mo., on June 4, when they voted whether to bring their group—a local of the Central States Petroleum Union—into the OCWIU.

Pres. O. A. Knight hailed the forthright decision of the OWIU as "paving the way for a stronger bargaining position for every oil worker in the U. S. and Canada."

Noting that he was "pleased at the outcome" of the OWIU convention vote, Knight told reporters he "looks forward to ratification of the plans for the enlarged union by a number of the independent unions during the months ahead."

Knight, who has played a leading role in the process of bringing together the widely-scattered labor groups in the oil industry, said that creation of the enlarged union "will mean dollars and cents in the pocket of every oil worker, through the stronger bargaining position we can attain against the multi-million dollar oil companies."

The economic facts of life in the nation's oil industry were spelled out by a resolution passed by the special convention.

NOTING that a few decades ago, oil companies were small and independent, the OWIU pointed out an "entirely different picture" in existence now.

"These early-day individual producers and refiners have become merged into vast and wealthy corporations," the union said.

"We do not oppose technological improvements in any industry, but we do recognize that we no longer bargain with single employers whose economic existence depends upon the small area where the workers ordinarily live and work."

"We must of necessity bargain with an entire industry on the other side of the table when we sit down in any collective bargaining conference," the union declared. "Workers must recognize that the oil industry has become a virtual monopoly. . . .

"For all of these reasons, we know that we cannot serve the best interest of our membership when our unions remain isolated and wholly independent of one another. To be entirely effective, we must merge united on the same basis that management has merged its collective bargaining strength."

CREATION of an enlarged union, the resolution said, would add to the general effectiveness of the workers' organization—both in terms of collective bargaining and general service to the membership.

The two-day meeting at the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland was held in executive session to permit full and frank discussion of the issues involved. Pres. Knight gave a detailed report to the delegates, and every aspect of the plans was discussed for several hours.

STRICTLY BUSINESS—Attention of 200 delegates to the special convention of the CIO Oil Workers was demonstrated on these faces as union ratified plans for oil union merger.

SPECIAL convention of the CIO Oil Workers hears Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight report on oil union merger talks.

The convention of the enlarged union is scheduled later this year if a sufficient number of unions ratify the plans and program. In the event that ratification is slow in coming, the OWIU will hold its regular convention during the last two months of 1954.

An OWIU Wage Policy Committee meeting was scheduled after the special convention to map the union's bargaining plans for this year's contract negotiations.

Plan Urged By Heller To Block Crash

AN ANTI-DEPRESSION bill with provisions similar to CIO's program for full employment and prosperity, has been introduced by Rep. Heller (D. N.Y.).

Heller's bill sets forth a program of "remedial legislation" to strengthen unemployment insurance, broaden social security, increase the minimum wage, extend tax reduction to low-income groups, provide for low-rent housing and establish a program of public works.

About the same time the measure went into the hopper, the Commerce Dept. reported that the national income dropped in April for the sixth month in a row.

IT ESTIMATED wages, salaries and other forms of personal income during the month were at the annual rate of $282 billion, a drop of $1 billion from March and of $5 billion from the peak last October. Cuts in earnings of farm hands and industrial workers in metal, machinery and transportation equipment was the principal factor, the department said.

Heller said his bill could be regarded "as being in the nature of a blueprint for action to strengthen our economic system." He calls his plan "a series of corrective measures to help maintain full employment, broaden economic protection, expand purchasing power and continue a high standard of living."

The Congressman urged adoption of the anti-depression measure as effective means to deal with the situation "while we still have the opportunity to save our economy, and not wait until the process of deterioration has made heavy inroads."

The bill calls for raising the minimum wage from the present 75c per hour to $1, for raising personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $800, for authorization to construct 400,000 low-rent housing units within four years, and for a $3 billion appropriation for public works.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Bunche Is Quickly Cleared After Federal Loyalty Hearing

A FEDERAL loyalty board has quickly cleared Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, former Nobel Peace prize winner, of unspecified charges against him.

Questioning of the top-ranking spokesmen for Negro opinion in this country was described as "shocking" and "an unseemly farce" by Pres. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White called Bunche "not only a great and distinguished American but a great and distinguished citizen of the world whose entire career has been dedicated to the preservation and enlargement of human liberty."

BUNCHE is chief director of the United Nations Dept. of Trusteeship and is slated to become the second ranking administrative officer in the U. N.

Pierce J. Gerety, chairman of the loyalty board, announced after two sessions with Bunche a unanimous decision to clear him. He added that "there is no doubt as to the loyalty of Dr. Bunche to the government of the United States."

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

Bunche was first questioned at a session lasting 12 hours. The following day he was a special guest of Pres. Eisenhower at a White House dinner for Haile Selassie.

UAW Pamphlet Tells How Bishop Ended Church Bias

THE CIO AUTO Workers have just issued a new pamphlet dealing with one community's simple solution to the controversial problem of racial segregation in the churches.

Titled "Souls Don't Have Color," the pamphlet tells the story of how Bishop Vincent S. Waters, head of the Catholic diocese of Raleigh, N. C., ended church segregation in the tiny town of Newton Grove, N. C., which had two Catholic churches — one for white and one for Negroes.

Three weeks later, the pamphlet relates, Bishop Waters issued an edict forbidding segregation in all Roman Catholic churches within his diocese. In that order, Bishop Waters, a native Southerner, said:

"I am happy to take the responsibility for any evil which might result from different races worshipping God together. But I would be unwilling to take the responsibility of those who refuse to worship God with a person of another race."

William H. Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept., who announced publication of the pamphlet, said that "in view of the recent momentous Supreme Court decision, actions such as those of the Catholic Church depicted in this pamphlet take on added importance as shining examples for others to follow."

IN A foreword, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther noted that "where churches practice discrimination, schools also generally do"

"Poor education standards follow for white and Negro children alike," he added.

"Churches are the conscience of communities. They have the moral power to end this moral wrong. The battle for a better world—a world of peace, freedom and justice—never will be won without brotherhood."

"Souls Don't Have Color," UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept., 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.; free.

Complacency Called Real Threat To Business

ADMINISTRATION complacency about unemployment has had more serious effects on private enterprise than the "government competition" which conservatives criticize so often, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers said last week.

Potofsky's remarks were contained in a letter to Rep. Frank Osmers (R. N. J.), the sponsor of a bill designed to take the government out of every conceivable type of "competition" with private businesses.

"So long as our government accepts and acts promptly on its responsibilities under the Employment Act of 1946," Potofsky wrote, "and so long as our businessmen devote themselves to maximizing production and distribution of goods and services, private enterprise has little reason to fear fair competition from any quarter."

Osmers' bill alleges that government activities of any sort "tends" to destroy initiative and reduce the ability of citizens to pay taxes.

But, Potofsky pointed out, expanded government economic activity has come about largely through "changing conditions which made it necessary." In many cases, he said, "the public is best served by governmental rather than private enterprise. This does not . . . inevitably increase the cost of government."

CLOSING exercises of Asian Trade Union School of ICFTU at Calcutta heard farewell address by Shahzada Syed Mohd Zafar (speaking, left), student from West Pakistan, and speech by Michael Ross (right), CIO representative to the ICFTU.

Labor's World—

Labor Warns Schuman Plan Must Up Living Standards

REPRESENTATIVES of the free unions concerned with the European Coal & Steel Community found things to praise and to criticize when they got together recently to appraise the results of the first year of existence of the dramatic experiment in a limited form of economic unity.

The Committee of 21, through which the workers have representation in the plan, called the appraisal meeting in Luxemburg, inviting all interested unions, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the international metalworkers' and miners' trade secretariats, and the Schuman Plan's governing body, the High Authority.

Recognizing that markets have been stagnating since the community began operating and that it is not yet part of a full European economic community geared to full employment and economic expansion, the union leaders recognized that the High Authority had established a common market for coal and steel during its first year, and that it had eliminated some obstacles to such a goal.

It also approved the community for the increase in trade in the two commodities between the countries involved, and the fact that the unions had had the possibility of participating in High Authority activities which led to the results.

ON THE CRITICAL side, according to an article in the ICFTU monthly publication, Free Labor World, the Luxemburg conference "could not declare itself completely satisfied" with the progress made toward improved living and working conditions, the wiping out of national differences in such standards, and the stabilization and expansion of markets.

"The conference (delegates) . . . do not hesitate to rejoice at the progress which, thanks to the activities of the High Authority, has been made," the Free Labor World reported. "At the same time, they temper this praise with constructive criticism, and set social targets which the community can and must attain."

ILO

The international conference of the Intl. Labor Organization got under way last week in Geneva, Switzerland, with the CIO represented among the labor advisers by Michael Ross, CIO representative to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Elmer Cope, CIO Steelworkers, and Alexander Barkan, CIO Textile Workers.

Shortly before the meeting, Dir. Gen. David A. Morse announced that a proposal approved by the last conference to increase the size of the Governing Body from 32 to 40 members had been ratified by the member nations.

Under the new setup, the body will be composed of 10 worker members, 10 employer members and 20 government members. Russia, which joined the ILO recently after years of vilifying it, is expected to get one of the governing body seats given the 10 countries of "chief industrial importance."

Austria

The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions and the Wood Workers Union have endowed a credit fund to help workers purchase new low-cost, modern furniture on the installment plan. The furniture, mass produced, is sold at a low cost made possible by simple models, avoidance of expensive frills and finishes, and use of domestic woods. Twenty Vienna furniture dealers are selling it on a basis of 30 monthly payments.

The Ladies Get It Easier—Relatively

The ladies, bless 'em, are finding life easier and easier under the beneficent rule of communism, according to reports siphoned through the Iron Curtain by the anti-Communist Free Europe Committee.

No longer will the girls in Bulgaria have to push those heavy old three-wheeled wheelbarrows with great, big loads. The government has decreed that henceforth, they needn't push a load of more than 220 pounds.

In Czechoslovakia, the ever-lovin' government is thinking of packing sugar in smaller sacks; the 200-pound size has been giving the ladies too tough a time. And the Polish government, the great big Red softies, have ruled that after the fourth month of pregnancy women in the merchant marine can go on "reserve" status.

Ross Pledges ICFTU Help In Malaya

DEMOCRATIC trade unions throughout the free world will give direct financial assistance to the Plantation Workers Union in Malaya, according to word taken to the workers themselves by Michael Ross, CIO representative to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Ross made the announcement in Penang, where he had gone on a mission for the ICFTU. The funds come from the ICFTU Regional Activities Fund, set up to help struggling unions in underdeveloped countries grow strong.

THE ACTION was taken because the ICFTU found the Plantation Workers "structurally sound and a stabilizing factor to the rubber industry in Southeast Asia," Ross said.

The morale of members, he said, has been severely shaken by an arbitration award, based on a drop in the price of rubber, which cut wages by a larger amount than the employers had proposed during direct negotiations with the union.

"Where there is still an emergency," he commented, "it is politically unsound to weaken a responsible organization which is definitely on the side of freedom."

NLRB Bars Fur Union

THE SERVICES of the National Labor Relations Board have been denied the Fur and Leather Workers Union, expelled from CIO five years ago as Communist-dominated.

The NLRB action was taken after the union re-elected Ben Gold as president last month despite his conviction on a charge that he falsified a non-communist affidavit required by the Taft-Hartley Act. Gold has appealed a prison term of one to three years.

It was the first time any national union had been barred from the board's processes. Other unions may now seek elections among workers represented by the Fur & Leather Union and the latter is barred from a place on the ballot.

Give A Buck To PAC

Scott Wins Over Dixiecrat Attack

DESPITE injection of the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation into the campaign by his chief opponent, former Gov. Kerr Scott won the Democratic Senatorial nomination in North Carolina over incumbent Sen. Lennon.

The Scott forces charged Lennon's supporters with circulating reprints of a "phony" newspaper advertisement saying Scott worked for non-segregation. Similar tactics caused the defeat in 1950 of former Sen. Frank Graham, whom Scott had appointed.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired congratulations to Scott, saying "working men and farmers especially have every reason to rejoice with you and the people of your great state. We in the CIO are sure that you will make a great contribution in statesmanship and service to our nation and to the free world."

SCOTT'S victory was assured when Lennon conceded after unofficial returns showed Scott leading the seven-candidate field by a majority of 4178 votes. His total of better than 310,000 votes out of 613,000 cast was the biggest vote ever cast for a candidate in a North Carolina primary.

Scott had strong support from farmers and labor groups in the state, and one of his strongest assets was conceded to be a 14,000-mile road-building program during his four years as governor.

His victory is the third for Southern liberals in recent weeks. The others were primary victories for Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) and for James E. Folsom, who won the Alabama gubernatorial nomination in the same primary.

Other Primaries

Atty. George Huddleston, Jr., of Birmingham won the Democratic nomination for the Alabama 9th Congressional Dist. seat being vacated by Rep. Battle.

In South Dakota, Joe Foss, Marine World War II ace, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination by nearly two to one.

The Democratic gubernatorial primary in Nevada was won by former Gov. Vail Pittman over a field of four other candidates.

PHILIP O'ROURKE

CIO Leader Seeks House Post In West

A VETERAN CIO maritime unionist, Philip O'Rourke, is running for Congress in the California primary election this week.

O'Rourke, national vice president of the CIO Radio Association, is seeking the Democratic nomination in San Francisco's 4th Dist.

O'Rourke has AFL and CIO backing in his campaign against Rep. Mailliard (R.) in the gerrymandered district which for years sent former Rep. Franck R. Havenner to Washington.

Another unionist, Rep. Shelley (D.), former president of the San Francisco and California AFL, likewise has joint labor backing in the adjoining 5th Dist.

The San Francisco CIO Council aided in mobilizing campaign workers for O'Rourke's campaign.

The ARA officer is a naval veteran of the last war, and had served on a number of municipal and civic agencies. He has campaigned on a strongly-liberal platform.

PAGE ONE AWARD of Newspaper Guild of New York is presented to Edward R. Murrow (right), CBS radio and TV newscaster, by Pres. Arthur Rosenstock at the annual Page One Ball of the ANG-CIO local. Murrow was cited "for distinguished contributions to the adult and responsible use of broadcasting as a major medium of information and entertainment for the American people."

You And Your Money—

FTC Gagged, Muzzled By New GOP Plan; Mead Protests

THE FEDERAL TRADE Commission, set up to be the consumers' watchdog, has just been gagged and muzzled by the GOP Administration.

A new streamlining of the FTC has just been announced by its chairman, Edward F. Howrey, Eisenhower-appointed corporation lawyer who often battled the commission before he became its head. Howrey boasts that the reorganization represents "a major change in both concept and structure."

The overhauling job followed recommendations of a management survey group hired last October. The most significant changes affecting consumers are the abolition of two major bureaus.

The lone liberal and the only dissenter investigated and prosecuted monopolistic practices. The other, the Bureau of Anti-Deceptive Advertising, protected the public against fraudulent and misleading advertising claims. Both are doomed under the GOP's reorganization plan.

Their functions, drastically curtailed, will be combined in a new Bureau of Investigation and Litigation. The old units had their own investigative and prosecuting staffs.

The CIO News' prediction last September that "rough times appear to be ahead for consumers and small businessmen" is coming tragically true.

Under the excuse of budget cuts, the Republicans hacked and slashed at bureaus within the agency designed to protect the buying public. Employes with the best records for fighting monopolies were fired and replaced with those who had long differed with FTC policies.

The lone liberal and the only dissenter from the latest shift in FTC emphasis is Commissioner James M. Mead. He opposed the current reorganization and made the point that the Republicans with their management surveys tend to ignore.

"The reorganization of a government agency involves not only drawing lines on a chart but it also involves human beings and human relationships," Mead said.

He recalled that the FTC was overhauled in 1950 in line with suggestions made by distinguished members of the Hoover Commission. The FTC's efficiency was increased, he said, employe morale was high and a backlog of work was all but eliminated.

Mead's objections went all but unheard. The policy of let-the-buyer-beware now is the official standard of the revamped FTC. In recent rulings it has softened its attitude towards regulation of advertising claims, eased requirements for firms listing the content of their products and cut to the bone the staff which polices business practices.

Important Rulings

In two important recent decisions, the Federal Trade Commission:

• Set aside the 1952 false advertising findings against Philip Morris cigarets, and ordered new hearings and evidence on claims that the cigarets are less irritating than other brands. The new hearing was set after a U. S. Court of Appeals set aside an FTC cease and desist order.

• Announced a series of technical rules banning "torch sweaters" and other "highly flammable," synthetic articles of clothing. The rules supplement a new law, effective July 1, which prohibits the manufacture or sale of any apparel which is "so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

NOWADAYS A CAR OWNER out to buy a tankful of gas is bombarded with many claims of new magical ingredients and new total power for auto fuel. He has to thread his way through a lot of magic-sounding names from TCP to A-D, and including ETC, RTG, 5-D and other alphabetical slogans.

An ordinary person can hardly tell from all the semi-mysterious slogans and initials what the hullabaloo is all about.

The Lowdown On New Gasolines

For example, you've been hearing: "Anti-Carbon!" *(That would be nice, but how does it work?)* "Extra-High Octane!" *(But is it any higher than the other company's gasoline, and anyway, do I need it for my car and terrain?)* "No more wild ping!" *(What's that?)*

There are two reasons for this high-pressure campaign:

1. Several new gasolines have been introduced in an attempt to cure some present troubles of modern high-compression auto engines, and permit the building of even higher-compression engines that would give us more miles to a gallon of gas.

2. But also behind the high-pressure advertising for the new gasolines, is an attempt "to wean motorists away from regular to the more expensive premium gasoline," as *Business Week* magazine commented. Your particular car may not need to be weaned yet, and may do very well on the lower-cost regular gas.

The reason for the new gasolines is that cars, especially those with high-compression engines, have been having trouble with gasoline. They have been suffering from a new phenomenon called "pre-ignition," and a tendency for spark plugs to foul, thus robbing the motorist of power and fuel.

Pre-ignition is different from "knock." Pre-ignition is an explosion of the gas in the combustion chamber before the spark gets a chance to fire. In contrast, "knock" is an explosion after the gas is ignited. Instead of a slow burn utilizing all the fuel, towards the end of the charge an explosion releases the energy all at once. Both "knock" and pre-ignition are wasteful of gas.

One of the causes of pre-ignition in modern high-compression engines is the very tetraethyl lead which was added to gasoline to stop "knock." This lead is added to both regular and premium grade gasolines, but in greater quantity to the premium grade.

The use of a large amount of lead in gasoline causes an accumulation of lead salts in the engine. After the engine has run a few thousand miles it also accumulates carbon. Together the lead and carbon deposits make a hot surface when you've been running your car under load or dragging through city traffic. That surface becomes hot enough to ignite the gas before the spark does.

The result is, a modern high-powered car may be subject to a new phenomenon called "wild ping," which is an erratic loud crack sometimes occurring at low speed. Or the engine may tend to thud when you open the throttle after a slow trip through city traffic.

Something Else Added

Different refiners have sought to solve this problem in different ways. Some gasoline companies, notably Shell, have added tricresyl phosphate (TCP) to gasoline. The phosphate compound neutralizes the deposits of lead salts, and also helps stop spark-plug fouling (which afflicts older engines as well as the high-compression ones). That's why you've been seeing so much advertising about "TCP." There is scientific evidence that tricresyl phosphate does neutralize such deposits. The only thing is, there is some fear it may in turn leave other deposits of its own.

If you have a car with high-compression ratio (more than 7 to 1) and drive under the heavy traffic and hill conditions described above, and have actually experienced the various signs of pre-ignition described above, then it is certainly worth trying several tankfuls of TCP gas or several tankfuls of the new high-octane gases without TCP, to see if they actually help. Or if you have experienced much spark ping fouling, that is, if your car is a "spark plug eater," it would certainly be worth trying a gas that has a phosphate compound added.

If you don't have a high-compression car (ask a dealer in your make to tell you the compression ratio), or any of the ills described above, then you can save more money than ever by sticking to regular gas.

It would even pay to try different brands of regular grade to see if there is any noticeable difference in the mileage you get, and also the performance when accelerating and on hills.

Here Are Tips For Teen-Agers On Landing That First Job

THE JOB outlook for the 700,000 high school graduates who will enter the labor market in June is described as "generally good" by Labor Sec. Mitchell, but he noted that competition may be keener in some fields.

The U. S. Dept. of Labor has released a job guide listing 74 occupations employing large numbers of boys and girls under 21. Distribution will be made at all public employment offices, to 27,000 high schools and to national youth and guidance groups.

Teen-agers this June will find opportunities in clerical and sales jobs among the most promising, the guide shows. The service occupations like fountain clerk, parking lot attendant, nurse's aide and hospital orderly also offer good job chances.

Employment as helpers to craftsmen in the building trades will be good, the guide says, and "reasonably good' for beginner jobs as auto mechanic and auto body repairman helpers.

Radio servicemen jobs will be scarce but TV serviceman helper chances will be better. Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanic's helper jobs are expanding, but with only "limited opportunities" for beginners.

Job chances for beginners in factories will vary with business and industry conditions. Farming will offer "good opportunity for temporary jobs" during the growing and harvesting seasons.

Copies of the "Job Guide for Young Workers" may be obtained from the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30c each.

CIO IS ON THE AIR—Ed Lashman of the CIO publicity staff (left) plugs the nightly radio broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, CIO and ACWA-sponsored commentator, to delegates at the Clothing Workers convention. From left, they are William Watson of the New Jersey cleaners and dyers, Fred Lark and Andrew Canadat of the New York cleaners' group.

Rieve Award To Be Given By Reuther

THE TORCH of Hope award to be given Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers at a testimonial dinner in New York on June 17 will be presented by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as honorary chairman of the National Labor Council of the City of Hope, the national medical center near Los Angeles.

The council gives the award annually to an outstanding individual in public life who has made significant contributions to labor and the community. Rieve also is a CIO vice president and chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee.

In a letter of greeting and testimonial, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said "Emil Rieve is a great trade unionist," and praised the "bold and imaginative leadership" Rieve has given the CIO Textile Workers.

THE SPEAKERS' list includes many CIO leaders. Among them are CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, and Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the TWUA, who also is chairman of the dinner committee.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City will be another speaker. Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the CIO Maritime Union is general chairman of the affair. Several score CIO leaders are co-chairmen or members of either the executive committee or sponsoring committee.

¿Habla usted espanol?— Now Wage-Hour Agents Do

TWENTY WAGE-HOUR investigators in the Metropolitan New York area have completed a course in Spanish as part of the Regional Wage-Hour Div. campaign to bring the benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act to workers of Puerto Rican origin, Acting Reg. Dir. Frank J. Meunch said last week.

A "substantial proportion" of the violations disclosed through investigations involve Puerto Ricans, Meunch said, The Spanish-speaking investigators will be able to communicate readily with such workers, and safeguard them against exploitation which in the past has been facilitated by their unfamiliarity with English.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ONE OF THE DISCUSSIONS at the meeting of CIO's Organizing Committee last week concerned the "climate" for organization, the attitudes of workers. *Does the majority of unorganized workers want a union, or realize the need for one?*

I personally don't believe there has ever been a time when workers could not be educated in the reasons why they must have the benefits of trade unionism. But as the unions have pushed forward in one great wave of organization after another, selfish and shortsighted employers have developed new techniques for defeating union organization. These techniques must be considered and overcome.

A union has no product to sell. We can't go to a man and hand him a contract the way you'd give him a cake of soap. Before the worker is ready for the union he has to go through a time of searching his own mind and heart for the answers to some serious questions.

The organizer has to make the worker ask himself: "Can I protect my family without a union?"

The worker has to ask himself: "Can I expect to be treated with dignity and respect without a union?"

THE WORKER has to come to believe that the union, the brotherhood of workers, is not only a weapon to win wages and settle grievances, but is also an institution dedicated to the welfare of all men and women, all across this country and the world. *In other words, before he can really be called a union man, the worker has to do a considerable amount of thinking.*

Thinking is not always a quick process. We don't come to real basic principles by just reading them in a book. I believe that is why sometimes the work of organizers does not show its result for a matter of many years. That is why I believe there is no such thing as a lost strike, or a lost organizing campaign.

In the South, right now, our unions are organizing plants where we have carried on as many as three and four campaigns without immediate results. But we have left behind us there, with each attempt, a group of workers thinking about their future, thinking about the lessons of the trade union movement.

It may go more slowly than we wish, but we are seeing the fruits of all that labor and all those sleepless nights and struggles. *And I believe we are building strong unions of convinced workers.*

I REALLY DON'T understand what people mean by a "climate" for organizing. If the union is right today, it is right tomorrow and any day.

What we have to guard against is not that the "climate" is right or wrong so far as workers are concerned, but that we don't let ourselves grow weary or falter in our efforts, and that we don't seek short gains in the place of real progress.

We should seek new techniques and methods every day, but we should never forget that unions are made of human beings, and that inside a worker there is only one real desire that he needs to express—through his union, if need be.

That is his desire to make his way for himself and his family with dignity, in some security, and in such a manner as to bring a measure of the good things of life, both material and spiritual.

New England Mill Backs TWUA On Wage Minimum

ONE MILL-owner has joined the CIO Textile Workers' fight for a $1.20 Walsh-Healey Law minimum wage for the woolen and worsted industry, North and South.

Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills of East Douglas, Mass., has asked a federal court in Washington to let it intervene in support of the right of Sec. of Labor Mitchell to set an industry-wide minimum for mills which get government orders.

Early in May an injunction was granted by a Washington judge to 36 woolen and worsted mills that blocked institution of the $1.20 rate. These firms argued that the U. S. cannot determine a single nationwide minimum but only prescribe minimums for different localities.

AN ARBITRATOR last week ruled that 1400 TWUA members at Botany Mills, Passaic, N. J., should take a 9.5c an hour wage cut. The company had asked for a 16.5c slash in wages.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve blamed "lack of imagination—even lack of interest" on the part of the federal government for the economic decline of the woolen and worsted industry.

"A whole industry is crumbling away," Rieve said, "depriving thousands of workers of their livelihood, without a finger being raised by any responsible party."

Steel Strike Aid Urged

FINANCIAL support for striking CIO Steelworkers at the South Beloit plant of the Besly-Welles Co. has been requested by the Wisconsin State CIO Council.

USA-CIO Dist. 32 Dir. Walter Burke said the strike "is the most vicious experienced by any local union in the district since 1937." Local 2394 walked out Apr. 16 after contract negotiations broke down. The firm has been under contract since 1943.

Since the strike began the company has refused to bargain, tried a back-to-work movement, attempted formation of a company union and employed a bagful of legal tricks to obtain injunctions.

Detroit Hit As Hudson Shifts Work

DETROIT, staggering under the impact of mass unemployment, received a further blow last week when the American Motors Corp. announced that Hudson assembly and body-building operations were being moved to Nash plants at Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wisc.

The CIO Auto Workers immediately moved in to protect the rights of the 4600 workers whose livelihood will be affected by the move—many of them employes with high seniority. There appeared little likelihood that they will be able to follow the jobs to Wisconsin save in a few special cases.

The rest of the present Hudson force, a total of 8600, will remain on the firm's Detroit payroll. They will build engines and other parts, do service parts operations, and engage in defense work—plus whatever additional work the company is able to line up for them.

The jobs of the 7000 employes who have been laid off in the last year appeared gone forever.

AMERICAN MOTORS is the new firm formed by the recent merger of Hudson and Nash, which are now its separate divisions.

The transfer of operations will take place gradually and will be fully effective when work begins on Hudson's 1955 models, in about six months.

"The only thing we can do is to fight for the best possible deal for Hudson workers," said Claude Bland, recording secretary of UAW-CIO Local 154.

"Those that have continued on auto production have worked only 52 days this year—10 in January, six in February and 12 each in March, April and May. So you can see this thing is hitting workers who didn't have many pork chops on the table to begin with."

William E. Solenderger, UAW-CIO social security consultant, said the 600 pensioned Hudson workers and those eligible for retirement will be assured of their pensions.

"The plan is funded, so there's more than enough to take care of them," he explained.

THE WORKERS were told of the shift by personal letter after company officers had conferred with UAW-CIO officials, including Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and officers of the different locals affected. Reuther made no comment after the meeting.

The UAW-CIO had bad news about jobs from another part of the country, too. The Chrysler Corp. announced that its Dodge plant at San Leandro, Calif., a $15 million postwar construction plant, will be closed because of a "strongly competitive market." About 1600 of the 2700 employes, members of Local 884, will be affected, as well as another 1000 laid off within the past few months.

However, at Evansville, Ind., Chrysler recalled 440 UAW-CIO members to two plants after posting a 22% increase in production.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

McCreedy Succeeds Scholle As CIO Region 7 Director

APPOINTMENT OF Herbert McCreedy, a veteran in CIO activities, as director of CIO Region 7 was announced last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

HERBERT McCREEDY

McCreedy, an early member of CIO Auto Workers Local 412, succeeds August Scholle, who had held the regional directorship for several years. Scholle, a member of the CIO Glass Workers, resigned so he could run for reelection as president of the Michigan CIO Council. Under CIO rules, he could not seek the elective office while serving as regional director.

The region is composed of the states of Michigan and Indiana.

"Brother Scholle has served with distinction," Reuther said in announcing McCreedy's appointment.

"He has performed a vaulable service to the CIO from the inception of our organization, and his resignation as regional director to seek reelection to the presidency of the State CIO Council will deprive the CIO of an effective staff person."

Reuther said that arrangements have been made so that Scholle will be available to the CIO for special assignments.

IUE Strikers Reject Philco Offer As 'Strikebreaking'

SOME 8000 striking Philco employes, members of the CIO Electrical Workers, rejected a management offer of a 5c hourly increase by unanimous votes as the strike entered its second month.

Locals 101 and 102 in Philadelphia, where 7500 are out, and Local 701 in Sandusky, O., with 500 on strike, backed IUE-CIO Dist. 1 Pres. Harry Block's denunciation of the proposal as "strikebreaking."

In a statement to the press which was not given to union negotiators, Philco declared it had proposed to the union officers that the strikers take a secret vote, conducted by an outside agency, on the 5c offer.

Block said the company had no moral right to make such a proposal unless it was prepared to pledge in advance that it would abide by whatever increase the workers said was fair if they voted down the nickel.

Block said the current Philco average wage of $1.61 an hour is far behind the industry average and that the Sandusky plant trails even that figure with an average of $1.54.

Philco claimed its 5c proposal was "fair" in the light of what other employers were doing. Block said, however, that the recent IUE-CIO settlement with RCA was based on 5c to 15c an hour, averaging 9c.

HE CLAIMED that Philco workers deserved more, both in the light of company profits and because the employes got no wage increase in 1953 while the industry pattern was 7c-8c.

"Philco owes us between 4.5c and 5c for 1953," Block said, "and on top of that it owes us at least the industry pattern as it is developing in 1954 bargaining."

URW Sets Big Four Contract Talks For 108,000 Workers

SCHEDULES for contract talks with the Big Four rubber companies to negotiate new agreements covering 108,500 employes have been announced by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers.

The union's major objectives are a substantial wage increase, the guaranteed annual wage and "adjustment of inter and intra plant inequities."

Goodyear negotiations, after a recess, will resume on June 22 in Cincinnati. Ten plants employing 30,000 are located in Akron and St. Mary's, O., Los Angeles, Muncie, Ind., New Bedford, Mass., Topeka, Kans., Jackson, Mich., Windsor, Vt., Gadsden, Ala., and Lincoln, Neb.

Goodrich talks, which began May 25 at Cincinnati, cover 18,000 employes in nine plants. They are located at Akron and Marion, O., Tuscaloosa, Ala., Miami, Okla., Cadillac, Mich., Oaks, Pa., Los Angeles, Clarksville, Tenn., and Riverside, N. J.

Firestone-URW discussions will begin June 16 at Cleveland. Some 25,500 workers are involved at eight plants in Akron, O., Los Angeles, Memphis, Tenn., Des Moines, Ia., Noblesville and New Castle, Ind., Fall River, Mass., and Pottstown, Pa.

CONTRACTS covering 19 U. S. Rubber plants employing 35,000 will be the subject of negotiations starting June 22 in New York City. The plants are located at Detroit, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Providence, Woonsocket and Bristol, R. I., Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, Misawaka and Washington, Ind., Chicago, Chicopee Falls, Mass., Eau Claire, Wis., Naugatuck, Conn. (3 plants), Passaic and North Bergen, N. J., and Milan, Tenn.

The URW also announced the appointment of Joseph B. Emmons as Director of the union's District 1 to replace R. C. Murray, who resigned.

People Of The Valley Voice TVA Backing

By MILTON PLUMB

THE HOOVER Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power—many of whose members are on record as opposing TVA—"learned a thing or two" last week from the people of the Tennessee Valley at hearings in Chattanooga.

As expected, virtually all private power companies in the states served by TVA turned out to attack the Tennessee Valley Authority as "socialism" and demand that they be given exclusive rights to sell power in the area.

But the people of the valley swamped the Task Force with their protests against private company "propaganda." When the hearings were over, there was no room for doubt that the people of the region are overwhelmingly—and unchangingly—behind the TVA program.

Speaking for the CIO, Paul R. Christopher, director of Region 4, rejected as "totally false" what he called "the present Administration's repetition of the long-discredited charge of the private power companies' progaganda lobby that the TVA is socialism."

"The more than six million men and women in our organization see in the TVA a philosophy and ideal that we can embrace with wholehearted enthusiasm, not only as it applies to the valley of the Tennessee River but to the general development of our power and water resources throughout the entire nation," Christopher said.

POINTING OUT that the TVA program is carried out in partnership with state and local agencies, he declared:

"If the Administration is really sincere in its announced philosophy of wishing to turn the development of power over to local agencies, it should have no quarrel with TVA—which has carried this principle of federal administration in partnership with local agencies farther than any previous federal activity."

Christopher said that the "lesson" the example of TVA could teach is that "dams cannot be built for purposes of either water control or power without also vitally affecting such other factors as navigation, flood control, malaria control, recreation, stream sanitation, fishing, forestry, agriculture and industry."

Eisenhower Administration power policies were criticized as retarding the development of needed sources of power. Christopher warned that "every reduction in power potential which takes place, such as for example the recent cuts in appropriations for TVA, will curtail the future growth of American industry and employment."

"Organized labor's concern here is thus immediate and vital," he said. "The simple facts are that, in the face of our growing population and the need to increase the gross national product, any delay in developing our power potential points directly to job curtailment and ultimate economic disaster."

Christopher pointed out that in the first sessions, the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican 83rd Congress "acted directly to seriously curtail the nation's future power supply from hydroelectric sites." He said that out of a total of 22 Army Corps of Engineers power projects, three had been totally eliminated and the other 19 "slowed up" seriously by appropriations cuts of 34%.

"The reduction in funds will delay by years the delivery of power that is already needed to meet shortages," he charged.

Reflecting the strong support of the TVA by the people living in the region, many prominent political leaders appeared to back its program and condemn statements by members of the Task Force attacking it. That leading political opponents stood side by side on this issue indicated that GOP attacks on TVA may be a thorn to Republican political prospects in the region for many years.

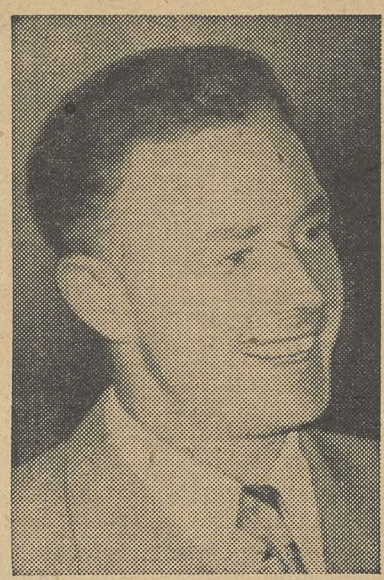
Among those appearing in support of TVA, for example, were Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement and his opponent in this year's gubernatorial race, former Gov. Gordon Browning, who both gave the valley development their unqualified support. And "Big Jim" Folsom, recent victor in the Democratic primary for governor of Alabama, told the Task Force he was there to help Clement "fight the battles of TVA."

ALTHOUGH Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky was unable to appear personally, he filed a statement with the Task Force making clear his support of the TVA program.

The Chattanooga hearings were the third in a series of five scheduled throughout the country. Spokesmen for the CIO viewpoint are also scheduled to appear at subsequent hearings in New York on June 14 and 15 and in Portland, Ore. on June 28 and 29.

The Task Force is one of several similar units set up by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch to look into federal administrative practices and functions and recommend economies.

The Commission is headed by former Pres. Hoover. Admiral Ben Moreell, chairman of the board of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., is chairman of the water and power task force.



"SAVE TVA"—That's the refrain that witnesses before the Hoover Commission's Water and Power Task Force kept repeating last week in Chattanooga. CIO Reg. Dir. Paul R. Christopher (left) charged the GOP Administration with "moving backward against expanding resource and power development." At right, Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement (D.) defended TVA as "typically American and democratic."

Ike's TVA Stand Rapped

Pres. Eisenhower was strongly criticized by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) for having departed from the "spirit, the letter and the clear intent of the TVA Act" in failing to reappoint Gordon R. Clapp as chairman.

Hill said the President ignored requests that he talk personally with Clapp before deciding whether to reappoint him "and all the while the Washington lobbyist for the power monopoly was freely predicting that Clapp would not be reappointed."

"Failure to reappoint Clapp is a clear reflection of the change in the President's feeling about TVA," Hill said.

L-9

Senate Votes Tin Smelter Operation

THE SENATE approved by a voice vote a resolution calling for continued operation of the government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., for another year.

The resolution, sponsored by Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.), now goes to the House. It states that meanwhile a congressional inquiry will be made into the advisability of establishing a permanent domestic tin smelting industry. Johnson guided it through an Armed Services Subcommittee and on the Senate floor.

Retention of the smelter, the only one in the western hemisphere which can treat low grade Bolivian ore, had been urged by Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers. About 800 OWIU-CIO members work in the plant.

Knight called the closing, advocated by the Eisenhower Administration, "short-sighted economy" and said the smelter was a "sound investment" in security. He noted that in case of war in the Far East the sole tin supplier to the U. S. would be Bolivia.

Chairman Malone (R. Nev.) of the Senate subcommittee opposed any attempt to close or "wreck" the smelter.

A State Dept. spokesman said the Administration's decision to close the smelter was "carefully considered" because the government would be "in competition with private suppliers."

'Give 'Em Fair Trial And Then Hang 'Em' Guides Hearing, TVA Supporters Charge

MEMBERS of the Hoover Commission Task Force walked into a hornets' nest of an aroused citizenry in Chattanooga. For the first time in the current series of hearings, they heard both their qualifications and motives challenged face to face.

This mood confronted the Task Force from the outset, when Gov. Frank Clement, leading off the list of 57 witnesses, said:

"We have a realistic notion of the viewpoint and prejudices of the members of this board."

Mayor George R. Dempster of Knoxville, appearing as president of Citizens for TVA, was even more blunt. Reading a long series of attacks on public power by members of the Task Force, he said the fact that they were now sitting as judges of the TVA program reminded him of the county judge who, when asked what he was planning to do to a certain defendant, replied:

"I'm going to give him a fair trial and then hang him."

Task Force Chairman Ben Moreell, in the face of these and similar protests, read into the record a statement that "I was the one who proposed the names of the members of this Task Force to Mr. Hoover."

He said that he had not taken into account their previous views on the power controversy, but had insisted that the men he chose be leaders in the community, have integrity, be in sympathy with the commission's objectives to "effect economies" in government, and "have an open mind." He maintained they were all ready to be convinced.

Clement, too, detailed the anti-public power record of 11 Task Force members, including Moreell.

"We are mindful of the fact that the Hon. Herbert Hoover, who heads the Commission, vetoed one of the early TVA bills when he was President," Clement said.

Clement said that "insofar as we have been able to discover," not one member of the Task Force has expressed "either an understanding of, or a sympathy for, public power as a competitive force in the field of private electric utility monopoly."

Despite these attacks, Moreell presided over the hearings in a way that allowed complete freedom of speech for TVA advocates.

REA Fund Boost Won By Democrats

SENATE Democrats won a fight to add $35 million to the proposed loan authority for the Rural Electrification Administration after charging the Administration with trying to "sabotage" REA.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) offered the amendment to the Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill boosting the authorization from the $100 million approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Administration had asked for only $55 million.

The vote was 42 to 40 to hike the appropriation to $135 million, the same figure as last fiscal year. There were 35 Democrats, six Republicans and Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) voting for the amendment. Only three Democrats voted with the Republicans against it.

During the heated debate, Douglas charged that REA officials had been guilty of "tacit sabotage" against REA cooperatives. He said REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen, an Eisenhower appointee, has shown himself as "unfriendly" to farm cooperatives seeking REA loans.

Though electricity has now been carried to most farms, the bigger REA loans are needed to meet increasing power demands and to give REA cooperatives a "bargaining weapon" to get lower rates from power companies, Douglas said.

Tear Gas Town (See Pages 6 and 7)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 24

CIO, AFL Set No-Raid Pact

—See Page 3

An Historic Day For American Labor A major step toward unity in the American labor movement was taken last week when CIO and AFL ratified the No-Raiding Agreement at a meeting in Washington. Shown at the ceremony are (left to right) AFL Pres. George Meany, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. The pact represents agreement by 29 of the CIO's 33 unions and 65 of the AFL's 111 organizations not to pirate each other's members. **(See story on Page 3.)**

Ladies' Day On The Picket Line Singing union songs, more than 2000 women and children walk the picket line at the Kohler Co. plant in Sheboygan, Wis., where Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers has been on strike 11 weeks. Many of the women are members of the UAW-CIO Women's Auxiliary 316, which has more than doubled in size during the walkout and has played a leading role in keeping the strikers' morale high. The auxiliary members have shouldered many strike chores. **(See Pages 6 and 7.)**

Stop Stalling On Layoffs, Reuther Warns

THE CIO demanded last week that the Eisenhower Administration stop sitting "complacently on the sidelines shirking its responsibilities under the Employment Act of 1946."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed to the highest postwar unemployment figures for May and warned "it is time to abandon dangerous wishful thinking."

"Continuing unemployment in the face of the unfilled needs of the American people for decent housing, for adequate schools, for hospitals and for other necessities is economically insane and morally wrong," Reuther declared.

He said the Administration "shirked" while "millions of workers remain unemployed and other millions live in fear of joining those who are already jobless."

MEANWHILE, new optimistic forecasts and predictions came from Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chief economic adviser to Pres. Eisenhower. Burns, in his first press conference since taking on his job a year and a half ago, said there are prospects of "an early upturn in business activity."

At the same time, he conceded that four million people may be unemployed by July but expressed doubt that the number would reach 4.5 million.

Reuther demanded again that the Republican Administration "step up to its responsibilities under the Employment Act by taking steps to increase mass purchasing power and employment."

"Specifically," he said, "we urge increases in income tax exemptions, unemployment compensation benefits and duration, and minimum wages, and a quick start on volume construction of urgently needed homes, hospitals, schools, highways and other public works."

Unemployment can no longer be brushed off as an isolated local problem, Reuther said. He cited the Labor Dept. classification of 127 localities as areas of substantial labor surplus in May 1954 compared to only 34 in May 1953.

He said the increase in employment figures for May in large part reflected the upturn in seasonal farm work and the return to farms of people who abandoned hope of getting jobs in cities.

Reuther also noted that the official unemployment figures did not include 2.4 million workers involuntarily on short workweeks in May and a 36% increase between April and May of those on temporary layoff.

"FULL EMPLOYMENT in peacetime is possible, practicable and imperative," Reuther said.

Burns' self-styled "chronic optimism" was based on signs of depleted inventories, recovery in consumer buying and expectations of continued government spending at very high levels. He also said a boom in construction was encouraging.

(Housing construction is going no faster than last year and at no better pace than the average of the last five years.)

Burns' forecast of four million jobless by July was made just before he said any unemployment over two or 2.5 million is something "to be taken very seriously by the government and the country."

He said that if business failed to take a definite upturn in the near future and remained at present levels for five or six months, he would be worried and the government should take some serious steps.

What The New Figures Show—

A less-than-seasonal gain in employment was reported last week. Here are highlights of U. S. Labor Dept. and Commerce Dept. reports:

UNEMPLOYMENT in May was the highest figure for that month since World War II. It totalled 3,305,000, more than double the total a year ago.

BASIC FACTORY production and employment are still going down. In May factory employment dropped by 193,000 from the previous month.

SEASONAL expansion of farm and construction employment was reflected in a gain in total employment figures. Total employment was 61.1 million, up 500,000 in a month, but below figures for previous years. And the May decline of 160,000 unemployed, the government noted, was "smaller than usually occurs at this time of year."

MORE FACTORY cities are moving onto the list of critical unemployment areas. Seventeen more areas—including Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Buffalo and Grand Rapids—were added to the list of areas with 6% or more of the labor force unemployed. There now are 124 such areas.

PERSONAL INCOME and earnings of Americans are declining. On an annual rate basis, the April figure was $900 million below March. Man-hours of work dropped in 10 out of 11 major durable goods industries and in seven of 10 non-durable industries.

Prospect

Another sharp increase in unemployment in Michigan is predicted as the auto industry shuts down for annual model changes.

From the present state total of 208,000, the jobless figure may climb to 300,000, according to a warning to Gov. G. Mennen Williams' Emergency Industrial Production Commission.

Unemployment in Detroit itself, now at 132,000, may go as high as 200,000, it was predicted.

In Detroit, some 3000 workers each week are exhausting unemployment compensation benefits, sending relief rolls climbing. Welfare applications are up 700% over a year ago, and another $250,000 has been asked to aid destitute families.

Jobless Pay Standards Fight Carried To Congress By CIO

THE FIGHT of the CIO on behalf of the Forand Bill to improve federal unemployment compensation standards was carried directly to Congress last week.

1. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired the 81 House members who co-sponsored the measure introduced by Rep. Forand (D.-R. I.), urging that they testify in its favor at hearings under way before the House Ways and Means Committee.

2. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, appearing before the same committee, asked that "you set federal minimum standards for benefits, for duration and for disqualification, and that you adopt the other provisions in the Forand Bill."

In his telegram to the 81 representatives, Reuther pointed out that "unemployment continues at high level while work-week and earnings shrink for those still employed."

"We urge you as a co-sponsor . . . to appear in those hearings in support of HR 9430 (the Forand Bill) because it will strengthen purchasing power to the extent of $2 billion a year, is vital in fighting and reversing the drift from readjustment to recession to depression," he said.

CAREY TOLD the committee that it is not enough to cover more workers or make the other changes proposed by the Eisenhower Administration and incorporated in a bill sponsored by Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.), the committee chairman—even though "the expressed intention of this measure is good."

"The Reed Bill would do nothing for the great majority of American workers," he said bluntly.

No Change

The great big spots on that industrial leopard, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, haven't changed a bit, a spokesman made clear before the House Ways and Means Committee last week.

The C. of C. representative, Frank B. Cliffe, Pittsburgh, vice president of the H. J. Heinz Co., urged the committee to turn down Pres. Eisenhower's request that unemployment compensation coverage be extended to protect virtually all workers.

"The Administration has recommended substantial improvement in the protection afforded but says, 'Congress need not act—let the states do it.' Only three states have raised maximum benefits since Pres. Eisenhower urged them to do so last January.

"ONLY three state legislatures are still in session. The rest will not meet again until next year.

"It is your responsibility to improve unemployment benefits just as surely as it was the responsibility of Congress in 1935 to enact the social security law which brought the federal-state system of unemployment compensation into existence."

Carey said the Administration may continue to wait on the states to act, but meantime about 40,000 workers are exhausting their benefits each week and more than two million employes are continuing to receive them. The average payment, he added, is less than $25 a week.

"Are you going to say to those people, 'Let's see what the states may do next winter?'" he demanded.

"If the members of Congress want to go home without doing anything for these unemployed people, in the face of these facts, we will do what is necessary to help place responsibility and secure remedy."

In a brief analysis of the Forand Bill, Carey showed that it would raise weekly benefits to most jobless workers in most states by $10 to $20 by setting the maximum primary benefit at no less than two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

The bill also would make benefits payable for at least 39 weeks compared to a present maximum of 26 weeks established in only three states, he said, and would ease many "oversevere" disqualification provisions that some states have set.

"Every dollar thus paid out would promptly swell lagging buying power and thus help maintain economic production," he added. "Such money is not lost to the Treasury. Higher incomes mean higher tax collections, too."

CAREY RIDICULED employers who claim wage earners "will not have an incentive to work" if they get more than a $25 weekly average when they cannot find jobs.

"This is nonsense," he declared. "The majority of CIO members have definite seniority rights. If the company for which they worked calls them back, they must go or forfeit their rights.

"The incentive that is lacking in our society is the incentive for management to provide steady jobs in ever-growing numbers. We want jobs, not pay for idleness."

The Senate's Tax Bill—

Favors For The Few And More Swats At Labor

MORE TAX favors for the wealthy and a new swat at workers' wallets are contained in the Administration's tax bill tentatively approved last week by the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee will take a final look at the bill, almost identical with the House-passed version, on June 18 but few, if any, changes are likely before it is debated a few days later.

Here are the highlights of provisions voted last week:

1. Tax relief for holders of corporation stocks, earnestly recommended by the Eisenhower Administration, was approved by a 9-4 committee vote with one Senator abstaining. The GOP maintains that easing taxation on stock dividends will spur investment and encourage plant expansion. Almost $1 billion in tax relief would be afforded wealthy families.

2. The committee gave workers no such consideration. A new gimmick aimed at low-income groups proposes taxation of sickness and accident benefits when these are received as compensation for loss of wages. Such benefits are not now taxed and the House measure does not carry this provision.

CIO voiced an immediate protest against the latest assault on workers' incomes. Pres. Walter P. Reuther in telegrams to the Senate Committee members urged reconsideration of their action.

He warned that to take 20% "out of these small sickness and accident payments to millions of American workers . . . will adversely affect the stability of collective bargaining agreements with many thousands of employers."

As expected, the committee took no action on the proposal of Sen. George (D. Ga.) that personal exemptions be raised to $800 this year and $1000 next year. CIO endorses the George Amendment as a means of aiding the U. S. economy through higher purchasing power. Action on this amendment is expected when floor debate starts.

House Raises Labor, Health Funds For '55

SOME CUTS made by the Appropriations Committee in fiscal 1955 funds for the Labor and Health, Education, Welfare Depts. were restored when the $1,970,378,761 appropriations bill was approved by the House last week.

By a vote of 139 to 56 the House restored a $10 million slash in federal aid for hospital construction thus meeting Pres. Eisenhower's $75 million request.

In all changes, an additional $5,093,500 was tacked on to the bill. Chief among these were moves by Reps. Abbitt (D. Va.) and Fogarty (D. R.I.) to up vocational education funds by better than $3 million and appropriations for vocational rehabilitation by $2 million.

BEFORE the vote, Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, had sent congressmen a telegram warning that "important functions of Labor Dept. are again being threatened by slashed appropriations recommendations."

Labor Gains Seen Under No-Raid Pact

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A SOLID foundation for peace in the American labor movement and ultimate unity of its two major branches was laid on June 9 when top officers of the CIO and AFL ratified the long-pending No-Raiding Agreement in Washington.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther signed on behalf of 29 CIO unions which had authorized him to do so in writing. Pres. George Meany, likewise armed with authorizations, signed on behalf of 65 of the 111 AFL unions. The agreement became effective upon signing and will expire Dec. 31, 1955.

The unions which authorized signing of the peace pact represent between 10 and 10.5 million of the estimated 16 million organized American workers.

Reuther told a press conference that the CIO signed on behalf of between four and 4.5 million of its members. All but four internationals had authorized him to act on their behalf—the Steelworkers, Lithographers, Newspaper Guild and Shipbuilders being the exceptions. He predicted the Newspaper Guild would sign soon.

Cole Is Umpire

Immediately upon signing the agreement, Reuther and Meany announced the appointment of David L. Cole, one of the country's outstanding arbitrators and a former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as impartial umpire.

Calling the occasion "an historic day for American labor," Reuther and Meany in a joint statement said:

"This agreement represents a cease-fire. During the truce, the joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee will go to work on the manifold problems involved in bringing about a merger of the two major labor federations into a single, united labor movement . . .

"We are confident that this goal, so beneficial to the workers we represent and to the nation as a whole, can be accomplished before the truce expires.

"Our confidence is based upon the expectation that the successful operation of the no-raiding agreement will usher in an era of good feeling and cooperation in the labor movement; that the signatory unions will gain substantial benefits from the cessation of hostilities, and that they never again will want to go back to fighting and raiding each other."

CEASE-FIRE pact in internecine warfare of American labor, the long-awaited No-Raiding Agreement between CIO and AFL, became effective on ratification June 9. Seen (left) in final check of details are AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Members of AFL-CIO Unity Committee who attended the ceremony are at right.

A subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Unity Committee, headed by the respective presidents, was set up to persuade non-signing unions to agree to the terms. It also will work on long-range unity problems.

"Our next step," Meany explained, "is to implement this agreement. Some AFL unions which have not acted are waiting on board meetings or conventions. Some have not signed because they are in what they believe are difficulties. The subcommittee will try and work out these differences."

Major AFL holdouts were the Teamsters and the Carpenters.

The two presidents said that "the over-all job of the committee, of course, is labor unity." They expressed confidence that they can get the non-signers to act.

"I'm confident that the soundness of what we are doing will be so demonstrated," Reuther said, "that in due time a large number of the unions which have not signed will see the wisdom of doing so.

"This is the most important single step in history toward working out the differences in the labor movement. I think that people will look back on this day 10 or 20 years from now as an historic occasion."

The subcommittee will meet frequently during the summer to consider problems involved in inducing additional unions to sign, the presidents said. The full AFL-CIO Unity Committee will try to meet early in October, after most union conventions have been held, to ponder the next step toward merger—a step which Reuther said will be made easier by the "kind of climate" established by the No-Raiding Agreement.

Questioning by reporters about possible violations of the agreement and Cole's role as impartial umpire disclosed that under the pact, a local union which feels the agreement has been violated by a local or international in the other national center complains to the secretary-treasurer of his own center. The two secretary-treasurers then will attempt to resolve the issue.

Based On Good Faith

If they fail, it will be laid before Cole—not for a determination of jurisdictional lines, but for a decision, on the basis of the facts, as to whether or not the accused union is guilty as charged. Each signing union has pledged itself to cease violating the pact if it is found to be doing so. There is no procedure for bringing persistent violators into line.

"This document is worth no more than the good faith of the signatories," explained Meany, "and I've complete confidence in that."

Reuther and Meany explained the agreement was signed to expire Dec. 31, 1955, so as to give the two federations and the unions involved a chance to live under it. The experience, they predicted, will prove beneficial enough so that there will be no question of its renewal.

The No-Raiding Agreement

(Continued on Page 10)

Cole Is Named As Pact Umpire

APPOINTMENT of David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as impartial umpire under the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement was announced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany upon signing of the compact.

"Cole is one of the country's leading experts on labor-management relations," the two presidents said in a joint announcement.

"His long record of service to government in the realm of labor-management relations, and his service as impartial arbitrator for a number of unions and industries, has been recognized as outstanding.

"The unions of the AFL and CIO can be certain that with Cole serving as the impartial arbitrator of their No-Raiding Agreement, they are assured of a sympathetic understanding of their problems and needs, and fair and honest decisions on the cases that may come before him.

"On our part, we pledge to Cole our complete cooperation in seeking to make the No-Raiding Agreement a complete and permanent success—for the benefit of organized labor and the nation as a whole."

Cole has been active in labor relations since he began practising law in Paterson, N. J., in 1926. He has served as chairman of the New Jersey State Board of Mediation and on a World War II Regional War Labor Board, as well as on many presidential boards in labor disputes.

DAVID L. COLE
Named no-raid umpire

No-Raid Text: 'This Cease-Fire Is Practical Approach To Unity'

Following is the text of the statement issued by the AFL-CIO Unity Committee upon ratification of the No-Raiding Agreement by a majority of affiliates of both organizations:

THIS IS an historic day for American labor. The first constructive step toward labor peace and a united labor movement since 1936 has been taken here this afternoon.

Sixty-five unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and 29 affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations have signed a two-year no-raiding agreement.

This agreement represents a cease-fire. During the two-year truce, the joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee will go to work on the manifold problems involved in bringing about a merger of the two major labor federations into a single, united labor movement.

Some of these problems are relatively simple. Others are extremely intricate and difficult, because of jurisdictional overlapping, long-standing animosities and structual differences in the various industries and unions affected. All such obstacles, however, can and should be overcome, by negotiation in good faith and a common determination to achieve labor unity.

We are confident that this goal, so beneficial to the workers we represent and to the nation as a whole, can be accomplished before the truce expires.

Our confidence is based upon the expectation that the successful operation of the no-raiding agreement will usher in an era of good feeling and cooperation in the labor movement; that the signatory unions will gain substantial benefits from the cessation of hostilities, and that they never again will want to go back to fighting and raiding each other.

We are mindful of the fact that during the past 18 years repeated efforts to heal the breach in the labor movement have ended in failure.

In each instance, continuing hostilities made the task of the peacemakers impossible.

This is a new and more practical approach. For the first time, it permits the negotiation of labor unity in an atmosphere of peace.

The no-raiding agreement signed today remains open for further signatures by unions from both parent organizations. This committee is not disappointed because we do not have 100% subscription to the plan at the outset. We anticipate that virtually every union involved in jurisdictional strife will come in within a reasonable time.

A special subcommittee will proceed at once to attempt to iron out minor differences which at present stand in the way of securing a substantial number of additional signatures to the agreement.

Labor in modern America can no longer afford to be divided. We cannot waste our strength and substance in civil war while the enemies of human progress step up their attack on us on the economic, political and legislative fronts.

Ours is a growing country and labor must grow with it. *We have a solemn duty to organize the unorganized, instead of raiding each other's members. The signing of the no-raiding agreement today will permit us to concentrate our energy and our effort on this basic trade-union goal.*

The No-Raid Agreement

All of organized labor, and the country as a whole, should benefit tremendously from the ratification of the No-Raiding Agreement by 65 AFL unions and 29 CIO affiliates.

Raiding has proven to be a costly and usually unsuccessful practice.

It has resulted in a net change of only a comparative handful of workers from one union to another. It has been a process costing thousands of dollars. And the general public has had no reason to cheer labor's internal warfare.

As Pres. Meany of the AFL and Pres. Reuther of the CIO pointed out, the no-raiding agreement represents a cease-fire. It also is a symbol of the readiness of the CIO and AFL to compose some of the differences that have separated them during recent years.

During the months ahead, the CIO and AFL Unity Committees will work on the many problems involved in bringing about a merger of the two organizations. It won't be easy, and may be slow. But the No-Raiding Agreement is a practical achievement that should hasten the process.

Maury Maverick

Maury Maverick, former mayor of San Antonio and congressman from Texas, will perhaps be best remembered for his constant war on that particular brand of official language which he called "gobbledygook."

But that was only one of his achievements. As independent as his name implies, he was also a New Dealer who fought for the people's interests against the special interests. He was a fast fighter, and a smart one.

His death last week removes from the ranks of the country's liberals a colorful and a courageous man.

Strike On the Subways?

CIO Transport Workers appear to have been getting a curious run-around in their efforts to carry on peaceful and constructive collective bargaining with the New York Transit Authority—which runs the city-owned subways and elevated lines in the country's biggest metropolis.

The TWU clearly represents the vast majority of the workers. The union has, time and again, appealed for an orderly system of bargaining.

In reply, it has received evasions and legalisms from the Transit Authority.

New York transit workers, and the transit-riding population, would be better off if the Authority got down to the common-sense business of solving problems with the union—instead of multiplying problems by trying to ignore the union.

In its struggle for the worker's rights, the TWU has the support of CIO members everywhere.

Joe's Facts Fall Down

Joe McCarthy's voting record through the years shows him to be an enemy of labor, not its friend. On the great majority of labor bills, he has voted wrong.

So when Joe becomes an "expert" on labor—as he did before the TV cameras last week—he's on unfamiliar ground. He accused Stuart Symington, known as a highly fair and honest employer, when he headed Emerson Electric Co., of making deals with Communists.

It was a lie—as CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey pointed out—and the facts just didn't add up. But that's nothing unusual for Hit-and-Run-Joe.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
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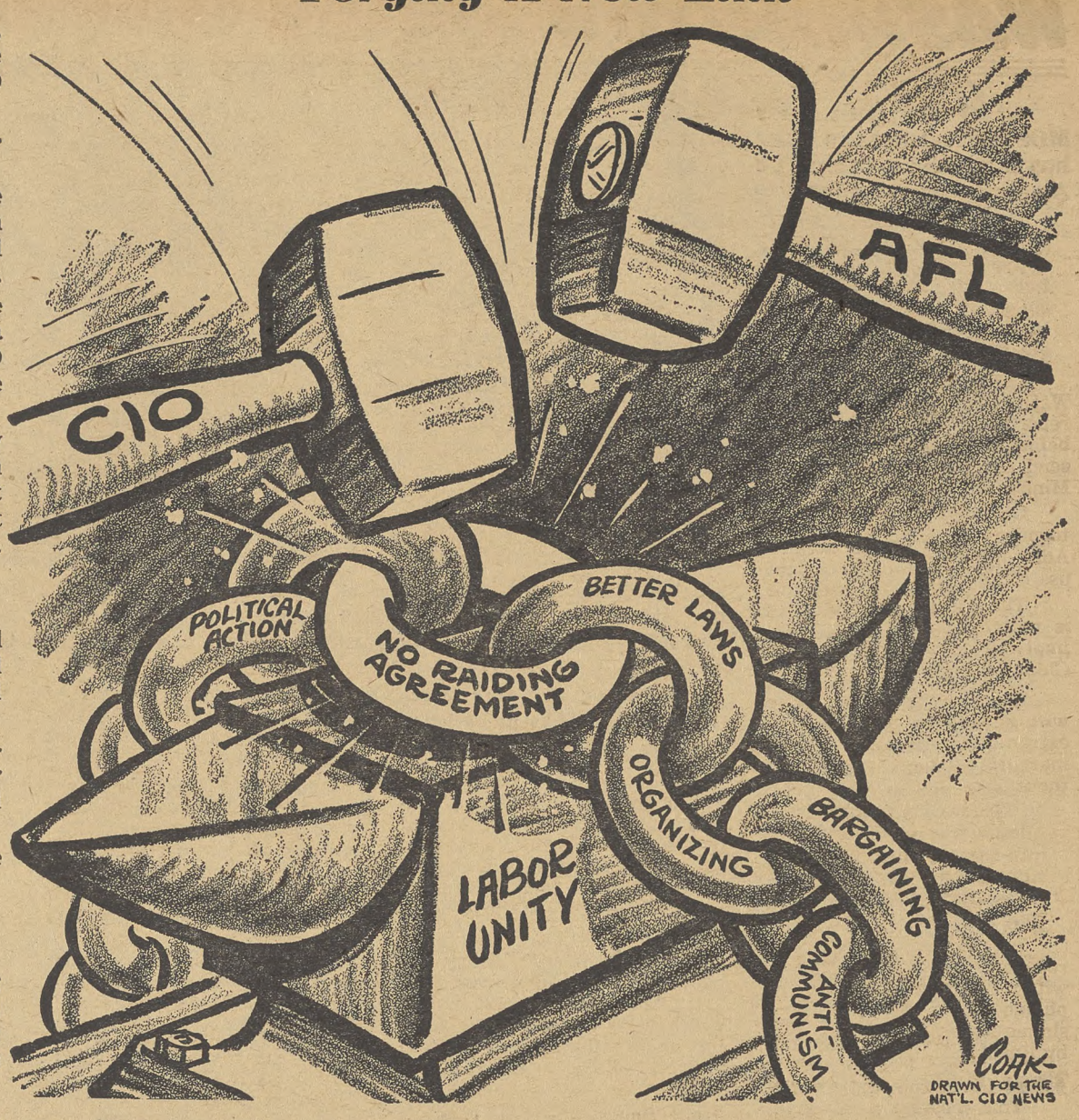
Forging A New Link



In Other Words—

Some Thoughts On Returning Home

(Chalmers Roberts, Washington Post newsman who also writes the Washington Roundup column for The Guild Reporter, CIO Newspaper Guild paper, recently returned from four months in Europe and the Middle East. Excerpts from a recent column, which he suggests might be titled "Some Thoughts on Returning Home to America," follow.)

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS

A VISIT to 10 nations and a newspaperman's seat at both the Berlin and the Geneva conferences proved to this reporter beyond any shadow of doubt that the non-Communist world is both wary of what we will do with our muscle and frightened at the state of our mind, the mind which will decide what we will do.

Across the Atlantic and beyond the Mediterranean they do not see the choice as we so loudly proclaim it—*for or against communism.* Some do, of course. Others are under the spell of Marx and nothing we can do will change them.

But it is the vast middle group that makes the difference and these are the people, the friends, the would-be friends, we are losing or are in peril of losing.

Out Of Pandora's Box

It is the compulsion of time, spurred by the Pandora's box out of which has come the atom, which makes doubly difficult *the American problem of how to exercise the world leadership so unwanted by so many of us and yet so unavoidable.*

Yet when the enemy forces on us a choice in a strange land of rice paddies and colonialism we cannot decide whether to retaliate in any form. *Our friends are afraid we will strike only that massive blow and drive civilization to extinction.*

For the truth is that many of our friends are more afraid of us than they are of communism.

The American reaction used to be what might be called the doctrine of major and minor premises. Communism is the major threat to democracy and the major premise in countering it is that communism respects only force—hence, we must be strong of muscle.

The minor premise is that we must work in a positive way to win the uncertain, the unconvinced, the wavering millions.

This is the essence of Point Four in Latin America and Africa and Asia. This is the essence of righting the wrongs in our own house and why the historic Supreme Court unanimous decision against public school segregation will, in the end, be more important to us in our role in the world than anything we have done since assuming our position of leadership.

Half The Job

Yet much we have done of late has been concerned only with the major premise and has neglected the minor premise. Arms for Arab nations more angered at the Jew than the Communist. Public clamor by leaders who demand that Asian nations choose sides between Washington and Moscow. Talk of preventive war and that we can afford no more Koreas. Disgust at the snail's pace of the United Nations. Wrath at seeming contrary stands by our allies and calls for cutting off aid to those who will not toe our line.

Coming back to America to find one's homeland entranced by a sordid quarrel before the television cameras is not a happy homecoming. Yet, if it serves to begin the end of McCarthyism, of man's suspicion of his neighbor, of forced compliance to false standards, it will have been worth the public humiliation we have suffered in every land this side of the borders of Communist despotism.

We must face up to our position in the world. We cannot find an alibi, as so many of us are doing, in a decision by the British or the lack of a decision by the French. We cannot operate on a theory of all or nothing, of "you're with us or you're against us," of go-it-alone or of do-it-alone.

We much cleanse our democracy at home and practice it abroad.

It is easy to be mawkish as the returning voyager glimpses the Goddess of Liberty in the morning sunlight. Yet we must recapture what she stands for, what the lilting words of "Oklahoma!" and "America the Beautiful" mean to us, what history says our destiny can surely be.

And we must do it now.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MOST OF OUR PEOPLE do not know it, but the Eisenhower Administration has twice been on the brink of direct American intervention in the Indo-Chinese war.

The White House won't confirm it, the State Dept. refuses to talk about it, but in the newspapers there have been two stories that, on the circumstantial evidence and in the absence of direct denial, are highly persuasive.

How Close To War In Asia?

Chalmers Roberts of the Washington Post, in a copyrighted report, said that the second plan called for Pres. Eisenhower to go before Congress on Apr. 26, demand the power of intervention, and send American carrier and land-based bombers to strike at Ho Chi Minh's Vietnamese rebels outside Dien Bien Phu on Apr. 28.

Columnists Joseph and Stuart Alsop, whose sources in this town are excellent, wrote a little earlier that the plan advanced by Adm. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, called for the use of atomic weapons against the massed anti-French forces.

The Alsops did not cite any source for their story, but there is nothing in Radford's background and character that makes it improbable. The admiral is known to be an all-out advocate of a China blockade and a pushing American military policy in Asia.

Roberts cited numerous instances of White House conferences with key congressmen, with the names of people present, giving an extraordinary amount of detail. If even one alleged detail had been inaccurate, some congressmen would have screamed a denial—but there have been no denials.

These are shocking stories—not because the Eisenhower Administration was seriously considering the intrusion of American force in Indo-China but because the policy line was short-sighted and because the President, apparently, spent his time in "agonizing reappraisals" rather than in making firm decisions that he could take to the people.

Let us get the issue perfectly clear: Pres. Eisenhower, who rode into power partly because he exploited the people's weariness with "Truman's war" in Korea, was almost persuaded in April to plunge into a far more desperate war in Indo-China, where the simple issue of aggresison was much less clear. It is still suggested, by Republican leaders, that we may go to war within 30 days.

That Unhappy Land—

This reporter is not going to argue that a President who tries to take the nation into war is necessarily wrong.

Wilson and Roosevelt were right, in World Wars I and II, in carefully teaching the nation that we could not safely allow the collapse of Britain and France across the Atlantic.

Indo-China is different.

The war in that unhappy land is, fundamentally a colonial war, in which the majority of the people—it is apparent and unfortunate—seem to sympathize with Ho Chi Minh, the Communist and Nationalist leader, rather than with the French.

It is freely speculated, by many non-Communist observers, that in the event of a free and honest election, Ho Chi Minh would be chosen as Vietnam Chief of State—and that the French-appointed leader, Bao Dai, who at present is lolling on the Mediterranean coast, would be overwhelmingly defeated.

We have had a babble of doubletalk from Vice-Pres. Nixon, Sen. Knowland, Sec. Dulles, and sundry other figures, about what we could or should do with ground forces or atomic devices.

The other side of the coin is one that is impressive to some of us—that the French tried to hang on to their "empire," nonsensically, when the British, after World War II, freely gave up their claims to Pakistan and Burma, and the United States gave up the Philippines and gave dominion status to Puerto Rico.

I am mistrustful of the Radford idea that we can handle things in Indo-China, or anywhere else in Asia, by a bombing strike, with or without "little" atomic devices.

The issue in Asia is only secondarily military. It is primarily political, and the politics is the urgency of the people to get rid of the white man's colonial overlordship, French or American.

If Pres. Eisenhower thinks it is his duty to take us to intervention in Indo-China, he should express his reasons plainly and answer our doubts, rather than let military and civil subordinates experiment with alternate shock treatments and frightened withdrawals.

Remembrance Of Things Past

A congressional aide was entranced with memories of the past as right-wing Republicans argued recently that a great expansion of our Social Security system was fraught with danger and ill-considered expenses. So he went back to the Congressional Record for Aug. 12, 1935, when general debate opened on the original Social Security bill.

He found the ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Treadway of Massachusetts, making just about the same arguments for delay that right-wing Republicans flirted with this year.

Said Treadway in 1935: "The only fair way that old-age assistance and unemployment compensation should be made policies of the federal government is after a disinterested commission, composed not only of college professors, members of the 'brain trust' and New Dealers, but people of experience and judgment, have studied the problems for an indefinite period and reached conclusions that could be recommended to the Congress."

Right-wing Republicans, it can be remembered, despised college professors even in 1935. They also opposed Social Security.

Washington Window—

Economic Decline Adds To Demo Edge In Midterm Congress Races

By Public Affairs Institute

THE MAJOR FACTORS which will influence the 1954 midterm congressional elections point to the return of the Democrats to power, Louis H. Bean, noted political analyst, predicted in a study just released by the Public Affairs Institute.

In the study, *"Influences in the 1954 Mid-Term Elections,"* Bean said that while there are a number of influences, Republican loss of seats will be due largely to two factors which always hurt the party in power:

1. The economic downturn and unemployment; and

2. The normal voter apathy in midterm elections.

Many complex factors influenced elections in the last 100 years, he said. However, he saw the business factor as "consistently dominant." *The only possible exception would be in prosperous 1952 where an unusually popular presidential candidate was elected from a party out of power but even then he could pull only a slight majority in Congress.*

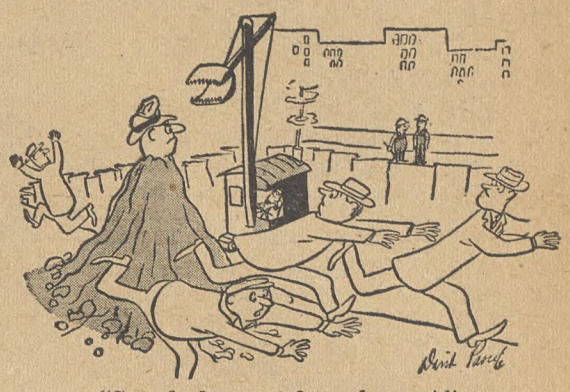
Economics And Elections

Here is what has happened since 1858 as a result of economic downturns: The Democrats lost control in 1858—a year of depression. They regained it in 1874, after the great financial and industrial crash of 1873. The Republicans took over in 1894 after the financial and industrial collapse of 1893.

Democrats were returned to power after the depression of 1908 but their strength fell with the depression of 1914 and they were finally voted out with the depression of 1920. Following the great boom of the 1920's the great collapse ushered in the vast unemployment of the 1930's.

"When booms turn to busts and full employment turns to unemployment and misery, the party in power—be it Democratic or Republican—is usually turned out," Bean observed.

The second major factor is midterm elections themselves which, Bean declared, "usually mean some sort of setback for the party in power. He explained: *"Certain congressional and senatorial seats, won with the help of a Presidential campaign, are endangered in the midterm elections when voter interest flags and when glowing Presidential campaign promises have given way to disappointments."*



"Somebody must have been riding Peterson again."

The author reported analysis of 23 midterm elections over a 92-year period, 1854 to 1946. Ten of these elections took place during economic downturns. The party in power lost ground in every one.

Thirteen of the elections took place during rising business activity. The party in power still lost ground in all but one of these elections. The single exception was 1934, when the Roosevelt momentum carried on from 1932.

GOP Is Losing Strength

Public opinion polls since the 1952 election, Bean reported show a substantial number of voters are uncertain how they would vote between Pres. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson. *"However," he said, "their answers indicate a definite falling off in Republican strength since 1952."*

How many seats does Bean expect the Republicans to lose? On the average the party in power has lost 25 to 30 House seats in midterm elections. To this the PAI author would add 20 to 25 more seats as a result of the present economic downturn and unemployment.

The Republicans presently have a margin of only three votes in the House. They can hardly afford to lose any seats if they wish to maintain control.

Vandercook Comments—

Another Sacco-Vanzetti Case

(The decision of the security board against atomic scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer brought the charge from CIO-sponsored Commentator John W. Vandercook that the board was out to "get" Dr. Oppenheimer. Excerpts from the ABC broadcast follow.)

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

THE ATOMIC ENERGY Commission—as all executive agencies must—reported to Congress on its accomplishments. The record of those accomplishments, set down in a document running to 108 pages, is formidable.

The timing of that report of the brilliant achievement, of the triumphant success, of the first, the greatest—and certainly until now by the far most advanced program of atomic research and discovery in the world—could scarcely be more ironic.

For the man who did most to lift, by the strong sinews of his mind, the American atomic energy program to the summit it now occupies, has been condemned, perhaps forever, to live in outer darkness. In a kind of limbo, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer must remain cut off from the work at which he served his country so magnificently and, therefore, may make no further contributions to that work, however much we all may lose by that prohibition.

In these enlightened times we do not burn at the stake those who have once consorted with heretics and have toyed with stupid heretical opinions. *We just give them a light going-over with a blow torch so their minds and souls are withered and their reputations are deformed.*

To find a parallel to the action of the two members of the AEC personnel security board in barring Oppenheimer from AEC classified information, one has to go back to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Then, too, good men, men of "standing in their community," sniffed the climate of opinion and cowered before it, instead of heeding the higher dictates of their hearts and heads.

The two specially appointed judges say that they tried not to be swayed either by the opinion that "reason, or fairness and justice, have been abdicated and their places taken by hysteria and repression," nor by the opposite view that "loose and pliable attitudes regarding loyalty and security have prevailed to the danger of our society and its institutions."

That resolve, of course, would be admirable. Did it not lead to this disastrous, this truly incredible conclusion? I quote—fully, and in no way out of context: *"Thus, they feel that this proceeding presents the unrelinquishable opportunity for a demonstration against communism, almost regardless of the facts developed about the conduct and sympathies of Dr. Oppenheimer."*

Epitaph Of An Era

We shall be lucky if that statement becomes a pitiful curiosity—and not the epitaph of our era.

Dr. Oppenheimer—Mr. Gray and Mr. Morgan tell us—was to be "got." As a gesture against communism, this man was to be offered up for sacrifice "almost regardless of the facts developed" about his conduct and his sympathies—or, that is to say, his guilt or innocence.

That is not a demonstration against communism. It is a demonstration of what is most contemptible about it—it's disregard of the individual; the elevation of the imagined interests of the state over the rights of any of its citizens.

Prof. Ward Evans says, more briefly, "Oppenheimer hates Russia . . . To deny him clearance now for what he was cleared for in 1947, seems to be hardly the procedure to be adopted by a free country . . . I think our failure to clear Dr. Oppenheimer will be a black mark on the escutcheon of our country."

The Kohler Situation: Women Help And So

Tear Gas Use Hinted By Cop

By FRED ROSS

A VIOLENT anti-labor past has caught up with Henry Vollrath Kohler. He is president of Kohler Co., one of the leading manufacturers of bathroom fixtures, where Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers has been on strike 11 weeks.

Aroused by Kohler's anti-union activities, which span more than a score of years, the Sheboygan, Wis., community of some 50,000 persons is backing the 3300 strikers. The plant is at Kohler Village, a company town near Sheboygan.

On one side are the Local 833 members and the people of Sheboygan and surrounding towns where these workers live.

On the other side are Kohler, his henchmen and a "hard core" of 250 scabs.

Back in 1934, when Kohler was a vice president of the company, he helped the firm's "private army" of plant guards and village police break an AFL union—which culminated in a blood bath that left two dead and 47 wounded.

A company union reigned supreme until 1952, when the workers revolted and voted for the UAW-CIO in a National Labor Relations Board election. Even then Kohler's opposition was so intense several months were required to negotiate an initial agreement.

Basic Contract Issues

And this year Kohler failed to agree to a new contract by the time the old one expired and Local 833 struck.

The strike issue is to bring the contract up to standards of other UAW agreements—on seniority, arbitration, pensions; health, maternity and accident benefits, union security, and pay.

Negotiations were resumed only after Kohler himself revealed the possibility that the company would use tear gas to settle the "labor problems" as it had done in 1934.

He admitted at a hearing before the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board that he had carried a 10-inch club as he went through the picket line. He also boasted there were several hundred clubs and some kind of guns in the plant —and he suspected there also was tear gas.

Kohler's "suspicion" proved true. Sheriff Ted Mosch of Sheboygan County—acting on orders from state authorities after a whitewash probe by Dist. Atty. John Buchen—confiscated 375 rounds of tear gas. Almost half of the projectiles had lethal heads, and there were two riot guns.

They were seized at the Kohler Village police headquarters, where they had been removed from the plant.

WERB members plainly were shocked by Kohler's testimony. They said in an official report:

"With all the legislation on the books today, both state and federal, aimed at protecting not only the rights of employes and employers but the rights of the public as well, it seems inconceivable that in a forward-looking community in a state as progressive as the state of Wisconsin any employer would find it necessary to resort to self help by means of arms, ammunition and tear gas bombs.

"There is no possible justification for an employer today to resort to the use of such means in any strike."

In the face of this stinging criticism, Kohler clung to his favorite weapon. Several days after the gas was confiscated, Kohler Village Police Chief Waldemar Capelle admitted to this reporter there was tear gas at the police headquarters of the company-controlled town.

Still Have Tear Gas

"Sure, we have tear gas as authorized by law," Capelle said.

Local 833 reported in its nightly radio program that a check showed police had no tear gas in two neighboring small towns.

"Wouldn't you rather have us use tear gas that inconveniences a person for a short time than a rifle?" the chief asked.

Local 833 members are confident of winning the strike. As UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther predicted in a speech at recent rally:

"The Kohler management can't win because it is wrong. Kohler management can't win because all the power that money can buy will not match the power of the workers who are united in a righteous cause. And I say the Kohler workers are united in a righteous cause."

The local has limited its pickets at all gates and has abandoned mass picketing to induce management to talk.

The strikers are kept busy by round-the-clock picketing seven days a week. They are fed at the commissary at strike headquarters and on the line.

Strikers also are cheered by statewide union financial support rallied by the Wisconsin CIO Council, which also supplied a sound truck and other services.

When they are not busy with their various strike activities, Local 833 members attend union-provided movies and economic and political discussion meetings. A movie show is put on every Saturday morning for strikers' children.

Auxiliary Is Active

A large share of the credit for the strikers' solidarity should go to UAW Ladies Auxiliary 316, whose president is Mrs. Cora Wieseckel. Her husband is an active picket and she worked at the Kohler plant during World War II.

The auxiliary is approaching the 200-member mark, with more than half of the membership joining since the strike began, she said.

"The jobs done by auxiliary members include helping to keep picket duty books, to get out and distribute the daily strike bulletin, and serving at the strike headquarters kitchen," Mrs. Wieseckel said.

Daily UAW broadcasts and frequent full page ads in the Sheboygan Press have helped rally community support for the strikers.

CIO and AFL unions have given some $10,000, sympathizers $1000, and—per-

SOLIDARITY—Women's Day (left) saw more than 2000 members, wives, children and sweethearts of members of Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers on the picket line at the Kohler plan polka for fellow pickets. Veterans of '3

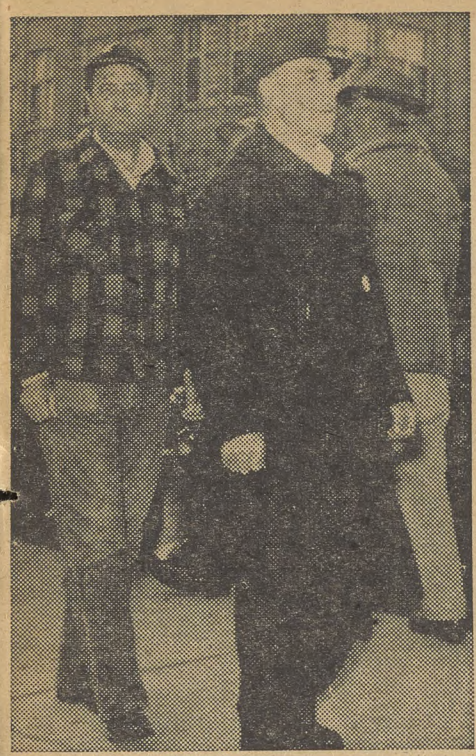
MRS. CORA WIESECKEL heads rapidly growing UAW auxiliary.

JAW-JUTTING Herbert Kohler, company head, testifies on weapons.

CONFER—Kohler and Ed Biever, works manager, talk things over.

TEAR-GAS SEIZED—Sheriff Ted Mosch (right) loads Kohler Co. tear gas, while Village Police Chief W. G. Capelle and Dist. Atty. John Buchen watch.

Does Community As UAW Pickets Stand Firm



t. Paul Gaul (center) played a lively
34 strike (right) were on the line again.

The Gals Help

More than 2000 picketed the Kohler plant in a recent Women's Day demonstration. Pickets were the wives and daughters of strikers, many of them members of CIO Auto Workers Auxiliary 316.

Also on the line were friends and children of the strikers—some of whom made paper carnations for their mothers on the line.

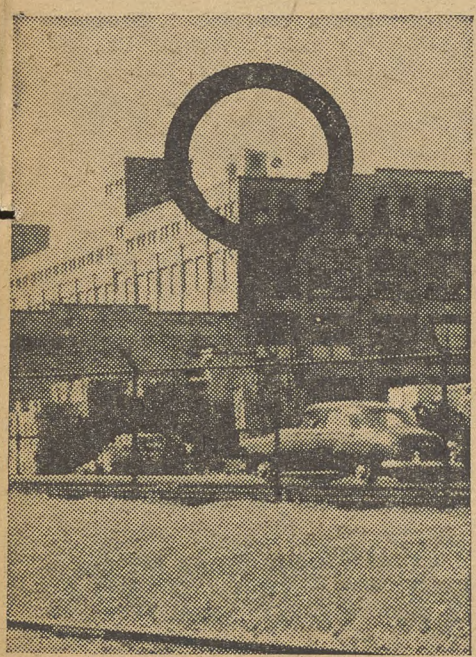
haps most remarkable of all—merchants and businessmen $4000.

Four stores are pledged to give $10 to $25 weekly for the duration of the walkout.

A prominent business man summarized why the merchants are supporting the strikers:

"Kohler Co. is a one-man operation whose relations with its workers and the community were never friendly. The union's conduct of the strike has been fair, but two company actions outraged the business community's inherent sense of decency and fair play.

"Before the strike began Kohler Village passed an ordinance designed to limit the use of sound trucks. The business men also were shocked by the company's refusal to cooperate with the union in a three-day no-picketing, no-production truce on Easter weekend proposed by the Sheboygan Ministerial Association."



GUARD'S TOWER (in circle) looms ominously on Kohler plant roof.

'Night Of Terror' In '34 Recalled

"It was truly a night of terror, ghastly terror, the like of which this community has never seen and never hopes to see again.

"The menacing silences, broken by the shrieks of gas shells flying through the air, the cries of wounded and the injured, the horrible threats will stand out vividly in the memories of those who witnessed the frightful happenings of the evening of Friday, July 27, 1934."

Thus a Sheboygan newspaper reported the massacre by 250 plant guards and special Kohler Village police which resulted in the death of two young men and the injury of 47 persons.

AFL Strike Recalled

The tragedy occurred when the police fired rifles and tear gas into a crowd of 5000 consisting of striking members of AFL Federal Labor Union No. 18545 and sympathizers.

Twenty years have passed, but the tactics of the Kohler Co. remain unchanged.

The union was formed in August 1933 to eliminate a long series of grievances. These included charging employes for defective work and laying off occupants of Kohler "model" village for protesting deductions for payments on their homes that took most or all of their pay.

The local voted to strike after long efforts to negotiate which was climaxed by a meeting with Walter J. Kohler, Sr., then president of the Kohler Co.

Herbert V. Kohler, now company president and a half brother of the former president, was then a vice president. Edmond J. Biever, works manager, and Lyman Conger, industrial relations director, are both participating in the current negotiations, and were with the firm in 1934.

Herbert Kohler played a leading role in strike-breaking in first strike, according to Walter J. Uphoff, now on the staff of the University of Wisconsin. He wrote for his master's thesis a story of the earlier strike, which has been issued as a book.

Tear Gas Tossed

On the first day of the strike, Herbert Kohler accompanied Chief of Police Jack Case when the latter pointed a gun at Peter Horn, picket captain, and said:

"In the name of the law, will you let those cars of coal into the plant!" "No, not until you get a permit from our committee," Horn replied.

Case then threw some gas bombs at the pickets to disrupt the line so the train could get into the plant. Prepared for gas, the pickets held vinegar-soaked sponges over their noses, caught the bombs and threw them back as Case and Kohler fled into the plant.

Biever, who was assistant chief of the village police, admitted at a coroner's inquest he was in charge of some 80 men armed with gas guns. He said his men followed his orders to fire into a railroad bank.

"It is hard for me to comprehend," Uphoff wrote, "as many people being wounded if the above testimony is accurate." In a chapter on the riot, he concluded:

"Although the company lawyer told me that they could produce affidavits to prove that there was shooting from the side of the pickets, no deputy was shot and I found few spectators who would say there was any shooting from the mob."

An Old Story

Walking the picket line at the Kohler plant was not a new experience for Fred Ross of the The CIO News.

While on a visit to Wisconsin in 1938, Ross joined the line of the AFL union. Two weeks ago he again picketed with three former AFL pickets, who now are members of Local 833, CIO Auto Workers.

PAY RAISE NEEDED—This is the family of Elmer Barts, Kohler striker. He needs wage hike so he doesn't have to do odd jobs and wife can quit work.

With 10 Children At Home, Striker Says Raise Is A Life Or Death Matter

THE NEED for a raise was simply a matter of arithmetic for Elmer Barts, skilled worker at the Kohler plant.

He has 10 children, ranging in age from two to 15 years old, and is buying his seven-room home near Kohler Village.

There are 12 mouths to feed, payments on the house, the cost of shoes and clothing, and gas, light and fuel bills.

A veteran of the Pacific campaign, Barts added up his expenditures for every *two weeks. They amounted to almost $190, and during the same period—before the strike began—his average pay was $180.*

"My wife and I had to work," he said. "I did odd jobs after work and weekends, and my wife worked nights at a plastic plant while I kept the children."

During the strike Mrs. Barts has been working days, coming home in time to take care of the children while her husband did his evening stint on the picket line.

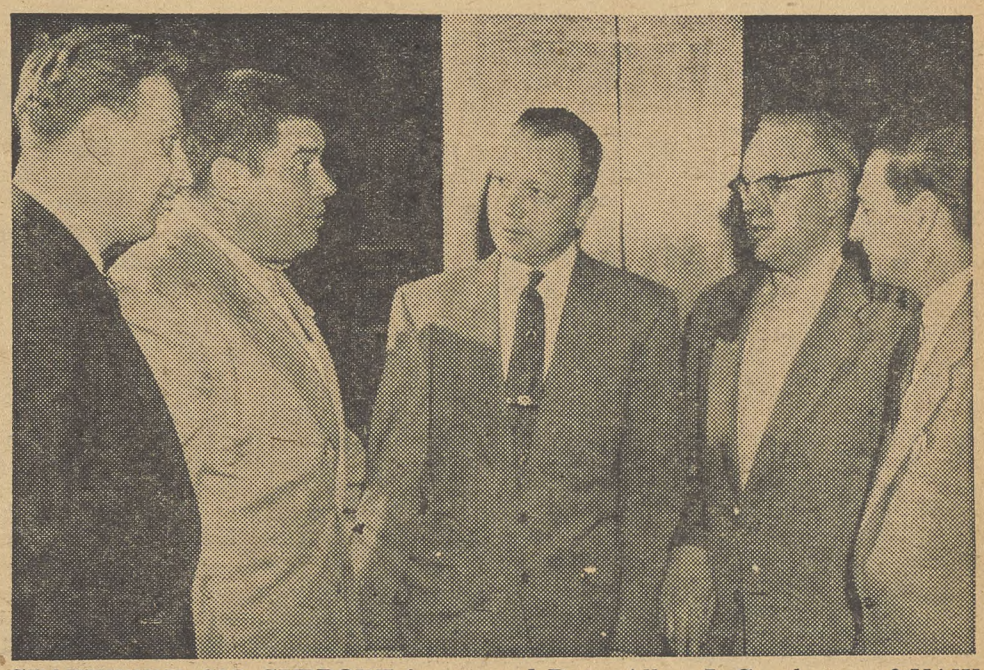
"We are working only part time at the plastics plant," Mrs. Barts said. "I earned only $21 this week.

"Arnold and I are back of the UAW-CIO and want it to win a pay raise. Then I could quit work."

MRS. ELMER OSKEY, wife of a chief steward, on job at strike canteen.

Up To Date

A teacher in St. Nazianz village in the Kohler plant vicinity is using the daily strike bulletin in his current events class —so his pupils can get both sides of the story.



STATEWIDE CIO SUPPORT is assured Pres. Allan J. Graskamp of UAW Local 833 (center) by State CIO Pres. C. M. Schultz (left) and big locals.

Industrial Relations Work—

Howard Receives $25,000 Murray Grant

HOWARD University in Washington will establish a three-year Philip Murray Chair in Labor Relations to expand the school's teaching and research work in the field of industrial relations.

The work will be made possible by a $25,000 grant from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to one of the nation's leading Negro universities.

The gift was presented on June 4 to Howard's Pres. Mordecai Johnson by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, at the school's annual banquet for recipients of its honorary degrees.

THE $25,000 contribution will permit Howard to maintain the chair for a period of three years. The university proposes to develop plans for future financing of the chair after that time has passed.

In announcing the grant, Carey voiced pleasure at the university's belief that "the increasing importance of the general problem of labor relations in American life makes it very desirable that we give greater emphasis to this work."

Talking to the 300 persons present at the dinner—which ended Howard's Commencement Day—Carey said:

"It is fitting that Howard University was the institution selected for the establishment of this chair in the name of Philip Murray.

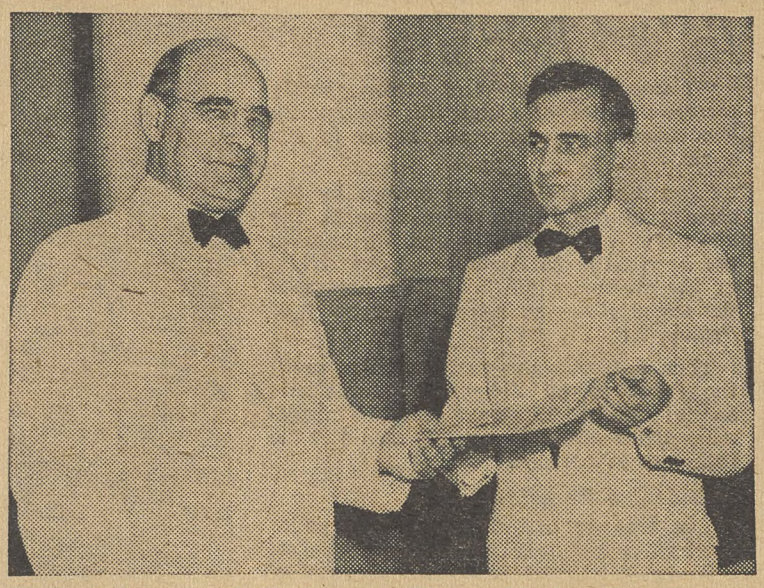
"No institution has contributed more toward the successful legal revolution that we are experiencing—a legal revolution that is making our Constitution color-blind — a revolution that has developed the law into a tool of social precision in accomplishing this objective."

The CIO officer said that America's free trade unions have been "a mighty force" in helping break down the barriers of discrimination in the federal, state and city governments.

Noting that an estimated two million Negroes belong to the unions, Carey added:

"They have helped teach their fellow workers that all workers gain from equal job opportunities—not only those who have been subjected to discrimination.

"Most unions have now learned that their economic postion is strengthened under equal standards of pay, hiring, upgrading, promotion and layoffs."



CREATION of a Philip Murray Chair of Labor Relations at Howard University in Washington was made possible by a gift of $25,000 from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, right, presents the check to Howard's Pres. Mordecai Johnson during ceremonies at the university's 86th commencement.

But, he said, gains in the fight against discrimination have been accompanied by "new and more subtle" efforts to keep Negroes from jobs or from more skilled classifications. He continued:

"These are the kinds of problems that present themselves for solution. These are the kinds of problems that we hope Howard University will apply its collective wisdom and skills toward giving us concrete and practical answers."

Pres. Johnson of Howard—who had once conferred an honorary degree on the late CIO president — expressed his deep appreciation on behalf of the university.

He said the Philip Murray Chair would be established this fall, and that the Murray Foundation grant "would strengthen us where we are weak."

REPRESENTING the Philip Murray Foundation at the banquet, in addition to Carey, were Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel and director of the Foundation; John Brophy; George L-P Weaver and Harry Read, assistants to Carey; and Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director.

Other Foundation grants will be announced soon. Gifts totaling about $350,000 have so far been presented to Providence Hospital, Washington; the American Association for the United Nations; Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor; the National Religion & Labor Foundation; and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Labor's World—

ICFTU Continues Regional Work, Hits African Curbs

CONTINUATION of the Regional Activities Fund Committee, to which the CIO has already contributed $150,000, was voted by the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at its recent meeting in Brussels.

The fund was set up in 1951 to provide help for struggling trade union movements in underdeveloped countries. The executive board determined to ask affiliated organizations and the international trade secretaries for further contributions to keep the work going.

Michael Ross, CIO representative to the ICFTU, represented the CIO at the board meeting. This was followed by the first meeting of the consultative committee which includes the board and ITS representatives.

In another important move the board established two new committees. One will consider proposals for revision of the United Nations charter, with special reference to abuse of the veto power and the participation of non-self governing territories in UN work.

The other is a permanent committee on forced labor, which will collect further documentation for presentation to the UN and the Intl. Labor Organization, and will continue the ICFTU's study of a possible world labor boycott of goods produced by slave labor.

A PROPOSAL to establish an ICFTU international college in or near Brussels was approved, and an appropriation was made to get it started.

Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek was instructed to file a complaint with the ILO charging violation of the right of free association by South Africa, and to make strong representations to insure full trade union rights for workers in Morocco, where an ICFTU mission will make a study of the problem.

FOA

Research directors for two CIO unions will leave next month to set up education and research programs for free European trade unions.

E. E. Phelps of the CIO Oil Workers and Woodrow Ginsberg, Rubber Workers, have been given a year's leave of abense by their internationals to work for the Foreign Operations Administration.

Business Agent Joseph Hanley, of the Lynn, Mass., locals of the CIO Shoe Workers, has arrived in Brussels as an FOA adviser on labor matters to the Belgium shoe productivity project.

Spanish Union Hits U. S. Envoy's Talk

The Spanish General Workers Union in Exile has called the attention of the CIO to the "unlimited damage to us, the real Spanish democrats and sincere friends of the American nation," by U. S. Ambassador James C. Dunn in a recent speech at Bilbao.

Dunn was quoted as saying that agreements between this country and Franco Spain "make those two powers not only friends but associates."

In a letter to Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the exiled union asked that the CIO "make known . . . the damage done to the Spanish people and democracy oppressed by Francoism."

Davidson Named New Head Of CIO Press Conference

RAY DAVIDSON of the Oil Workers was elected chairman of the CIO Editors & Publicity Directors Conference at a New York meeting June 5.

He succeeds Harry Kranz of the New Jersey CIO Council.

Robert Bollard of the Illinois CIO Council was elected vice-chairman, and Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director and editor of The CIO News, was re-elected executive secretary.

About 30 union public relations people attended the semi-annual meeting for a discussion of political action problems in the 1954 elections, union use of radio and television, and developments in the labor news service field.

Davidson, a native of Texas, worked on an number of newspapers throughout the Southwest before joining the staff of the OWIU.

CIO Challenges Decision Curbing Right To Strike

THE RIGHT of unions to strike under wage reopening clauses was defended by CIO attorneys in an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court for review of a lower court's decision.

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said a decision by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Mo., "affects the right to strike under more than half of the collective bargaining contracts, covering millions of workers, now in effect in this country."

To allow it to stand, Goldberg maintained, would, in effect, "write into every contract a no-strike clause for the duration of the agreement."

THE DECISION involves Local 3 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Cedar Rapids, Ia., which struck in March 1948 under a wage reopening clause in their contract with Wilson & Co. The contract did not contain a no-strike clause.

The Circuit Court held that the union had no right to strike under the contract during its life. It based its ruling on language in Section 8 (d) (4) of the Taft-Hartley Act and held that the strikers lost their status as employes and were subject to discharge.

Goldberg asked the high court in his petition for a writ of certiorari to review the matter. He described the lower court's ruling as "probably erroneous" and "unreasonable and detrimental to stable labor relations." The Supreme Court will act on the petition at its fall term.

CIO lawyers also have intervened in a matter involving the independent Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employes which has a contract at East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa., over an individual wage suit.

Baltimore Takes Lead In School Integration Moves

BALTIMORE, Md., may become the first major city in the nation to end segregation in its public schools.

The Baltimore school board has voted unanimously to end segregation by the time the schools open in the fall after they heard a letter read from City Solicitor T. N. Biddison declaring that the Supreme Court decision invalidates the portion of the city code requiring separate schools for Negroes.

Although the District of Columbia Board of Education had earlier adopted a policy statement promising to eliminate discrimination, and is expected formally to order the start of an integration program, at least one legal action will stand in the way.

Conflicting views of Washington organizations became apparent when:

1. The all-white District Federation of Citizens Associations voted to intervene before the Supreme Court in the fall when argument is heard on the mechanics of integration if the Board or Superintendent of Schools takes any action to fix rules for school integration.

2. The District Congress of Parents and Teachers removed all racial bars to membership in its 64 member PTA's. The PTA body also voted to pull out of the Citizens Federation because of its maneuvering to block school integration.

CWA Signs 2 More Pacts

THE CIO Communications Workers have signed two contracts providing pay raises and other benefits of more than 6c an hour for some 7500 Bell System employes.

One agreement won for 6200 workers in Western Electric Sales, a package totaling 6.6c an hour, upgrading of workers and an additional holiday.

Another contract gave a general wage increase averaging 6.4c an hour to 1250 Bell Laboratories employes, plus additional increases of $2 to $5 a week for some through job reclassification.

Judge Strikes Out Testimony—

Hatred Dominates Pegler's Defense Case

By AL ZACK

HIS SHOES squeaking loudly and his arms filled with documents Westbrook Pegler, the union-hating columnist, last week walked to the witness stand to testify under oath.

It was the first time in his more than 20 years of venom-filled writing that Pegler had faced a judge and jury.

The red-faced, stocky columnist testified in an odd, strangled voice and in a matter of minutes his testimony was as filled with hate as the column that brought him to Room 906 of the Federal Building in New York City.

There a federal jury is hearing evidence in a $500,000 libel suit brought against the Hearst writer by Quentin Reynolds, famous war correspondent, author and radio-TV personality.

First Low Blow

Pegler told the court he was a constant reader of metropolitan papers and delivered his first low blow. He said he read the liberal New York Post only rarely but, he added, *"I see the Post more frequently than I do its companion piece, the Daily Worker."*

Judge Edward Weinfeld, his voice crackling, ordered that insult stricken from the record and Pegler's fat cheeks puffed out in a familiar pout.

Key to the trial was a 1949 biography of Heywood Broun, founding president of the CIO Newspaper Guild and a famous liberal columnist who died in 1949.

Pegler's hatred for Broun was apparent every time he mentioned his name. Pegler scowled in anger when Weinfeld eliminated all references to the dead columnist, except those that also referred to Reynolds.

Pegler's brow wrinkled and he thrust his head forward angrily when the judge likewise refused to let Pegler testify about his admitted hatred for the ANG.

The judge ruled that Broun was not on trial nor was the Guild an issue. Pegler's attorney, Charles Henry, sought in vain to introduce scores of photostats and documents from the well-stocked Hearst library. Only those on which Pegler relied for information were admitted and the judge instructed the jury repeatedly that these were introduced for a narrow purpose.

Weinfeld said he admitted some of these documents so the jury might consider them as evidence of malice or lack of malice on Pegler's part. They were not evidence, said the court, of the truth of the Pegler claims.

Reynolds had reviewed a Broun biography for the New York Herald Tribune, a staunch GOP organ which Pegler calls "leftist." Pegler insisted that the Herald Tribune favors left-wing books and left-wing book reviewers and they chose Reynolds.

Reynolds had earlier noted that just before reviewing the Broun biography by Dale Kramer, he had reviewed a novel by Cardinal Spellman for the same newspaper.

'Evidence' Is Banned

But the judge excluded all of Pegler's "evidence" about the Herald Tribune, pointing out that the paper was not a party to the libel suit. Pegler's testimony that he believed Kramer to be "a Communist" was angrily ordered stricken from the record by Weinfeld.

In the Pegler column that resulted in the suit, Broun and Reynolds were linked by Pegler. Reynolds, the columnist wrote, "imitated" Broun's attire.

Pegler told the jury that Broun was *"filthy, unpressed and uncombed. He went around with his fly open and looked like a skid row bum."*

Pegler was led through a long series of questions dealing with his charges that Reynolds was a "coward" with a "yellow streak" and had been an "absentee war correspondent." The trial record shows Reynolds spent some 30 months in the front lines or combat zones during World War II.

War Service Record

Pegler's long explanation was that "so far as I know" Reynolds never "got into the war" although he was "large, healthy and athletic." The union-hating columnist claimed that evidence of his charge could be found in a Reynolds book that he left the scene of one invasion "before the beaches were secured."

Pegler also attempted to prove his charge that Reynolds had engaged in nudism and had walked nude along a Connecticut road "with his wench" by testifying to an alleged conversation with Broun in 1932.

The judge admitted the testimony after admonishing the jury that they should consider it on a limited basis and that it was "not proof" of the truth of the charge.

Pegler then turned to another charge, one which had been flatly denied earlier by Mrs. Connie Broun, widow of the late ANG president. Pegler quoted Mrs. Broun as telling him that Reynolds had proposed to her on the way to her husband's funeral and later snubbed her.

Mrs. Broun said the report was not true and that she had never told that story to Pegler.

Pegler then advised the jury that Broun was "a liar, not a boastful liar but an abusive liar." With that, Pegler looked at the high ceiling and smiled slightly for the first time since the trail started.

Defense Witness

Before the defendant took the witness chair for what promised to be a long period, with a stiff cross-examination to follow the tender leading of his own counsel, a former editor of Collier's had testified for the defense.

Reynolds wrote for that magazine for 17 years prior to the appearance of Pegler's 1949 attack but has not had an article published by them since then.

Louis Ruppel, who went from editing Collier's, with three million circulation, to the twice-weekly Mill Valley, Calif., Record, with 4000 circulation, said he was responsible for dropping Reynolds.

But, Ruppel testified, he had never read the Pegler column and it had not caused him to drop Reynolds. This testimony directly opposed that of Richard Chaplin, former assistant publisher of Collier's, who had earlier told the jury that Ruppel had refused to run Reynolds's stories because of the Pegler column.

The Reynolds case had been concluded with a deposition from Capt. Harry Butcher, wartime naval aide to Gen. Eisenhower and author of a post-war book on Ike. Butcher testified to Reynolds' courage, ability as a writer and personal stature at the Eisenhower headquarters.

Press Coverage

The New York Post, incidentally, is still the only big town newspaper regularly covering the Westbrook Pegler trial.

Oliver Pilat, Post staffer, writes almost daily accounts of the trial which involves two noted newspaper figures and a half-million dollars—but which is receiving the silent treatment from the daily press.

The major wire services, the Associated Press and the United Press, are filing running stories of the trial but only British newspapers, where Quentin Reynolds is a favorite, are regularly using this copy.

TWUA Voices Plea To Army On Uniforms

RENEWED pleas for acceleration of procurement of uniform cloth for the Army's new uniform were made last week by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers.

Rieve wired Assistant Defense Sec. Fred Seaton to remind him that on Apr. 27 Seaton had promised to "reply within a few days" to Rieve's proposal that the procurement program be stepped up.

"The woolen and worsted industry remains in the worst slump in its history," Rieve told Seaton. "With every passing week additional thousands of workers exhaust their unemployment benefits. The economic damage to woolen and worsted communities is cumulative and threatens to leave permanent scars."

Employment in the industry is only one-third of the 1951 peak, Rieve noted.

OPERATIONS in 11 mills of the American Woolen Co. in New England are expected to resume shortly with settlement of a six-week strike. The main feature of a three-year agreement is a reduction of 9.5c an hour in the basic hourly rate.

TWUA-CIO Sec.-Treas. John Chupka described this as a "substantial compromise." The walkout began when the company demanded a 21.5c wage slash.

Maverick—That's What Texas Liberal Was—Is Dead At 57

A PIONEER Southern liberal, former Rep. Maury Maverick, Sr., died last week in San Antonio, Tex., of a heart ailment. He was 57.

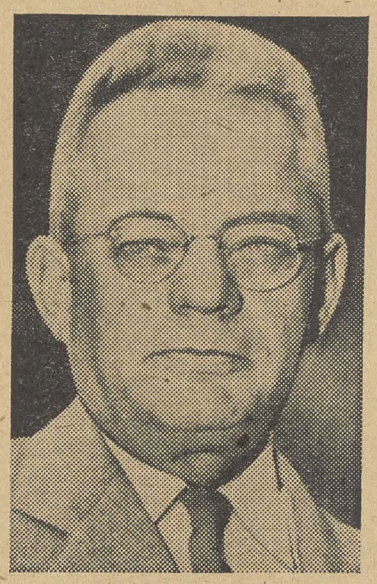
A native Texan, he got into politics in 1929 in a fight against the Ku Klux Klan and the San Antonio political machine, and was elected Bexar County tax collector.

During two terms in Congress, beginning in 1934, he was a consistent New Deal supporter and led a group of young liberals who frequently carried the ball in the House for the late Pres. Roosevelt's legislative program.

He was responsible for two additions to the American vocabulary—the liberal House bloc he headed became known as the "Mavericks," the cattle country term for an unbranded calf. In addition, he was the first described long-winded official language of the kind commonly used in government documents as "gobbledygook."

After he left Congress, where he established a firm reputation as a friend of labor, he served as Mayor of San Antonio. In 1952 he was one of the leaders of the "loyal" Democratic forces which opposed the "regulars" led by Gov. Allan Shivers at the party's national convention.

During World War II he headed the Smaller War Plants Corp. A son, Maury Maverick, Jr., is a member of the Texas House of Representatives.



MAURY MAVERICK, SR.

Michigan CIO Leader Dies

Bernard (Ben) Probe, former secretary-treasurer of the Michigan CIO Council and a pioneer member of Dodge Local 3 of the CIO Auto Workers, died of a heart attack at the age of 45.

Probe, who was also active in Democratic Party affairs had been engaged in private law practice in recent years. He is survived by his wife, Marion, two children, Judith and Kenneth, and four brothers.

Yorty, Condon Win In California Demo Upsurge

A SHARP gain in votes for liberal Democratic candidates marked last week's California primary election, as several CIO-supported candidates won state and congressional nominations.

For the first time, California voters went to the polls under a modification of the state's cross-filing system. Republican candidates also were entered in the Democratic primary, and Democrats on the GOP ballot—but under a new law, their party designations were added.

The result was that victories in both primaries—common in the past—were few and far between, and that hard-fought campaigns are ahead for the general election.

Among the victors, including several supported by the State CIO-PAC:

U. S. Senator: Rep. Yorty won the Democratic nomination and will oppose Sen. Kuchel, Republican incumbent, in the fall.

Governor: Richard Graves won the Democratic nomination and will oppose Gov. Goodwin Knight, GOP incumbent.

State Offices: Atty.-Gen. Edmund G. Brown, Democratic incumbent, won both party nominations.

Congress: Eighteen Republican and 10 Democratic incumbents won their own party nominations, while four congressmen won both nominations. Among the winners were James Roosevelt and Rep. Condon (D.).

Legislature: State Sen. Jack B. Tenney (R. Los Angeles), who campaigned on an all-out anti-Semitic platform, was decisively defeated in the GOP primary.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Stark Award Fund Planned

THE LOUIS STARK Memorial Fund is being established and contributions are currently being received to provide a living memorial to the late labor reporter and New York Times editorial writer, it was announced by Merlyn S. Pitzele of Business Week and Joseph A. Loftus of the Times.

A group of fellow newspaper men and associates from universities and political life have opened an account in a New York bank for donations and counsel is preparing the necessary legal papers.

Tentative plans for use of the fund call for an annual award of a gold portrait medal of Stark and a $1000 stipend to an individual who has made a significant contribution in the field in which Stark was prominent.

OWIU Policy-Makers Urge 5% Wage Hike, No 'Threats'

A BARGAINING program aimed at a 5% general wage increase or its equivalent, with no "loaded gun" on the negotiating table, was approved by the Policy Committee of the CIO Oil Workers at a meeting in Cleveland.

The committee directed bargaining units to apply the amount "as desired,' with the understanding that greater demands may be made where justified.

"It is the hope of the Policy Committee that this increase may be secured through amicable collective bargaining and through a demonstration of farsighted industrial statesmanship on both the management and labor sides of the table," the committee added.

"On many occasions, our employers have told us that they resent having to bargain 'with a loaded gun on the table,' by which they mean bargaining under the pressure of strike threats.

"THEREFORE, on this occasion, we propose to 'unload the gun' and enter negotiations with an advance commitment not to strike for this increase.

"The Policy Committee hereby requests each bargaining unit to negotiate . . . as quickly as possible and practical under their contracts and the law, but that the bargaining units refrain from taking strike votes or in any other way using strikes or other threats in connection with this wage program."

The committee maintained oil industry workers are entitled to a pay boost for three reasons—their increased productivity, the increased productivity of the economy in general, and their present wages, which are too low for the skills required.

It recounted that despite a steady decline in jobs in the industry, "the volume of production, the volume of sales and the net profits" of the employers "continue to increase."

Gains Seen Under No-Raid Pact

(Continued from Page 3)

really had its genesis at the conventions which elected Reuther president of the CIO in succession to the late Philip Murray, and Meany head of the AFL as successor to the late William Green. Both declared they could see no reason why organized labor in the U. S. should be divided into two major groups.

In January 1953, they had lunch together in Washington and discussed resumption of the long-recessed unity discussions. The two executive boards met a few weeks later and named committees to conduct the talks. The first session was postponed because of the death of CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, and was finally held on Apr. 7. It was decided to work on a no-raiding agreement as the first move.

Talks continued. Agreement in principle was reached in May, and a preliminary agreement was initialed in June. Further talks were held and in December the CIO and the AFL themselves made the first major move by agreeing to a no-raid pact covering their directly-chartered locals.

During the past few months, several CIO and AFL unions in the same or similar industries have reached agreements among themselves not to raid each other.

The agreement signed last week pledges the 29 CIO unions not to raid the 65 AFL unions, and vice versa. This, as Meany pointed out, is the equivalent of "some 1800 no-raid agreements."

CIO unions ratifying the no-raid agreement were: Auto, Barbers, Brewery, Broadcast Employes, Clothing, Communications, Department Store Workers, Electrical, Furniture, Chemical, Glass, Government and Civic Employees, Insurance, Marine Engineers, Maritime, Oil, Packinghouse, Paperworkers, Radio Association, Railroad, Retail and Wholesale, Rubber, Shoe, Stone, Textile, Transport, Transport Service, Utility and Wood Workers.

AFL affiliates who signed were: Agricultural Workers, Airline Dispatchers, Aluminum Workers, Asbestos, Barbers Bill Posters, Shoe, Bricklayers, Broom Makers, Building Service Employes, Cement, Chemical, Cigarmakers, Cleaners and Dyers, Railway Clerks, Retail Clerks, Coopers, Diamond Workers, Distillery, Doll and Toy, Electrical, Elevator Constructors, Metal Engravers, Photo Engravers, Fire Fighters and Flight Engineers.

Also: Garment Workers, Bottle Blowers, Granite Cutters, Hatters, Horse Shoers, Insurance Agents, Jewelry, Lathers, Letter Carriers, Longshoremen, Machinists, Maintenance of Way Employes, Marble Polishers, Butcher Workmen, Molders, Musicians, Paper Makers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Metal Polishers, Sleeping Car Porters, Railway Mail Handlers, Postal Supervisors, Postal Transport Association, Plate Printers, Bus Drivers, Railway Patrolmen and Roofers.

Also: Railroad Signalmen, State-County and Municipal Employes, Stereotypers, Stove Mounters, Switchmen, Teachers, Telegraphers, Textile, Tobacco, Wire Weavers and Flint Glass Workers.

CIO Members

The CIO members of the AFL-CIO Unity Committee are: Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Pres. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Pres. Michael Quill, Transport Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers.

GOP Should Put 'House In Order'

Pres. Eisenhower was advised to put his "economic house" in order before the fall elections. The admonition came from Pres. Daniel J. Riesner of the National Republican Club who presented Eisenhower with an honorary life membership at a White House ceremony.

Mitchell Hails CIO-AFL Pact

Labor Sec. Mitchell praised the CIO-AFL no-raiding pact, calling it "a pact between free unions in a free country."

"The Government does note with great gratification this further evidence that the working men and women of America can solve their own problems without governmental interference or intervention," he said. "This is the free American way. It is a refreshing and satisfying contrast with the compulsion and controls in many other lands."

Senate Unit Votes Power Give-Away

ANOTHER legislative step to give away the nation's power resources—this time at Niagara Falls—was voted out by the Senate Public Works Committee last week.

The committee approved a bill by Sen. Case (R. S. D.) giving the Federal Power Commission responsibility for determining whether public or private interests will build the huge Niagara Falls power plant.

However, the key "public preference" clause—giving public power distributors first call on power from the Niagara project—was struck out of the measure.

The committee's approval of the bill, according to press reports, was by a 7 to 6 vote.

THE CIO-supported Lehman Bill, providing for public power preference, was rejected by the Senate committee, along with other Niagara measures introduced by Republicans.

In recent testimony, CIO representatives warned that GOP give-away bills would result in "fastening high monopoly rates" on the Middle Atlantic and New England states.

Under FPC determination as provided in the Case Bill, the agency might license the New York State Power Authority to build the $40 million Niagara power plant. New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has called for such construction, with power distribution by private utilities.

Another give-away proposal, already voted by the House, would give Niagara power development to five big private utilities.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

BEHIND all the articles and speeches you are witnessing urging you and your family to use more milk and milk products, is the strange and serious story of a milk industry which has become badly disorganized by an over-abundance of milk, and the failure of Agriculture Sec. Benson's recent attempt to curtail government purchases of milk products by lowering the support price.

'Too Much Milk'—Or Not Enough Buyers?

All through June you will see his almost-desperate effort by government authorities and the milk industry to get you to buy more milk products. The fact is, despite the recent reduction in milk support prices, farmers produced more than a billion pounds more milk than a year ago in the first quarter of this year.

During the last few months, the annual rate of milk production has been in the neighborhood of 130 billion pounds. But the public has been consuming it at the rate of less than 120 billion pounds. Thus more and more milk has been going into the production of butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk solids. *But because the public isn't able or willing to use up all of these products, the government is again having to buy up the surplus and store them away.*

We're Paying Twice

Currently the government is trying various ways to unload these huge surpluses: trying to sell them abroad, giving them to schools and charitable institutions, experimenting with the addition of dry milk to poultry and animal feeds. We're even trying to give the milk back to the cattle!

This chaotic situation affects you in two ways: *First, you pay more for milk products than if some method could be used to aid farmers other than by removing "surplus" products from the market. Secondly, you pay in taxes when the government buys up and stores these products.*

What's the answer? Obviously—to reduce the price of fluid milk so moderate-income families will use more in that form, and so there won't be this surplus which the dairy manufacturers buy up cheap and convert into surplus manufactured products, which the government then has to buy.

The strange fact is that despite the greater production of milk, the retail price is about the same in most parts of the country as a year ago, and is even a half cent higher in some large cities. In fact it will start going up again in November when the flush season is over.

NOW GET THIS: Consumers are being required to pay the same price for milk, or a little more, than a year ago. But dairy manufacturers are buying the "surplus" milk—that which is not sold as fluid milk—for 14% less than they paid a year ago. This low-cost surplus milk, which currently costs the manufacturers little more than half the price of the same milk when sold for drinking purposes, is then manufactured into ice cream, cheese and other products.

Passing Up Food Bargain

The root of the whole chaotic problem is the system that sells the same milk at two prices: a higher price if it's to be used as drinking milk, a much lower price if it is to be used for manufacturing.

We as consumers are passing up a great food bargain in not using more fluid milk, and in not taking advantage of the new lower price of cheese.

If the price was reduced, low-income families would naturally use more. But even at present prices, families should spend a greater proportion of their food money for milk, and less for the higher-priced meats, to get maximum good nutrition at least expense.

(Coyyright 1954 by Sidney Margolius.)

Consumers Get A Break In Natural Gas Rate War

CONSUMERS won a rare victory in the fight to keep natural gas rates down when the Supreme Court ruled that producers who sell to interstate pipelines are subject to Federal Power Commission regulation.

"Protection of consumers against exploitation at the hands of natural gas companies was the primary aim of the Natural Gas Act," said Justice Sherman Minton in an opinion for a 5 to 3 majority.

"Attempts to weaken this protection by amendatory legislation exempting independent natural gas producers from federal regulation have repeatedly failed, and we refuse to achieve the same result by a strained interpretation of the existing statutory language."

The case in point involved the huge Bartlesville, Okla., Phillips Petroleum Co. The FPC ruled in 1951 that Phillips was not subject to commission jurisdiction. The State of Wisconsin and four cities where the gas is marketed won a reversal in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

At first the Supreme Court refused to review the case, thus affirming FPC regulation of gas producers. After numerous states urged reconsideration, the court reversed itself and agreed to hear arguments.

During the Truman Administration, a bill exempting gas-producing companies passed both the House and the Senate but was subsequently vetoed by Truman.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE TAX PROBLEM now before the nation may not be the direct concern of our organizing effort, but no organizer can let the opportunity pass to help the workers across this country of ours by carrying on a program of education in the basic issues.

The plain fact is that CIO is proposing a tax reduction for all people, a tax reduction in terms that will bring an immediate pay raise to every American worker.

CIO is calling for increasing personal income tax exemptions to $800 a year, as a first step toward helping the great mass of our people and as a means of putting more purchasing power in the hands of the consumers.

CIO's tax program would mean an increase of about 9.5c an hour in pay for workers who are the heads of average families.

Consider how hard we have struggled for similar wage increases in our collective bargaining. CIO's tax battle is a battle for all the people. We want to put the same effort into it we put into our struggles for our membership.

LAST WEDNESDAY, we signed the historic no-raiding agreement with the American Federation of Labor. We firmly believe this is a great step along the highway of organization of the unorganized. It means we can concentrate our entire energies on the problems of those workers who are still without the benefit of union organization.

We have long recognized that raiding is wasteful and has little effect, if any, on the relative strength of our two great labor organizations.

We earnestly hope we can look forward to the creation of a new age of labor organization. We deal, day by day, with human beings in our work. We know that all the problems that arise cannot be settled by what is written down in black and white, and that patience and tolerance are needed to make real and lasting progress.

I will expect that every representative of CIO, the regional directors and their staffs, will give every possible assistance to our international unions in their task of carrying out our solemn agreement.

REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports eight CIO representation election victories in his area. The Auto Workers scored in three: Kem Manufacturing Co., Fairlawn, N. J.; L. A. Dussol & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Regal Tile Board Corp., Brooklyn. The Steelworkers won at Moldcast Products, Inc., Newark, N. J., and the Wah Chang Smelting & Refining Co. of America, Glen Cove, L. I.; the Electrical Workers at the Arma Corp., Garden City, N. Y., and the Wilcolator Co., Elizabeth, N. J., and the Clothing Workers at the Ideal Bathrobe Co., Brooklyn.

From Reg. Dir. George De Nucci we learn of victories by the CIO Retail-Wholesale Workers at the Ohio Valley Baking Co., Middleport, O., and by the IUE-CIO at the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Columbus, O., where IUE beat out the IBEW-AFL and the IAM-AFL by better than two to one. The plant will eventually employ 7000 workers.

Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin reports complete returns on the UAW-CIO victories in two bargaining units of the International Harvester Co., East Moline, Ill., where the UAW drove out both the FE and the IAM. More than 1800 workers took part in the balloting.

4 Maritime, Shipbuilding Unions Now In Parleys

FOUR CIO maritime and shipbuilding unions are now in negotiations in New York City.

Three of them, the Maritime Union, the Radio Association and the Marine Engineers are discussing or have presented their demands to the American Merchant Marine Institute, which represent the Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipowners. All these contracts expire June 15.

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers have given their demands to the Bethlehem Steel Co. and about 30 other shipbuilding concerns. Bethlehem is usually the bellwether of the industry, and involved in the negotiations are eight East Coast shipyards.

Here are the details of the demands:

NMU: One month's vacation after one year's service irrespective of whether it has been with more than one company, $1 instead of 60c a day for welfare benefits and pensions, and elimination of the differential between the West and the East Coast for unlicensed engineers and deck hands.

ARA: Longer vacations, ending inequities, and an increase in the present 60c a day payment by the operators for welfare benefits and pensions, which are not now included in the contract.

MEBA: Increased vacations, greater number of engineers on some ships, and pensions through increased contributions by the shipowners to the welfare fund. Contract involved covers dry cargo ships.

IUMSWA: A 21c an hour increase in base pay, a guaranteed annual wage, an employer-financed health, welfare and insurance fund; higher pensions, longer vacations, additional paid holidays, stricter observance of seniority, and other benefits.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

CIO Backs Transit Workers As New York Strike Nears

CITYWIDE labor support for a pending strike of the CIO Transport Workers against New York City's transit system was mobilized last week at a meeting called by the City and State CIO Councils.

The strike was scheduled to being on June 14 over the rejection by the state-created Transit Authority of a proposal for a contract with the TWU-CIO Local 100, which represents most of the 44,000 system employes.

More than 400 CIO local leaders, representing 500,000 members in the city, adopted with a roar of approval a resolution laying the blame for the pending strike squarely on the shoulders of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the authority he created.

The resolution said the state body's arbitrary refusal to engage in collective bargaining made the strike "inevitable." It said the authority's action demonstrated that "it is intent on destroying the union in order to go back to the old jungle days."

SEC.-TREAS. Ellis Van Riper of Local 100 said it will "take more than the Republican Governor and his five stooges (the authority) to take our union away from us."

Pres. Louis Hollander of the State Council condemned the state body's action in seeking an injunction under the Condon-Wadlin Law, which outlaws public utility strikes. He vowed that "we will lead the picket line and challenge the injunction because we won't go back to slavery."

The meeting named a special eight-man committee, headed by Hollander, to take action "to throw the full support of the half million members of the CIO in New York City behind TWU in its life and death struggle."

Michael J. Quill, president of TWU-CIO and of the New York City Council, told a television audience the union will have on hand during the strike 100 bus drivers to provide emergency services. He also said he has pledged the authority a 1000-man emergency crew to keep the subway equipment ready for use the moment the strike is over.

ON THE PLEA of City Labor Commissioner Joseph E. O'Grady, the Supreme Court in Brooklyn last week postponed for two days a hearing on the authority's action for an injunction in order that the union and the state body might have an opportunity to settle the dispute.

The authority has modified its original rejection of a fact-finding board's proposals. It agreed to discuss wages, but it remained adamant in its rejection of the fact finder's recommendation for a contract, impartial arbitration and a representation election, which probably would give Local 100 sole bargaining rights.

LEGAL SUPPORT for the CIO Transport Workers' demand for a contract with New York City Transit Authority was voiced by a panel of lawyers on a TV program. From left: Herbert DeVarco, Jay Darwin, David Feller, John F. O'Donnell, TWU counsel, William Isaacson and Asher Schwartz.

CIO Attorneys Supporting TWU In Fight For Contract

LEGAL support was given by CIO attorneys in the fight of the CIO Transport Workers to obtain a contract with the Transit Authority for New York City's transit employes.

At a meeting in New York, lawyers for CIO and its international affiliates declared "there was no basis in law for the authority's decision" in rejecting the proposed contract.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, said the attorneys would request the permission of the court to intervene in support of the union against the injunction forbidding the strike, which the authority was seeking.

"Without discussing the legal issues before the court we question the good faith of the authority in bringing the suit at this juncture," Goldberg said.

"The action of the Transit Authority defies the most elementary principles of sound labor relations. The authority itself created the present crisis.

"This crisis would not exist but for the authority's unreasonable refusal to meet with the union on a fair basis. It now seeks to capitalize on the crisis, which it created, by injecting into the dispute the most discredited of anti-labor tactics—the anti-labor injunction."

N. Y. CIO Urges Legislature Act On Jobless Pay

THE NEW YORK CIO council last week urged that unemployment compensation be improved by the special session of the Legislature which it said was called "to rescue the Long Island Rail Road from financial difficulties."

Pres. Louis Hollander and Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno wrote Gov. Dewey that the present law is inadequate, and urged that maximum benefits be boosted from $30 to $36 weekly plus benefits of $4 weekly for dependent up to three, and the duration be extended from 26 to 39 weeks.

"If the Legislature can be summoned into special session," they wrote, "to rescue the Long Island Rail Road from financial difficulties, surely it cannot ignore the dangerous sagging of our whole economy and the distress being inflicted on hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers and their families."

I-H Local Moves To Join UAW

A majority of 1000 employes of the Richmond, Ind., plant of International Harvester voted last week to join the CIO Auto Workers, ditching the Farm Equipment division of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers.

Steel Union's Assets Climb By $1.9 Million In Six Months

THE NET WORTH of the CIO Steelworkers increased by $1,919,645 in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1953, according to the 23d semi-annual audit of the union's books.

Representing the excess of resources over liabilities, the net worth stood at the end of last year at $15,758,439, compared to $13,838,793 as of June 30, 1953.

Meanwhile, USA-CIO resumed negotiations with the U. S. Steel Corp. and other steel companies.

In a report to local unions covering the six-month period, Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes said that charters have been issued to more than 2600 locals with a total membership of approximately 1,180,000. This includes members exonerated from dues and assessments under the USA constitution, they said.

The audit showed total income of $10,446,280, and expenses of $8,526,634 during the six months.

The income included $20,319,637 from initiation fees and dues, of which $10,121,063 was refunded to local unions. Other sources of income included $104,041 from investments, $140,215 in gains on sales of securities, and $3442 net from rental of land and buildings.

McDonald said negotiations with U. S. Steel had entered the "shirt sleeve" stage. He added he was "very hopeful we will reach a settlement in advance of the contract expiration date" on June 30.

'Stop Playing Politics, Act On U.S. Housing Needs,' CIO Warns GOP

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

CONGRESS and the Eisenhower Administration were challenged last week "to stop playing politics and worse" with the nation's housing needs.

CIO Housing Dir. Ben Fischer told the 23rd annual session of the National Housing Conference in Washington that "the time has come after years of study . . . to supplement talk about housing with urgently needed action."

"Talk is always appropriate and necessary," Fischer said, "but talk is no legitimate substitute for action."

America's slums "still stand and get worse," Fischer charged. "Substandard housing increases steadily and, in certain large cities, with alarming speed."

THE BUILDING industry is not fully employed at its job of providing new dwellings for America's families, yet the national economy cries out for the shot in the arm a full housing program could give the country, he said.

Fischer declared minority families "have special housing problems exceeding those of all other groups. But the growing verbal concern is not yet matched with significant new housing opportunities for members of the minority groups."

The special needs of American middle-income families were cited by Fischer. These families, he said, "can choose between a very wide selection of automobiles available in any color and on most liberal terms. And while the choice of radios, TV sets, refrigerators and countless other goods is very appealing, the housing industry has apparently almost no interest in this great bulk of our people."

"THERE IS almost no choice of homes," Fischer maintained, "because new housing is not built and financed in a manner which meets the needs of millions of moderate income Americans."

Despite the fact that a housing mortgage is more substantially backed than almost any other loan, present home finance terms are "restrictive, reactionary and snobbish," according to Fischer.

He charged that "those who advocate slum clearance and urban redevelopment and at the same time oppose low-rent public housing are trying to deceive the American people and abuse the residents of the slum areas."

Fischer urged legislators and the Administration to "come clean" on the public housing issue.

"Either we will have a substantial public housing program—35,000 units a year is a drop in the bucket—or we will not clear slums and relocate slum dwellers. Those who oppose public housing are defenders of the slums—no matter how piously they may shed tears about the shame of blighted cities," Fischer said.

HE TOLD the conference that CIO favors the private enterprise system but, he went on, "a sound housing program which will enable plain people to buy and rent new homes will strengthen that system and will produce more opportunities for private profit in the home construction and building material industries than have ever existed before."

Fischer called for "long-term mortgages with low interest rates and low down payments" that would bring average monthly payments within reach of the average family. "The risk is nominal, the dividends in terms of full employment, national prosperity and a well-housed population are limitless," he said.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) warned that "when home building lags, the economy fails to expand as rapidly as before and all of us lose. Let us pray that this is not a prelude to a new 1929. Let us never forget that housing construction reached a peak in 1925, from which it declined unnoticed to the collapse of 1929."

Rep. Yates (D. Ill.) told the conference those "who contemplate with satisfaction the current rate of home building"—a million units a year—"are not facing grim reality." Yates said nearly 900,000 new households are established each year in the U. S. At the same time approximately 300,000 housing units are destroyed.

Housing Bill Faces New Hurdles

Three high hurdles stand between the housing bill and the President's desk.

The Senate-approved measure, widely different from the House version, now goes to a conference committee where the public housing sections must be decided. The compromise version will go back to both branches for more debate before final voting.

The Senate took less than three hours to push through the Administration's omnibus housing bill with its provision for 35,000 public housing units a year for four years. The House earlier had knocked out all new public housing provisions.

A move by some southern Democrats to kill public housing in the Senate, because of the recent Supreme Court decision against school segregation, was blocked.

Also to be resolved by the conference committee are the problems brought to the fore by the housing scandals which broke early in April after the House voted on its version. Frauds in government-insured building and improvement loans and in mortgages for apartment developments were uncovered.

THE TIME has come for action, not speeches, CIO Housing Dir. Ben Fischer told the National Housing Conference sessions.

The McCarthy Hearing—

Symington's Integrity Defended By Carey

"OUTRIGHT LIES" were charged to Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) by Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers as he demanded a chance last week to "correct misstatements" made at the Army-McCarthy hearings.

Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, sent a lengthy telegram to Chairman Mundt (R. S.D.) of the Senate subcommittee asking for an opportunity to discuss relationships between Sen. Symington (D. Mo.), a committee member, and the union at the Emerson Electric Co.

The union head's name got into the hearings after McCarthy had accused Symington of making a "deal" with William Sentner, an official of the United Electrical Workers and an admitted Communist, to settle a strike at the plant in 1943.

SYMINGTON was head of the firm, which was under contract with UE Local 1102, during the war. Carey headed the UE until his defeat by the Communists in 1941 and became president of the IUE-CIO when it was formed in 1949.

Carey said that in the first place, there was no strike at Emerson Electric in 1943.

In the second place, he added, "while the national UE was a Communist-controlled organization, Local 1102 has a long record of anti-communism and opposition to Red leaders like Sentner," and "was one of the founding locals of the anti-Communist IUE." It expelled Sentner from membership in 1948, he said.

"This opposition was known and publicized as early as 1939," he added.

RELATIONS between Symington and Local 1102 "were of an extraordinarily high and amicable level throughout the period of Symington's presidency," Carey stressed.

He claimed McCarthy *"grossly and deliberately lied"* in accusing Symington of the Sentner deal, and charged him with attempting *"viciously and immorally"* to use Sentner *"as a bludgeon against Symington."*

Workers at both Emerson Electric and at Colonial Radio, Buffalo, N. Y., which Symington had headed in 1934, can testify that they came to know Symington "not only as an eminently fair and reasonable employer but also as a man with an absolutely incorruptible character and approach to human relations," he declared.

Carey said his testimony to Symington's "high moral and ethical standards" was not only his own "but the opinions of thousands of union employes of Emerson Electric and Colonial Radio who know the man and his unquestionable integrity."

He said that McCarthy's attack on Symington's role as an employer at Emerson *"is also . . . an attack on the union members employed by that company."*

AT A PRESS conference, Carey criticized the National Labor Relations Board for its failure to act on the IUE's request for new union representation elections at General Electric plants in Schenectady, N. Y., Erie, Pa., Newark, N. J., and Bloomfield, Ind.

Workers at those plants are now represented by the UE, Carey said. The delay in NLRB decisions on new elections is creating difficulties for IUE-CIO in its effort to "fight communism," he added.

Tar Heel Judge Named Senator

Sam J. Ervin, Jr., associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has been appointed by Gov. Umstead (D.) to fill the U. S. Senate seat of the late Sen. Hoey (D. N.C.).

High Court Upholds Curb On Lobbyists

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the U. S. law regulating lobbying in Congress was upheld by the Supreme Court last week in a 5-3 split decision.

The ruling reversed an appeals court decision invalidating the statute largely because of what was described as its indefinite nature. Chief Justice Earl Warren, in a majority opinion, declared the act meets the constitutional requirements of definiteness.

The law applies, he wrote, only to those who "solicit, collect or receive contributions of money or other things of value, and then only if the principal purpose . . . is to influence passage or defeat of legislation." The majority rejected the government's contention that expenditures must be reported even if funds are not solicited or received.

THE LAW was upheld as a survey showed six organizations have reported to Congress that they spent more than $500,000 during the first three months of the present session, and 10 others that they spent more than $20,000 each.

The six: National Association of Electric Companies, $127,746; National Milk Producers Association, $83,302; General Electric, $76,124; Employers Labor Relations Information Committee, Inc. $67,462; Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, $64,533, and Association of American Railroads, $56,832.

'What? That's Certainly Not News!'

WHEN ONE of the nation's top economists criticizes the Eisenhower businessmen's Administration for lack of business initiative in dealing with the problems of recession, it's not news to Ohio's one-party press.

The economist was Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard. What he told a group of businessmen in Washington was that this recession *"will go down in history as one in which the people conclude that the Administration failed to act with proper initiative and vigor in adopting anti-recession measures."*

"Certainly it is not easy to find evidence that a rise of two million in unemployment has aroused as much concern in the Administration as the possibility of a deficit in the cash budget," he said.

That might be news in some circles, but says the Ohio CIO Council's newsletter, *"the one-party press in Ohio wasted no time in protecting its readers from such harsh words."*

In Columbus, all papers ignored the talk except the Ohio State Journal which deleted criticisms of the Administration and reported only that Slichter felt the bottom of the recession had been reached. The Cleveland Plain Dealer followed the same "fearless reporting" tactic.

The Cleveland Press did report the criticism, but buried it in a five-line item in a column of news briefs following a story about a French movie star who frightened a burglar away from her home.

This, says the Ohio CIO Council, was the same day Cleveland Press Editor Louis B. Seltzer told the Inland Press Association in Chicago, *"the right of the people to know is more sacred today than ever before."*

Berlin — a Year After (See Page 7)

The CIO News

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IUE Drives For 10 Big GE Plants

—See Page 2

John Smith
1850 Sunnyside Drive
June 1, 1954

Dear Mister Senator,

I see by the newspapers that the Senate is considering a new tax law for next year and I want to let you know what me and the Mrs think about it. Taxes are pretty important to us.

We think the present $600 a person exemption is much too low and that Senator George has the right idea in raising it to $800 now and $1000 next year. It was all right when we were fighting a war but now that the war is over we should raise that personal exemption so that people can have more money to buy the things they need.

It seems to us that this new tax bill does these things for big corporations and stockholders. I wonder if they need it as bad as we do. Factories aren't any good without customers and me and the Mrs aren't going to be good customers if we don't have some money to spend.

We figure that if we had another $12 a month to spend, and I guess we would if you allowed $800 each for me, the Mrs, Jane and Johnny, we could either buy the new range or the refrigerator we need bad for the kitchen. That would be good for everybody. We sure hope you vote for it when it comes up.

Sincerely,
John Smith

Schenectady Coming Up—

IUE Drives For 10 GE Plants

CLEANUP ORGANIZING campaigns have been started by the CIO Electrical Workers at all General Electric plants not now under IUE contracts, with representation election petitions filed for 10 plants with 49,000 workers across the nation.

ELECTED — Treas. James Callaghan of the CIO Electrical Workers Dist. 4 used union organizing drive techniques in successful campaign for Newark, N. J., councilman-at-large.

Activity centers on GE's main plant in Schenectady, N. Y., with its 20,000 employes. The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election there within the next 30 days, as well as at the lamp plant in Newark, N. J., where 1000 are employed.

The IUE-CIO meanwhile scored another significant election victory at a Sylvania plant in Batavia, N. Y., currently employing about 700 with a potential work force of 2500.

THE DRIVE against GE shops still outside the IUE fold snowballed after Local 301 in Schenectady voted overwhelmingly to leave the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and to join the CIO affiliate several months ago.

Desperate attempts by leaders of UE, expelled from CIO several years ago for adherence to the Communist line, failed to halt the NLRB from ordering representation elections for GE workers. The five NLRB members held that UE's contract was no bar to an election.

Besides the Schenectady and Newark plants, where elections have been ordered, IUE has petitioned for NLRB elections at Erie, Pa., where 9000 are employed; Bloomfield, N. J., 1200 workers; Ontario, Calif., 1200; Cincinnati, O., 60; Auburn, N. Y., 500; Rome, Ga., 100; Long Island City, N. Y., 30; Scranton, Pa., 325.

The Rome plant is a new GE installation and is currently unorganized.

THE VICTORY at the Sylvania plant in Batavia last week was hailed as significant by IUE leaders. The vote tally: IUE, 402; AFL Machinists, 32; no union 115.

Considerable help was given to IUE's organizing drive by CIO Auto and Steelworkers in the vicinity. A local Catholic priest assailed the company for its low wage policy.

Starting wages were 96c an hour but were raised to $1 when IUE started its organizing campaign. Before the election the company took large newspaper ads and radio time to inform the workers they did not want the union.

IUE Gains 9c Pay Hike At Philco

A PACKAGE increase of slightly more than 9c an hour was won by the CIO Electrical Workers last week as a six-week strike ended at Philco plants in Philadelphia and Sandusky, O.

The 8000 strikers voted by a 2 to 1 majority to ratify the new Philco agreement and end the walkout that began May 1. Locals 101 and 102 in Philadelphia and Local 701 in Sandusky were involved.

A 3.5% wage increase was granted by the company which had made no wage offer at the time negotiations broke off and the strike began. The percentage increase calls for a minimum of 6c an hour for all workers.

The tie-in with Social Security payments was eliminated in the contract's new pension section. The previous arrangement reduced the firm's contribution to the pension system.

EMPLOYES' insurance protection, paid for by Philco, was broadened in the new agreement.

In addition, strikers were paid for the Memorial Day holiday.

IUE-CIO Vice Pres. Harry Block, who is also a member of the CIO Executive Board, said the settlement figured out to a 6.5c increase in wages, another 1.5c on the pension plan, .65c holiday pay credit and the balance in insurance improvements.

The union charged Philco was a "stalking horse" for a general anti-union drive, and appealed to other unions for financial aid on the ground that it was the Philco workers today, but it could be other unions tomorrow. Union response was generous, and came from both CIO and AFL affiliates.

Steel Wage Parley Set

PRES. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers last week called an important wage policy meeting, in the midst of major contract negotiations with U. S. Steel Corp. and other basic steel products.

The USA-CIO Executive Board and International Wage-Policy Committee meetings were set for June 22 in Pittsburgh.

During the week, subcommittees representing the union and U. S. Steel management held a series of bargaining meetings. The basic steel contracts expire on June 30.

'Ideal Father Of '54' Is A CIO Man

MOST ANY week of the year, you can ask Everett Kassalow a tough or simple economic question, for example: *"How many high school and college youngsters are going to have to look for jobs this summer?"*

And you'll likely get the answer immediately if not sooner from Kassalow, who is associate director of research in the CIO Research and Education Dept.

Last week was an exception: Things were a bit hectic for Kassalow and family after his selection as "Ideal Father of 1954" for the Washington area in a contest sponsored by the Washington Post & Times-Herald.

Kassalow, who is 36 and the father of three, was nominated as a "super daddy" by his daughter, Allyn-Sue, in a letter to the Post. Here's her winning nomination:

"He is real tall and kind. We have three children: Bruce, 6, Gerald, 2-years 11 months, and me, Allyn-Sue, 8½.

"A little after dinner every night Daddy teaches Bruce, all our friends, and me how to play baseball. Sometimes there are 10 kids around. Daddy knows more about baseball than some of the men on the radio.

"On Saturday he takes us all to the library, to the doctor and shopping. Many times we have a private date on Saturday with Daddy. Then he takes us to lunch.

"Sometimes we don't behave too well. Then Daddy says he is not going to take us again. But then the next Saturday comes and he changes his mind. You can see Daddy is a real pal.

"Daddy always takes us to picnics, to carnivals, to the theatre like to see 'Oklahoma' and the ballet and 'South Pacific.'

"He is very kind to our friends and lets us have dinner guests most any nights. He even cuts their meat.

"He is a neat and super Daddy, and we love him very much."

As for Kassalow—in the midst of a round of radio and TV shows, movies and dinner at the Statler — *he insisted he's "always in business" and ready for that next economic question.*

DOING WHAT COMES NATURAL—With cooling drink, easy chair and paper, Everett Kassalow, CIO associate director of research, relaxes after being named "Ideal Father of '54." All attention are his wife, Sylvia, sons Bruce and Gerald, and daughter Allyn-Sue, who named him a "super daddy." —Washington Post & Times-Herald Photo

GOP's Drive For Wiretap Approval Meets Growing Senate Opposition

MOUNTING opposition to the Administration's proposals to legalize wiretapping was signalled as both liberals and conservatives attacked the GOP measure in Senate floor speeches.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) put his objections on constitutional, moral and practical grounds. And he also sounded a warning about the possibility of producing "doctored" recordings of wiretaps.

Sen. Johnston (D. S.C.) affirmed his personal repugnance for what he called "legalization of eavesdropping." He also suggested that the notion—advanced by Atty.-Gen. Brownell—that wiretapping is necessary for national security is "bait for the gullible."

Morse said that should the Supreme Court today hear a case directly dealing with prosecution for wiretapping, he believed it would be held in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution. The Fourth Amendment section he referred to prohibits unreasonable seizures and searches. The Fifth Amendment section prohibits forcing an individual to testify against himself.

MORSE ALSO recalled that in 1940 J. Edgar Hoover termed wiretapping "archaic and inefficient" and said the Justice Dept. had abandoned the practice. But in 1949, Morse noted, Hoover said *"it is no secret that the FBI does tap telephones."*

The conclusion Morse drew was that since the Justice Dept. was violating the Communications Act prohibition against wiretapping, "it is *not an impartial witness in this matter"* but is *"a partisan with dirty hands."*

Johnston said he was opposed to all proposals to permit wiretapping currently before the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member.

"Everyone of them does gross violence to my concept of the democratic way of life. Not one of them makes the slightest contribution to a freer way of life," he said.

JOHNSTON SPOKE to the point that wiretapping limits personal freedom, and said "any act reinvesting the state with rights enjoyed by free men is a step toward fascism, communism, statism, or some other ism foreign to my conception of Americanism."

"Take away from man a single right won through years of perseverance," Johnston said, "and a justification will soon be presented for withholding or diminishing other rights."

Johnston said that he doubted that wiretapping was "required" although it was "desired."

"It assists a lazy, indifferent, or overzealous detective or police enforcement officer," he noted.

No Compromise

Discussing the proposal of Atty.-Gen. Brownell to legalize wiretapping, Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) noted that a congressman supporting the measure quoted Nazis prosecuted in the war criminal trials as saying they would use the weaknesses of the democratic processes to win.

"The position in which the Nazis found themselves at the time of the trials," Morse pointed out, "proves the fallacy of that argument. The fight against nazism was won without a compromise of our democratic principles. The fight against communism must be won—will be won—without resort to police state methods."

Tin Smelter Bill Is Approved

The CIO-supported bill for continued government operation of the nation's only tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., last week was approved unanimously by the House Banking Committee. Piloted through the Senate by Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.), the bill is backed by the CIO Oil Workers.

C Of C Aims High In Dollar Drive

"GIVE A BUCK TO PAC—the job you save may be your own" is more than just a slogan sparking voluntary dollar drives in CIO unions. In Indiana, it's a matter of fighting a General Motors $25-a-head PAC drive to block unemployment compensation improvements.

The facts came to light when E. B. Newill, GM vice president and general manager of its Allison Div. of Indianapolis, put on his other hat as president of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce to write Hoosier businessmen tapping them for $25 contributions to support the C of C's *"legislative program."*

The Region 3 office of the CIO Auto Workers reproduced the GM letter, which was written on company letterhead, as a leaflet which noted that the Chamber was out to *"do everything to deprive you of food and clothing when you are unemployed through no fault of your own."*

What perturbed the GM executive was that, in his own language, "demands from labor unions have already been made calling for the revision of Indiana's unemployment compensation law to boost benefits from the present maximum of $27 a week for 20 weeks to more than $65 a week for as long as 6 months."

The purpose of the $25 businessmen's PAC, the GM official wrote, is to present "great and complex" issues to the public *"forcibly and understandably."*

But the GM and C of C boss did give unionists a left-handed pat on the back that should encourage collection of PAC bucks. The drive to boost unemployment benefits, he wrote, *"should be of vital concern to every businessman since unions are acquiring more skill and 'know how' in gaining public as well as the legislators' favor in such matters."*

GOP Tax-Favors Bill Near Senate Floor Fight

By Press Associates PAI

THE ADMINISTRATION'S massive, 875-page tax bill, designed to revise the federal tax structure and loaded down with favors for big business, is scheduled for debate shortly on the Senate floor.

With the Senate Finance Committee now putting the bill in final shape, GOP leaders expect that the House-approved bill will come up in the Senate this week.

The bill carries about $1.4 billion in tax cuts for corporations and individuals in its first year of operation, and the great bulk of the benefits will go to higher income groups.

The biggest tax cut in the bill goes to corporations—and individuals if they should happen to own plants or large equipment. The provision would permit much larger tax write-offs in the early years of the life of the plant or equipment.

THE TREASURY says that it will lose about $375 million the first year under this provision. Democrats dispute this, estimating that the loss will be considerably higher, reaching as high as $2 billion in two years.

Another hotly debated provision would reduce the personal income taxes on dividends received by stockholders. It is estimated that this benefit will reduce Treasury revenues by $240 million in fiscal 1955.

Senate Democrats are planning a number of amendments to the bill to give bigger tax breaks to the lower and middle income groups. Most of these amendments have the support of labor.

ONE KEY amendment will be introduced by Sen. George (D. Ga.) to increase personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $800 this year and up to $1,000 next year.

The George proposal would put something like $8 billion a year into the hands of those who will purchase goods. The Senator believes that this would create badly needed purchasing power, spur business activity and reduce the number of jobless throughout the nation.

The House, in passing the bill, restricted debate. There will be no such restriction in the Senate. Observers estimate that it will be debated at least 10 days to two weeks.

ABOUT 40,000 WORKERS are exhausting their jobless pay benefits each week, CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey (left) told the House Ways and Means Committee in urging passage of a bill sponsored by Rep. Forand (D. R. I.), with whom he is talking before testifying for higher unemployment compensation.

UAW Supports Drive To Up Jobless Benefits

CONGRESS last week was asked to "exercise responsibility to assure that unemployment compensation laws are more than laws in name only" by the CIO Auto Workers.

In a statement before the House Ways and Means Committee, the UAW-CIO urged passage of H.R. 9430 which provides substantial improvements in the federal-state system of jobless payments.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Forand (D. R.I.) and 80 other members, calls for primary benefits of at least 50% of a worker's full time weekly wage with a 66.6% ceiling and increases the duration to 39 weeks.

Experts estimate this would add about $2 billion to the nation's purchasing power.

"Recognition of the role of unemployment compensation in strengthening the whole economy is not a labor-inspired idea," the UAW noted.

"As stated by Pres. Eisenhower in his Economic Report to Congress, 'unemployment insurance is a valuable first line of defense against economic recession.' The President pointed out that when unemployment compensation benefits are 'set at appropriate levels they can sustain to some degree the earner's way of life as well as his demand for commodities,'" the UAW said.

IN NEW JERSEY, the State CIO Council "wholeheartedly" endorsed the bill, which has that state's six Democratic Congressmen as co-sponsors.

Undersec. of Labor Arthur Larson testified that all regularly employed workers should get jobless pay coverage to "avoid dividing our working people into first and second-class employes."

Larson noted that the present law does not levy unemployment taxes against employers with fewer than eight workers. Employes of such small firms, Larson said, are second-class employes who when they lose their jobs cannot collect unemployment compensation and may have "to go on relief or beg from relatives."

Open Shop Drive Fought In Louisiana Legislature

AN OPEN SHOP "right to work" bill faces another test in the Louisiana Legislature this week when the House Capital and Labor Committee makes its report.

Organized labor and other liberal groups won a partial victory last week when the bill was referred to committee after proponents tried to have it considered by the House as a committee of the whole.

Typically restrictive in its provisions, the Louisiana proposal prohibits the union shop, maintenance of membership and the checkoff.

The Senate earlier voted down five suggested amendments, refusing "to change a comma" before approving the measure.

A SIMILAR BILL was passed by the Louisiana Legislature in 1946 but was vetoed by Gov. Jimmie Davis. Opponents of the current bill claim it is designed to benefit the wealthy sugar planters and opens the way to "an influx of cheap labor, wetbacks and Puerto Ricans."

CIO and AFL unions have joined forces to combat the measure which is being supported and publicized by business firms and trade groups.

Aiding the unions is the Catholic Committee of the South through its unit in the New Orleans Archdiocese. Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel advised the Senate committee considering the bill that it was "reactionary, insincere" and "makes a mockery of the constitutional right to organize for the common good and welfare."

THE BILL'S "right to work" title, the Archbishop continued, "is a misnomer because it denies what it pretends to give," and actually frustrates the right to work by "exposing labor to lose security, a decent standard of living and humane working conditions."

Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S.J., of Loyola University, represented the Archbishop at legislative hearings and pointed to the "fearful probability of our world being plunged into its most devastating war. . ."

"The crisis of crises is upon us. Do not, I beg you, intensify this crisis by adding the 'right to work' bill to the already towering burden of economic and social maladjustments which even now threaten the stability and even the survival of all we have known and loved," Father Twomey said.

Another bill under consideration by the Legislature would prohibit farm labor strikes during the cane sugar harvest season.

More Free Time For Facts Forum Hit

THE MUTUAL Broadcasting System has drawn the fire of the National Issues Committee for allowing free time for production of a second public affairs program to Facts Forum, the Texas-oil sponsored tax-exempt foundation which has been described as presenting *"both sides of one side"* on controversial questions.

In a letter to Mutual Vice Pres. Herbert C. Rice, NIC Executive Director Don Pryor indicated that by permitting Facts Forum to produce the program Reporters Roundup as it had already done with State of the Nation, the network had seriously overweighted its programming with an extremist point of view.

The NIC, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is chairman, announced it would file a complaint in the matter with the Federal Communications Commission.

NIC's board includes a number of CIO officials and representatives: CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve, CIO Textile Workers Washington Rep. John Edelman and CIO Auto Workers Washington Legislative Rep. Donald E. Montgomery.

Pryor's letter took exception to the Facts Forum claim that it presents "both sides" of public issues. *"This appears to be based upon the assumption that there are only two sides to public questions and that these are represented by extremes of Right and Left," the letter said.*

"There can be no greater disservice than to convince a large segment of the public that there is no place to go except to one extreme or the other."

A number of Mutual stations, including WWDC in Washington where the program originates, have cancelled Reporters Roundup on the ground that it can no longer be considered unbiased.

'Things Are Different'

"Uufortunately, things are different"—laments an official of the government employment service in Baltimore—as reported by the Baltimore Sun.

More school kids and graduates are signing up for jobs. But this year, the number of probable jobs to be filled through the Baltimore employment office will be down from 2000 a year ago to about 1000.

"All their lives these youngsters heard there were jobs aplenty," says the government official. *"But this year, unfortunately, things are different."*

We can only hope that some GOP officials read the story. When CIO talked about unemployment, when CIO warned that there would not be enough jobs for the kids looking for work—we were called "gloom and doom" boys.

But unemployment can't be wished away—and the statistics show that it is still a major U. S. problem.

Perhaps the GOP politicos will tell the school kids not to mention their lack of jobs; it might, you know, destroy businessmen's optimism.

A Dangerous Bill

It's to be hoped that the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will give careful study to H. R. 9713, introduced by Mrs. St. George—the very conservative New York Republican.

The St. George Bill would let the Postmaster General prohibit use of low-cost second and third-class mail rights for books and papers "containing material contrary to the best interests of the United States."

Ostensible purpose of the bill is to stop Communist publications from getting cheap postage. But the guide posts are very vague indeed.

As the Washington Post has noted, the appointment of a man like Sen. McCarthy—or even Roy Cohn—as Postmaster General could lead, under this bill, to denial of second class mail privileges to the Washington Post, or the New York Herald-Tribune or Post. Or for that matter, to The CIO News or any other labor paper which somebody decides is printing "material contrary to the best interests of the United States."

So we hope the House Committee will give the St. George Bill a long second look.

CWA's Convention

A word of fraternal greeting is in order on the occasion of the annual convention of one of America's most sprightly unions, the Communications Workers of America.

Some 2500 delegates from 728 local unions are meeting in Cleveland. They traveled there from 46 states, three Canadian provinces and the territory of Hawaii. As CWA points out, it has members "in more cities and towns than any other union in the world."

But CWA is not a union weakened by dispersal. Under the leadership of Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and its other officers, it has developed a strong cohesiveness. It is respected at the bargaining table, and respected on the picket line.

CWA's service to labor and the community is known wherever its locals exist. The men and women of the communications industry can well be proud of their big and growing union. And we in the CIO wish CWA another fine year of accomplishment.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Vol. XVII June 21, 1954 No. 25

The Elephant Feeds The Peanuts

In Other Words—

. . . And Just Plain Gobbledygook

When Interior Sec. McKay took to television to tell Oregonians that "it wasn't him but some other fellows who scuttled the federal power program," Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senate from Oregon, refuted the Secretary. Excerpts from his speech follow.

By RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

SEC. McKAY'S speech consisted of half-truths, quarter-truths and just plain downright gobbledygook.

For example, when he said that all he wanted was the Federal Power Commission to decide what kind of development should take place at Hells Canyon, he did not tell you that he himself had withdrawn the claim of the federal government to that great hydroelectric site on the boundary of our own state.

Nor did McKay tell you that he had announced publicly his own preference for the Idaho Power Co. over the United States government in the right to generate power in Hells Canyon.

You heard McKay speak of the wonderful benefits to come to our region because of the Libby Dam project in Montana, which he now claims to be promoting with all his might and main. Did he tell you the same comprehensive 308 Report of the U. S. Army Engineers, which advocates Libby Dam, also favors a high federal dam in Hells Canyon?

McKay's Words vs. Deeds

McKay came before you, proclaiming his fealty to *"actual kilowatts"* and not *"conversational kilowatts."* And then he picked for his new start in the Columbia Basin the one project which cannot even be gotten under way until emissaries of the U. S. and Canada have worked out a detailed and intricate series of negotiations—negotiations which could divert to another country some of the substantial benefits which McKay claims for Libby Dam.

If McKay wants to know the name of a magnificent hydroelectric power site where no such international complications are involved, I will be glad to tell him. The name of that site is Hells Canyon.

In his radio and TV show, McKay told you that there are no "For Sale" signs on federal power projects. But power projects can benefit farms and factories and homes only if there are transmission lines to carry this energy across the countryside. The Secretary of the Interior did not inform you that there already is a "Sold" sign on an important and strategic Bonneville transmission line which stretches into the Oregon city of Klamath Falls.

In the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate, Sec. McKay and his partner in this cause, Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.), conducted a bargain-basement sale to the California-Oregon Power Co. of the line. *Instead of low-cost federal power, Klamath Falls and that region now have a 16% rate increase saddled on the farm, home and business users of energy in that area.*

When we consider what has happened to the previously successful federal power program in the Northwest, is it any wonder that Purcell L. Smith, head of the private utility lobby in Washington, D. C., was able to brag that his organization got its money's worth for the $547,789 which it spent to influence legislation and government policies last year?

Recently I was in Helena, Mont., where I spoke on a program commemorating the 150th anniversary of the great expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. We looked out over the Pacific slope where rise the tributaries which swell the mighty Columbia. *I thought of that bygone day when the first of all westbound Americans claimed these vast natural resources for future generations.*

They did not take possession of this treasure-trove for any selfish group or greedy minority. They were thinking of all the men, women and children of future generations.

The CIO Presents
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS
every weekday evening
on the ABC Network

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE THIRD and final Republican attempt to whitewash the McCarthy-Army hearings was a success, and Joe was allowed to get out alive. The opinion here is that he remains a terrible problem for the Senate and a sinister threat to the leadership of the Eisenhower Administration.

Whitewash—And Still A Threat

The whitewash—applied through the device of a 4-to-3 vote to hear no witnesses except the four "principals" and the McCarthy staff director, Francis Carr—will presumably produce two reports from the Mundt subcommittee.

Sen. Mundt and his Republican colleagues will make a report treating the whole quarrel between McCarthy and Army Sec. Stevens as a friendly and regrettable misunderstanding, a mere exchange of banter among friends that was mistakenly taken seriously for a moment.

The three Democrats, comprising the minority, will file a blistering dissent saying that either McCarthy and Roy Cohn are liars or Sec. Stevens and Army Counsel John G. Adams are liars and coddlers of Communists. They will naturally point out that Pres. Eisenhower, so long as he allows Stevens and Adams in his official family, must be deemed to be coddling officials who coddle Communists.

There will be some resignations and departures of lesser figures, but no resignation of the Senator from Wisconsin, who no doubt is rejoicing that he has managed to handle his chief problem child, Roy Cohn, while destroying the Mundt committee procedures by filibuster and bluster.

The techniques of Sen. McCarthy in confronting any challenger are a proper subject for both psychiatrists and students of public affairs.

The techniques are primarily those of terrorism and savagery, of intimidation by the simple violence of assault or by shameless exploitation of any fact that can be twisted into appearing as a skeleton in a closet.

The Waning Forces

Let's run the roll on the way McCarthy was allowed to treat his inquisitors:

Ray Jenkins, counsel for the subcommittee, obviously was appalled to hear himself suddenly attacked by McCarthy for "bragging" that he was a hot criminal lawyer. Jenkins, a poor stick for the Republicans to try to beat Sen. Kefauver with in the forthcoming Tennessee election, defensively protested that he had never had a high opinion of himself—*and subsided, from that moment, as a force in the hearings.*

Sen. Dworshak of Idaho, a Republican of pro-McCarthy instincts, tried to act for a moment as a nonpartisan judge and was violently assailed by McCarthy, who said he had "picked" Dworshak for the subcommittee and now wished he had picked someone else. *Dworshak subsided as a nonpartisan factor.*

Sen. Mundt of South Dakota, thrust reluctantly into the role of acting chairman of the subcommittee, never dared to gavel down McCarthy's filibusters framed in the guise of questions or points of order and personal privilege. But McCarthy treated him constantly with an attitude of contempt—and late in the hearings, when Mundt simply walked out and forced the recess.

Sen. Symington of Missouri, who used to be a Republican businessman serving as president of the Emerson Electric Co. in St. Louis, had to deal for years with Bill Sentner, a self-acknowledged Communist who happened to be top-ranking St. Louis officer of the United Electrical Workers, then certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for Symington's employes. McCarthy exploited the bargaining between Symington and Sentner to imply that the Senator willingly played with Communists.

A Turning Point In History

Symington consulted a wise political friend, Clark Clifford, about the "problem" Sec. Stevens had brought him in disclosing the brutal insistence of McCarthy in attacking the Republican Eisenhower Administration, just as he previously attacked the Truman Administration, for "coddling Communists." *McCarthy distorted this into proof that Clifford, a "lawyer for the Democrat party," had addled poor Sec. Stevens into bringing charges.*

Joseph N. Welch, the able Republican Army counsel for the hearings, was quickly recognized by McCarthy as a threat. When the moment came, he smeared Welch by smearing a junior in Welch's law firm—Frederick Fisher, a Republican—for having briefly been a member of the National Lawyers Guild, termed "subversive" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Welch's cry—"Have you no decency, Senator?"—may eventually prove a turning point in our history. It has not been so proved at present. McCarthy grinned with delight as Welch, disgusted and physically nauseated by the grossness of the assault, turned away and refused to continue any cross-examination of Roy Cohn.

Roy Cohn, McCarthy may justifiably have felt, was the weak link in his defense. *Touch Cohn on the nerve center about Pvt. G. David Schine and an explosion results.* Cohn was close to an explosion against Sen. "Scoop" Jackson, Washington Democrat, who in a series of questions to McCarthy ridiculed Schine's pretensions about being an expert on Communism and psychological warfare.

The only persons on the subcommittee and its lawyers whom he did not assail were Sens. Dirksen (R., Ill.) and Potter (R., Mich.), a legless veteran of World War II.

McCarthy remains as Pres. Eisenhower's principal hair shirt.

Washington Window—

Score Card Is Bleak To Date On Ike's 'Progressive Program'

By Public Affairs Institute

THE 83RD CONGRESS still has a long way to go before it enacts into law what Pres. Eisenhower calls his "progressive, dynamic program."

Whether much of the program will ever be enacted is the subject of hot, partisan dispute.

This session of the 83rd Congress has been meeting for five months. It is expected to have a little over a month more of life—until July 31. Last week GOP leaders said they hope to adjourn then.

Since January the White House has forwarded to the Congress some 230 proposals for legislation. Of these 36 are considered of major importance. The outcome of these major proposals will shape the record on which the Republicans will face the voters in November. *Here is the score card to date:*

Major Administration Proposals	**36**
Enacted Into Law	**7**
Passed by Both Houses of Congress	**1**
Passed by One House of Congress	**10**
Still in Committee	**15**
Legislation Killed	**3**

The most heralded accomplishment of the Administration is the passage of the St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty. This had been sought by U. S. presidents for 50 years. *This year, however, the power sections of the proposal were separated from the seaway provisions, an action severely criticized by public power groups.*

Little Chance Of Passing

Other successful Administration bills were the Korean defense pact, authorization for an Air Force academy, $2 billion grants in aid for highway construction, extension of excise tax rates, postponing corporation income tax cuts and increasing the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corp.

The Senate killed two proposals of the Administration. One was amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, labeled by labor as *"making a bad act worse."* The second proposal would have lowered the voting age to 18.

Here are some of the Administration-backed bills given little chance of passing: three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Acts (the President now wants only one year), Eisenhower farm program, statehood for Hawaii, low-rent public housing, federal reinsurance for private health plans.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

And It's Getting Late

The Administration has saved for late in the session some key and bitterly opposed proposals. These include general revision of the tax structure, attacked by Democrats as benefiting high income groups too heavily. Also included is the $3.5 billion foreign aid program, revision of the Atomic Energy Act, revised housing program and extension of unemployment compensation coverage.

There seems little doubt that the Administration hopes to slide much of its program through a weary, election-minded Congress in the "dogdays" of the Washington summer. This technique has worked in the past.

This year, however, the Republicans are outnumbered in the Senate, while the GOP Republican margin in the House is only three votes. Measures can just as easily be killed as passed by hot, weary Congressmen.

Whatever the outcome, you will undoubtedly hear the words of Pres. Eisenhower repeated: *"Unless the Republican party can develop and enact such a program it does not deserve to remain in power."*

Joe's Finances Questioned Again

ANSWERS NOW to the long-unanswered questions about Joe McCarthy's free-wheeling finances were demanded last week by Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.), who promptly got cracked over the knuckles for his efforts by the Senate Republican leadership.

Flanders raised the questions McCarthy refused to answer when a Senate Elections Subcommittee looked into his finances some two years ago. And the Vermont Republican said McCarthy, by seeking to be "sole private eye, prosecutor, judge, jury and sentencer," is "fighting communism with fascism."

Flanders' demand that McCarthy answer the $64 questions or else be stripped of his Senate investigating committee chairmanships was quickly condemned by GOP Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.) and press dispatches said Republican leaders planned *"a parliamentary mousetrap play"* to block the proposal.

Knowland Uses Whitewash

Knowland claimed that any Senate move against McCarthy was "not justified," that Flanders should have consulted first with the GOP leadership, and that the whole issue was a "mistake"—which amounted to a 99.44% endorsement of McCarthy. And the Wisconsin Republican—who has been condemned several times by Flanders—shouted "viciousness," "senility," and "get a man with a net and take him to a good, quiet place."

What Flanders argued was that McCarthy was in contempt of the Senate as a whole by his refusal to answer the repeated invitations of the Elections subcommittee of the 82nd Congress to testify on his high-powered monetary operations and relations with big Washington lobbyists.

Just before the Eisenhower Administration took office, that Senate group filed a report asking a lot of questions about McCarthy's finances, which were forwarded to the Justice Dept. *The report itself has been suppressed (except for reprints)—and there has been no action by the government on McCarthy's fiscal affairs.*

The same questions were raised again by Flanders in a Senate speech:

- "Whether, under the circumstances, it was proper for Sen. McCarthy to receive $10,000 from the Lustron Corp."
- "Whether funds supplied to Sen. McCarthy to fight communism or for other specific purposes were devoted to his own use."
- "Whether Sen. McCarthy used close associates and members of his family to secrete receipts, income, commodity and stock speculation and other financial transactions for ulterior motives."
- "Whether Sen. McCarthy's activities on behalf of certain special interest groups, such as housing, sugar and China, were motivated by self-interest."
- "Whether loan or other transactions Sen. McCarthy had with the Appleton (Wis.) State Bank or others involved violations of the tax and banking laws."
- "Whether Sen. McCarthy violated federal and state Corrupt Practices Acts in connection with his 1944-46 senatorial campaigns or in connection with his dealings with Ray Kiermas," a McCarthy staff member.

For raising anew the unanswered questions on McCarthy's finances, Flanders said he received several harassing and threatening phone calls.

A second resolution to strip McCarthy of his committee chairmanships came at week's end from Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.). Lehman's motion cited a nine-point bill of particulars in which, the resolution said, McCarthy has "abused the authority" delegated him.

The Lehman move suffered the same "mousetrap" fate as the Flanders proposal. Knowland referred it, too, to the Rules Committee, of which McCarthy is a member and his supporter, Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), is the chairman.

Furniture Workers Finish Rout Of Commies

By GERVASE N. LOVE

FOUR YEARS AGO this month, the CIO Furniture Workers, at their sixth biennial convention in Chicago, revolted against the Communist domination of their union and drove red leaders out of office.

Last week, at their eighth biennial convention in Cleveland, they completed the rout.

After 20 speakers and two hours of surprisingly restrained debate, they passed a constitutional amendment barring anyone "who is a member of the Communist Party, any Fascist organization, or any other totalitarian movement," from holding or being a candidate for any international office or executive board post.

Only 10 of the 175 delegates, representing workers in every part of the country, voted against the proposal. The approval was another demonstration of the strength of pro-CIO forces within the union, led by Pres. Morris Pizer and reflecting overwhelming rank-and-file sentiment.

The Furniture Workers was the only one of the international unions charged with being Communist-dominated as a result of the 1949 National CIO convention—also held in Cleveland—which purged itself and remained loyal to the CIO.

The half-dozen speakers who opposed the amendment branded it an evidence of McCarthyism possible of "loose" construction and application, and a source of "disunity" within the union.

Protect The Union

Those who spoke in favor of it centered their arguments around the contention that such a clause was advisable, if not necessary, to protect the union from another seizure of top offices by Communists or others who take orders from the outside.

Pizer, recounting his personal experiences in "trying to keep the Communist Party from ruining this organization," told the delegates they must make sure that "never again shall this union be ruled by Communists."

"This convention has the right to protect this organization against people who take orders from the outside and violate their oaths of office," he said.

The delegates, confronted by almost continuous high heat and humidity, heard distinguished speakers and passed a series of policy resolutions meeting the twin challenges of the national economic situation and conditions in a rapidly changing industry. They also unanimously approved a constitutional change setting future conventions for May instead of June.

In one major resolution they called for a 35-hour week—a reflection of the industry's bulging profits and increasing productivity over the past few years, and a steady decline in job opportunities. A 35-hour week would provide at least 30,000 jobs in furniture and bedding manufacture, it was explained.

The convention gave enthusiastic approval to the CIO full employment program. It noted that increasing the minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour would mean pay increases for 135,000 of the 300,000 workers in the industry and serve as a brake on a growing runaway shop movement.

Support Housing

Another resolution called for a housing program of two million new units a year with at least 200,000 low-rent public housing units. Speakers pointed out that construction of new homes means purchases of furniture and consequently jobs for UFWA-CIO members.

Other resolutions urged a stepped-up political action program, affiliation of all locals with appropriate CIO councils, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, continued public control of atomic energy, and a national health insurance program.

Speakers included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, National CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll; William J. Smith, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe; Executive Sec. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, UFWA Counsel Harry Weinstock, and David Ramsey, union economist.

Carey Is Speaker

Carey noted that he spoke on June 16—the 21st anniversary of the passage by Congress of the National Recovery Act, including the now-famous Sect. 7-A which the late Sen. Wagner (D. N.Y.) made the basis of the Wagner Act.

He recalled that in 1933, only about 2.5 million workers were organized, and that there was no organization whatsoever in the mass production industries.

"Today," he added, "a 2.5 million-member labor movement would be blown away by the winds of reaction."

He hailed the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement as spelling out an AFL-CIO program "that will benefit all unions." He also commended the UFWA for its support of the CIO full employment program, and told the delegates of Pizer's role in CIO anti-discrimination work.

Carey, also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, said that since his union was born at the Cleveland National CIO convention in 1949, it has grown to be the third largest CIO affiliate. It has won 34 National Labor Relations Board elections since Jan. 1 and will be involved in elections covering 47,000 members of the United Electrical Workers "we're going to take into the IUE-CIO by July 15."

Kroll, pointing out that elections are decided by votes which "are counted one by one," urged the delegates to work for competent and liberal officeholders at every level of government.

"Merely because you're comparatively small in numbers," he told them, "is no excuse for not doing what the CIO and your officers ask you to do."

Need Political Action

Pointing out that most of the convention resolutions require political action to become effective, he added:

"You have to organize yourselves to get out every possible vote. You have to ring doorbells, distribute literature, talk up the issues. You don't win elections by wearing out the seat of your pants. You win elections by wearing out your shoeleather."

Smith told the delegates their union can be "proud" of having been "in the vanguard of CIO organizing in the South," and commended the UFWA-CIO for "jumping into the thick of the fight with what money and manpower you had."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was scheduled to address the closing session of the convention.

WELCOME to CIO Furniture Workers' convention is extended at left to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, (right) by UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer. Women delegates, reflecting industry conditions, were few, but among them was Mrs. Mildred Lashin (center foreground, right photo), Bridgeport, Conn., a member of the Committee on Local Unions. Shown with her are Bradie Waugh (left), Logan, O., and Raymond Hadden, Walden, N. Y.

Victories

Sixty-eight National Labor Relations Board elections involving nearly 9000 workers were won by the CIO Furniture Workers since the last convention in 1952, Pres. Morris Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford said in their report to the Cleveland convention.

About 90% of all members are covered by group health, welfare and insurance programs, most of them in the union's Insurance Fund. Nearly 14,000 members are covered by international or local union pension programs.

Reason

One of the reasons the CIO Electrical Workers rejected General Electric's inadequate 5c an hour wage offer was that it would have frozen pay rates for 15 months despite the possibility of armed conflict and a jump in living costs, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Furniture Workers.

"We can't look to the Administration in Washington to protect us," said Carey, who also is IUE-CIO president. "They can't handle McCarthy much less Malenkov."

Furniture Jobs Toll Hits One Worker In Every Six

ONE OF every six workers in the country's furniture industry is unemployed and additional tens of thousands are working part time, the CIO Furniture Workers' convention was told.

The whole character of the industry is changing, according to reports by Pres. Morris Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford and an analysis by David Ramsey, union economist. The emphasis is on increased productivity and fewer jobs, they said.

"Our industry last year was just recovering from its own 1951-52 over-production slump when it was again hit hard in the second half of 1953 by the general decline in the economy," the officers reported.

"Large-scale unemployment created serious problems in our work of organizing the unorganized. Open shop employers, encouraged by the reactionary program of the Eisenhower Administration, fought us with everything in the Taft-Hartley book."

The officers and Ramsey said that from an industry in which the bulk of production has come from small shops, furniture is being increasingly concentrated.

Heavy investments by bank and other financial interests, they explained, have resulted in mergers and formation of large companies which are introducing labor-saving machinery on an increasing scale.

One result, Ramsey said, is that hundreds of long-established small shops have been forced out of business because they lack the capital required to buy the new, modern machinery they must have if they are to remain competitive.

Sugar Import Cut Hits Consumers, Cubans Warn

BILLS being considered by congressional committees would cost the taxpayers several million dollars by increasing the subsidy for domestic sugar growers.

That was brought out at a news conference held at National CIO headquarters by two representatives of the Cuban labor movement who came to this country to protest the measures, which would correspondingly decrease sugar imports from the island.

They are Alfredo Amigo and Joaquin Beceiro, spokesmen for the Cuban Confederation of Workers (CTC) and its affiliate, the National Federation of Sugar Workers (FNTA).

Bills before the House Agriculture and the Senate Finance Committees would subsidize the growth of an additional 300,000 tons of cane and beet sugar, the former in Louisiana and Florida, and the latter in Idaho.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last Apr. 5 wrote Agriculture Sec. Benson to object to any reduction in sugar imports from Cuba, a position also taken by AFL.

The Cuban union leaders and Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, pointed out that reduction of the Cuban quota would strengthen the Communists in the island's labor movement.

THE CUBANS said that a reduction in the sugar quota also would cut into Cuban imports from the U. S., which amount to $475-$500 million annually.

The sugar industry's position is that the amount of processing tax collected by the government on domestic sugar more than equals the subsidy, which now amounts to $80-$100 million. However, the industry does not point out that the tax is passed on to the consumers.

FREE LABOR throughout the world remembers June 17, 1953, when the workers of East Berlin rose against Communist oppression. At left, they march German Republic flags through Brandenburg Gate; right, unarmed, they attack one of the tanks the Soviet used to quell them.

BARRIER marking border between East and West Berlin went up in flames.

CIO Praises East Berlin Workers For Rising Against Soviet Rule

IT HARDLY SEEMS only a year ago that the workers of East Berlin flared up against the brutalization of their Communist oppressors in one of history's most dramatic demonstrations of freedom's hold on mankind.

Already June 17, 1953, has gone down as one of the great days in the often bloody annals of the labor movement. The workers of the United States and England, of Japan and India and the Gold Coast and Peru and the rest of the free world, cherish it as they do their own great days.

For it was the workers of East Berlin—the steel makers and auto workers and chemical workers, the machinists and carpenters and masons—who briefly threw off their chains and gave Soviet Russia, with all its military and political might, its worst days since the end of the war.

The gallant gesture brought death to some, wounds to others, long prison terms to many. To those who survived it meant, at best, a slight loosening of the chains that Russian tanks and artillery clamped back on after a few glorious days of freedom.

Failure Of Dictatorship

But it proved one thing beyond any doubt—that the life of a worker behind the Iron Curtain, Communist propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, is a life of brutality and terror and privation, and that *behind the Iron Curtain it is, in fact, the Iron Fist that rules.*

The CIO, through Pres. Walter P. Reuther, sent its salute to the heroes of the June 17 uprising in a message to Ernst Scharnowski, head of the West German Trade Union Federation in West Berlin.

The demonstration and those that followed it in other parts of Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe, said Reuther, "was a heartening reassurance of the essential failure of the totalitarian dictatorship."

"These demonstrations, springing directly from the hearts of the East German workers, were heard 'round the world'," he wrote.

"They proved—and the proof has never been seriously challenged by the Communist propaganda agents—that the workers hate the harsh and inhuman policies of the Soviet Communists and their anti-labor puppets in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

"June 17 was a trade unionists' day—when working men and women took the lead in fighting for decent wages and working conditions, for the bread, peace and freedom that are the goals of democracy-loving people everywhere."

Reuther emphasized that the CIO has not forgotten the epic occasion.

"We treasure the memories of June 17," he said. "We value the great inspiration which that day has given to the worldwide fight against totalitarian dictatorship.

"We of the CIO pledge to the freedom-loving people of every section of Germany our support . . . We intend always to be at the side of German workers in their march toward just and humanitarian objectives."

What prompted the East Berlin uprising? Not the fire of freedom that smouldered in every East German breast—that burst into flame only after the demonstration was under way. The West German Government, perhaps unconsciously, might have summed it up in a White Paper it published a few weeks later.

"There was a shortage of everything, even of dry bread," it said.

How Many Killed?

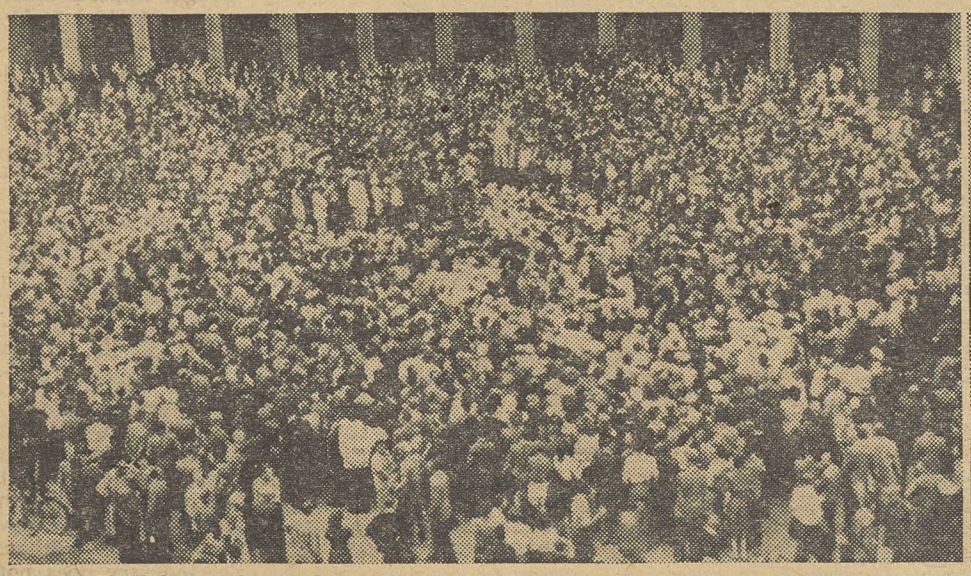
How many workers in East Berlin and other parts of the Soviet Zone of Germany gave their lives for freedom in the uprising last year will probably never be known—but hundreds of them chose death before slavery.

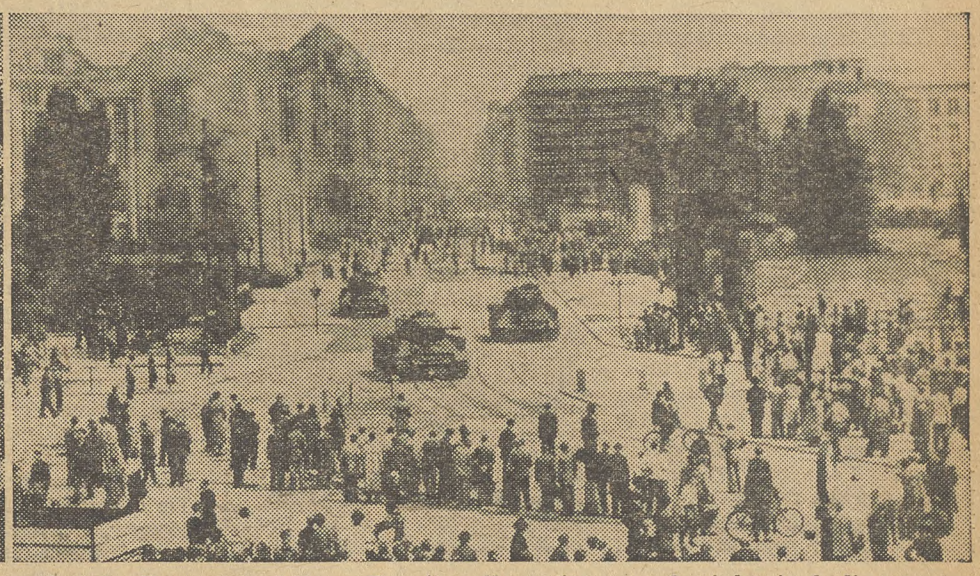
Soviet Russia said 25 persons were killed and 388 injured, but the figures are farcical. The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in a recent memorandum circulated to member nations of the UN Economic and Social Council, reported knowledge of 569 East Germans killed during the uprising, plus an unknown number later executed by the military, and 1744 wounded.

WREATH from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther honors strikers slain by Reds.

ICFTU Congress welcomed Gunther Eckstein, East Berlin strike leader.

TINY refugee from East eats in West Berlin shelter as Reuther watches.





HUNDREDS of thousands of men and women who had suffered too much besieged Soviet Government building (left) and virtually wrecked it. At right, grim strikers gaze in somber silence as Russia rolls up its armed might, including tanks, to subdue the demonstrators.

Arrogant Pegler Squirms On Witness Stand

By AL ZACK

WESTBROOK Pegler, the union-hating columnist, was obviously the most uncomfortable man in lower Manhattan last week.

He was angry, arrogant and bossy. And he was squirming, embarrassed, defensive and sneering as well.

For Pegler, it was a new experience. He was occupying the witness chair under cross-examination as a defendant in a $500,000 libel suit. The suit was brought by Quentin Reynolds, famed war correspondent, author and radio and TV star, after a Pegler column in November, 1949.

Reynolds attorney, Louis Nizer, was snapping questions at the columnist who has enjoyed more than 20 years of hate-filled writing without ever being challenged. *Pegler at times was ducking and weaving like a punch-drunk fighter, but Nizer never let up in his attack.*

Inside of three minutes, Pegler had been trapped by Nizer and his odd, strangled voice hit a new high pitch.

Denial Exposed

The day before, Pegler had examined with minute care a large batch of photostats handed him by his lawyer, Charles Henry, the chief trial lawyer for the Hearst interests.

Pegler told the court he had "relied" on the photostated clippings when he wrote his column, although some of the clippings were seven years old at the time Pegler had attacked Reynolds.

Nizer handed Pegler a batch of clippings, asked if he had "relied" on these. Two of them Pegler handed back, denying they had formed a base for his column. Dramatically, Nizer dragged out the exhibits which Pegler had identified a day earlier. Two of the clippings were exact duplicates of the ones Pegler had just denied ever using.

The red-faced, pouting columnist half rose from his seat to demand that Nizer walk away from the witness stand and conduct his questioning from the other side of the courtroom. *In the tone of one lecturing to an erring child. Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld explained to Pegler that he couldn't order Nizer around.*

Minutes later, Pegler's stocky, tightly-dressed figure stiffened again as Nizer once more challenged his reliability as a witness. *Pegler had earlier testified that he had "relied" on an item in a Brooklyn Catholic newspaper in reaching some of the conclusions on which he based his Reynolds column.*

More Contradictions

Nizer read a series of sworn questions and answers, taken in 1950 during a pre-trial examination. *At that time, Pegler testified he had first seen the Brooklyn paper after the suit had been filed against him, not before he wrote the attack on Reynolds.*

With a snarl, Pegler said he "didn't remember" that testimony. With a sneer he characterized a Reynolds article as a "fake and a fraud" but he blustered there was no conflict in his testimony despite the sharp differences between what he said in 1950 and what he said in the courtroom.

A few minutes later, Pegler tried to argue with Nizer. He claimed the testimony given in pre-trial examination wasn't "under oath" because he hadn't signed it. *Patiently, Judge Weinfeld told the jury and Pegler that a man's oath "to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" holds from the moment he raises his right hand, not from the time he affixes his signature to the verbatim transcript.*

Nizer read from a column by the late Damon Runyon, beloved Hearst columnist, and asked Pegler if he had "relied" on that in preparing his column about Reynolds. "No," snapped Pegler, And then he said Runyon wasn't "an honorable man, a man of integrity" when he wrote about Reynolds.

WESTBROOK PEGLER
The Hearst columnist (center) glowers as he leaves federal court in N.Y.C.

Running through a hefty batch of items favorable to Reynolds, Nizer drew from Pegler the admission that the union-hating columnist had not "relied" on a single item favorable to Reynolds, but had "relied" on any unfavorable items he could lay his hands on.

Facts Unchecked

Attacking the newspapering ability of many of his Hearst associates, who had praised Reynolds, Pegler said they "didn't check their facts" before writing about the war correspondent. *But under searching cross-examination, he admitted he didn't check his column with anyone, didn't make any calls or refer to any documents when he wrote the November 1949 column which had brought him to court.*

Before turning Pegler over for cross-examination, his attorney had sought to introduce a 1947 smear campaign against Reynolds which had backfired. The court allowed no hearsay evidence into the record but did allow a full-page newspaper advertisement which Reynolds had written to be read into the record.

In this ad, Reynolds had answered a flock of charges leveled by an up-state New York school superintendent who had received his "information" from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which claimed to have "derogatory" material about Reynolds from the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

In the ad, Reynolds quoted a friendly, personal letter from FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, who said Reynolds had "never been the target of an FBI probe." Hoover said he knew Reynolds to be a "confirmed liberal" and Hoover repeated his observation that liberals were among "the most effective foes against communism."

In the same ad, Reynolds named a number of prominent Americans, including Hoover, as character witnesses. Chief among these was Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, who Reynolds knew personally during World War II.

Attacked By Reds

Reynolds also noted the Communist Daily Worker had regularly called him a "warmonger."

During direct examination Pegler was asked his views of Reynolds' political persuasion. "I understand him to be nominally a member of the Democratic party and so far to the left as to be almost out of the party," Pegler snapped.

All In The Family

Editorials in the New York Daily Mirror, top Hearst tabloid, cannot be relied upon.

That advice came last week from Hearst Columnist Westbrook Pegler, who also advised that other Hearst writers are not reliable.

In Pegler's mind, this was proven by the fact that the Mirror and the Hearst writers had editorially praised Quentin Reynolds, while Pegler had attacked him.

Lewis Cleared

Fulton Lewis, Jr., the ultra-conservative radio commentator, last week won a directed verdict of acquittal in a criminal libel case brought against him in Maryland.

The court ordered the acquittal when the state's key witness refused to testify and claimed the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

Still pending against Lewis is another criminal libel charge, scheduled for trial shortly.

PAC Goals Raised By Michigan CIO

AN INTENSIFIED political action program and a per capita tax increase to pay for it were approved by the 900 delegates to the 15th Michigan CIO Council convention in Grand Rapids.

And politics as a theme ran throughout the convention as speakers hammered home the point that gains won at the bargaining table can be sustained or lost in city, state or federal law-making bodies.

Pres. August Scholle, speaking on the convention's full employment resolution, said that political action is the only cure for the present unemployment crisis.

He hit out at the "callous and indifferent attitude" of the Republican Party toward the problem and accused the GOP of believing that "unemployment is a good thing because it creates competition for jobs."

The "how-to-do-it" of politics was spelled out for the delegates by Mrs. Esther Murray, CIO-PAC field director, who emphasized women's role in political action.

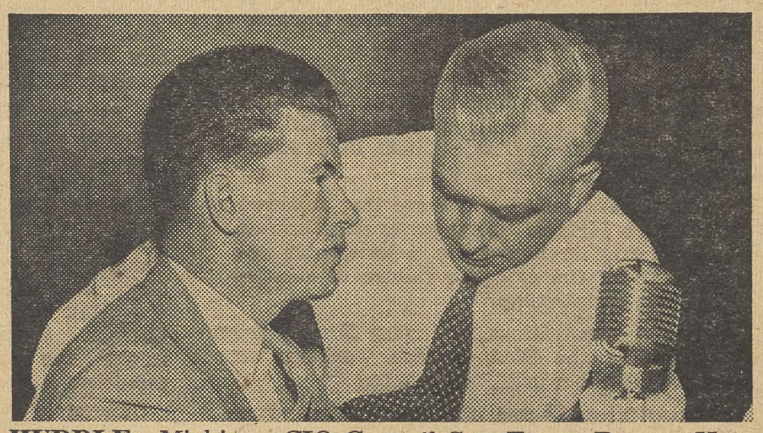
The Eisenhower Administration was accused of "officially sponsoring a campaign to make the city worker believe that the farmer is his enemy" by Charles Brannan, former Agriculture Secretary.

Brannan charged that Agriculture Sec. Benson's farm program is "designed to ruin farmers" just as the Taft-Hartley Act was "designed to roll back labor's gains under the New Deal and the Fair Deal."

Both domestic and foreign policies of the Republicans were assailed by CIO Auto Workers' Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey. He stressed that political action is the only way possible to straighten out domestic difficulties and to develop a foreign policy dedicated to the cause of peace.

MICHIGAN'S Gov. Williams (D.) charged that "Washington is not concerned as long as economic troubles are confined to industrial workers, dirt farmers and little businessmen. Washington will act only when the economic downturn begins to be seriously manifest in the profits of big business."

Scholle and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins were both re-elected by three to one margins.



HUDDLE—Michigan CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins (left), re-elected to tenth term, confers with Pres. August Scholle, re-elected to eleventh term. Both won by 3 to 1 votes.

5 Guildsmen Get Scholarships

FIVE OF the 1954 Nieman Fellowships awards for a year's study at Harvard Univ. have been won by members of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

They are: Samuel D. Zagoria, Washington Post reporter and former president of the Washington Guild; Arch Parsons, Jr., UN correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune; Guy E. Munger, Jr., assistant state editor of the Greensboro, N. C., Daily News; Selig S. Harrison, Associated Press foreign correspondent; and Piers B. Anderton, San Francisco Chronicle telegraph editor.

In the 17 years that newspapermen have been awarded the fellowships for a year of background study, 120 of the approximately 200 winners have been Guildsmen, many of them active in Guild affairs at the time.

The fellowships were established under terms of the will of Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of Lucius W. Nieman, founder of the Milwaukee Journal. The expressed intent of the bequest was to "promote and elevate standards of journalism in the United States."

Unions Rap Brownell On Wetbacks

THE NEWLY announced program of Atty.-Gen. Brownell to cure the "wetback" problem has just made "the disease more virulent."

That's what the U. S. members of the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee said last week of Brownell's plan to extend border recruitment of Mexican farm labor for U. S. "factory farms."

Brownell said his program was part of the Eisenhower Administration's plan for farm contract labor. At the Joint Committee's meetings in Mexico last month, delegates unanimously opposed any extension of border recruiting.

The U. S. union members said:

"The politically-potent big growers to whom Brownell and the White House gave heed on this question of border recruitment—growers who are major supporters in California of Vice Pres. Nixon and Sen. Knowland, the Senate majority leader, and who include as a very large grower himself, Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas—understandably want an excess of cheap labor within easy reach just across the border."

24 Unionists Leave On Scandinavian Tour

TWENTY-FOUR CIO members from every section of the U. S. and Canada and from a number of international unions left the U. S. last week for the third annual CIO Scandinavian Labor Education Workshop.

The party took off from Idlewild Airport in New York City for three weeks in Europe as guests of the Trade Union Federations of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Members of the workshop team were selected by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research and the Dept. for International Affairs, which sponsor the annual visit to the Scandinavian countries.

Before the departure the group held orientation sessions in New York and were addressed by Victor G. Reuther, director of the International Affairs Dept., and Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Affairs Committee.

BETTY M. SKARING
A West Coast aircraft worker and a . . .

The team members were nominated by their international unions or by CIO state or city councils. Previous team members have shown the value of such workshops in promoting international understanding.

Local leaders who have been connected with the program have demonstrated their growing awareness of world affairs through speaking to union and community groups on their experience in meeting workers in other countries.

This year, CIO received a grant from the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to promote travel to other nations.

The following are the team members, with their union affiliation and home towns:

Steelworkers: Melvin Brandenburg, Local 1262, Indianapolis, Ind.; William S. George, USA-CIO staff, Youngstown, O.; Jacob Mathos, Local 1913, Homestead, Pa.; Lester Reynolds, Local 1964, Hickman Mills, Mo.; Archie Authier, Local 3647, Montreal, Que.; Reginald Gisborn, Local 1005, Hamilton, Ont.; S. Brodsky, Winnipeg, Man.; Joseph Svutella, Local 4601, Olean, N. Y.

Rubber: Guido Camuso, Local 243, Lawrence, Mass.; Vincent T. Donohue, Local 232, Toronto, Ont.; Magne Repaal, Local 19, Eau Claire, Wis.

Electrical Workers: John J. Welsh, Local 113, Philadelphia, Pa.; Matthew Stevens, Local 410, Irvington, N. J.; James Fraser, Local 1121, Chicago, Ill.

Clothing Workers: Annette D. Fabrizio, Local 475, Jersey City, N. J.; Doris James, Local 62, Essex, Mo.; Elsa Jefferson, Local 602, New Orleans, La.

Auto Workers: Betty M. Skaring, Local 148, Long Beach, Calif.; Robert J. Ormsby, Local 669, Paterson, N. J.; Thomas Lazzio, Local 300, Paterson, N. J.

Paperworkers, Robert Haynes, Local 1000, Monroe, Mich.; **Oil Workers,** John Milasich, Local 210, East Chicago, Ind.; **Retail-Wholesale,** Intl. Rep. Frank E. Meloni, Camden, N. J.; **Brewery,** Patrick Hurrell, London, Ont., (a member of a local industrial union affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor).

REGINALD GISBORN
. . . Canadian engineer are on CIO's Scandinavian tour.

Labor's World—

Russ Labor Boss Boasts Of Factory Speedup Drive

FREE LABOR'S frequent charge that Russian "trade unions" betray the interests of their members were borne out last week when Nikolai M. Shvernik, top man in the Soviet labor "movement," told them substantially the same thing.

In a keynote address to the 11th congress of the Russian unions in Moscow, he took them severely to task for not prodding four ministries he sharply criticized for failures.

Radio Moscow quoted him as charging the Building and Oil Ministries with "systematically failing to fulfill" the goals set for them by the state. The Ministries of Agriculture and State Farms, he complained, had fallen behind in their housing construction for workers.

Shvernik, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet until Marshall Stalin's death and a close associate of Premier Malenkov, told the union delegates that it was their job to set the ministries straight.

In addition, he said, the unions must "increase Socialist competition, strengthen labor discipline and eliminate formalism in their approach to daily problems."

(Russian "Socialist competition" and "labor discipline" add up to what are known in this country as the speedup, stretch-out and company unionism.)

Hungary

The CIO has protested to the Hungarian Minister in Washington the reported addition of 15 years to the prison term of Anna Kethly in Hungary.

Her continued imprisonment, wrote Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Affairs Committee, is "a mockery of the professions of democracy and treason to the aspirations of the workers for a better life."

South Africa

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has protested to the Intl. Labor Organization that native workers in the Union of South Africa are being deprived of their trade union rights.

The ICFTU said that barring native Africans from the protection of South Africa's basic labor law and the ignoring of trade union rights in the Native Labor Act threatens the trade union rights "most other workers still enjoy." The complaint asserted that these conditions are in violation of the ILO Constitution and its Philadelphia Declaration, as well as running counter to ILO treaties.

He Won't Bargain, So Boss Is Fined

They do things differently in the Philippines, according to the Free Worker, publication of the Federation of Free Workers.

When the Tay Heng Enamel & Aluminum Wares Factory, Inc., of Manila, ignored a request to bargain with a newly-organized FWF union, the workers filed unfair labor practice charges and a strike notice. Company representatives appeared at a government-called conciliation session but refused to bargain, so the firm was hailed into court and fined 50 pesos for violating the Labor Act.

Labor Press Service Starts

A NEW labor press service—Press Associates, PAI — began operations last week, with The CIO News among the initial subscribers.

The new agency is an affiliate of the Public Affairs Institute, economic research center in Washington which is largely supported by U. S. unions.

"Washington Window," the weekly PAI column published frequently in The CIO News, is a part of the news-feature-photo service. Editors are Alexander Uhl and Harry Conn.

'Ugly Gap' In U. S. Civil Rights Record Condemned By Reuther

By DON SMITH

THE U. S. must capture the moral leadership of the world to win the peace, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told Wilberforce University graduates at the Ohio school's 96th commencement.

He strongly criticized this country's civil rights record and said "there is a serious moral gap between America's noble promises and its ugly practices in the field of civil rights."

Reuther, who received an honorary degree of doctor of humanities, told the commencement audience of 1200:

"Peace is the only adequate defense against the H-bomb, and to win the peace we've got to dedicate ourselves to making the better things of life available to people all over the world.

"We've got to provide more leadership in the world. What good are all our material resources unless these material resources are devoted to a moral purpose?"

Reuther said that "our task is not only to stand before the world as a great and rich country, but we must also stand before the world as a great moral power and use that moral power in the interest of the whole human race."

REUTHER, who is also president of the CIO Auto Workers, pointed out that "no other country has the resources we have, yet we are not the symbol to the rest of the world that we should be. And one of our weak spots is our civil rights record."

"There is more Jim Crowism on Sunday mornings in America than on any other day in the week," Reuther said in reference to discrimination in churches. "Christianity is not just something you believe in, but something you must practice seven days a week.

"Civil rights may be a minority problem in the United States, but in the struggle for men's minds throughout the world, it is a majority problem."

Reuther attacked the position of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina on segregation in public schools, noting that Byrnes said that if the Supreme Court outlawed segregation in schools, his state would abolish its public school system.

"How would you like to argue that position against Communists before an Asiatic audience?" he asked. "That's why we're losing Asia."

He urged the United States to use its material wealth and resources to fight for "a better tomorrow."

"If, for example, we had the moral courage to use our surplus foods to fight hunger and poverty all over the world, it could be a more powerful force than all the H-bombs in the world," Reuther said.

He added that "we must get down off our high, pious plateau and get out and help the people of Asia. We must show the people that the kind of world we are building is a world in which you can have both bread and freedom . . . without putting any soul in chains."

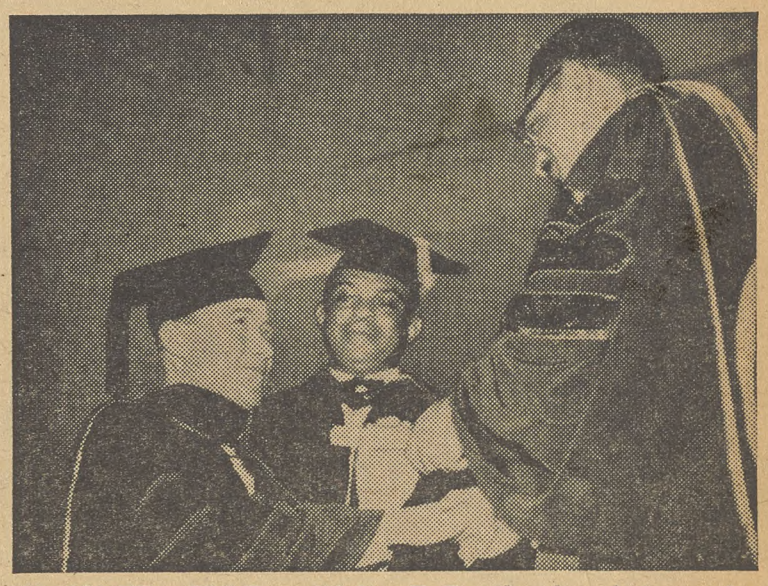
"We need to show the world that we know how to achieve full employment and full production in peacetime as well as in war. That's the great challenge that faces us," Reuther said.

He also paid tribute to Wilberforce, calling it a "living symbol of courage and dedication to the people who have fought the good hard fight."

Citation

In conferring the honorary degree of doctor of humanities on CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Wilberforce University Pres. Charles L. Hill read a statement outlining the CIO leader's activities for which he was honored.

Singled out in the statement Dr. Hill read were such attributes as "contender for the principles of justice, truth, equality and social righteousness for all peoples" and "tireless advocate of national and international democracy."



HONORED—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther kneels to receive honorary degree of doctor of humanities from Wilberforce University Pres. Charles L. Hill (at extreme right).

You And Your Money—

'Hoax' Of Coffee Shortage Has Cost Us $600 Million More

THE COFFEE SHORTAGE is a "hoax" which swindled U. S. consumers out of an estimated $600 million a year in unnecessary price increases.

So charged Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.) noting that "our government has sat with its hands folded and has done nothing."

Mrs. Sullivan recalled to the House that she drew attention Jan. 18 to the soaring price of coffee and demanded an investigation.

The President, she said, announced a probe by the Federal Trade Commission. A subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee started a highly-publicized inquiry. *But, the gentlewoman from Missouri reported, nothing has been heard from them five months later. Meanwhile, coffee prices continue to rise.*

Minimum Prices Fixed

Even as Mrs. Sullivan was speaking, Pres. Vargas of Brazil issued a decree fixing minimum coffee export prices on the basis of 87c a pound delivered aboard ships at Brazilian ports. The same coffee sold the day before for 83c.

More liberal loans on crops were announced in the same decree to give Brazilian growers *"greater resistance"* so they *"could hold out until they get what they consider a fair price"* in view of the current shortage.

However, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture said there would be no shortage of coffee in this country and that Brazilian declines would be offset by larger plantings elsewhere. U. S. stocks on hand are actually larger than ever but the price has spiralled as though a genuine shortage existed.

Mrs. Sullivan said hoarding and speculation on the coffee market were at the bottom of the price gouge. She said the coffee exchange should be under the same regulations as other commodities. A bill to accomplish this was passed unanimously by the Senate months ago but has been successfully buried by the House Agriculture Committee.

"Action to protect the American consumer against price hikes that have taken coffee off some breakfast tables" was demanded by Mrs. Sullivan.

"The Dept. of State washed its hands of the whole business in a letter to me on Jan. 26 professing that there was nothing it could do about the matter," she told the House.

"Now the Dept. of Agriculture comes forward with the facts to show that the whole thing has been a fraud," she concluded.

FTC Trims Sails To Aid Business

"THE EXPENSE and inconvenience to business" will henceforth be a factor in the investigative work of the Federal Trade Commission, said the agency whose original function was to protect U. S. consumers.

FTC Chairman Edward F. Howrey, the Eisenhower appointee who earlier battled the commission as a corporation lawyer, has announced sweeping changes in the FTC compliance program and procedures.

His program calls for a systematic and selective review of the FTC's 4000 cease and desist orders and 8000 stipulation-agreements to cease and desist as well as some 2000 trade practice rules.

HOWREY announced the FTC had adopted a special committee's recommendation against indiscriminate continuous use of either periodic special reports or annual reports from concerns involved in compliance cases.

"While we are determined to take every reasonable step to bring about compliance with our orders," Howrey said, "the expense and inconvenience to business and their economic consequences must be weighed in the balance with the public interest.

"We have decided that the extraordinary investigatory powers of the Commission should be used only where clearly required to protect the public interest."

FTC has also worked out closer liaison with the Food and Drug Administration, an agency of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. The objective of the new agreement is to correlate more effectively and avoid duplication of work in protecting the public against faulty advertising or adulteration of food, drug or cosmetic products.

CSC Backs Red Cross Blood Bank Appeal

THE CIO Community Services Committee has pledged its full support to the American Red Cross in plans to help meet the country's constantly expanding blood needs.

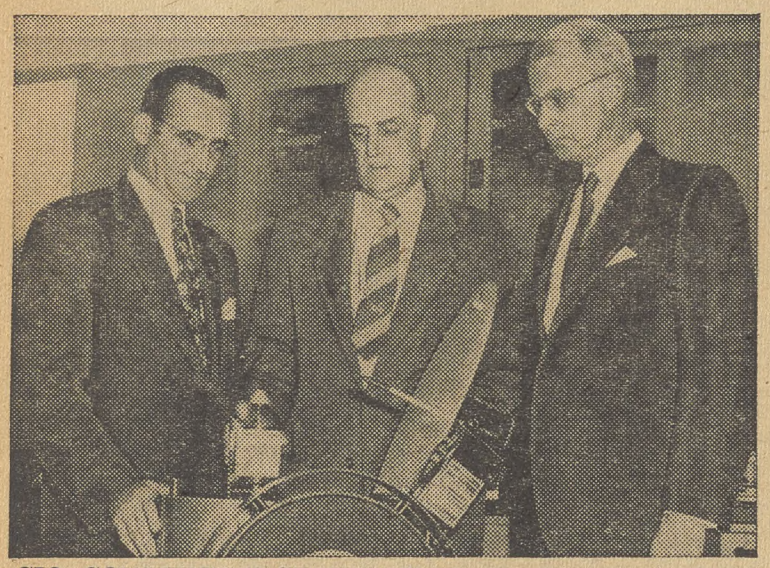
CIO-CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne assured Ellsworth Bunker, Red Cross president, that CIO field representatives would be encouraged to assist the 45 Red Cross regional blood programs and interpret them to the CIO membership.

In a conference at the Red Cross national headquarters in Washington, Beirne, who is also president of the CIO Communications Workers, noted that CIO members make many things. But, he said, "despite all our great industrial know-how and skill of our workers, we cannot make blood. Blood comes from only one source—the human being."

"We know," Beirne continued, "the Red Cross is now building a program to meet expanding civilian needs and provide a blood resource for whatever emergency may confront our nation. We dedicate our efforts to those ends."

Bunker expressed hope that the "action of the CIO will be emulated by other organizations in our nation." He added that "only by the widest group participation can the program we envision be firmly established."

The CIO-Red Cross plan points out that "CIO unions in many sections of the country have developed plans with Red Cross regional centers." That cooperation will now be extended to meet increasing needs for blood.



CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES Chairman Joseph Beirne (left) listens as Dr. David N. W. Grant, director of the Red Cross blood program, explains how human blood is bottled for emergency use. Beirne pledged full CIO support to Red Cross Pres. Ellsworth Bunker (right) in meeting U. S. need.

Benson Overridden On Dairy Supports

The House Agriculture Committee voted to override Agriculture Sec. Benson and boost supports for dairy farmers by about 6.5%. The committee voted 22 to 6 to put in the farm bill a mandatory requirement that dairy price supports be hiked to 80% of parity, effective Sept. 1.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

WHERE TO FIND a livable house at a price within reach is still the hardest problem for a moderate-income family. From all parts of the country, letters tell the same story of fading hope that houses will get cheaper.

From Chicago, Mrs. J. R. writes: "Do you think houses will ever get lower? For the last three years my husband has said wait, they are going to be cheaper next year. But each year they are about $1000 more."

From Long Island City, N. Y., Mrs. F. B. writes: "We would like to buy a house, not a new one. According to business reports, prices of older houses are dropping, though I cannot see it. Should we wait until later or go looking now?"

Close Look

The Federal Trade Commission is taking a close look at the coupons decorating the backs of some flour and soap packages.

The agency said applications for complaints have been filed against a number of major food firms. The major complaint is that the coupon offers help to reduce competition.

Here are the facts we have been able to get on the trend of housing prices:

★ **Prices for older houses** on the average have come down a little from their peak. But the downturn so far has been small compared to the big rise. Prices of existing houses rose on the average of 244% from 1945 to 1952. Since '52, they have dropped an average of only 6.5%.

Continued large-scale building of new houses will force down prices of older ones still further. Those built just before World War II and immediately after are firmest in price. Those over 15 years old have come down more sharply.

Price firmness of existing houses depends much on the desirability of the location, and how anxious the owner is to sell. Thus, finding comparatively good value in an older house requires extensive shopping and bold negotiation. **One authority advises never offering more than 80% of the asking price; you can always come up.**

★ **Prices of new houses** are still very firm. Tags on those under $12,000 have remained practically unchanged for the past eight months. Actually, costs of building materials and construction have come down a little. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of materials prices soared from an index figure of 61.3 in 1945, to 119.9 in '53, and this year has dropped to 119.2.

Improvement in construction techniques has also helped trim the cost of building a house. For example, the Dow Service index indicates that a house which cost $7000 to build (not to buy), in 1945, went up to approximately $10,000 in '50, $12,000 in '52 and is now down to about $11,000.

But you couldn't buy it for $11,000 near a large city. For while the cost of building the house has receded, the cost of land around the rims of the cities has gone up drastically in recent years, and is still going up.

★ **The third potential saving** is to buy a two-story or story-and-a-half bungalow with expansion attic, rather than the one-story ranch-type which comprises over half the dwellings built since the end of World War II.

This department received some angry letters from readers who prefer the one-story type when we made this statement before. Certainly ranch houses are an attractive style. But the fact remains that a two-story house nearly square in shape enables a builder to enclose more floor area with less wall area, and it is the amount of wall area that most affects cost of a house.

Too, a two-story house doesn't require a large lot. An FHA investigator reported after a visit to one development of new ranch houses, that they were so closely spaced a **"rancher standing in his living room could watch the eggs frying in his neighbor's kitchen."**

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'Miss And Mrs. U. S. Voter' Target Of UAW Auxiliaries

POLITICS, not pots and pans, occupied the attention of CIO Auto Workers Reg. 3 Women's Auxiliaries at a recent all-day conference in Evansville, Ind.

The 69 delegates representing seven auxiliaries devoted their day to discussing *"Miss and Mrs. American Voter's responsibilities on the political front,"* said Mrs. Catherine Gelles, International Rep., UAW-CIO Women's Auxiliaries.

They unanimously adopted a resolution on women's role in political action calling for "year-round political action programs" and urging "each auxiliary to set up active political action and legislative committees to work with the local unions to promote a political action program."

The importance of participation in the political life of the community by CIO women was stressed by National CIO Auxiliaries Pres. Lillian Sherwood. She warned that anti-labor groups conduct well-organized campaigns to mobilize women as voters and campaign workers.

"In many instances," she said, "these campaigns are attempting to reach into industrial communities and affect the wives of CIO members and women workers of the CIO."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ON MY VISIT to the Tennessee CIO Council in Memphis last week I was greatly impressed by the great job in political action that had been done by our people and their friends. The State of Tennessee can take pride in the men it has sent to the Senate of the United States and in its many fine representatives in the House.

In spite of the political machines of East and West Tennessee, the people of that State have always managed to express their political wisdom through the high calibre of men they have chosen as their political leaders.

The State CIO has played a major role in helping the people of the State of Tennessee in their political affairs. A word should also be said for their Gov. Frank Clement, a good and decent man who has served his people to the best of his ability, and who addressed our Council meeting. The entire function was inspiring and I was certainly glad to take part.

CIO CONTINUES to move rapidly on the organizational front, and Reg. Dir. George DeNucci this week reports three important drives won in his region. DeNucci reports that the Steelworkers have beaten back an attempted raid at Heekin Can Co., Cincinnati, O., by a vote of 360-103.

In two other elections, the Auto Workers were victorious at the W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, O., by a vote of 147-13, and the Buffalo Weaving Co., Alliance, O., by a 43-0 vote.

Elwood D. Swisher, president and organization director of the CIO Chemical Workers, reports a significant representation election victory at Linde Air Products Co., Kittanning, Pa., another division of Carbide and Carbon Corp., by a vote of 106-3. John Boyd and Peter Aversa worked on this campaign, Swisher states.

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD has added two new units to its organization, all departments of the Kensington, Pa., Guide and the Portland Oregonian Promotion Dept.

NABET continues its organizational progress on the West Coast, according to word from Reg. Dir. Irwin De Shetler. The victory came at an election held for employes of Television, Inc., with Rep. Syd Rose in charge.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst advises of a UAW-CIO victory at Doleman Lamp Co., Wichita, Kans. More than a thousand workers were involved in the election. UAW won by better than two to one.

The CIO Oil Workers, through Sec.-Treas. Tom McCormick, report a fine election victory at Phillips Petroleum Co., Arco, Ida., by a vote of 142-3.

Strike Vote Turns Pay Cut Demand Into 6c Boost

IT TOOK a strike vote to do it, but Local 1037 of the CIO Paperworkers turned a management-proposed wage cut into a 6c hourly package increase during recent negotiations.

The Harvey Paper Products Co. at Sturgis, Mich., had proposed working condition changes equivalent to a 3c an hour pay cut. What the UPA local won was a flat 5c raise plus 1c to 6c in adjustments for a third of the work force, according to Rep. Darrell King.

At American Coating Mills Div. of the Robert Gair Co. in Elkhart, Ind., UPA members were forced into a three-week walkout but the result was a 12c package boost which better than doubled management's previous top offer.

UPA Pres. Harry Sayre, a former worker at the Elkhart mill, hailed the victory and said it was "particularly significant since this was the first time in the history of our union that we were seriously presented with the alternative of accepting the company's final offer or having it put into effect for those employes who would accept."

Atomic Wage Hike Proposed

A PROPOSED 6c hourly wage boost for 4500 atomic energy production workers, members of the CIO Chemical Workers, will be taken under advisement this week by the local unions involved.

The President's Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel, headed by Cyrus S. Ching, former Federal Mediation Service chief, made the recommendation for the across-the-board increase retroactive to Apr. 15.

The wage dispute is between the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., which operates the plants for the government, and UGCCW Local 550 at Paducah, Ky., and Local 288 at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Tanker Bill Changes Hit

THE CONFERENCE of American Maritime Unions has protested a bill which would authorize the government to build 20 tankers.

Twelve CIO and AFL unions belong to the CMU, including the Maritime Union, Radio Association and the Marine Engineers.

A House Armed Services subcommittee voted out the bill after rejecting a Senate-passed measure favored by CMU which would provide for the chartering by the government of the tankers. CMU fears that under the subcommittee measure the vessels would be operated by the Military Sea Transport without union personnel.

Transit Workers Open Talks As State Board Capitulates

THE CIO Transport Workers last week were bargaining for most of the 44,000 employes of New York City's transit system after a strike was averted.

The strike was scheduled to begin after the state-created Transit Authority altered its position. Hailing the victory, the local announced:

"The Transit Authority has agreed to collective bargaining on (the local's) full 15-point program, the final agreement to include a signed contract, exclusive representation, impartial arbitration and (better) grievance procedure."

The Authority has consistently retreated during the dispute, which began when it rejected the report of the fact finding board set up by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to avert a strike last Dec. 31. Local 100 accepted the report, provided the authority also accepted it.

FACED WITH the strike threat and a pledge of support for TWU from the half million members of the New York City CIO Council, the Authority modified its position. It agreed to discuss wages, but continued to reject the major recommendations of the fact finders. Local 100 called for bargaining on its original 15-point program.

In announcing the action averting the strike, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill said the local's executive board had voted "an indefinite cancellation, not a postponement." He said that the union and the state board were "still a long way apart, but we will close the gap, I hope."

"We expect to continue the daily sessions until we reach an agreement," Quill said. He pointed out that the strike threat was caused by the Authority because "there is no program amongst themselves and no unity."

TWU Wins $1 Million In Airline Hike

THE CIO Transport Workers have negotiated a new contract with the Pan American World Airways which puts an additional $1 million a year in the pockets of the union's members in wage increases and fringe benefits.

The airways employs some 6300 TWU-CIO members. Ground employes gained a 6c an hour across-the-board increase. Stewards, stewardesses and pursers obtained a $7.50 a month pay increase with their required hours of work cut from 85 to 70 a month.

TWU-CIO won time-and-a-half for overtime for flight personnel and claimed it was the first airline union to win such premium pay for this category of workers. The contract was ratified by an eight-to-one vote.

Return Trip To GM

Roger M. Kyes, who resigned recently as the Defense Dept.'s deputy secretary, is returning to General Motors as a vice president, director and member of the top-ranking operations policy committee.

WARM WELCOME—John Mullen (left), CIO Steelworkers PAC director, Lorne Nelles (center), acting director USA-CIO Dist. 36 and CIO Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe smile appreciatively for Tennessee CIO Council delegates Wanda Smith, CIO Electrical Workers, and Betty Barber, CIO Clothing Workers.

Tennessee CIO Votes To Expand PAC, Save TVA

By PAUL HARDING

REPUBLICAN schemes to "dismember" the Tennessee Valley Authority were the chief concern of the 15th convention of the Tennessee CIO Council in Memphis.

With virtually every speaker touching on the subject, the approximately 425 delegates, officers and visitors clearly indicated that the people of Tennessee are not going to submit willingly to wrecking of the multi-purpose facility.

ISSUES which drew next most attention were:

1. Unemployment and failure of the Eisenhower Administration to take effective remedial measures.

2. Inadequate teacher pay schedules and need for additional school facilities.

3. A 3c per capita tax increase to finance an expanded PAC program.

CIO Reg. Dir. Paul Christopher of Knoxville led the attack on the national Administration's attitude toward TVA. "TVA is in danger," he warned, "along with the whole region it serves.

"There's an old saying," Christopher recalled, "that if you want to cripple a region you shut off its power. You won't have new plants without power and you won't have new jobs without power."

Christopher reminded the delegates that Candidate Eisenhower in 1952 promised that "TVA will be taken care of . . . strengthened . . . made more effective," but that after he took office in 1953 he termed TVA "creeping socialism."

CIO EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. John V. Riffe told the delegates of CIO's efforts to prod the Republican Administration into action on unemployment. The answer from the White House, he said, was that in effect things are not bad; there are only a few million people unemployed.

But Riffe reported that "more relief is being handed out than was given at the depths of the depression."

Lorne Nelles of Atlanta, Southern CIO director and acting director of CIO Steelworkers Dist. 36, also warned of the danger of the unemployment situation and declared, "all situations of this kind are man-made and can only be corrected by the efforts of men."

James Hardin, CIO Auto Workers representative, of Memphis, was unanimously elected president of the Council. William Frazier, Steelworkers, Chattanooga, was unanimously elected first vice president and will succeed Hardin.

Correction On PAC Institute

A story in the June 7 issue of The CIO News concerning a PAC training program sponsored by the Cook County CIO Council of Chicago, erroneously stated that the PAC institute was "meant to supplement the work of Cook County CIO Council's union counselling service."

Actually the Community Services Committee people at the PAC Institute served only as "resource" speakers at one of the 12 panel discussions conducted by the institute.

CWA Settles Another Pact

WAGE increases of 5-7c an hour for day rate workers and 4-6c for piece workers have been won by the CIO Communications Workers in a contract at the Lincoln, Nebr., plant of Western Electric.

The settlement, the fourth this year with Bell System units, covers 850 workers and provides that the Friday before Christmas will be observed as a holiday this year.

The four settlements cover 11,000 workers in the manufacturing-research arm of the telephone industry. Bargaining sessions for nine other Bell units covering 75,000 workers now are under way and 19 other contract parleys are scheduled before late summer.

CIO Warns Task Force—

'Power Monopoly Strangling New England'

By MILTON PLUMB

TWO SPOKESMEN for National CIO last week gave the Hoover Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power a first-hand account of the economic strangulation which results from high electric rates imposed by a private power company monopoly.

Pointing to the six New England states as the only major U. S. geographic region where "there is not a single federal power development of any kind," Solomon Barkin cited U. S. Census figures showing that the area's power costs are 52% higher than in the country as a whole, 80% more than in North Carolina and 246% higher than Tennessee's.

Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers, charged that the private utility monopoly has held back development of New England's rich potential of hydro-electric power and, by foisting "the highest electric rates in the country" on the region, has restricted household and industrial consumption. *(See adjoining story.)*

Also speaking for CIO was Stephen G. McMullen, member of the national executive board of the CIO Chemical Workers and the union's Niagara Falls director. He blasted Eisenhower Administration power policies for failing to require preference in electric sales from the proposed Niagara power development to public and cooperative systems.

McMullen noted that the House passed a bill to turn the project over to five private electric companies and that the Senate has before it a bill for New York state development without the "usual public preference clause."

He warned that either would "eliminate the yardstick effect of the project and leave private monopoly in a strong position to maintain high rates and restrict consumption."

"We are concerned with the fact that these local community systems throughout the region of New England, New York and Pennsylvania must pay from two to three times as much for their wholesale power supply as do similar non-profit systems in the South and Pacific Northwest," McMullen declared.

ANOTHER VIEW on power development questions was presented by Pres. Andrew J. McMahon of the big New York City Local 1-2 of the CIO Utility Workers.

"We are in complete disagreement with the policies of CIO on this matter," McMahon declared. He said he was representing the "unanimously adopted" position of his union "throughout the entire U. S."

Referring to previous testimony before the Task Force by CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, McMahon said those views do not represent the position of the Utility Workers.

McMahon said his union is strongly opposed to further public power developments because "we do not want to be employes of any government or governmental agency."

UNDER QUESTIONING by Task Force Chairman Ben Moreell, the CIO spokesman, Barkin, attempted to "clarify the record" in regard to the different viewpoint on power development expressed by the Utility Workers spokesman.

He pointed out that only the CIO convention can speak with final authority for the entire CIO, but that Knight's earlier testimony had fully reflected the position unanimously adopted at the last convention in Cleveland, and that he had, therefore, been speaking for the CIO in his Denver statement.

"The CIO isn't doctrinaire on this subject," Barkin said, "and we're happy differences exist. But we know that power rates in this region are far in excess of what they should be. We favor public power development to obtain a low-rate yardstick that will force the present power monopoly to meet fair competition."

McMullen said that the importance of low-cost power to the growth of a region was indicated by the fact that between 1900 and 1930, when existing power at Niagara was being absorbed, the city of Niagara Falls grew at three to four times the national rate, but from 1930 to 1940, after all the existing hydroelectric power had been absorbed, its rate of growth was less than half that of the country.

Expanded use of electricity in the Niagara-St. Lawrence region would follow lower rates under public development of hydroelectric power and its marketing under the preference clause, McMullen contended.

He said that this would mean an expanded market for electric appliances and farm equipment, and more jobs for workers employed in their manufacture.

FRIENDLY DIFFERENCES.—Hoover Commission Task Force Chairman Ben Moreell discusses testimony with CIO spokesmen Stephen G. McMullen (right) and Solomon Barkin at New York hearing. In the past, Moreell has criticized power policies which CIO supports.

Brainwashing

Investor groups and private electric companies have conducted a "propaganda brainwashing" campaign in recent years against non-profit electrical systems.

That's what Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative, told the new Hoover Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power.

"It is perfectly apparent that the American attitude toward the electric power industry has always been an anti-private monopoly attitude," Ellis said. He termed public development of power resources a "democratic right and sound economics."

"FULL-SCALE and immediate" multi-purpose development of New England's rivers under a federal program is needed "if New England is to move forward and not become an economic problem for the nation," the CIO said last week.

Appearing before the Task Force on Water Resources and Power of the Hoover Commission at hearings in New York City, Solomon Barkin, CIO Textile Workers research director, contended:

1. The present private power company monopoly's success in blocking all attempts at federal power development in New England has helped make the region *"much worse off than the rest of the nation, not only with respect to its power, but also economically."*

2. Only multi-purpose regional development of New England rivers, *"under federal power policies similar to those which have been such a great success of the TVA,"* can bring full development of the region's power potential.

3. By forcing the present private power companies to adopt business methods to meet competition with low-cost public power, such development would greatly increase the sales of New England utilities and boost their profits above present levels.

BARKIN CHARGED that the high power rates prevailing throughout New England have contributed to its recent economic decline. And, he added, the "high-cost, limited output" policies followed by New England power companies result in lowered profits for the companies themselves.

"Private power companies in areas aided by federal power development have consistently enjoyed higher profits than those enjoyed by New England utilities," he said.

Noting that "apologists" for New England utilities have attributed the great difference in their rates to the higher fuel costs which prevail in the region, Barkin said that less than one-quarter of the cost differential is due to this factor.

"Operating costs of New England private power companies are running about 48% higher per kilowatt hour of electricity sold to consumers than the average for the rest of the U. S.," he pointed out. "Office overhead expenses are about 58% higher and their fixed charges, including depreciation and net operating income, are about 36% higher."

BARKIN ARGUED that New England needs the stimulus of healthy competition between private and public power.

He said that the policies now being followed by the power companies there are "more akin to the European cartel concept of dividing up scarcity than the American philosophy of taking lower unit profits on abundance for a greater net income on the entire operation."

"It is time," he added, "that the private power monopoly in New England woke up to the economic facts of the 20th century."

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Atom Power Monopoly Moves Hit

ANY CHANGES in the Atomic Energy Law must contain safeguards against private monopoly of atomic power, Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) told the Senate last week.

Sparkman said development of atomic power is "potentially the greatest asset we have discovered in a century." It is an asset now owned by all the people and it must be used for their benefit, he declared.

He said he would insist on a continuation of a national power policy that recognizes the validity and value of federal, state and local development and ownership of power facilities; full protection of rural electric systems and participation by and full protection of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

SPARKMAN emphasized that any new law must provide "equal opportunity for small business to share in whatever plan may be set up for private development of atomic power for civilian and military uses."

"Moreover," Sparkman went on, "patents for atomic energy development and use would not be given to a handful of companies as Administration spokesmen apparently have in mind."

TVA Power Ruling Hit

AMERICAN taxpayers will foot the bill for an extra $90 million because Pres. Eisenhower last week directed a private utility to supply power through the TVA for the atomic energy plant at Paducah, Ky.

Rep. Holifield, (D. Calif.) made this estimate of the difference in costs if the Tennessee Valley Authority supplied the power. A private firm will build a $107 million plant under a direct order from the President.

Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) at once challenged the "wisdom and legality" of the action. Holifield claimed the Administration proposal was a "flat violation" of the spirit and letter of the Atomic Energy Law.

Sen. Green, Oldest Member Of Senate, Seeks 4th Term

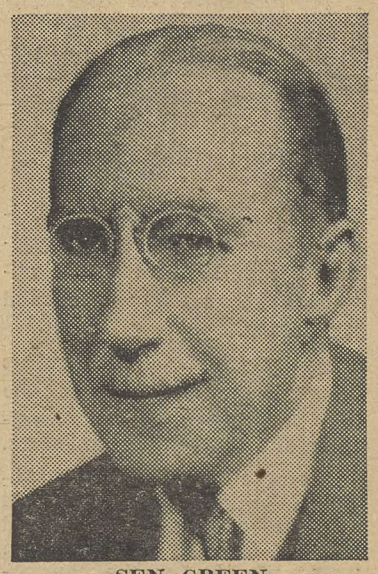
SEN. GREEN (D. R. I.)—the oldest present member of the Senate — has announced his candidacy for re-election for a fourth term.

A former governor of his State, Green has served in the Senate since 1936 and is one of its most respected members. He is 86.

While governor he sponsored enabling legislation to permit Rhode Island to participate in the federal Social Security program and helped to get old age and minimum wage legislation through the General Assembly.

Green is an influential member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has many times represented the U. S. abroad on matters of legislation. He was a co-sponsor of the law which provided voting privileges for U. S. armed forces during World War II.

A friend of organized labor, the Senator voted against the Taft-Hartley Act and is a co-sponsor of a bill to bring about its repeal. He has consistently supported measures which have labor's endorsement.



SEN. GREEN

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Steel Talks Stalemated
—See Page 3

The CIO News

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Showdown Vote Is Near At GE's Biggest Plant

By AL ZACK

A SHOWDOWN vote will be held this week between the CIO Electrical Workers and the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers at the key Schenectady plant of General Electric.

The National Labor Relations Board last week set balloting for Wednesday, June 30.

The election order brought to an abrupt halt a three and one-half month long campaign of delays and stalling instigated by the UE, which was expelled by CIO in 1949 as Communist-dominated.

Eligible to vote in the crucial election are 20,000 GE workers, last big bloc in the UE camp. The election is particularly significant since other GE workers, still weighing abandonment of UE and affiliation with IUE-CIO, are closely watching the results.

Local 301 in Schenectady has long been a key factor in UE's plans, not alone because of its size or its importance as the headquarters operation of General Electric. *But much top-secret U. S. defense work comes out of the Schenectady GE works and UE has long weighed that factor.*

All of the top local officers, veteran leaders of Local 301, have personally urged the members to vote for IUE-CIO, with the single exception of one woman executive board member. She deserted the other seven executive board members and went with UE.

DESPITE attractive bait dangled by UE organizers, with seemingly unlimited purse strings, no responsible local leader has abandoned IUE-CIO.

UE thus was forced to set up a "paper" union, with headquarters, a staff of 100 paid UE organizers rushed to Schenectady from all over the country and led by the three top UE officers with propaganda experts and all the paraphernalia of an organizer's campaign.

But they have lacked one important ingredient of a successful union building operation—members.

Despite all the UE claims in daily handbills, press releases, radio broadcasts and weekly telecasts, few GE workers have lined up with the organization which IUE-CIO has long branded as "discredited." Proof of this lies in UE's failure to fill all the top spots in its "local leadership."

MEANTIME, IUE-CIO Local 301 leaders have conducted a consistent campaign of telling all the facts, keeping the membership fully informed on all developments, and demonstrating the lies of UE's propagandists.

Chief among these has been a campaign to scare GE workers by shouting that all the hard won trade union rights, such as seniority and piece rates, will be lost if the workers vote IUE. *IUE-CIO contracts, of course, grant all these protections.*

Business Agent Leo Jandreau, and other top local officers, have carefully pointed out this fact to GE workers and the daily demolition of UE's false propaganda has won support to IUE-CIO.

Local 301 officers hailed the setting of the election date, pointing out that UE's delaying tactics had stalled the unity of GE workers at a crucial period, in the midst of contract negotiations.

Jandreau said the election would end GE's "abuse" of its workers. He pointed out that during the long delay engineered by UE, which used all the traditional anti-union employer tactics including injunctions, GE had profited at its employes' expense.

MANY grievances remain to be settled, with the company having engaged in a concerted campaign to cut rates, reduce seniority and provoke disturbances.

Jandreau charged both UE and GE feared "the democratic decision" of Schenectady GE workers. Their "joining together to prevent this democratic vote," Jandreau charged, demonstrated "complete disregard for the welfare of Schenectady workers."

Jandreau also charged GE was costing Schenectady $150,000 a week by its refusal to accept the "just and reasonable wage and other contractual proposals of IUE-CIO."

A Winner

Since the first of this year, the CIO Electrical Workers have won bargaining rights in 37 representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. They also gained direct recognition for three other plants.

More '54 Ammunition Is Offered By PAC

MORE LITERATURE to help CIO members in the political campaigns shaping up for the fall is being made available by the CIO Political Action Committee.

Ready for mailing now is an illustrated leaflet, Everything We Have, which describes the relationships between workers and farmers. The content is similar to a previous leaflet, but it has been redesigned to make it more readable. It may be obtained now at 2c per copy.

Another one of the 54 Facts series, likewise dealing with relations between the city worker and the farmer, may be ordered now at 3c per copy. Done in the familiar point-to-a-page style, it is illustrated by the same artist whose drawings in '54 Facts-Farmers aroused much favorable comment.

The CIO-PAC notes that both booklets should be helpful to local political committees which plan booths at county and state fairs.

Coming up by the end of the month will be the fourth edition of the PAC Speakers' Handbook. For the first time it contains a detailed index so specific information can be quickly located. It is in loose leaf form, and to those who return to CIO-PAC an attached card, supplements will be sent during the summer to keep it up to date. There will be but one printing, so the CIO-PAC is asking purchasers to give it estimates of their orders.

All publications may be ordered from CIO-PAC at 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reuther Pledges Help To NAACP On Civil Rights

"WARM GREETINGS" to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a pledge of continued CIO help in the fight for civil rights was voiced last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

His greetings were sent to the NAACP's 45th annual convention, under way this week in Dallas, Tex. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was scheduled to address the convention.

Reuther cited the "magnificent unanimous decision" of the U. S. Supreme Court a few weeks ago ending segregation in public schools, and added:

"Now all of us must roll up our sleeves for the job of translating that decision into practical realities in the school systems of the country."

TAFT-HARTLEY'S first legal enforcer, former Gen. Counsel Robert N. Denham of the National Labor Relations Board, died at 68.

McCarthy Pal Beached In Maine; Flanders Presses Contempt Move

BEACHED on the rock-bound coasts of Maine last week was the myth that McCarthyism is unbeatable at the polls.

By a margin of almost five-to-one, Maine Republican voters renominated — and thus virtually assured of re-election—Sen. Margaret Chase Smith.

Mrs. Smith

Trounced in the primary was Robert L. Jones, whose campaign was given a personal sendoff last winter by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

Mrs. Smith, renominated for a second term, was one of the cosigners in 1950 of the "declaration of conscience" which was one of the first senatorial protests against McCarthy's unrestrained investigating operations.

And Jones campaigned on a platform which included "McCarthyism" as one of its planks and featured denunciations of "internationalism."

The vote, for all but four of the State's 626 precincts, was 96,232 for Mrs. Smith to 20,241 for Jones.

In the foreground of the Maine contest, according to the Smith forces, was "Texas oil money." Jones was a heavy user of television. But the Texas oil millions proved futile in Maine as they did some weeks ago against Sen. Sparkman (D.) in Alabama.

In the background were overtones of race-baiting. According to a report in the Scripps-Howard papers, the violently anti-semitic paper, "Common Sense," was widely distributed in Portland, Bangor and other cities shortly before election day. A portrait of McCarthy was featured on the cover.

Jones said he didn't know anything about the distribution.

(In California recently, one of McCarthy's strong supporters, State Sen. Jack B. Tenney, was defeated for re-election after an outright anti-Jewish campaign.)

While the Maine election results were coming in, Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) announced that he is going ahead with his move to strip McCarthy of his committee chairmanships—any and all GOP opposition to the contrary.

Despite efforts of Senate Republican Leader Knowland (Calif.) to shelve Flanders' proposal, and a similar resolution by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), in the Rules Committee, the Vermont lawmaker said he will demand action on his proposal by mid-July.

And, Flanders added, *"I have not been discouraged by Administration leaders."*

CIO Supports Mexican Workers In Wage Fight

FULL SUPPORT of the CIO in the fight of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM) to maintain living standards in that country was pledged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week in a telegram to CTM Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velasquez.

Mexican workers have been badly affected by the recent devaluation of the currency. The telegram was sent from Detroit, where the CIO Auto Workers, of which Reuther also is president, was host to eight Mexican auto union leaders.

"The CIO heartily supports our trade union colleagues of the CTM in their defense of the living standards of Mexican workers against the reduction in purchasing power of their wages resulting from the recent devaluation of the peso," the wire said.

"We know that these living standards must be protected and further raised so that those who work have a decent share of what they produce and a visible stake in the maintenance and extension of their democratic rights.

"Your action for wage increases merits the support of all organized labor. The CIO pledges its full support and solidarity and its best wishes for complete success in your current struggle."

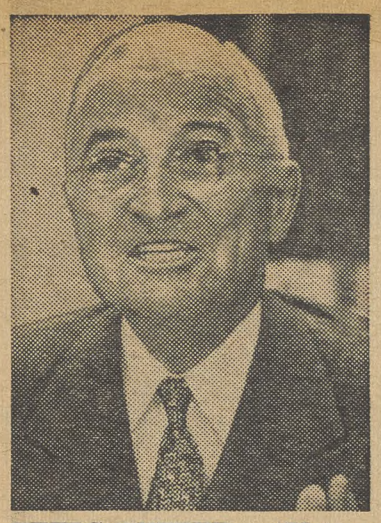
The Mexican auto union leaders' visit to Detroit grew out of the CIO and UAW-CIO programs for strengthening the ties between the free labor movements of the world as one means of combating totalitarianism of both right and left.

The invitation was extended through Velasquez by Reuther in his dual role as head of the UAW-CIO and president of the Automotive Div. of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation. In it, Reuther voiced the UAW's long desire to "establish closer personal ties with their brother trade unionists south of the border who likewise are employed in the automotive industry."

A visit by a Mexican delegation, he added, would "also give us the much-needed opportunity to establish closer organizational bonds which will be of mutual benefit."

The delegation conferred with UAW-CIO officials, visited the annual summer school of the Michigan State CIO Council at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich., toured the Ford Motor Co. River Rouge plant and visited offices of Ford UAW-CIO locals.

'Day And Night' Talks Asked By McDonald As Steel Pacts Expire



FEELS BETTER — "Very satisfactory" is the condition of Harry Truman, but he's still in for a long recovery after an emergency appendix and gall bladder operation in Kansas City. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired "warmest best wishes for a full and speedy recovery."

THE DECISIVE negotiations of the CIO Steelworkers with U. S. Steel Corp. approached a showdown last week on the eve of expiration of contracts covering 600,000 workers in basic steel plants across the nation.

The USA-CIO Intl. Wage Policy Committee emphatically rejected as "unsatisfactory" a limited offer by Big Steel for some pension and social insurance improvements — an offer from which a general wage increase was noticeably lacking.

The whole proposition was estimated to amount to 4.5c an hour, and Pres. David J. McDonald called it *"totally unacceptable."*

With the basic steel contracts expiring on June 30, there were these developments:

1. The Wage Policy Committee, in turning down Big Steel's offer, authorized the USA-CIO's officers to "take whatever action they deem necessary" to back up the union's demands for comprehensive improvements throughout the basic steel contracts.

2. McDonald emphasized that the union is standing by its "no contract, no work" policy—of not working without a new contract or a temporary extension of the present agreement—but voiced "hope" that a settlement may be reached.

3. Union negotiators were pressing for a renewal of bargaining sessions with Bethlehem, Republic and other steel producers, and there were indications that further sessions with U. S. Steel—which traditionally sets the pace for the industry—would be held late last week.

"THE PRESENT proposals," said McDonald, "don't meet the requirements of this organization."

He called for "intensified negotiations" on a "day and night basis" in an effort to reach a settlement.

With the 170-member Wage Policy Committee standing by in Pittsburgh for further meetings, the union president said "I hope to have something which I can recommend to them as a satisfactory settlement."

McDonald added that some USA-CIO locals have begun what he called "routine" discussions with plant management on preparations for shutting down the mills, if a strike should become necessary.

DETAILS of the rejected Big Steel offer were withheld by the company. In total, according to McDonald, they amounted to "less than 5c an hour."

The U. S. Steel offer covered in part the union's proposals in two major fields:

Pensions: Some liberalization of the existing $100-a-month pension, including social security benefits. The offer, it was reported, was far short of the union's proposal for total pensions of $175 to $185 a month.

Social Security: Some improvement of existing health and welfare insurance plans, but no concession by the company on the union's demand that these be shifted from a contributory basis to a non-contributory program. Cost of these benefits now are shared.

And there were no proposals at all from management in three important fields: general wage increases, the guaranteed annual wage, and overhauling and improvement of working conditions sections of the contract.

A union spokesman summed up the situation: *"I think we got the run around, and I think we may get it again, but we still hope to have a contract signed, sealed and delivered before July 1."*

TWUA Backs Drive For Jobless Benefits Boost

AN "IMMEDIATELY URGENT and necessary" action by Congress for the relief of jobless workers is the substantial improvement and standardization of our unemployment compensation laws.

That's what Washington Rep. John W. Edleman of the CIO Textile Workers told the House Ways and Means Committee. He said TWUA strongly supports and urges enactment of H. R. 9430 introduced by Rep. Forand (D. R. I.) and almost 90 other House members.

"This union advocates passage of H.R. 9430 both as a very necessary prop for our total economy during this period of mounting unemployment and as a long-delayed measure of social justice," Edelman said.

"In addition, we point out that there would be a very special value to the roughly one million textile workers scattered in some 30 states who have been suffering in varying degrees, depending on the particular branch of the industry, from a steadily contracting demand for the products which their plants manufacture."

The TWUA spokesman presented a compilation of levels of employment and weekly manhours worked in 23 principal textile states between February 1951 and April 1954.

ACCORDING to these data, Edelman said, there has been a 21.2% drop in textile employment in that period and a decline in manhours of 28.2%.

"The woolen and worsted section by and large is the most badly hit portion of the industry . . . which has experienced the most prolonged difficulties," he said.

Textile employment in the New England states, Edleman reported, has dropped 39.7% in the period covered by the survey and manhours have been cut 44.2%.

The results of a sample study made by a Rhode Island college of what is happening to men and women thrown out of work by mill closings were cited by Edelman. Investigators interviewed 131 people who were laid off for over a year.

Only 29% of the group had found new jobs and while the survey did not deal closely with this aspect, Edelman said he was positive they were employed at less desirable jobs and at lower wages than formerly.

Another 18% of the group have retired from the labor market.

Phony Jobless Aid Tax Bill Gets Okay

The Reed Unemployment Compensation Tax Bill, opposed by the CIO and the Eisenhower Administration, was approved last week by the Senate Finance Committee in practically the same form as it was received from the House.

The CIO opposed it because it would undermine all effective federal leadership in unemployment insurance, make a farce of the federal appropriation process, and offer harsh loan provisions to states in need because of heavy unemployment instead of giving them genuine help. Important changes sought by the Administration were rejected in the House and by the Senate committee.

Auto Output Is Falling Off

THE SUMMER cutbacks in auto production already are under way, with shutdowns for new '55 models a few weeks away.

According to the trade paper, Ward's Automotive Reports, auto production now is running 6% below May for the first decline this year.

The CIO Auto Workers reported that General Motors has laid off 1275 workers at its Pontiac and Fisher Body Div. in Pontiac, Mich.

CIO, AFL Dinner To Build For 'Closer Fraternal Bonds'

SEVERAL hundred leaders of CIO and AFL unions will attend a dinner in Washington next week to celebrate the signing and ratification of the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement.

The dinner, to be held on June 29 at the Mayflower Hotel, was suggested at the recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Unity Committees.

Presiding at the dinner will be David L. Coke, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who was named impartial umpire under the No-Raiding Agreement.

The other speakers will be AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

INVITATIONS to attend the dinner have been sent out to the presidents and other executive officers of the 111 unions affiliated with the AFL and to the 33 unions affiliated with the CIO.

The dinner will follow meetings of the CIO Executive Committee set for June 28 and the CIO Executive Board on June 29.

In announcing the dinner, Meany and Reuther declared:

"The signing and ratification of the No-Raiding Agreement between our organizations is an historic step. We are confident that the achievement of the No-Raiding Agreement was a successful step toward labor unity in the United States and Canada.

"The time has come for the leaders of the AFL and CIO unions to know each other better, in order that the No-Raiding Agreement may function in a spirit of understanding and fraternal friendship.

"It is our belief that the June 29 dinner will help pave the way toward closer fraternal bonds between the unions of our two organizations."

'Inconsequential,' Says Sen. Murray On School Bills

"INCONSEQUENTIAL . . . not to say trifling" is the description which Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) has pinned on three Administration education bills recently voted by the Senate.

The measures — all providing more talk and no action—would authorize a White House and state education conference and establishment of a National Advisory Commission on Education. They also provide for U. S.-financed research on school needs.

Murray said the Administration's plans do nothing but authorize "unnecessary" conferences and "authorize a little research" while the nation's growing needs for new school construction "go unanswered."

What's Happened To Our Economy In The Past Year

In quick summary, here's what's happened to the U. S. economy as it started sliding downhill in the past year.

- Over the last year (May to May) total non-agricultural employment has declined by one million. Agricultural employment is up 400,000, making a total civilian employment decline of 600,000.
- Because of a net increase in the labor force of 700,000 and because of an increase in productivity which displaces 1.8 million workers a year, a total of 2.5 million new jobs each year must be provided.
- Manufacturing employment over the last nine months, beginning in September, has declined 1,734,000. In May there were 10.1 million workers employed for less than 35 hours a week, as compared with 9.3 million a year ago.
- According to the Commerce Dept., 31.6% of those currently unemployed have been unemployed for 15 weeks or more. During the first five months of this year, 658,000 workers exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits.
- In the week ending June 12, 286,069 workers received their first unemployment compensation checks. This is 23,000 more than the preceding week and 116,000 more than a year ago. In the same week 2,035,000 workers were receiving unemployment insurance, 1.2 million greater than a year ago.
- Steel production currently is running at 72.6% of capacity. This means that the current week's production will be 450,000 tons of steel short of the same week a year ago.
- Auto production is off 15% from a year ago. During second half of 1954 auto production is scheduled to drop one-third below first half of 1954.
- Industrial production is off 9% from a year ago. The reported upturn from April to May is the result of the figure being seasonally adjusted. Actual operating rate for industrial production in May was identical with April.
- Business failures in the week of June 12 totalled 206 as compared with 218 the preceding week and 167 in the similar week a year ago. Most of these business failures were among small businesses.

The Silly Season

How silly can those Republican policy makers get? The answer: *Very silly.*

According to AP reporter Rowland Evans, the Veterans Administration issued a press release commemorating the 10th anniversary of the passage of the GI Bill of Rights.

The news release incidentally mentioned that law had been signed by Pres. Roosevelt on June 22, 1944. That brought protests from some GOP Congressmen. So-o-o, a new release was issued, with all mention of FDR out.

But we're willing to make a bet: If the Republicans were to delete every mention of Franklin D. Roosevelt from every volume in the Library of Congress, they'd never be able to erase from the hearts of the American people the great memory of FDR and the New Deal.

Deadlock In Steel

As this paper goes to press, the United Steelworkers has not yet reached agreement with the steel companies, and has rejected as altogether unsatisfactory a counter-proposal from U. S. Steel Corp.

It is to be hoped that a mutually satisfactory collective bargaining agreement can be worked out between the steel union and the companies before the contract expires on June 30.

Whatever transpires in the next few days, the Steelworkers have the full moral and fraternal support of the CIO and its affiliated unions.

'Just Plain Loaded'

The Administration's tax bill, which is due to reach the floor of the Senate this week, is "just plain loaded"—to use the words of liberal Sen. Humphrey (D.) of Minnesota.

As the Senator—and others—have pointed out, the Administration tax bill offers the average-income citizen *"absolutely no tax relief unless the taxpayer has rung up excessive medical expenses or is a working mother."*

The bill lightens taxation on income from dividends, but not from wages and salaries. It gives benefits and more loopholes than a Swiss cheese to the wealthy and the corporations. It is entirely based on the *"trickle down"* theory that maybe the rich will share a crumb of their prosperity with the less fortunate.

Clearly, the increasing of personal exemptions from $600 to $800 is the only sensible, the only feasible way to improve this tax bill's benefits for the great number of average income citizens. Your Senators would like to know how you feel about increasing exemptions. *Why not write them today?*

GM & WSJ

For years newspaper publishers have been claiming that advertisers never, never try to influence what goes into the news or editorial columns.

In effect, most publishers seem to be saying that they can be reactionary without need of prodding from the big businessmen.

Now comes General Motors, which withdraws its advertising and proclaims a news boycott of The Wall Street Journal—because it didn't like a Journal story about 1955 GM models.

Pretty petty on GM's part, it seems to us. We can't help sympahthizing a bit with The Wall Street Journal, even if it uses pretty twisted logic to whack the CIO on an average of once a week. But from the standpoint of a free press, The Journal ought to have the right to be independently reactionary, without pressure from General Motors.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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Vol. XVII June 28, 1954 No. 26

'Tide's In—Dirt's Out'

In Other Words—

'And They Call This Treason . . .'

In a series of bulletins the New York State CIO Council is surveying the record of government in Washington and Albany. One of these reviews 20 years of New Deal and Fair Deal achievement. Written by Claude G. Bowers, eminent historian, it is entitled "And They Call This Treason." Excerpts follow:

By CLAUDE G. BOWERS

JUST NOW we are approaching the cross roads where the American people must decide which road they will take—whether onward in the spirit of the New Deal of Roosevelt, or backward to the policies of Taft and Hoover.

There is something strange and sinister in the atmosphere evoked by the creation of fear and a form of hysteria that is expected to dim the reasoning facilities of men.

Behind the smoke screen raised by our common hostility to the curse of communism, powerfully entrenched forces are moving toward the smothering of our freedoms, the limitation, if not extermination of our American liberties, the termination of the policies of social justice of the last 20 years, and the destruction of American democracy.

Under the New Deal was ended the reign of privileges for the privileged few. It moved the capitol of the nation back from New York to Washington. It took the workers in the factories and the mines and the farmers in the field, without whose labors the processes of civilization would cease, and made them partners in government.

Under the Eisenhower Administration, promises to the people have not been redeemed; promises to the powerful have been speedily honored or are in process of being kept.

The Administration got off to a slow start, but no time was lost in redeeming the campaign pledge to turn the submerged oil fields over to the big oil magnates. This property of the people of all the nation is thought to have a value into the billions.

The Supreme Court in three decisions declared this oil the property of all the people and of vital importance to the people in the event of war. *The men who simulated shock when Roosevelt decided places on the Supreme Court were not reserved, as before, for corporation lawyers, did not hesitate to disregard the action of the nation's highest tribunal when it stood in the way of redeeming the campaign pledge to the big oil men.*

Having kept its promise to the big oil men, the Eisenhower Administration concerned itself with its obligations to the big power men. Men today have forgotten the fierce fight Sen. Norris had to make in the case of the Tennessee Valley power development and that his final victory came when Roosevelt's Administration got behind it.

That great achievement of the Roosevelt Administration has given cheap electricity to all the farms and homes and converted that once backward section into one of the most prosperous in the world. But this only intensified the fury of the group from which Gen. Eisenhower selected his intimate advisers.

Beneath the soil of the great national parks, belonging to all the people, are mineral resources of great value, and it is in the mind of the Administration to turn this over to the privileged few.

Rule Of The Hamiltonians

One thing is certain—government today is in the hands of the enemies of labor; in the hands of the Hamiltonians who believe that to have a strong government it is necessary to make government profitable to the rich and powerful.

These enemies have been enemies a long time and have never been friends. They have looked forward for 20 years to placing Big Business in power for the purpose, among other things, of *"putting labor in its place."*

Consequently, this coming campaign is of vital importance to the worker. He now knows his friends and he knows his enemies, and unless he supports his friends and fights his enemies he will have only himself to blame if the notable advance he has made during the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations is stopped, and the benefits he has received are wiped out.

That is what Sen. Taft meant when he said that *"it will not be difficult to put the country back on the track we abandoned 20 years ago before the New Deal."*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE'S AN OUTFIT here calling itself the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee that is beginning to work up steam for the November elections. This "committee" is a classic example of what should now be recognized as the Eisenhower dilemma.

Ike's Committee Backs Taftmen

The Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee is supposed to be a lineal descendent of the famous "independent" groups that, working within and without the regular Republican organization, did so much to smash Taft and nominate Eisenhower and to elect Eisenhower in 1952.

The funny thing about it is that the "independents" calling themselves the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee have not found, in 1954, a single Democrat whom they think worthy of their "independent" support.

A second funny thing is that they are finding a lot of Republican congressional candidates worthy of their "independent" support despite the fact that many of these Republicans could not possibly be described as pro-Eisenhower as distinguished from pro-Joe McCarthy or pro-the-memory of Sen. Taft.

The National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee had a clambake here a couple of weeks ago—and included in the printed list of "invitees" from the congressional wars were absolutely no Democrats and such Republicans as these:

Sen. Kuchel of California, who voted for the Bricker Amendment which Pres. Eisenhower had to use every ounce of power to defeat by a one-vote margin.

A Simple Explanation

Sen. Cooper of Kentucky, a decent individual, but a pro-Taft-Hartley man who happens to be running against former Vice-Pres. Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, for a new term in office. What does the alleged "National Citizens Committee" have against Barkley, who could probably be depended upon to do more than Cooper for any affirmative, constructive Eisenhower program in Congress? *Simple: Barkley's a Democrat.*

Here are some other Republicans on the list of "invitees" (which means candidates endorsed) by the Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee:

Rep. Jackson of California, a Republican member of the Un-American Activities Committee, who made the notorious House speech denouncing Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Episcopal Church as "serving God on Sundays" and serving Communist fronts and fellow travelers the other six days.

Rep. D'Ewart of Montana, sponsor of the most extreme bills to steal the Forest Service grazing lands from the people and turn them over to big ranchers.

Rep. Bow of Ohio, who as former legislative assistant to Sen. Schoeppel of Kansas, planted on his boss a vicious speech impugning the patriotism of a Democratic official, and then hastily ran for—and was elected to—Congress.

By some odd coincidence, the Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee considers all three Virginia Republican members of the House as worthy of support, and also considers the solitary North Carolina Republican worthy of support.

The most extraordinary coincidence of all is this: Illinois spokesmen at the "Citizens" party allowed reporters to know that the committee is "considering" endorsing Joseph T. Meek, nominee of Illinois Republicans against the able Sen. Douglas, Democrat.

Meek campaigned for the GOP Illinois nomination with the all-out support of the Chicago Tribune, which considers Eisenhower a traitor to the Republican party.

Meek is against reciprocal trade, for the Bricker Amendment, against "involvement" in "foreign" problems. He is the opposite of the "modern enlightened" Republican type supposed to be embodied in Eisenhower.

Campaign Group Is Fraud

The President is tentatively scheduled to speak in Springfield, Ill., at the State Fair, in August, and Meek will undoubtedly be clasping his coattails. *But if Ike knew what was good for him, he would either skip Springfield, Ill., or forthrightly say, "I'd rather have Douglas."*

The so-called National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee is—let's face it—a fraud.

It's what is left of the self-proclaimed "independents" of 1952 after they have been thoroughly pulverized and whipped into line by the Republican professionals.

One shouldn't be terrified by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams' threat that, if the American people don't elect a Republican Congress this year, Eisenhower may refuse to run for a second term in 1956.

This dire possibility may be endured.

It is more disturbing that Eisenhower has allowed his "independent citizens" to be taken over by the Republican Old Guard. *This observer's viewpoint is that by this time the President should have taken over the Republican Party—and the Eisenhower dilemma is that he hasn't done it.*

Economic Outlook Says—

Federal Compensation Law Urged To End 'Evasion' By Employers

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION laws, the CIO charged last week, "have been turned into a legal device through which employers are evading the cost of proper compensation to injured workers."

Almost the entire burden of work injuries, the CIO said, is falling on the injured and their families or on private charity and public relief.

After more than 40 years of failure, the CIO continued, it is evident that the states will not make the reformations which are needed to elevate workmen's compensation "to a status of decency."

Federal action is necessary, declared the current issue of the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research. The CIO has proposed a national workmen's compensation law with uniform and adequate benefits.

Other groups, the Outlook said, "believe that, at the very least, uniform minimum federal standards that must be complied with by all the states are necessary to stimulate proper action."

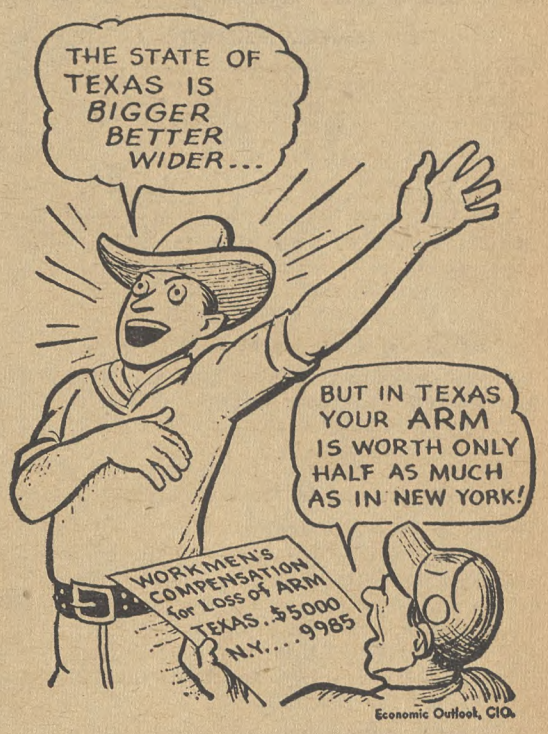
Look To Washington

While the CIO will continue to work for improvement in the states, "tragic experience has taught us that we must look to Washington if we are to be saved from frustration," the Outlook said. It continued:

"Surely the injured workers of America have suffered long enough the wrongs inflicted upon them by an outmoded and inhuman compensation system which has been perpetuated in the name of 'states' rights.'

"Most workers do not expect to be injured but every one is exposed to some occupational hazard. *Every 16 seconds around the clock, an American is injured on the job; every four minutes, a worker is killed or maimed; every year two million workers suffer injury or disease in the process of turning out the goods and services America needs.*

"When injury strikes, workers have to rely on workmen's compensation laws to provide medical care and to replace lost wages. Not many workers know in advance how adequate or inadequate the compensation will be. But when injured, they soon learn that workmen's compensation does not offer enough protection to maintain their families and, sometimes, not even enough to regain health."



Economic Outlook, CIO.

In a survey of benefit levels of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, the Outlook found that most compensation laws stipulate that an injured worker should receive about 66% of his wage loss. But, it found, "the maximum benefit limitations, usually written into the laws in specific dollar amounts, make this impossible."

The maximum benefit, the survey showed, is most often $28 or $30 a week. In 18 states, it is less than $30. Then the Outlook noted:

"The average production worker in the U. S. earns about $72 a week. But a $30 maximum means that he receives, at most, only about 42% of his wages when injured."

In other words, the Outlook concluded, "the percentages written into the laws are merely a fiction. A worker can only get the 'maximum' compensation set by the state legislatures. Often these benefits for injured workers and their families are actually less than payments made to families on public relief."

Ike's Curbing Of TVA Lambasted

ONE OF THE MERRIEST brawls in years was building up in Washington last week as a result of Pres. Eisenhower's order directing the Atomic Energy Commission to negotiate a contract with a private utility company to supply electricity to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Democrats in Congress teed off on the order as a violation of Eisenhower campaign pledges and a back door attack on TVA. Three of the five AEC commissioners also opposed it.

Eisenhower touched off the melee by directing the AEC to sign a 25-year contract with a syndicate led by E. H. Dixon, of Middle South Utilities, Inc., and E. A. Yates, of the Southern Co., to feed 600,000 kilowatts into the TVA system at Memphis, Tenn.—200 miles from the nearest AEC installation.

This power would come from a $107 million plant to be constructed by the private utility at West Memphis, and would replace an equal amount the TVA is delivering to AEC plants in the Paducah, Ky., area. It would be distributed to commercial and domestic users in the Memphis area.

Contracting with the private utility would save the government an estimated $100 million which would be required over a three-year period to expand TVA facilities so the AEC operations around Paducah could be served. *The Bureau of the Budget described the proposed annual costs as "reasonable" in comparison with TVA's "when all factors are considered."*

The Bureau of the Budget didn't say how much more the private deal would cost the taxpayers than if TVA added to its facilities and supplied the power.

The agencies directly involved were less reluctant. The AEC said the people would be hooked for $3,685,000 more a year. The TVA said that amount wasn't enough—it should be $5,567,000 more for each of the 25 years.

The charge that the order violated the President's campaign promises was made by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) and Sen. Langer (R. N.D.). Ike pledged himself, they recalled, to maintain TVA at maximum efficiency. Not only does the order break this pledge, they said, but it represents an entering wedge for private interests.

Kefauver also charged that the private power lobby "which spends the most money of any lobby," had got the ear of the Eisenhower Administration and is driving for a sell-out on "public power and the Rural Electrification Administration."

He called the order an "administrative monstrosity" which goes "a long way 'round just to take a whack at TVA." It turns the AEC into a "power broker" by making it buy "utility services not necessary for its own program," he added.

"Let AEC keep to its atoms and let the TVA keep to its power," he said. *"This is about the same as directing the Bureau of Wildlife Service to run a brewery."*

Throw Up A Roadblock

Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) announced he would ask the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy to pass a resolution urging the AEC not to consummate the contract until the "basic issues" are settled.

The three Democrats and other senators from the TVA area threatened to throw a road block into Administration plans to revise the Atomic Energy Act unless Eisenhower cancels his order. Action on the revamp is scheduled before adjournment.

Rep. Evins (D. Tenn.) rapped the order as a "brazen deal" to block expansion of TVA, and to give private power interests a "foothold" in the TVA area so they could collect "huge profits at the expense of the American taxpayers."

'Nothing's The Matter With Kansas,' Thanks To CIO Council

By MILTON PLUMB

"WHAT'S THE MATTER with Kansas?" That's the question the late William Allen White, famed Kansas editor, used to ask.

And the answer is "nothing at all is the matter with Kansas" when it comes to the record of legislative, farm-labor and community relations—a record of accomplishment—set under the leadership of the Kansas CIO Council.

Entirely apart from its legislative and political activities, the Kansas CIO for several years has been engaged in one of the most successful community and public relations undertakings to be found anywhere in the country. Its program this year is bigger and better than ever.

Athletic And Academic

Do you like women's soft ball? The Kansas CIO this year is sponsoring a team which will play throughout the state. Or have you a more academic bent? Then you'll be interested in the new college scholarships which the State CIO Council will inaugurate this fall.

These new programs are being added to the Kansas CIO's already proven successes, which include an active program of farm-labor meetings; sponsorship of CIO booths at state and county fairs; many community services activities and a statewide "talent" contest which has already launched young hopefuls on successful entertainment careers.

A Union Girl

Gayle Larsen, popular singer who won the Kansas CIO Talent Contest in 1952 at the age of 16, is now under contract for several records with Tops Recording Co.

Graduated from high school only this year, she's a member of the American Federation of Variety Artists and is paid full union scale for her recordings.

"We made a union girl out of her," says H. J. Yount, Kansas CIO Council secretary.

Community service activity in the CIO in Kansas follows pretty much the pattern of similar CIO services in other states. It may be, for example, some volunteer work for a community cause, such as the work done this April in Wichita by CIO Communications Workers, who manned 55 telephones for the local TV and radio cerebral palsy marathon.

Or it may take the form of helping build or remodel a local community recreation center, like the donation this May of over 850 man hours of labor by members of Local 241 of the CIO Oil Workers in El Dorado to the rebuilding of their city's teen-age "Cage" club.

Similar activities by members of the CIO go on constantly in other cities throughout Kansas, and have done much to bring community good will and support for the CIO and its programs of economic betterment.

KANSAS CIO talent winner, Pat Clark (right), starts for Hollywood.

Farm-Labor Co-operation

The Kansas State CIO Council's efforts to improve farm-labor understanding and active cooperation date back to 1945, when it invited farm leaders to speak before its convention and, in turn, sought opportunities for CIO spokesmen to address farm groups.

There were disagreements, at times, but CIO always received a fair and friendly reception. It wasn't long before an active "interchange of speakers" program was under way, with CIO leaders appearing regularly at educational conferences, schools and forums sponsored by farm co-operatives, local farm groups and the farm organizations.

Then, in 1947, the CIO Council sponsored its first booth at the Topeka Free Fair. Nearly 600,000 people—mostly farmers and their families—attended. The reaction was so favorable that the "fair booth" program became a permanent IUC activity.

In 1948, the Kansas CIO began distributing specially prepared literature, balloons to the children, and products like hams, tires, oil, soap and clothing produced and donated by CIO unions making these products. Registrations at the booth reached a rate of over 3700 an hour!

Going To Fairs

Today, CIO booths appear at each of the three major Kansas fairs and at three county fairs in different locations each year. Over 50,000 balloons—all donated by local unions—were given to children in 1953. A total of 192,000 pieces of literature was distributed.

An entirely different "literature distribution" program is also carried on by the State Council. Pamphlets and informational material bearing on CIO-farm relations are sent regularly to the some 600 Kansas farm co-ops. In addition, similar publications, accompanied by a letter explaining the CIO's program, are mailed regularly to boxholders on rural routes throughout the state.

Most recent development in farm-labor cooperation is the series of "farm-labor meetings" launched this year in cooperation with the state Farmers Union and Farm Bureau.

Rank and file union members, who were invited to be the farmers' guests at the Randolph meeting, were as enthusiastic about the good time they had as the farmers, despite the fact that the CIOers attending drove 80 miles to the meeting and, when it was over, had to change their clothes and go to work at 11:30 p.m. on the night shift.

Over 500 people—95 from the CIO—turned out, and the discussion and questions showed a firm farmer-labor common ground. Newspapers throughout the state praised the meeting, saying it contributed much to better understanding between workers and farmers.

Yet only five years before, many of these same papers had run editorials after the state CIO secretary spoke before a Farmers Union meeting which declared: *"Go home, CIO. The farmers don't need you."*

Talent Contests Popular

One of the most successful undertakings of the Kansas CIO Council has been its annual statewide "talent contest," sponsored each year since 1951. Preliminary contests, to pick two finalists, are held in each of the six congressional districts, and two more finalists are also picked in the city where the state CIO convention is scheduled to be held.

Finals are held at the convention, and all 14 finalists spend three days there with all expenses paid. The winner gets a two-week, all-expense trip to Hollywood for radio and TV auditions and possible screen tests.

The first winner was 18-year-old violinist Norman Whistler of Coffeyville, son of a CIO Auto Worker, who since has landed several radio and TV appearances. In 1952, Gayle Larson of Kansas City, a popular singer, won, and last year Pat Clark of Emporia was the lucky entrant who rose to fame singing semi-classical songs.

Baseball And Scholarships

The idea of sponsoring a CIO women's amateur baseball team grew out of a charity game the Greater Kansas City CIO Council sponsored last year between the women's city championship team and the men business and labor leaders of greater Kansas City. The game drew the largest crowd—4500—ever to attend an event at Klamin Park, the city's biggest. All proceeds went to the Salvation Army Playground Fund.

This year, the State Council, in cooperation with Kansas CIO locals, decided to sponsor the women's championship team they found such formidable opponents last year.

The team is significant because the Negro members who play on it will be the first to play with white players throughout the state. The CIO will only book contests with teams where Negroes are allowed to participate.

The "State CIO Scholarships" will be offered this fall to four worthy individuals who qualify at the Kansas State Teachers College. The college will make the awards on the basis of need, scholastic record and evidence of future promise.

Sponsored by the State IUC, which contributed funds for one of the four one-year scholarships of $135 each, the awards are being financed also by the CIO Packinghouse, Oil and Chemical Workers. The latter are underwriting a scholarship apiece.

TOPEKA CIO FLOAT, built and mann
point in state centennial parade witne

CIO COFFEE TIME, at Kansas state c
to right) Sen. Carl Huxman (D.) an

FARM-LABOR MEETING at Randolp
Bureau and Farmers Union, drew hu

CIO GOES TO THE FAIR—About 55,000 farmers registered last year at Kansas IUC's popular Hutchinson State Fair Booth manned by CIO members.

Political Twister On Prairie May Topple Some Tory Citadels

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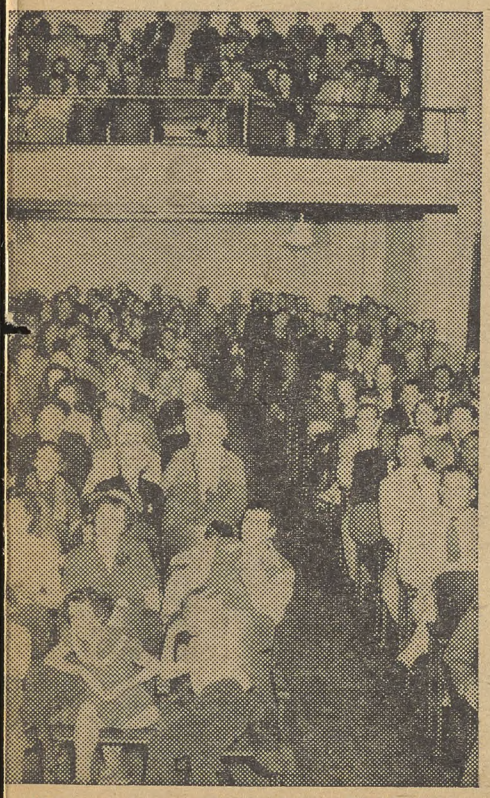
ssed by 175,000 last May.

ıpital, brings out (in dark suits, left
l Wichita Mayor William Salome.



n, Kan., sponsored by State CIO, Farm
dreds to discuss mutual problems.

(Second in a series of on-the-spot analyses of the coming campaigns.)

A POLITICAL cyclone is blowing across the Kansas prairies, and there's a good chance that the extreme conservatism that has marked Sunflower politics in recent years may in large part be blown away.

Talking to political experts in Kansas these days, one is impressed with their realism and cautious hope for better times. The state certainly isn't going radical next November, but change is unmistakably in the air.

The only question is how big the change will be.

Few doubt that Republican Kansas will probably elect more Democrats to the state House of Representatives than ever before in its history.

Close Senate Race

Others—a goodly number—predict there will be a Democratic governor also, and GOP Sen. Schoeppel is at least going to have the hardest fight he's ever had to win another six-year term in the Senate.

Democrats also hope to pick up a couple of House seats in Washington.

Many factors contribute to this situation. The state GOP political machine has been badly rent since the exposures of the activity of lobbyist Wes Roberts rocked the nation. The state, which had to foot the bill, rocked even harder.

Kansas, with its strong Puritan background, has always been quick to act against corruption. And its long humanitarian tradition—the state was the birthplace of populism—makes its citizens equally resentful of economic hardship.

Today, with 43,000 workers—about 8% of the labor force—unemployed, and with practically all of its farmers feeling the pinch of falling farm prices, Kansas isn't in a mood to conserve things the way they are.

Another event which has greatly affected Kansas politics happened outside the state. This was the death two years ago of Lacy Hanes, Kansas political expert of the Kansas City Star. Although published in Missouri this newspaper for years dominated Kansas politics.

Kingmaker Is Gone

Hanes was kingmaker in Kansas, but his successor Alvin McCoy, who exposed Roberts' lobbying, has torn the GOP house asunder. Many Kansans see in this a hopeful sign that the Star's political dominance has cracked.

The CIO's 40,000 members in Kansas—long the victims of vicious attacks by Star editorial writers—are determined to do all they can to bring true home rule to the people of their state. They're already mobilized under Willard Murphy, CIO Kansas representative, and State PAC Sec. H. J. Yount.

And in keeping with CIO-PAC's standing bipartisan tradition, Kansas CIOers will be backing Republicans and Democrats alike on the basis of merit.

Major congressional hopes of the CIO next November center in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts. Reps. Hope and Smith, both Republicans, are deemed certain of re-election in the Fifth and Sixth.

In the First Dist., where CIO backing in 1952 helped elect Rep. Miller, the only Democrat ever chosen from that district, there are six GOP candidates in the Aug. 3 primary. Miller is unopposed. He is almost certain to have the support of most of 10,000 CIO members and their families in this district again.

Congressional Races

Rep. Scrivner, with no opposition in the Republican primary, will be opposed in the Second Dist. by Newell George, assistant prosecuting attorney of Wyandotte County and former secretary to Sen. McGill (D.). George will seek the district's Negro vote because Scrivner in committee opposed bringing out an FEPC bill. CIO, with 23,000 members in the district, will back George.

The Third Dist. finds liberal Republican opposition seeking to unseat Rep. George, with a middle-of-the-road record, while the Democrats hope former state Sen. Jack Goodrich, a strong pro-people candidate, will run.

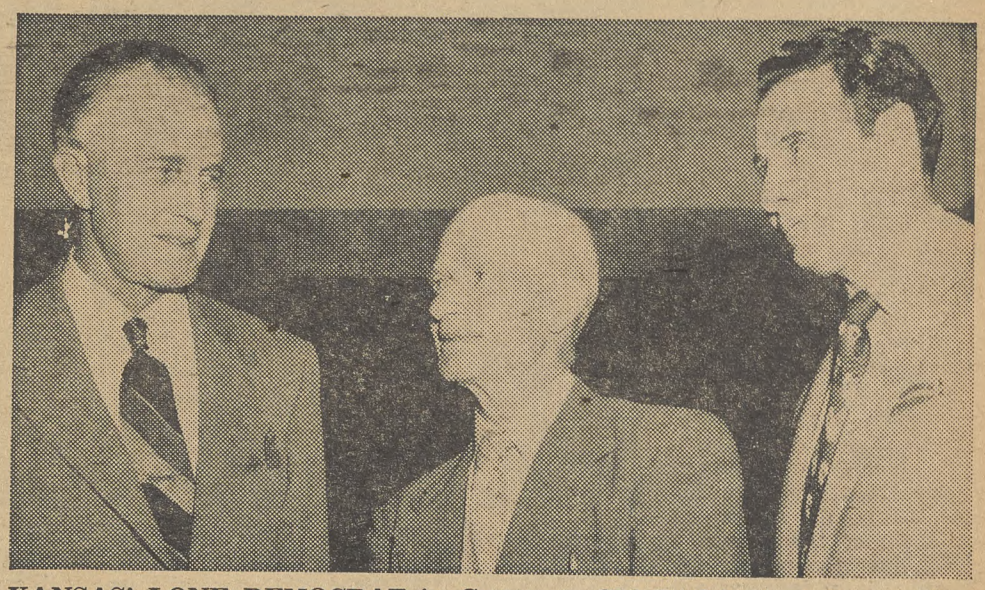
In the Fourth Dist., it looks like Rep. Rees, who will have no opposition in the primary, may be in trouble next November. The Democrats are pinning their hopes on a young state representative, Robert Green, who has an outstanding record in the Legislature and is regarded by both parties as one of the best campaigners in the state.

Rees, in contrast, has a long reactionary record, including support of Taft-Hartley, and opposition to increased personal tax exemptions this year. The key to his race will be Wichita, which has 60,000 workers, most of them unionized.

Schoeppel's Senate race will have to be fought twice, within the GOP primary as well as in November, and he'll have strong opposition both times. William Edwards, of Bigelow, Kans., well known in state farm circles, will probably run neck and neck in the primary. The Democrats are expected to choose between Georgia Clark Gray, former U. S. treasurer, and Harry Woodring, former governor and ex-secretary of war.

The governor's race, which bears on Schoeppel's chances, will also be close. At present two candidates in both parties are leading favorites. All four have good labor records.

Fred Hall, present lieutenant governor, is running in the GOP primary as an anti-state Republican administration candidate. The administration favors George Templar, former state senator and U. S. district attorney. Democrats will choose between Mayor William Salome of Wichita and George Docking, liberal banker from Lawrence.



KANSAS' LONE DEMOCRAT in Congress, CIO-PAC-backed Rep. Miller, talks to Topeka IUC Pres. Walter Bryant (l.) and State CIO Sec. Jim Yount.

Benson Accused

Agriculture Sec. Benson is using "half-truths" in an attempt to divide farmers into squabbling factions.

That's the charge made by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). He also accused Benson of implying that it's all right to lower price supports "because few states except the southern states would be hurt."

"You can't wreck one portion of America without hurting all of America," Humphrey said. The Senator scored Benson's "divide and conquer" tactics of attempts to "play off" farmers who buy feed against those who produce it and to "array consumers against farm price supports."

Relaxation

The costliest party last year in Topeka for the State Legislature was thrown by the oil lobby. On the menu were roast turkey, pheasant, side of beef, benedictine and other fine liquors.

The CIO later gave a "relaxation party" for the same group. It served deviled eggs, baked beans, coffee and cake by the ladies auxiliary. It was the largest—and declared to be the most popular—party of the session.

And there was no unfavorable press comment — something which greeted the affair of the lobbyists.

KANSAS CIO TEAM "roughs up" Umpire Fred Alvine, president of Kansas City, Kan., Chamber of Commerce. Does he like it? Look at that smile!

CWA Swelters And Practices Democracy

By EUGENE KELLEY

THE UNION with members in more cities and towns than any other union in the world—the CIO Communications Workers—gave a "democracy in action" demonstration at its eighth annual convention last week.

Summer and the more than 2500 CWA-CIO delegates arrived in Cleveland on the same day to begin their deliberations in the Public Auditorium, where the temperature was far higher than the 94 degrees registered on thermometers outdoors.

Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze, greeting the delegates, apologized for the delay in getting the air conditioning system in working order before the convention opened. Trial of the system a short time later plunged the entire building into darkness for four minutes.

'Not A Private Union'

CWA now is CIO's fifth largest union, representing more than 300,000 workers in 46 states and three Canadian provinces and in Hawaii.

It proved again its reputation for grass-roots democracy. There was a high degree of delegate participation and a minimum of oratory by guest speakers.

Even the floor microphones were backstopped with a telephone system to the stage to facilitate recognition of speakers.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne set the convention's theme in his opening remarks, when he stated: *"This is not a private union, this is no vest pocket or personal organization. This is the assembly which the people we represent said is the supreme assembly of our union. And it is here that the best interests of all of our members are to be represented . . ."*

Directors Named

Although CWA meets ananually, elections are held in alternate years and were not scheduled at the Cleveland conclave except for balloting on national directors as the result of internal structure changes and the death of an incumbent.

L. B. Adams was elected director for Long Lines, Joseph Dunne was named director for Western Electric installation and Louis Junker was picked to head the Western Electric sales units.

The big issue of the convention was whether or not to dissolve the nationwide Districts 10 and 11 of the union, made up of Western Electric sales and installation employes' locals. The proposal was to incorporate these groups into the regular geographical districts of the international.

After a three-hour debate, the delegates dissolved Districts 10 and 11 by a close roll-call vote.

Prior to this debate the delegates hammered out a spate of resolutions that ranged in nature from a call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act to a pledge to aid the federal civil defense program.

Positive action was taken on a demand for higher personal income tax exemptions, a national health insurance program, heightened activity by women in political action and condemnation of proposed legislation allowing the use of evidence obtained by wiretapping.

CWA Vice Pres. A. T. Jones reported in detail on last year's strike with Southwestern Bell and the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. Jones commented at length on the union's defense fund and the aid it gave in the two strikes.

He warned that "the strike breaking techniques of the (Bell) system are always in evidence," and charged that "the largest army of professional strikebreakers in American industry (is) in the management of the Bell System."

One convention speaker, Sen. Burke (D. O.), declared that as the situation stands today the Congress would not give Pres. Eisenhower the authority to intervene in French Indo-China.

Foreign Problems

"We have been told," Burke said, "with some authority, that almost a month ago we were committed to go to war in French Indo-China, and then things went wrong."

He blamed "conflicting statements in high places" for the contradictions in U. S. foreign policy.

CWA Sec.-Treas. C. W. Werkau in presenting his annual report commented on the union's "good organizing job."

He said CWA was "one of the few unions in CIO which has not suffered a sizable loss in membership during the past year . . . With an increased tempo of activity, CWA may look forward to substantial gains in membership in the coming year, barring a further dip in employment in the industry."

The Good Old Summer Time? Neither Cleveland nor its Public Auditorium were air conditioned, which explains why Sylvert J. Schmidt (right), of Minneapolis, mops his brow during hot debate which marked the eighth CIO Communications Workers Convention. Wearing headphones to listen to delegates asking to be heard over battery of floor mikes, CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne stands behind giant telephone with international union office number on its dial.

Interest

Rev. Herbert Morris, O.M.I., of West Jefferson, O., who delivered the invocation on the opening day of the CWA-CIO convention, told the delegates he had more than ordinary interest in their proceedings.

Father Morris said his sister, Mary Morris, is secretary-treasurer of CWA's Long Lines Local 1051 in Boston, Mass.

Denunciation

The CIO Communications Workers heard an eloquent denunciation of racial, religious and national superiority as "shadows of man's prejudices" from Rev. Oscar C. Plumb, minister of the Kenmore, N. Y., Methodist Church, who said:

"Every time we think or talk or act religious superiority, racial superiority or national superiority, we have added to the fire that is burning the world to the core at the present time."

THE GOP should have recognized long ago "that you cannot compromise with political immorality without getting in trouble," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the Communications Workers convention.

In a speech interrupted 13 times by applause, Reuther warned that "the way to fight communism in America is not by using their tactics. You cannot fight Communist immorality with another kind of immorality. That is why Joe McCarthy is wrong, because he thinks that the end justifies the means."

Reuther said that the "tragedy of America" at a time when it needs a greater sense of unity to meet the problems of unemployment at home and of communism abroad is that "the party in power is so divided within itself, it is incapable of the leadership needed to meet this challenge."

The Real Struggle

The CIO head, who is also president of the Auto Workers, said it is "very fashionable" to be anti-Communist. "People in high places make eloquent anti-Communist speeches and then they block the road to social justice," Reuther continued.

"I say that in the real practical struggle against Communist tyranny, men like Philip Murray, Allan Haywood and organizations like CWA do more in one year than all of those fellows in Wall Street do in their whole lives," Reuther charged.

Reuther was introduced by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne who declared "the CIO is in very capable hands" and "we are happy to call him Mr. President."

Tribute was paid by Reuther to the CIO Community Services Committee, of which Beirne is chairman.

"We in CIO have been saying for many years that we are not a narrow economic pressure group that hopes to solve its problems in an economic or social vacuum, or believes that it can make progress at the expense of the rest of the community," Reuther said.

The great challenge of the free world, he concluded, "is to find a way to tap the spiritual wellsprings of hundreds of millions of free people throughout the free world and get that dynamic power rolling, getting people and nations working together, sacrificing and building together in peace time because they share common hopes and aspirations."

CWA Gains 5-7c Hike

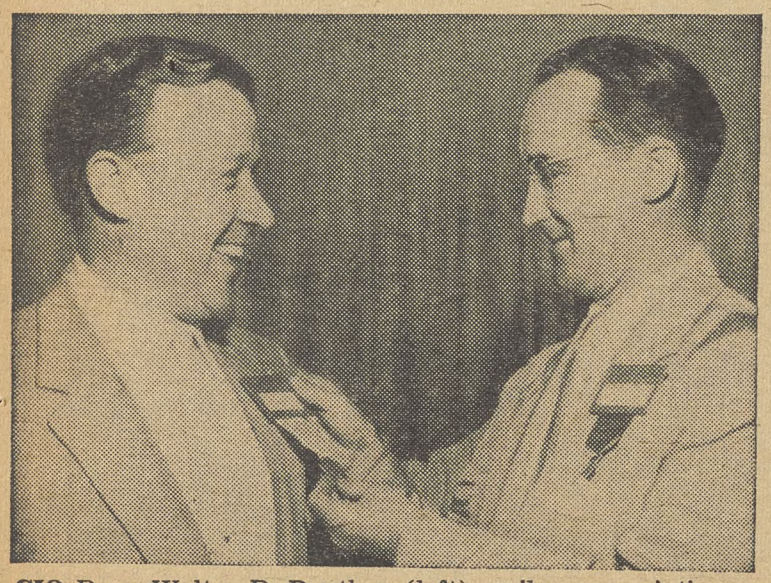
The CIO Communications Workers last week gained wage increases of from 5c to 7c an hour for 5500 workers at Western Electric plants in Greensboro and Burlington, N. C. Western Electric is the telephone manufacturing subsidiary of the Bell System.

Liquor Ad Ban Rapped

THE BACKDOOR approach to prohibition contained in proposed legislation banning liquor advertising was condemned last week by CIO before the Senate Commerce Committee.

Thomas H. Burke, director of congressional liaison in the CIO Legislative Dept., testified against S. 3294, one of several liquor ad bans before Congress. Recalling the vote repealing prohibition, Burke warned:

"This bill . . . attempts to do in a back-handed manner what the American people have declared they do not wish to have done."



CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left) smiles appreciation as CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne pins on badge.

JUNE PICKETT, CIO Legislative Dept., and CWA staffer Gwendolyn de Roche show congressional voting records.

Pegler Shifts His Story As Case Nears Jury

Special To The CIO News

WESTBROOK PEGLER stepped down from the witness stand in the $500,000 libel case filed by Quentin Reynolds, after a probing cross-examination had indicated considerable confusion about facts and dates in the minds of the Hearst anti-labor columnist.

Days of questioning by Louis Nizer, counsel for Reynolds, showed many conflicts between Pegler's testimony and statements in his columns and pre-trial questioning.

Judge Edward Weinfeld of the federal district court in New York is expected to send the case to the jury early this week, after nearly two months of testimony. The Hearst Corp. and the Hearst-owned New York Journal-American are co-defendants.

Reynolds filed his suit as the result of a 1949 Pegler column. In it, Pegler charged Reynolds with cowardice, an artificial reputation for bravery, serving as a British propagandist, pro-Communism, nudism, and with having proposed to the widow of the late Haywood Broun—first president of the CIO Newspaper Guild—on the way to Broun's funeral.

One Light Moment

The tension at the grimly-contested trial was relieved by one light moment last week. Referring to a 1949 column, in which Pegler wrote that Mrs. Clare Luce—now ambassador to Italy, then a Connecticut congresswoman—had peeled Reynolds' *"mangy hide,"* Nizer asked Pegler if the words did not suggest *"an element of hate."*

Replied Pegler: *"I don't hate anyone."*

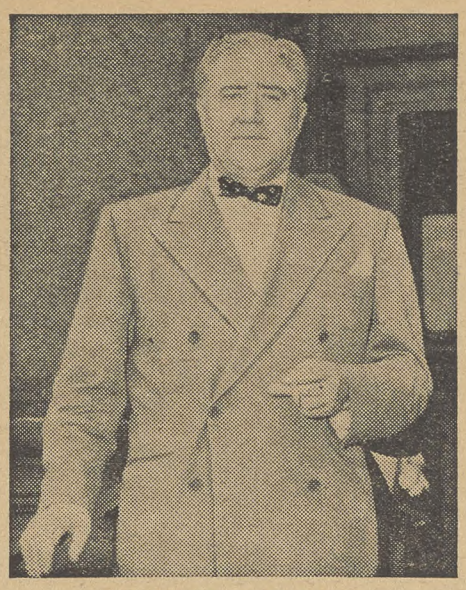
As reporters, jurors and spectators erupted in a roar of laughter, Judge Weinfeld said firmly: *"I'll clear the courtroom if this happens again. I mean it."*

Passing references in a number of Pegler columns to the "Communistic CIO" also came into the trial record—as well as Pegler's views as to what constitutes union membership and activity.

Discussion revolved around his own relationship with the CIO American Newspaper Guild, of which his one-time associate, Broun, was the founder and first president.

"I never joined the Guild. Broun put me in," Pegler insisted.

The columnist said that although he held a membership card and paid dues,



QUENTIN REYNOLDS

Asks $500,000 damages for libel charged to Westbrook Pegler.

he didn't consider himself a member *"because I never voted. I abstained from voting for very definite personal reasons in the few meetings I attended."*

Nizer asked him about previous testimony that he had joined the Newspaper Guild.

"I was mistaken under oath . . . I answered inexactly . . . I wasn't discriminating at that time. I found I was considered to be a member of the Guild."

How long had he been a member of this "Communist front"—as Pegler calls it? "I think it was about three years," he replied, starting in 1935 or 1936.

Changes In Testimony

This was only one of a number of changes in Pegler's testimony from earlier statements. Thus:

- He was in error in believing that Reynolds' articles no longer appeared in Colliers after he resigned as an editor of that magazine in 1943.
- He had described Mrs. Broun, in pre-trial questioning, as "honest, reliable, and trustworthy," but "I changed my opinion . . . she lied under oath here the other day . . ."
- He had testified that Reynolds had taken a coeducational shower with a lady—an incident that couldn't have happened "before 1933." Then he said it occurred in 1932. *Reynolds has denied it ever occurred.*
- He had said, in a 1943 column, that he and Broun were "pretty good friends" who had played poker together perhaps 50 times. But he testified: "We played together fewer than a dozen times. We were not friends."
- He testified that "nobody" ever invited Reynolds to his home. Reminded of pre-trial testimony that he himself had invited Reynolds to his home, and had visited the Reynolds home during the late 1930's, Pegler testified: "If I did invite him, I was being kind, I was mistaken."
- He testified that a Reynolds appearance and radio speech at wartime "Navy E" award ceremonies at a plant owned by the Garsson brothers—later convicted of fraud—was "greedy . . . very unethical but not illegal." Reynolds received a $2000 fee, which Pegler's column had described as coming from the "ill-gotten loot" of the Garsson brothers.

But in pre-trial testimony, Pegler had said he didn't consider the Reynolds speech unethical. When the contrast in statements was brought up, Pegler complained he had been "trapped" by misleading questions.

"Each man's honor is his own rag doll, to do with as he sees fit," the Hearst columnist said from the witness chair.

Blackball Moves

Questioning by Reynolds' lawyer brought out two other facts:

1. Although a strong undercurrent of charges of pro-communism has run through Pegler's accusations of Reynolds—both in his column and at the trial—Pegler testified: *"I don't say he is not loyal and a good American. I say he is a big dope."*

2. Pegler — in what he insisted was merely a fact-producing "public service"—had gone to organizations which had booked Reynolds as a banquet speaker and given them derogatory information. One group was the New York Credit & Financial Management Association; the other was the Amateur Athletic Union, whose president was Jeremiah Mahoney, an uncle of Reynolds.

It was revealed that Pegler had gone to James A. Farley, Robert A. Moses and other New York dignitaries to place "information at their disposal." He denied his purpose had been to get a "cancellation of the speech" by the AAU.

Sharply contradictory testimony entered the record about whether Reynolds, while swimming in the nude, had ever climbed into a rowboat occupied by Mrs. Connie Broun.

Mrs. Pegler seconded her husband's testimony that Mrs. Broun had personally told them about the alleged incident.

Mrs. Broun took the stand for a second time to deny the story flatly. She testified she'd never seen Reynolds in his birthday suit, had never received a proposal from Reynolds, doesn't row boats, can't swim and doesn't like water.

Her daughter — 27-year-old Patricia Broun—denied she had been present when Mrs. Broun told the story of the alleged incident. She added her mother had never told any such stories concerning nudism or marriage proposals from Reynolds.

Denial Of Story

One witness, the widow of a New Yorker magazine editor, admitted on cross examination that Mrs. Broun had never spoken of a marriage proposal in the funeral car—as Pegler's column had said.

Other defense witnesses in the trial's final days were the managing editor of the New York Journal American, who said "we get very few complaints" about Pegler's column; and Louis Waldman, until recently counsel for the racket-ridden "old" Intl. Longshoremen's Association, who testified that a Reynolds speech had praised Stalin and some of his methods in 1943.

But later, Pegler admitted he had not read a number of Reynolds' strongly anti-Communist articles and books.

Peg, Meet Peg

The following quotation was read to Westbrook Pegler while he was on the witness stand:

"Communism is the reaction to poverty, oppression and the exploitation of the masses by the few, and represents the demands of the masses for a strong central authority to curb their enemy."

What—asked Louis Nizer, counsel for plantiff Quentin Reynolds—did Pegler think about that?

"Utter nonsense—pro-Communist propaganda . . . very familiar in the Communist line . . . it is false," replied Pegler.

Source of the quotation: Westbrook Pegler, in a 1937 column!

Arbiters' Group Gets Murray Grant

THE LONG interest of Phillip Murray in the peaceful settlement of labor-management relationships was memorialized in an award last week to the American Arbitration Association.

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation — set up to honor the late president of CIO and the Steelworkers—presented $7500 to the AAA. It will go for a Philip Murray Room at the arbitration group's headquarters.

The presentation, one of a series to a wide range of welfare, hospital and social agencies, was made at the AAA headquarters in Rockefeller Center, New York City. Participating were Emil Rieve, Foundation chairman and president of the Textile Workers, and James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and Electrical Workers president.

In announcing the grant, Arthur J. Goldberg, director of the Foundation and CIO general counsel, said it had been voted unanimously because of Murray's "profound interest in the peaceful arbitration of disputes."

"He was a staunch supporter of the fine work being done in this field by the AAA," Goldberg said. "The Board of Trustees of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation hopes that this grant will help in forwarding the constructive activities of the American Arbitration Association."

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation was established by the CIO and its affiliated unions to honor the memory of the CIO's late president, who died in November 1952.

With funds of about $1 million contributed by the unions and union members, the Foundation has already announced gifts to the American Association for the United Nations; Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor; the Legal and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Howard University; and the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

Sen. Hunt And Farrington Die

DEATH took two members of Congress within a few hours last week end—Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D. Wyo.) and Joseph R. Farrington, Republican delegate from Hawaii.

Hunt, who 11 days before had announced he would not seek reelection because of his health, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in his Senate office. He was 61, and had built up a good voting record on straight labor legislation.

His death left the Senate with 47 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one Independent.

In Cheyenne, Gov. C. J. Rogers (R.) announced the appointment of GOP National Committeeman E. D. (Ted) Crippa, Rock Springs banker and merchant, to fill out the remainder of Hunt's term.

Farrington, Hawaiian delegate to Congress since 1942, was found dead of a heart attack in his quarters in the House Office Building. He was 56, and as a delegate had a voice but no vote in the House.

Quest For Peace Concerns Everyone, CIO Aide Holds

THE SEARCH for peace is not a matter "to be left to the professional diplomats or to the professional soldiers," but concerns every citizen, Victor Reuther told the convention of the United World Federalists in Washington last week.

Reuther, assistant to the CIO president, addressed several hundred delegates gathered for the eighth general assembly of the organization. The UWF is devoted to maintaining world peace through strengthening the United Nations.

He said CIO unions are giving serious thought to proposals for changes in the UN Charter to strengthen the "worldwide structure through which nations may find a basis for joint cooperation and collaboration."

He cited the "great danger" that the success attained in building the framework of a world organization "may well be swept aside in the atmosphere of hysteria generated by increasing tensions."

Recalling his experiences as CIO representative in Europe, Reuther said that "German, Italian, Austrian and Finnish workers are writing a chapter of heroism in the down-to-earth fight against communism that Sen. McCarthy would do well to read."

"That fight against Communism totalitarianism is not fought with fancy slogans," he said. "In a large measure, it will be won or lost by what is done in the shops and mines and mills of the world.

"It will depend on the extent to which we can take the hopes and ideals of democracy and translate them into the bread and butter, into the substance that will give people a personal stake in the democratic cause."

Noting that there is a "great and disastrous tendency" to rely almost exclusively on military power, Reuther said "we have not even begun to wage the kind of battle" on the economic front that will truly raise world living standards.

New England Banks Aid Textile Runaways, Maine CIO Warned

HELP ACWA CELEBRATION—Tex McCrary (center) and a model show Jinx Falkenburg the Amalgamated union label in their suits during television show marking the 40th anniversary of the CIO Clothing Workers.

NEW ENGLAND bankers who "want to make a fast-buck by helping the southern movement of the textile industry" drew a vigorous blast at the Maine State CIO Council convention last week at Belgrade Lakes.

Officials of two unions accused some bankers of helping to wreck the region's economy.

Executive Vice Pres. Michael G. Schoonjans cited five banks in three New England states which supplied $1.3 million so a Manchester, N. H., weaving mill of the Verney Corp. could be moved to Richmond Hill, Ga., leaving 900 workers jobless.

SCHOONJANS, the Saco-Biddeford Joint Board manager for the CIO Textile Workers, said the same bankers cry that the region's industry "must be saved and a wage cut is the only answer."

A spokesman for Vice Pres. Joseph Salerno of the CIO Clothing Workers said "it is time that New England depositors learned the truth of this situation—so that they might take retaliatory action against the men who, with the depositors' money, are doing so much to wreck the region's economy."

The convention adopted a resolution calling on Pres. Eisenhower to "take leadership in rallying his own party and the nation against McCarthyism." Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) "and his imitators" were charged with distracting the nation from the task of "combating true subversion."

HUGH THOMPSON, CIO regional director, told the convention that Maine had been exposed to "Jonesism, a brand of McCarthyism." This was a reference to Robert L. Jones, who was trounced in last week's GOP primary by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R).

George Jabar, who was elected to his twelfth term as head of the Council, made a plea for development of Maine's hydroelectric power potential. He said the Passamaquoddy Project, under consideration since 1924, could contribute billions of kilowatt hours of electric energy each year to the economy.

Jabar noted that Maine now has 23,000 unemployed compared with 11,600 a year ago.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka paid tribute to workers in the Wyandotte, American Woolen and Bachmann Uxbridge textile chains in their recent strikes against unfair wage cuts.

Schoonjans was reelected as executive vice president and Dennis J. Blais was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Public Housing Foes Fail On Gag; Bill Goes To Parley

THE Administration Housing Bill was on the Senate-House conference table last week, with no indication that action would be forthcoming until after the July 4 recess.

The measure went to the conferees after House Republican leaders beat down an effort by foes of low-rent public housing, led by Rep. Smith (D. Va.), to gag the House members of the conference committee by instructing them to vote against any proviso to continue public housing.

The Senate had given at least token heed to the demand for low-cost housing by inserting in the House version of the bill a clause authorizing 35,000 new public housing units—an Eisenhower Administration proposal the House had flatly rejected.

THE VOTE was the second victory for Administration forces in the House. First, they got the Rules Committee to reverse itself and delete the gag from the rule sending the bill to conference.

Then Republican Floor Leader Halleck (Ind.) beat back the House move to instruct the conferees by calling it a disruption of orderly procedure, and promising that any conference report which contains a public housing clause will be put to the House for a vote. Smith, who made the motion, withdrew it.

Price Index Back In Clouds And Dollar Is In Dumps

THE COST OF LIVING jumped again to within hailing distance of the all-time high in the 30-day period ended May 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The BLS Consumer Price Index during the month increased three-tenths of 1% to 115.0 from 114.6 on Apr. 15—only a scant measure under the all-time record of 115.4 set last October.

The National Industrial Conference Board added to the announcement by reporting from New York that the dollar is now worth only 54.1c based on the dollar of January 1939 equaling 100c. Its value is at the lowest point in the 169 years the U. S. has been in existence, the board said.

The rise in the BLS index was attributed chiefly to higher food prices, with fresh fruits and vegetables, meats and coffee the principal villians, and to the introduction into the index of over-the-year increases in mortgage interest, real estate tax and fire insurance rates.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	188.8	114.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15		114.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15		115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15		115.2
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15		115.4
1952 monthly average	190.6	(old index)	Nov. 15		115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4	(new index)	Dec. 15		114.9
1954 monthly average	114.9		1954: Jan. 15		115.2
			Feb. 15		115.0
			Mar. 15		114.8
			Apr. 15		114.6
			May 15		115.0

Coffee Control Voted Again

For the second time, the Senate has approved Sen. Gillette's (D. Ia.) proposal to regulate coffee futures trading.

After Gillette pointed out that coffee price increases have cost U. S. consumers $1 million annually for each 5c-a-pound price boost, the Senate added the coffee controls to a House-approved bill putting onions under regulations. Now the House, which had sidetracked Gillette's original bill, will be forced to act.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR COST-OF-LIVING prospects for the second half of 1954 are for continued high expenses at about the same level or a little higher than now.

Your dollars will be able to buy the best values in three years in house furnishings and clothing, but these savings will be cancelled out by continuing high rents, increasing costs of medical care and slightly higher prices for some foods.

Buying Calendar

You can beat at least some of these high costs in several ways. Take advantage of the annual July sales of shoes, clothing, housefurnishings and carpeting to anticipate your needs of staple items. July is one of the best months to find cut-price reductions on clothing and household goods.

In food, avoid pork products, veal and lamb during the summer when they are seasonally scarcer and costlier. Pork will be cheaper in the fall. Rely more on beef (still comparatively reasonable), cheese (now at new low prices) and eggs (still comparatively reasonable in early summer, but costlier later).

Shopping For Carpeting

The annual mid-summer home furnishings sales this year will offer the lowest prices on household goods in almost four years. Price-cutting on rugs is especially keen among retailers this summer because of poor business. We advise shopping both the specialty rug stores and rug warehouses (found in larger cities) and the department store sales.

Get prices on both the cost per yard, and the entire price of the rug or wall-to-wall installation. The carpet specialty stores sometimes undersell the department stores, but the department stores may estimate the yardage required more closely on wall-to-wall carpeting, so the final price may be close.

Buying a carpet is a real problem for a moderate-income family. Many women want a carpet more than anything else. Sometimes, as letters from readers tell us, they will spend $700 or $800 for a luxurious-looking wall-to-wall installation. Frequently they are disillusioned as they find their expensive carpeting turns shabby surprisingly soon.

Wall-to-wall carpeting is actually not a practical choice for most families. Because wall-to-wall costs noticeably more, many families are now turning to cotton carpeting to cut the expense. But this often adds to the troubles.

Good-quality cotton carpeting generally costs about $2 a yard less than good wool carpeting *(for one reason because most is made in non-union mills in the South).* Some cotton carpeting is even available for as little as $4.50 a yard. It is the least-costly way to have a high-pile effect and a feeling of luxuriousness.

While a good-quality cotton rug will wear almost as long as a wool rug, the cheap ones won't. Also, cotton carpeting gets dirty quicker and is harder to clean, too. It is a dubious choice for living rooms, especially, although that's where people trying to save money are using it.

The better way to keep down the cost of carpeting is not to go to a cheaper type, but to buy a good-quality room-size rug rather than mediocre wall-to-wall carpeting.

Mid-summer Mattress Sales

This summer furniture sales are also a good opportunity to find values in mattresses. Buy by comparing price and quality, rather than by brand name.

You will find good and mediocre mattresses made by the same famous-name manufacturers, but their good ones run high in price, and are often price-fixed so the retailer can't offer any reductions.

A good innerspring mattress should have a seven or eight-ounce woven-stripe ticking. Don't pay extra for fancy-pattern tickings. Some stores, especially installment stores, charge as much as $10 and $20 more for the same mattress in fancier ticking. A good innerspring mattress should also have at least 180 coils; at least 30% of the filling should be sitched sisal pad, and the rest, layers of cotton-felt or hair and cotton-felt. Hair adds to firmness and durability, but also to cost.

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Open Books On Welfare Funds

A BILL to make an "open book" of union health and welfare funds has been introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

He said the measure is aimed at preventing abuses "which have crept into the administration of these programs."

Federal standards for the operation of welfare funds, and public disclosure of their financial affairs, Humphrey said, would prove "one of the most effective weapons against dishonest and corruption."

Humphrey conceded that misuse of welfare funds is limited, but he added:

"It's time we modernize and strengthen our laws with respect to union health and welfare funds. Abuses have taken the form of shady or outright illegal practices engaged in by insurance company officials, brokers, union officers and employers.

"In terms of the magnitude of the health and welfare (programs) these shady or illegal practices have been limited to a relatively few situations. This fact, however, must not blind us to the need for dealing with the problem in a constructive way."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ALTHOUGH MANY HONORS have been paid Emil Rieve in his long and useful career in the trade union movement, it must be a fact that the testimonial dinner in his honor, on behalf of the City of Hope, was one of the most gratifying compliments he has received.

The City of Hope is a medical institution, largely supported by labor, which has done much in medical research and treatment for the betterment of all men and women, regardless of their race or creed or color. They awarded Pres. Rieve, head of the CIO Textile Workers, their Torch of Hope in recognition of his great services to their cause.

But I believe that an equal honor was the presence of so many of the leaders of our great unions who gathered to pay their personal respects to the fighting leader of the TWUA-CIO. The grand ballroom of the famous Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York, was crowded with CIO officers, international union officers, many a worker from the rank and file, members of the press, distinguished public officials, friends and neighbors.

These men and women came together to give testimony to the broad social vision that is exemplified by Emil Rieve, a vision that goes far beyond the gates of the mills, and a vision that brings us a view of the labor movement as a force for the welfare of man beyond the confines of collective bargaining.

AT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE and Council meetings of the Canadian Congress of Labour June 14 and 15, one of the situations that caused the most concern was the rise of unemployment in our sister nation to the North. Pres. A. R. Mosher pointed out the indications were that Canadian unemployment might reach the 500,000 mark—which would compare with five million unemployed in the United States.

CCL is not sitting back and waiting for this situation to develop without presenting the Canadian people a program of hope and prosperity. In their way, and with observance of their own customs and traditions, they are carrying forward a militant program of education and political action to help their nation meet its problems, and they are matching this effort with an all-out organizational drive.

One of the drives CCL has given particular attention is among the department store workers. They have appointed a special organizing committee to move in this field. Joe McKenzie, Larry Stettner and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of CCL sat down with Al Heaps of the RWDSU-CIO to work out a cooperative effort. Before the CCL convention in September, the CCL Organizing Committee and RWDSU-CIO hope to have the details of a full-scale drive for the consideration of the organizations involved.

AS I MENTIONED some time ago, the vitally important tax legislation is about ready for consideration on the floor of Congress and may be debated as you read this.

Our Legislative Dept. has kept the staff advised of the action that is expected, and I expect the staff to go down the line in support of this program. No situation or job a staff man has been assigned should make it impossible for him to discuss this matter with friends, neighbors and workers. The issue is not only the amount of money and purchasing power in the pockets of the workers, but it is also our effort to preserve a fair and just distribution of the heavy tax burdens the nation must carry.

CIO has never taken the position that we want any special privilege or that we seek to be relieved of our fair share of the burden, but we stand against any attempt to throw the entire economic weight of our country's needs on the shoulders of those who can least afford it.

Russ Seated At ILO Meet

DESPITE protests from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the American delegation, the Intl. Labor Organization, meeting in Geneva, seated Soviet bloc worker and employer delegates.

Michael Ross, CIO representative with the ICFTU, is with the U. S. delegation. The ICFTU had maintained that worker delegates from Russia and Czechoslovakia, under the laws of those countries, are directly subordinate to the state. The U. S. delegation took the position that both worker and employer delegations from Soviet nations are subject to the state.

Earlier, the full conference, by a 133-48 roll call vote, had decided to seat the Nationalist Chinese delegation. The seating had been held up by China's failure to pay dues for more than two years, and could be ordered only by a two-thirds vote in the conference itself.

UFW Reelects Top Officers

DELEGATES to the eighth convention of the CIO Furniture Workers unanimously reelected Pres. Morris Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford to their third two-year terms at closing sessions of the meeting in Cleveland.

Also reelected were Vice Pres. Michael DeCicco, New York, and Fred Stefan, San Francisco. Named vice presidents for the first time were Neil McCormick, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Floyd Buckner, High Point, N. C.

After hearing an analysis of the domestic and international significance of the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in the schools by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the convention adopted a resolution calling for prompt enactment of effective legislation to protect the civil rights of all Americans.

Out 4 Months, Kendall OWIU Local Seeks Decent Contract

By MARVIN ZELDIN
OWIU Assistant Publicity Dir.

CIO OIL Workers in Bradford, Pa., haven't had a full pay check since Feb. 7, when their contract with the Kendall Refining Co. expired.

That was the day when the company instituted a lockout in an attempt to starve them into accepting an inferior wage offer tied to a three-year contract and a no-strike clause.

The lockout lasted until Apr. 22, when the Kendall workers—members of OWIU Local 567—went on strike, having tried every means to get the company to bargain in good faith.

TESTIMONY taken by a National Labor Relations Board's field examiner, in hearings on the union's unfair labor practice charges against the company, made it clear that Kendall wouldn't sign anything but an inferior contract.

Even before their contract expired, the 260-man OWIU local learned that this was the year Kendall was out to destroy the effectiveness of the union.

The company started shutting down units in the 5000 barrel per day refinery in January and had cots, stocked rerigerators and TV sets brought in for use by scabs.

After the lockout started, Kendall workers were declared eligible for unemployment compensation benefits—but the company managed to block payment of these benefits.

THE COMPANY'S tactics during the lockout and since the strike began have resulted in lower sales of Kendall gasoline and oil.

Other OWIU locals in the area as well as AFL, independent and other CIO unions, have rallied to the support of the strikers, for they know their employers might well try similar tactics if Kendall succeeds in destroying unionism at its refinery.

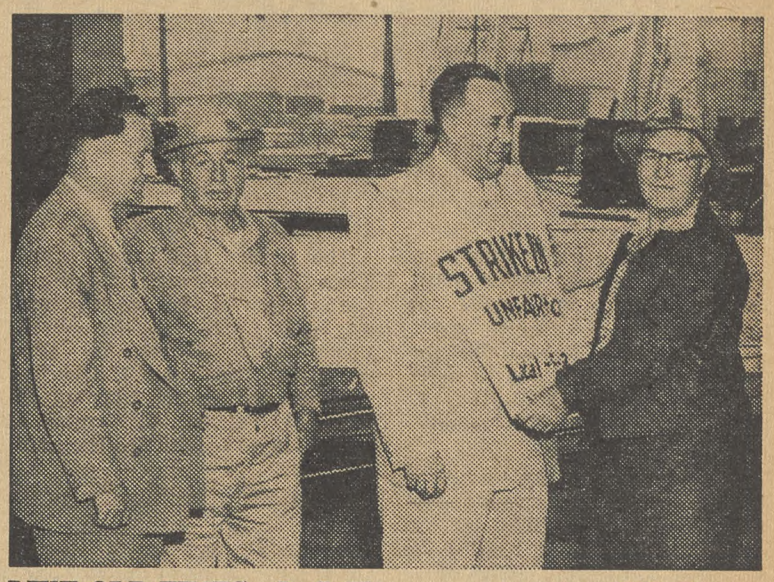
Progress in negotiations? The company's latest proposal is that the OWIU local agree to superseniority for the handful of scabs who've been making poor attempts at operating the plant. The OWIU strikers rejected the offer and are staying on the bricks—until they get a genuine trade union contract.

3 Elections Won By URW

THE CIO RUBBER Workers won three National Labor Relations Board elections within a few days, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster announced last week.

The victories were scored at the Henrite Products Corp., Ironton, O., where 399 workers were eligible to vote; the Norbalt Rubber Co., North Baltimore, O., where the tally was 74 for the URW-CIO to 21 for no union, and the P-B Div. of the Byron Jackson Co., Los Angeles, where 47 workers were eligible.

After a month-long recess, the URW-CIO resumed wage reopening negotiations with the Goodyear Rubber Co. The talks cover 30,000 workers in nine plants across the nation.



LIKE OLD TIMES—R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, joined a CIO Woodworkers' picket line at the Inman-Poulson lumber mill on a trip to Portland, Ore., center of a major CIO and AFL strike. Shown (left to right) are CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler, C. Luccitti, of IWA-CIO Local 5-3, Thomas, and Peter DiAngelo, of Local 5-3.

CIO, AFL Unions Join In Timber Walkout

MORE THAN 100,000 logging camp, lumber mill and plywood workers in the Pacific Northwest went on strike last week after flat refusals of wage increases by employers had driven rival CIO and AFL unions into the first mutual assistance pact in their history.

Approximately 40,000 members of the CIO Woodworkers are manning picket lines at pine and fir logging and mill operations, mainly in Washington and Oregon plus a few in Northern California.

The rest of the strikers belong to the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers, an affiliate of the AFL Carpenters, and work in the same states and Idaho.

BOTH UNIONS are seeking a 12.5c an hour wage increase. In addition, the IWA-CIO wants three weeks' vacation after five years of service, a labor-management study of job classifications so as to eliminate inequities, and other fringe benefits.

Tied up by the strike are the operations of some of the largest timber and mill firms in the world, the source of much of the lumber used by the country's construction industry. A few small operators have settled on the 12.5c basis, but many of the large employers declared they would not even consider if they will meet with the unions until after the July 4 holiday.

The walkout started shortly after the two unions entered into an agreement to hold joint strategy sessions, to respect each other's picket lines, to refrain from raiding although the AFL Carpenters failed to sign the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement, and to give each other as much assistance as possible.

The agreement was announced by IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung and LSW-AFL Sec. Kenneth Davis. They declared it marked the end of the pushing around organized employers have been able to administer to the two unions in the past because of their lack of unity.

Meantime, some 35,000 IWA-CIO members in British Columbia approved a new contract giving them three days' additional vacation, travel time pay and other fringe benefits worth an estimated 6c an hour.

Vacation And Pension Gains Won By NMU

IMPROVED pension, vacation and welfare programs have been won by the CIO Maritime Union in recently-completed negotiations covering 40,000 members on Atlantic and Gulf Coast ships.

Highlight of the NMU settlement with the American Merchant Marine Institute was a new vacation clause, granting four weeks off (instead of three) after one year of service with a firm.

Company contributions to the pension and welfare fund were increased by 15c to 75c a day for each employe, to finance improved benefits.

PENSION improvements and longer vacations also were key issues in negotiations still underway by the CIO Radio Association and CIO Marine Engineers with the shipping operators.

ARA Pres. W. R. Steinberg and MEBA Pres. Herbert L. Daggett were heading their respective union negotiating committees.

A truce to allow continuing negotiations was reached by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers and the Bethlehem Steel shipyards. The union promised not to strike before July 23 without giving 15 days' notice, and the firm agreed to maintain the terms of the old contract while talks continue.

Aid To Workers, Communities—

New Approach On Trade Offered

IDENTICAL BILLS providing assistance to workers, companies and communities suffering economic dislocation as a result of the country's foreign trade policies were introduced in Congress last week by Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) and Rep. Williams (D. N.J.).

In speeches explaining the bills, the two sponsors both said their ideas are parallel to those advanced by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers in his series of dissents to the report of the President's Foreign Economic Policy Commission.

McDonald was the only laborite among the seven representatives of the public on the the commission headed by Clarence B. Randall, chairman of the board of directors of the Inland Steel Co. In his dissent, he maintained the federal government has a responsibility to help workers, industries and communities dislocated by increases in imports resulting from trade concessions.

Under the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the President can either accept or reject, but not modify, the recommendations of the Federal Tariff Commission when an industry has sought relief from foreign competition in the form of heavy imports.

THE KENNEDY-Williams Bill, which the sponsors call the Trade Adjustment Act, would give the President an alternative course in cases where he rejects FTC recommendations. It would set up a program of specific relief measures and a new Trade Adjustment Board which would determine the eligibility of applicants for such aid.

A similar bill was drafted for introduction by Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.).

For individual workers who lose their jobs through failure of the President to follow FTC recommendations, the bill proposes supplemental unemployment compensation benefits in addition to those already available; a lower social security retirement age, if the worker is of advanced years and unable to find new employment; and in certain cases, financial aid in relocation to sections where jobs are available.

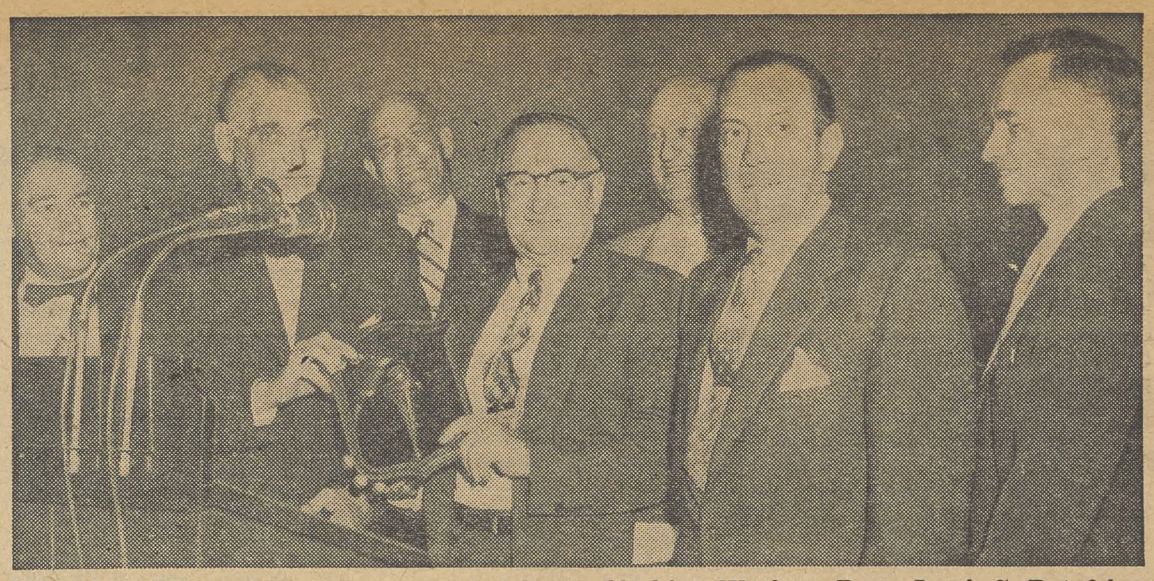
It would give companies technical information, advice and consultation through established federal agencies; make available rapid amortization benefits to encourage modernization and diversification; and make possible loans, not available commercially, by the Small Business Administration as a further aid to modernization and diversification.

THE BILL would offer communities adversely affected by foreign trade the advice, technical information and consultation necessary to establish a workable plan for adjusting to the situation; and to implement such adjustment proposals, would make loans available to such communities, industrial development corporations or other agencies.

"We must be realistic," Kennedy told the Senate. "Regardless of personal or sectional attitudes, it is clear that the trend is in the direction of lower tariff barriers and increased international trade. Instead of merely talking about the need for American industries to adjust to imports, it is time we took some positive steps to assist them in their difficult transition."

Ike Defeat

The Senate last week turned down the three-year extension of the reciprocal trade program originally proposed by Pres. Eisenhower. A move by Sen. Gore (R. Tenn.) for the three-year extension was defeated 45 to 32. The Senate then voted a GOP plan to extend the program one year.



CHALLENGE to despair was sounded by Pres. Emil Rieve of CIO Textile Workers when he received Torch of Hope Award at dinner in New York. Left to right: TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock, CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, CIO Maritime Union Pres. Joseph N. Curran, Rieve, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Rieve Given Torch Of Hope Award For Long Service To U. S. Labor

By JULES WEINBERG

EMIL RIEVE, president of the CIO Textile Workers, vice president of the CIO and a veteran labor leader with a long and distinguished record of accomplishment, was presented with the coveted Torch of Hope Award of the City of Hope at a dinner in his honor in New York last week.

The award was given on behalf of the City of Hope, Los Angeles medical center primarily supported by organized labor, by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, representing CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

BEFORE more than 1000 friends and union officials who had gathered to honor him, Rieve in accepting the award hurled a challenge at those who despair.

"There is no place for despair," he declared, "either in medicine or economics. The pioneers who established the City of Hope refused to accept the philosophy of hopelessness."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York, paid tribute to Rieve as a man and a leader. "This was one dinner invitation I really wanted to accept," he explained.

Tribute

"Emil Rieve, is by constitution, a blunt and a forceful and a truthful man," said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a message read in his absence at the Torch of Hope testimonial dinner by CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

"He has a broad outlook, a tremendous devotion to labor's cause, and a sharply realistic outlook on our lives and times and institutions," Reuther's message continued. "It is good for the CIO and good for the Textile Workers Union that we have an Emil Rieve to keep us in focus."

He compared Rieve's career with that of his late father, whose work in the Senate led to the Wagner Labor Relations Act —labor's "Magna Charta." Both men, he said, were examples of self-reliance.

"Like my father," he went on, "he was born in Europe. Each came here at an early age; and each, in his own field, built a career not only for himself, but in the service of his fellow Americans."

The quality of self-reliance which Rieve and the Senator shared, he continued, is evident in such organizations as the City of Hope.

"The City of Hope is one of the many answers to those who argue that action by government destroys individual initiative," he maintained.

"I would be willing to wager that the enterprising, self-reliant people who founded the City of Hope voted almost unanimously for the New Deal."

In handing over the plaque symbolic of the award for Rieve's services to the City of Hope, Potofsky described the recipient as "a forceful and truthful man." The ACWA-CIO, he went on, has had 25 years of help from the City of Hope, and is now having plans prepared for a new Amalgamated Building there.

PRES. JOSEPH N. CURRAN of the CIO Maritime Union, general chairman of the testimonial committee and dinner toastmaster, "confessed" that he had begun his career as a textile worker, before he got his sea legs.

"Emil and I sit side by side in the serious things," he declared, although they might differ on small details.

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the TWUA-CIO, who also was chairman of the dinner committee, said that Rieve "has held a torch of hope for millions of textile workers for 15 years."

CIO Executive Pres. John V. Riffe, picking up the same theme, said:

"The quality of hope is one of the greatest blessings we can give to the sick, and one of the greatest strengths we can bring to the workers."

A LONG ASSOCIATION with "CIO's senior vice president" was recalled by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"Emil's humanitarianism in this cause and in other causes of brotherhood," he said, "his tireless efforts on behalf of his fellowman in illness and in health . . . have been an inspiration to all of us."

Carey, also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, paid tribute to the City of Hope as "one of the most important . . . institutions in terms of its pioneering example and practical success."

'What's Good For GM' Is Boycott Of Wall St. Journal

WHAT'S GOOD for General Motors—isn't very good for the Wall Street Journal.

The country's biggest auto company has pulled its advertising out of the country's leading business newspaper. GM has also taken the Wall Street Journal off its news release lists. And it refuses to answer news queries from Journal reporters.

The reason: *The Wall Street Journal printed a story that General Motors didn't like.*

The story—which The Journal said was based on reportorial sleuthing by its Detroit bureau chief, John D. Williams—described what a number of 1955 cars would look like. Presumably, the information was gathered from parts and die manufacturers in the auto city.

The paper said that the "wrap-around" windshields used on the more expensive GM cars would be found next year on Ford, Chevrolet, Mercury, Pontiac, Lincoln and Packard. Chevrolet, Plymouth, Pontiac and Packard will introduce V-8 engines, the story added.

Drawings of some of the new models, which the paper said came from blueprints, accompanied the story.

While the other auto makers took the story calmly, General Motors reacted with a roar.

Talking about destruction of its property rights, GM cancelled $11,000 in advertising placements in The Wall Street Journal. GM spends about $250,000 a year in the paper.

Reacting to the corporation's policy pressure, The Wall Street Journal publisher said sadly:

"I find it hard to believe that this represents the policy of General Motors top management, because I do not think that General Motors would use this sort of pressure to express disapproval of editorial or news policies of any newspaper."

And in an editorial, the paper commented:

"Sometimes what is valuable business news to one reader may be displeasing to another. But in the end, the truth about what is happening is the only thing that is of value to anybody.

"And when a newspaper begins to suppress that news, whether at the behest of its advertisers or on pleas from special segments of business, it will soon cease to be of any service because it will soon cease to have readers."

CIO and AFL Celebrate (See Pages 6 and 7)

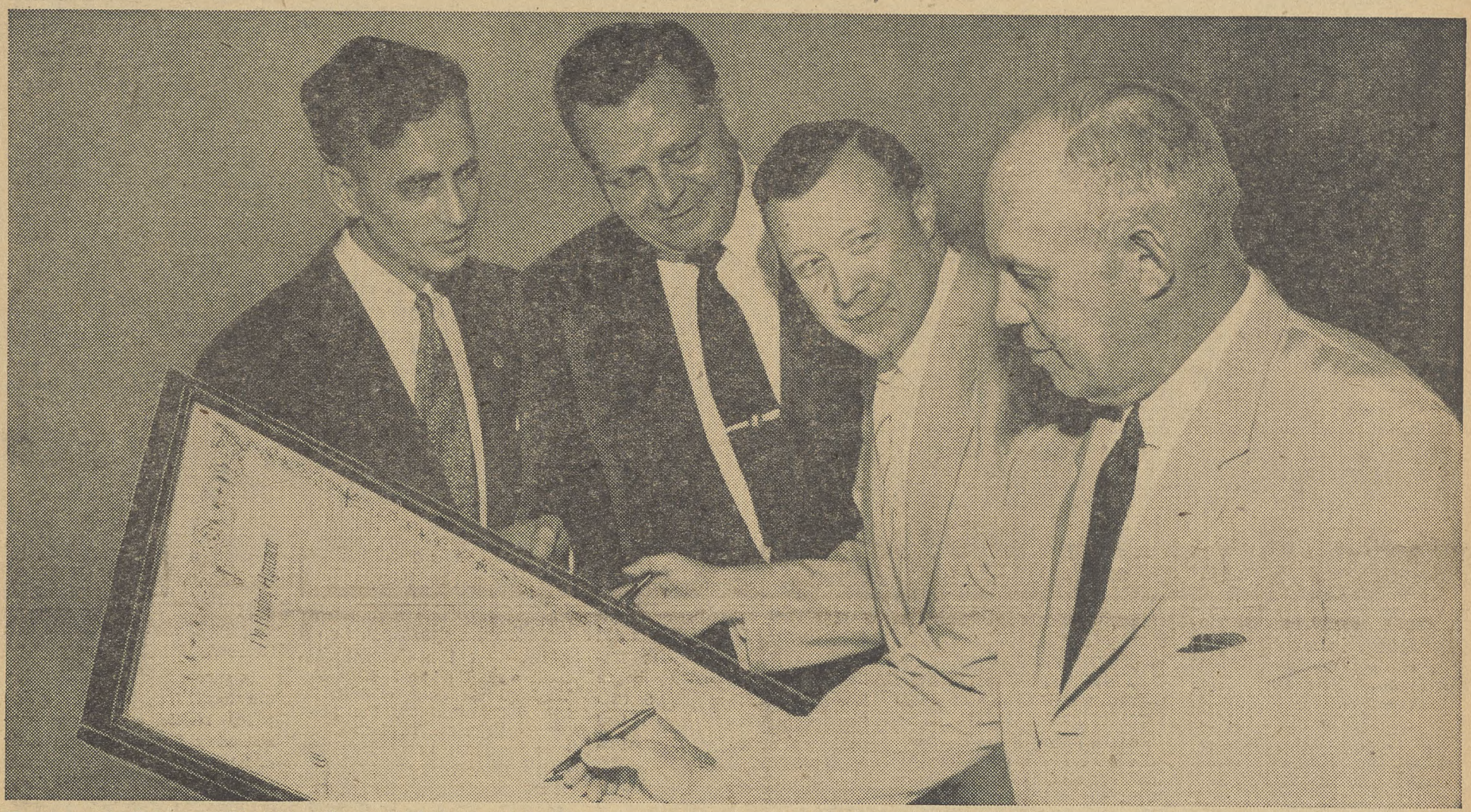
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 27

Steelworkers Win 12c Package

—See Page 2



Dotted Line—Happy smiles wreath faces of this labor quartet as AFL Pres. George Meany (right) signs a symbol of historic CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement at a unity celebration last week in Washington. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (next to Meany) had just signed. Looking on are James B. Carey (left) and William Schnitzler, secretary-treasurers of CIO and AFL respectively.

TWU Wins—The CIO Transport Workers win an historic victory by polling 93% of the votes cast in a representation election for New York City's 35,000 transit employes. (Story on Page 2.)

Sign Pact—Placing signatures on new contract covering 600,000 CIO Steelworkers are USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald (right) and Vice Pres. John A. Stephens of U. S. Steel.

Reynolds Wins $175,001 Libel Award From Pegler

—See Page 8

Gains In Wages, Pensions And Insurance Won In Steelworkers' Contract Settlement

CIO STEELWORKERS scored a bargaining triumph last week with a 5c an hour wage increase and other benefits for a total 12c package in negotiations with the U. S. Steel Corp.

Almost immediately the same terms were accepted by several other firms. Approximately 600,000 workers are affected immediately in basic steel plants, and an equal number in fabricating plants will have the new rate as a negotiating yardstick.

The negotiations were hailed as a major victory by USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald. He reported to the union's 170-man Intl. Wage-Policy committee that the terms had been worked out in private talks with Vice Pres. John A. Stevens, industrial relations director for U. S. Steel. McDonald was given a tremendous ovation by the wage-policy group as they ratified terms of the new pact.

Labor Sec. Mitchell sent congratulations to the union and company on their successful negotiations, "which will make for labor peace and maximum production . . ."

Conclusion of bargaining talks averted the possibility of a major steel strike. Even while McDonald was reporting settlement terms with U. S. Steel, other steel producers stood ready to sign new contracts.

These included Bethlehem Steel, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Wheeling, Inland, Great Lakes, Pittsburgh and Colorado Fuel & Iron. Most of them signed before the week was out.

The "Big Steel" wage pact will run for two years and may be reopened on the wage question at the end of the first year. Insurance provisions are frozen for two years and pension benefits for three years.

The pay increase brings the average wage in the basic steel industry to $2.20 an hour. Janitors and others will get a starting rate of $1.57 an hour, while rollers and some other highly skilled operatives will get the top rate of $3.275.

The wage hike, the second to be won in two years by USA-CIO without a strike, was effective July 1 and was to be applied on the same terms as the 8.5c increase negotiated last year. The settlement terms were even more notable in view of the present depressed condition of the industry and a slump in steel orders.

Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, declined to estimate the expected increase in steel prices. But two days later, the company announced boosts averaging $3 a ton.

A big gain was registered in the pension system. The present monthly minimum of $100 for workers with 25 years' experience will go to $140 on Nov. 1 for those with 30 years.

Both figures include Social Security payments as part of the total pension, but there is a provision that workers will get the benefit of any future increases if Congress amends the old age assistance law. When pending changes in the Social Security Act are effective, a worker with 40 years' experience in the industry will be entitled to a total of $183.50 a month in pensions.

The amount of pension costs will vary from company to company, depending on the age level of their workers and the way they fund their plans.

Contributions to the joint program of insurance benefits will be increased Nov. 1 to a total of 9c for each hour worked, with workers and companies splitting the cost. Benefits to be included in the new insurance program will be agreed upon before Sept. 1.

Stress was also placed on the complete elimination of the differential between wages in steel mills North and South. About 40,000 workers in the South were to receive benefits as the historic differential was wiped out.

In 1937 when the first USA-CIO pact was signed with U. S. Steel, the gap was 17.5c between those doing identical jobs. By last year it had been narrowed down to 5c and the contract provided that 2.5c be canceled on Jan. 1 and a like amount on July 1.

Steelworkers Had CIO Backing

A wire of support for the CIO Steelworkers was sent to USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on behalf of the CIO Executive Committee "as a first order of business" at its meeting June 28.

The telegram pledged "the full support of the CIO to you and to your fellow officers and members of the United Steelworkers of America in your efforts to win satisfactory and acceptable contracts with the various companies in the steel industry."

Reuther's message said the USA-CIO proposals for substantial improvements in wages, pensions and welfare plans "are fully justified by economic developments," and noted they were "in line with the common effort of all good Americans to build a stronger economy for our country."

"We offer you our continuous and undivided support," the message concluded. "The millions of workers who make up the family of CIO stand shoulder to shoulder with the Steelworkers in your efforts to win a satisfactory and acceptable contract that will provide the measure of economic justice to which steel workers and their families are entitled."

N. Y. Transit System Vote Won By TWU

THE CIO Transport Workers have won an overwhelming victory in a representation election for some 35,000 employes of New York City's transit system.

Ninety-three per cent of those voting—25,192 out of 27,500—cast their ballots for TWU-CIO Local 100.

The election was held on the recommendation of a fact-finding board named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The election results spell the end of the last vestige of power of some dozen splinter unions.

Local 100 immediately demanded collective bargaining on its 15-point program, which includes a 25c an hour wage increase, up-to-date grievance machinery and impartial arbitration. TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill and Local Pres. Matthew Guinan wired Chairman Hugh Casey of the Authority:

"As a result of the election, the officers of TWU are confident that all roadblocks have been removed and that collective bargaining negotiations with the Transit Authority and the union should be resumed immediately."

In the only contest, TWU-CIO received 1752 votes in its bid to speak for some 3500 motormen, and the independent Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers polled 1344.

LOOKS LIKE trouble, but it isn't. It's just Thomas Lazzio, CIO Auto Workers Local 300, Paterson, N. J., one of the CIO members attending the Scandinavian Labor Education Workshop, getting into Sweden with the aid of a customs inspector. Frank E. Meloni, CIO Retail-Wholesale Union, Camden, N. J., awaits turn at Gothenberg Airport.

17,000 CWA Installers Go On Strike

A STRIKE against the Western Electric Co. which could eventually cripple the nation's telephone industry began late last week as 17,000 CIO Communications Workers halted work as exchange installation employes.

Picketing did not begin immediately outside exchanges in 43 states and the District of Columbia. CWA-CIO officials said it would start on the determination of Vice Pres. A. T. Jones, defense fund director.

Since most telephone exchange workers also belong to CWA, telephone service across the country would be affected if the installation workers established picket lines. Policy has always been to honor picket lines, CWA officials noted.

Negotiations broke off at 3 a.m. on July 1 after 12 hours of bargaining. The strikers walked off the job at 6 a.m., the strike deadline, and day crews did not report.

Slight progress was made at the final bargaining meeting. The company's final offer averaged wage increases of 5.5c. CWA made wage hikes of 6-8c a condition of settlement.

However, a wide area of disagreement existed in company proposals for "serious" retrogression in job categories. These, CWA said, "could wash out much of the progress made over the years."

Holiday pay, travel and transfer allowances were also items of contention in negotiations.

The strikers install central office equipment produced by Western Electric at telephone exchanges in every part of the nation except five New England states.

IUE-CIO Victorious In Schenectady Vote

By AL ZACK

THE CIO Electrical Workers scored a spectacular conquest over the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers last week, winning its last big stronghold, the huge Schenectady, N. Y., Local 301, in a National Labor Relations Board election.

By a top-heavy vote of 9005 to 5137, Schenectady General Electric Co., workers voted to join IUE-CIO. It was a direct repudiation of UE, for Local 301 was known as UE's "mother local," was the home local of UE Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak, and has been UE's major source of financial support.

The IUE-CIO victory resulted from a rebellion against national UE policy which swept through the leadership and rank-and-file of Local 301, and which dated as far back as 1950.

At that time, the Schenectady local bolted national policy and supported the United Nations intervention in Korea.

In succeeding internal battles, the local fought UE's foreign policy stands, ousted Communist-party liners thrust in their midst by UE, and generally isolated itself from the national organization.

By Mar. 8, of this year, the local was fed up. On that date, the officers, executive and shop stewards' body announced they were leaving UE and entering the IUE-CIO. Only one executive board member and a tiny handful of stewards turned to the left and supported the UE.

More than 12,000 members signed petitions supporting IUE-CIO. This democratic action brought instant retaliation from the UE, which went into courts seeking the employers' favorite weapon, the injunction.

But all UE's lies, propaganda and diversionary tactics, spurred by nearly 100 paid organizers, failed.

Hailing the victory which united 100,000 GE workers in IUE-CIO. Pres. James B. Carey called it a "magnificant fight" for "democratic unity and trade union solidarity." CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the Schenectady win "marks the beginning of the end for the weak and discredited UE."

Other losses faced UE almost immediately. In Newark, N. J., at another GE plant, 1000 workers will vote in a board election July 7. The IUE-CIO has petitioned for an election at GE's Erie, Pa., plant where 8500 workers also seek relief from UE's taint.

Barbers Sign 2-Year Pact

A TWO-YEAR contract covering more than 600 barbers in 350 shops has been signed by the CIO Barbers & Beauticians with the Master Barbers Association in Queens and Nassau Counties, N. Y.

Pres. Arthur Hebert of the BBCU-CIO said the contract climaxed an organizing drive of more than eight months. Local 8 of the union was chartered in January as organizing gathered steam.

The first contract calls for a guaranteed wage plus liberal commissions, a 2% welfare fund contribution by the employer, seven paid holidays, paid vacations and dues checkoff.

'Positive and Consistent' Hemisphere Policy Demanded For U. S. By CIO Executive Board

LEADERS OF THE CIO moved through a busy round of Washington meetings last week. In a two-day period—June 28 and 29—they gathered for sessions of the CIO Executive Committee, the 44-member CIO Executive Board, the PAC Executive Committee, and a joint dinner with the AFL to mark the ratification of the No-Raiding Agreement between the two organizations.

While most of the meetings were devoted to administrative matters, these actions were made public:

1. A strong pledge of support from the CIO Executive Committee to Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers, which was then in the final stages of negotiating new contracts with basic steel producers.

Through a telegram from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to McDonald, the CIO leaders voiced "continuous and undivided support," and said the steel union's proposals on wages, pensions and welfare plans "are fully justified by economic developments."

2. A decision to sign new one-year contracts for the CIO-sponsored radio news program featuring commentator John W. Vandercook. The program has been on the air since last Labor Day, and is heard five nights a week on about 150 ABC network stations.

Vandercook's broadcasts, the CIO board statement said, are "firmly based on the best traditions of American anti-totalitarian liberalism." It said the show is reaching millions of listeners and "has developed an audience of increasing size and very considerable loyalty."

At the same time, the Board directed the executive officers of CIO "to take immediate steps to explore intensively the potentiality of CIO use of television, and to take steps at the earliest practicable moment to place a regular CIO-sponsored television show on the air."

3. An Executive Committee-approved wire from Reuther to the banana workers of Honduras, who are on strike against United Fruit Co., and a gift of $1,000 to aid the strikers.

At the same time, the CIO head sent a telegram to the big U. S.-owned fruit firm strongly urging an honorable settlement with the strikers and full recognition of their union.

Reuther said he had been assured by leaders of the hemisphere's labor groups that the Honduran banana union is not Communist and that its "demands are just."

"Your failure to allow simple economic justice in response to their legitimate demands can only serve to undermine further our country's position in Latin America," Reuther told United Fruit.

4. An Executive Board statement on Guatemala that emphasized the "urgent need for a positive and consistent U. S. policy in this hemisphere." (See detailed story Page 9.)

The statement said that without "minimizing" the need for military strength to prevent or repel Communist aggression, the fact remains that "planes, bombs and guns supply no real and lasting answer to the challenge of economic, social and political injustice in Latin America."

Too often, the statement said, the U. S. government becomes identified through its policies and actions with "the United Fruit Co. and other corporations which are bent on holding down wage levels and blocking economic and social reform." That, the CIO added, plays directly into the Communists' propaganda hand.

Name-calling against the Guatemalan Communists, it said, is not "an adequate substitute for positive action to raise the standard of living" in Guatemala and other Latin American nations.

Wire To Truman

The CIO Executive Committee joined the list of former Pres. Harry S. Truman's well-wishers with a warm "get-well" telegram dispatched to the Kansas City Research Hospital.

"The members of our CIO unions," the Executive Committee wire signed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said, "together with all Americans, are counting the days until you are once again functioning normally as our youngest and most beloved elder statesman."

Demos Call Jobless Bill Feeble Token

THE GOP majority-backed unemployment compensation bill, due for early congressional action, was described last week as "but a feeble token gesture serving as a gloss to cover the absence of a program" in a Democratic minority report by House Ways and Means Committee members.

They said the measure would bring certain minor benefits to workers not already covered, but would do nothing to meet the most pressing needs of the unemployment insurance system or repair its basic weaknesses.

Action by the federal government, they continued, is necessary if "realistic and adequate" improvements in the unemployment compensation fields are to make a major contribution to the nation's sagging economy.

THE ADMINISTRATION measure fails even to cover employers with one to three workers or marginal agricultural processing workers, as the Administration had recommended. But provisions in the bill do reduce the time in which a new employer can get an experience rating and thereby a tax reduction.

Nothing in the bill would add one cent to the payments of most majority of workers already covered. It will not provide permanent aid to states with heavy unemployment problems. Instead, it offers loans with harsh repayment terms.

THE PROBLEM at present, the minority said, is not because there is a shortage of insurance funds in most states, but because of the great reluctance of those states—each under pressure to compete with all the others in holding down payments and taxes—to provide adequate benefits.

Large reserves had been accumulated—almost $9 billion at the end of 1953. Yet only about $1 out of every $5 in lost wages and salaries is being replaced by unemployment compensation payments, the minority noted.

Senate Votes Kill Income Tax Cut For Those Who Need One Most

HOPES FOR higher personal income tax exemptions were dashed last week when a quartet of Democrats joined with 45 Republican Senators to defeat a modified George Amendment by a scant three votes—49 to 46.

Voting for the amendment as finally submitted by Sen. George (D. Ga.) were 43 Democrats, two Republicans—Langer and Young from North Dakota—and Oregon's Morse (Ind.). George had proposed to cut the exemption increase from $800 to $700 and make it effective next Jan. 1 instead of retroactive to 1954 taxes. CIO, which had long urged the original higher figure, reluctantly agreed to the amendment.

Joining the Republicans in defeating the George measure were Sens. Byrd and Robertson (Va.), Johnson (Colo.) and Holland (Fla.).

Aware of the political dynamite in their action, the GOP attempted a counter-measure by proposing a $20 tax credit to some taxpayers. Debate on this amendment was held to two hours, but the sharp criticism revealed the inadequacy and hypocrisy of the Republican maneuver.

The $20 tax credit would have applied only to a taxpayer and his wife, and would have no effect on children or other dependents. Further, it would not have been available to those who claimed any other benefits under the bill. A working widow, for instance, for whom provision had been made in the bill, would be ineligible for the tax credit.

The GOP countermove was offered by Sen. Millikin (Colo.), who frankly admitted it was designed only to block the George Amendment.

Democrats proved themselves equally adept at blocking. They defeated the Millikin proposal 49-46, all 47 on the Democratic side being joined by Langer and Morse.

The only absentee was Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

As part of their face-saving strategy, Senate Republicans offered to cut in half the give-away to those who pay taxes on stock dividends. This proposal won unanimously.

Next day, however, when the tax measure was recalled for action, the Eisenhower-supported handout for the wealthy was killed in a surprise vote. Sen. Johnson (D. Colo.) argued that the provision should be lopped off the House-approved tax bill since the Treasury could ill afford the revenue loss.

Because of increasing difference in the House and Senate versions, the bill will go to a joint conference committee. The possibility still remains that stockholders may yet get unneeded but welcome tax relief.

The Democratic floor fight was led by Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) and Sens. George, Kerr (Okla.), Humphrey (Minn.) and Clements (Ky.)

Riffe Is Sick, Rests Easily

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRES. John V. Riffe, who was taken ill suddenly on June 25, is resting comfortably in a Washington hospital.

Although he was on the critical list for a few days, the CIO official has been responding well to treatment, it was indicated. Only members of his immediate family have been permitted to visit him.

The CIO Executive Committee, which met June 28, sent a telegram to him, expressing hope for a rapid recovery.

Roll Call Vote On George Amendment

Here is the roll call on the 49 to 46 vote by which the Senate on June 30 defeated the modified George Amendment, which would have granted a minimum $25 income tax exemption to each taxpayer and dependent. As prepared by the CIO Legislative Dept., R is a right vote for the amendment; W is a wrong vote against it, and A shows the senator was absent.

Alabama	
Hill (D)	R
Sparkman (D)	R
Arizona	
Hayden (D)	R
Goldwater (R)	W
Arkansas	
McClellan (D)	R
Fulbright (D)	R
California	
Knowland (R)	W
Kuchel (R)	W
Colorado	
Johnson (D)	W
Millikin (R)	W
Connecticut	
Bush (R)	W
Purtell (R)	W
Delaware	
Williams (R)	W
Frear (D)	R
Florida	
Holland (D)	W
Smithers (D)	R
Georgia	
George (D)	R
Russell (D)	R
Idaho	
Dworshak (R)	W
Welker (R)	W
Illinois	
Douglas (D)	R
Dirksen (R)	W
Indiana	
Capehart (R)	W
Jenner (R)	W
Iowa	
Hickenlooper (R)	W
Gillette (D)	R
Kansas	
Schoeppel (R)	W
Carlson (R)	W
Kentucky	
Clements (D)	R
Cooper (R)	W
Louisana	
Ellender (D)	R
Long (D)	R
Maine	
Smith (R)	W
Payne (R)	W
Maryland	
Butler (R)	W
Beall (R)	W
Massachusetts	
Saltonstall (R)	W
Kennedy (D)	R
Michigan	
Ferguson (R)	W
Potter (R)	W
Minnesota	
Thye (R)	W
Humphrey (D)	R
Mississippi	
Eastland (D)	R
Stennis (D)	R
Missouri	
Hennings (D)	R
Symington (D)	R
Montana	
Murray (D)	R
Mansfield (D)	R
Nebraska	
Butler (R)	W
Bowring (R)	W
Nevada	
McCarran (D)	R
Malone (R)	W
New Hampshire	
Bridges (R)	W
Upton (R)	W
New Jersey	
Smith (R)	W
Hendrickson (R)	W
New Mexico	
Chavez (D)	R
Anderson (D)	R
New York	
Ives (R)	W
Lehman (D)	R
North Carolina	
Ervin (D)	R
Lennon (D)	R
North Dakota	
Langer (R)	R
Young (R)	R
Ohio	
Bricker (R)	W
Burke (D)	R
Oklahoma	
Kerr (D)	R
Monroney (D)	R
Oregon	
Cordon (R)	W
Morse (Ind.)	R
Pennsylvania	
Martin (R)	W
Duff (R)	W
Rhode Island	
Green (D)	R
Pastore (D)	R
South Carolina	
Maybank (D)	R
Johnston (D)	R
South Dakota	
Mundt (R)	W
Case (R)	W
Tennessee	
Kefauver (D)	R
Gore (D)	R
Texas	
Johnson (R)	R
Daniel (D)	R
Utah	
Watkins (R)	W
Bennett (R)	W
Vermont	
Aiken (R)	W
Flanders (R)	W
Virginia	
Byrd (D)	W
Robertson (D)	W
Washington	
Magnuson (D)	R
Jackson (D)	R
West Virginia	
Kilgore (D)	R
Neely (D)	R
Wisconsin	
Wiley (R)	W
McCarthy (R)	A
Wyoming	
Crippa (R)	W
Barrett (R)	W

In A Nutshell

"The people of Russia have had a very rough time in the 20th century, the century of the common man."—*Sir Winston Churchill.*

Taxes — A 'Moral Victory'

The proposal to increase personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $800 failed of passage in the U. S. Senate.

It was strongly supported by the CIO and other liberal groups. If passed, it would have brought tax relief to millions of families and brought purchasing power into the national market at a crucial time.

But the Republican Party was dead opposed to tax relief for the many, just as it supported with all its strength the idea of tax relief for the wealthy and the big corporations.

Yet, at the last moment, the idea finally penetrated the thick skin and slow-moving mind of the GOP elephant that there is merit—and popularity—in the concept of tax relief for the people rather than for the privileged.

So, after all the speeches and diatribes, the Republicans cast their principles to the wind (not for the first time this year, either). Having tailored an economic theory to fit their special-interest clients, the GOP came out for tax cuts for everyone, too. Not substantial tax cuts, just little ones —to be talked about during the campaign months ahead.

The GOP trick was defeated, as it deserved to be. And few voters will be fooled by the Republicans' last-minute effort to pose as the friend of tax cuts for all the people.

Victory In Steel

Members and officers of the United Steelworkers can well be proud of their new contract agreements with the various companies in the steel industry.

It was no easy task to win pay increases and better pensions and a more adequate welfare plan at a time when the industry is operating far below capacity, and when hundreds of thousands of steel workers are either unemployed or working short work weeks.

Under the leadership of Pres. David J. McDonald, the union kept its eye on the objective of winning badly-needed improvements. And through the collective bargaining technique, it gained an important victory without resort to the strike weapon.

Benjamin Fairless, the head of U. S. Steel, also deserves a share of the credit for working out the new agreement. He has said on numerous occasions that he accepts the role of the union in the industry and believes in the collective bargaining process.

In helping achieve a new contract before the old one expired, Fairless gave meaning to his words. Other companies in other industries might do well to note the lesson that the labor-management relationship can be cooperative and constructive, and serve the best interests of all parties and the public as a whole.

Guest Editorial

Letter to the Washington Post, from noted liberal radio commentator Elmer Davis:

"The Vice-President is holding out on us. He says that Acheson's policies are responsible for the loss of Indo-China.

"Why doesn't he add that this is the same Acheson that shot Abe Lincoln?"

The CIO News

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Union Man At Work

In Other Words—

The Fanaticism Of Joe McCarthy

In a recent article from a series on the McCarthy-Army hearings, Michael Straight, the editor of the New Republic, documents a case that Sen. McCarthy is a fanatic. Excerpts of the article follow:

By MICHAEL STRAIGHT

THE IMPRESSION that Sen. McCarthy left above all, was his total concentration in driving through his objectives without regard for the punishment that he or anyone else might take.

It was fanaticism, comparable to the fanaticism of the Fascists and Communists of Europe. But America could not absolve itself of blame by pinning a European label on McCarthy.

He wore the label of an American fanaticism, the by-product of our democratic heresy which holds that the mass is superior to the law and that truth is to be found by majority vote. *McCarthy was a mob master—of the American mob.*

In his political role, he was sole judge. In his messianic role he was sole source of absolution—able to transform acts of crime into acts of virtue, and criminals into martyrs participating in the holy cause of destroying a society so corrupt that its legal instruments existed to be disobeyed.

McCarthy was the founder of the new American Brotherhood of the Guiltless. And like most founders of such movements, his motivation stemmed in part from knowledge that he was steeped in conventional guilt.

McCarthy paralyzed conventional citizens by hurling at them the very words of "blackmail," "smear," "dishonest" and "unfair" that they supposed best fitted him.

McCarthy was not a fanatic in his beliefs at first. He came late and a stranger to the cause of anti-communism. His mood, on returning to Wisconsin from Wheeling, W. Va., was one of amazement and delight at the political diamond mine into which he had stumbled. *He was not then a fanatic in any cause but McCarthy. But gradually he came to believe his tirades.*

The fanatic stands above the law and above duly constituted authority. He disdains authority as part of the society he rejects. He scorns the law as the instrument of the order he is sworn to overthrow. So McCarthy claimed he spoke for the Army, rather than the responsible officials appointed by the President. He stated: "I just will not abide by any secrecy directive of anyone."

The fanatic seeks to destroy real and imagined enemies who stand in his way. So, in the present conflict, the fanaticism of McCarthy stood forth in his original brief of counter charges. The Army brief attributed a minor and rather moderate role to McCarthy. His was the reply of a man verging on paranoia.

McCarthy was never more emotional than when he cried that Carr and Cohn had been "smeared." Yet, Asst. Defense Sec. Hensel swore that on May 3 McCarthy told him that in attacking him he was just following the advice of an old farmhand, Indian Charlie, who had told McCarthy that *"if one was ever approached by another person in a not completely friendly fashion one should start kicking at the other person as fast as possible below the belt until the other person was rendered helpless."*

Rejects Objective Truth

The fanatic rejects objective truth in dedication to the truth of his own creation. So the record of the hearings is replete with evidence of McCarthy's disregard for truth. His assertions are rarely outright lies. But the impression they are intended to leave is untrue.

Yet, with the stubborn devotion of the fanatic, McCarthy clung to his untruths. He said of Sen. Symington (D. Mo.), for example, "The only time I hear him raise his voice at this table is when we appear to be hurting those that defend communism."

This demonstrably false charge was one of McCarthy's Big Lies. It was indignantly repudiated but following the manner of his teacher, he repeated it over and over until in many untrained minds a part of it stuck.

Day and night McCarthy lunged at real and imagined enemies. Only one seemed beyond his reach—the enemy within. It emerged on the afternoon of June 9 and struck at Welch with instruments of mental torture. Later McCarthy reported that when the outraged Welch struck back, he felt knots in his throat. *He knew that it was his one great error in the hearings, for which he had only the enemy within to blame.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER showed some fire when he was asked at his news conference whether the Administration endorsed the most recent speech of his Vice-President, Richard M. Nixon, on foreign policy.

He hadn't read Nixon's speech, Eisenhower said, and he added in effect that he wasn't going to be baited about it. He said that Nixon spoke for the Administration most of the time—but he didn't say necessarily this time — and reporters should not try to excommunicate Nixon from the Republican Party.

Double-Talk—And Deception

The President can't seriously expect to adopt this aloof attitude toward the political declarations of high officials in his regime.

When Nixon charges, literally, that all our present problems in the Far East arise because the "Acheson policy" was directly responsible for the "loss of China," he is speaking as Eisenhower's lieutenant. Democratic leaders in Congress, as they showed in angry comments, know it.

Nixon may be a bad joke, an imposition on the American people, but he holds the office second under Eisenhower by the choice of the President himself. He is not disavowed by refusal to comment on his speeches. The speeches cannot be treated as trivial.

Classifying The Man

The best way to classify Nixon is under the *"Isn't It Wonderful?"* department. Last winter in Florida he murmured, in another speech:

"Isn't it wonderful, finally, to have a Secretary of State who isn't taken in by the Communists?"

Most politicians, even, would have hesitated to employ this sentence as a slur against former Sec. Acheson and praise of Sec. Dulles. Dulles was certainly "taken in" by Alger Hiss. He recommended Hiss as head of the Carnegie Endowment even after he was apprised of all the collected charges against Hiss. *Acheson wasn't "taken in" to any greater extent.*

Acheson, moreover, did everything in his power for years to build Western strength against the Communist military threat. He was a patient, able, determined man of force and intellect, and Nixon's abuse of him is indecent.

In the latest speech, Nixon showed himself a master of deliberate double-talk, calculated to deceive.

He didn't blame Acheson for the Communist troubles in Guatemala or the Egyptian urgency to get the British out of the Suez Canal zone—but he would have made as much sense in doing this as he did when he blamed Acheson for the French plight in Indo-China.

The civil war in Indo-China began in 1946, when the French refused Ho Chi Minh, then more a nationalist than a Communist leader, the measure of self-government the people of the Vietnam demanded.

Chiang Kai Shek—not the Communists—then ran the central government of China, and the Vietnam rebellion against the French didn't rise because of either Acheson or Chiang Kai Shek. *It arose because of the Vietnam determination for national sovereignty and French foolishness in trying to reclaim a far-away colony against the will of the people.*

Chinese Communists have since aided Ho Chi Minh, but not nearly to the extent that we have aided the French. France is losing the Vietnam because the rebels are too strong to be put down in eight bloody years even with hundreds of millions of dollars of American military aid to French forces.

More Double-Talk

Nixon also had the gall to praise Dulles for coming back from Geneva without having "given away at the conference table" in regard to Korea what our soldiers had not "lost."

There could never have been the slightest danger that South Korea would be "given away," and the implication that Acheson might have done so, whereas Dulles did not, was ridiculous. *Acheson, after all, was the Secretary of State who helped strengthen Harry Truman's decision to fight to save Korea.*

Further than that, the plain fact is that Dulles suffered such defeats at Geneva regarding Indo-China that American prestige dropped sharply.

He couldn't keep the French from negotiating a compromise peace; he couldn't get the British to endorse allied action to "save" Indo-China, and he slipped away home in a hurry leaving Undersec. Bedell Smith to salvage what he could from the ruins of Dulles' own failures.

Isn't it wonderful that we have a Vice-President with the brashness, ignorance and unscrupulousness to try to pretend that Dulles scored some kind of triumph when in fact he was humiliated and beaten on every proposal even to our allies? No, it is not.

A wisecrack hereabouts says a congressman overheard two Communists talking about Joe McCarthy. "Well," they agreed, "We don't like his objectives but we sure do admire his methods."

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Washington Window—

Big Utilities Get The Gravy In GOP Atomic Give-Away Drive

By Public Affairs Institute

DOES THE ATOMIC Energy Act, under which the U. S. atomic program has been carried on for the past eight years, need amending?

The Republican-controlled Joint Committee on Atomic Energy says that it does. So do a number of private corporations, particularly power interests who want to develop atomic power for profit.

On the other hand, a number of Democrats, led by Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.), feel that the committee is in too much of a hurry to turn the peaceful development of atomic energy over to private interests without adequate safeguards for the public interest and the taxpayers' $12 billion stake in atomic development.

What is the situation?

For the past weeks the Joint Committee has been holding hearings on a bill introduced by Sen. Hickenlooper (R. Ia.), a former chairman of the committee, and its present chairman, Rep. Cole (R. N.Y.). The bill is designed to enable private industry to take over peaceful development of the atom, subject to security regulations, and to take the government as far as possible out of the peacetime atom business.

A Boon For Monopoly

There isn't much opposition to that in Washington. But there is a lot of opposition to the way in which the bill would do it. Opponents of the bill declare that it would encourage monopoly, turn its back on public power and cooperatives, and hand a few companies billions of dollars of know-how and patent rights on a silver platter.

Here are the points at issue:

1 Under the law the Atomic Energy Commission is supposed to make a complete report to Congress on the social, economic and political effects of any peacetime development of atomic energy before licensing anybody to go ahead with it. The AEC hasn't done that. In fact it admits that it doesn't know enough about the future to make such a report.

Then why not wait until we know more about atomic energy than we do now, ask opponents of the current bill? Why rush in now to turn atomic energy over to private enterprise and freeze the pattern of the future when we don't know how jobs will be affected and whether other industries will be ruined? *They call it "legislation in ignorance."*

2 Under the proposed bill the big power companies would get the go-ahead signal. Public power and cooperatives are scarcely mentioned.

In fact, opponents of the bill claim that it really is a power bill rather than an atomic energy bill.

It deals with American power policy painfully built up during the past century.

This policy has been to permit local communities to decide for themselves whether they want public or private power. All this is disregarded in the bill. *Supporters of public power, REA and farm cooperatives claim that the bill leaves them out in the cold while a handful of big companies get the gravy.*

—Herblock in Washington Post & Times-Herald

"Yessir—Peacetime Use Of Atomic Power"

3 The patent provisions of the proposed bill would open the way for private industry to take out patents on atomic processes. This is intended to encourage private investment. Yet opponents of the bill point out that up to now only a handful of private companies have been able to work with the commission. In any patent race they would have a terrific advantage over competitors. They could take out patents that would give them a monopoly over the peacetime atomic energy business.

4 What about the public interest? Already the American taxpayer has sunk some $12 billion dollars in atomic energy research and development. All this time private industry has scarcely put a nickel into the necessary research. Now, however, a bright future for peacetime use of atomic energy is beginning to appear and private industry sees possible profits ahead. *Opponents of the bill ask whether all the fruits of the taxpayer's dollars are now to be turned over to private industry without adequate protection for the public interest?*

The Hickenlooper-Cole Bill will soon come before Congress. It probably will get through the House. Opponents of the measure are perparing to fight it in the Senate.

A Report From Sweden—

What Makes A Communist?

SWEDES who become Communists do so for three main reasons—they have a sense of isolation, a lack of social adjustment, or a general disposition toward extremism, religious or otherwise.

That is what Sven Rydenfelt, Swedish sociologist, concluded after making a thorough study of the subject as part of his thesis for a degree at the University of Lund, according to the American-Swedish News Exchange.

Not many Swedes, of course, become Communists for any reason. They won about 200,000 votes, or 5% of the number cast, in the last election.

The general feeling that communism appeals most readily to low income groups is not sustained by Rydenfelt's study, the news exchange reported.

"The principal Communist strongholds in Sweden are actually found among highly paid industrial labor groups such as the mineworkers in the Far North, construction workers in Stockholm and shipyard employes in Gothenburg," it said.

"Agricultural and home workers, on the other hand, hardly ever vote with the Communist Party, although they have relatively low incomes. It is true that fluctuations in the country's economic conditions usually seem to be reflected in the Communist vote, but the relationship is not significant."

Marxist ideology and Communist propaganda seem to have little effect in influencing Swedes.

"Sweden's 'reddest' election district," the exchange recounted, "is an isolated community in the interior of the western province of Varmland, where the Communist vote has reached over 50% of the total. Mr. Rydenfelt points out that of 133 newspapers and other publications read in the district, only six are Communist."

Rydenfelt found that the relation between communism and religion could be best studied in the North of Sweden. The most northern province, Norrbotten, has more Communist voters than any other district, the news exchange said.

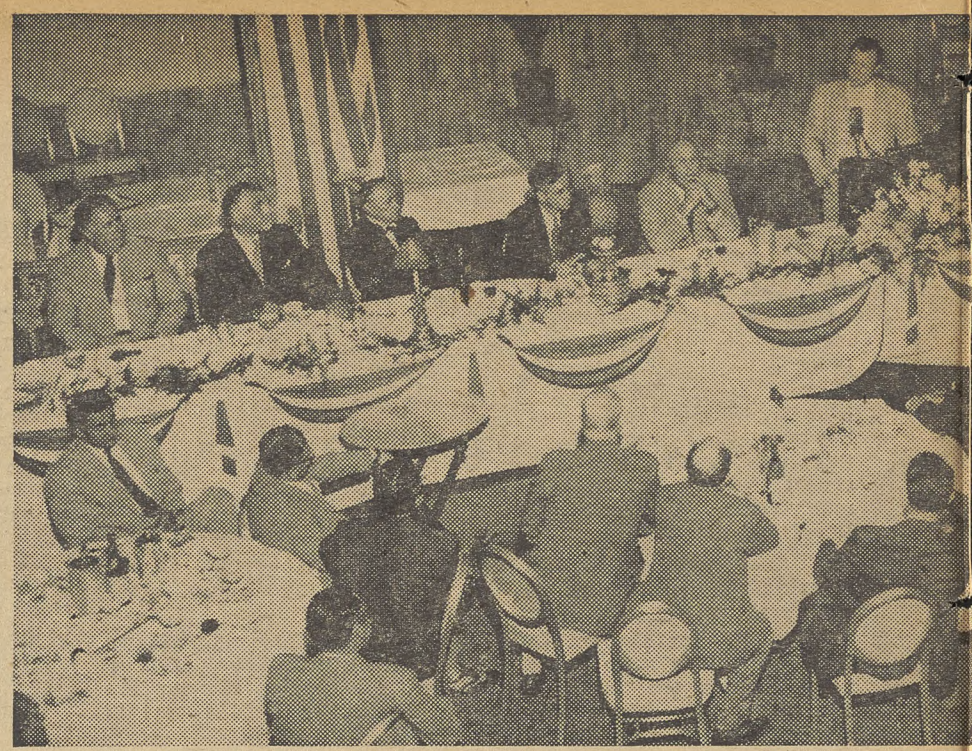
Ashes Of Fanaticism

"Villages and townships which some generations ago were known as centers of extremist religious revivals are today typical Communist strongholds," it reported Rydenfelt found.

"The old religious movements are practically extinct, but communism flourishes in the ashes of the religionist ecstasy or fanaticism.

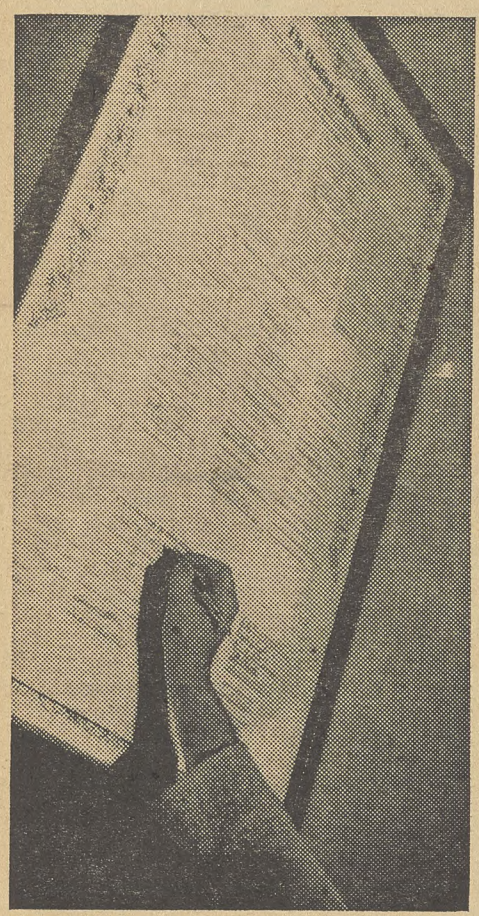
"In the province immediately south, economic and social conditions are largely similar, but the population has been imbued with the Christian faith without extremist tendencies, and it is actually one of the 'whitest' provinces in Sweden."

HISTORIC CELEBRATION—AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther chat at dinner with David L. Cole, impartial umpire of new No-Raiding Agreement signed by participating unions.



RAPT ATTENTION—Top CIO and AFL leaders listen intently as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther says that the "same good faith that went into this agreement will make it succeed." toric first step to the Mayflower Ho

CIO, AFL Celebrate No-Raiding A



OFFICIAL signatures are appended to No-Raid Agreement by unionists on the way in to celebration dinner.

CORDIAL AMITY prevailed as more than 300 top officials of the CIO and AFL celebrated signing and ratification of the No-Raiding Agreement between the two labor groups at a banquet last week in Washington's Mayflower Hotel.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany described the event as historic and important. As spokesmen for the 33 CIO affiliates and 111 AFL unions, they were the only speakers.

They were introduced by David L. Cole, former head of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who was named impartial umpire under the No-Raiding Agreement.

Noting that the compact was signed in the same hotel two weeks before, Reuther called it "the second Mayflower Compact." The first, he recalled, was signed by the Pilgrim Fathers in the cabin of the Mayflower in 1620, and gave America its first democratic constitution.

Informality Prevailed

Meany predicted that elimination of raiding as the first step towards labor unity "can make a tremendous contribution to the workers we represent." He said the two unions could go forward "in an atmosphere of tranquility without the sounds of raiding warfare outside the door."

An easy air of informality marked the event. Affability at the highest level quickly communicated itself through the entire gathering. Officials of both federations were seated at assigned tables and restraint was notably lacking as problems common to unionists were discussed during the meal.

For some, it was an opportunity to chat over old times. At other tables, catching a sense of the event's historic significance, men grown grey in the service of the labor movement signed each other's placecards as mementoes.

On the stage, musicians helped things along with selections like "Marching Along Together" and "Some Enchanted Evening."

During the two addresses the same spirit of harmony prevailed, with Meany and Reuther applauded impartially many times during their talks.

Cole remarked at one point that the "most superfluous person in this room tonight is the umpire."

Underlying both speeches, however, was a deadly serious awareness of the problems ahead and of the need for action in concert by the two big union groups.

Reuther said he did not regard the No-Raiding Agreement as a panacea, but as "the first essential step."

"Out of this climate we can begin to put our house together," he declared. "The facts are most convincing that raiding doesn't pay. It is expensive and morally wrong."

He called the pact "a reflection of the growing maturity in both movements," and continued that the well-being and future of organized labor transcends the interests of any segment of it.

Recognition Often Denied

The CIO head pointed out that labor had often been denied its due recognition because it was divided. The labor movement, Reuther said, understands that "we make progress only as we work with other segments of the population, and we are now trying to put together a movement that will facilitate the progress of the whole community."

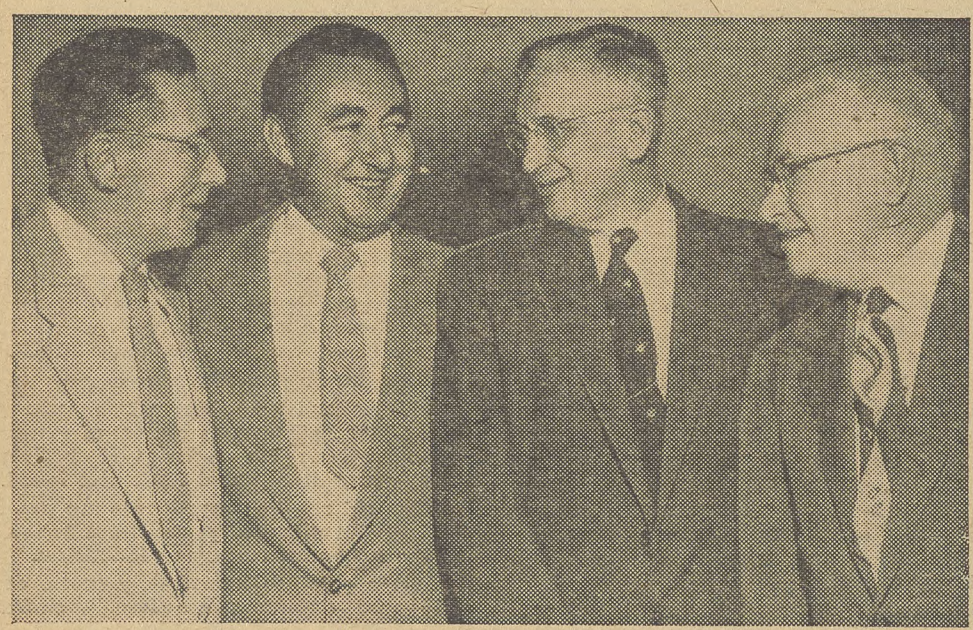
"The division has not been in the ranks but in the leadership," Reuther said. He called for "demonstration by our attitudes" that unity of purpose is feasible.

"The people here have the power to create a united labor movement—it remains to be seen if we have the will," he challenged.

"There will be those unions that will come along slowly. Let us be patient with

96 Signatories

A total of 96 unions, 29 from the CIO and 67 from the AFL, have now signed the No-Raiding Agreement. Two AFL affiliates, the United Garment Workers and the United Glove Workers, have ratified the agreement since the ratification signing ceremony on June 9.



QUOTE FOR PUBLICATION—AFL Molders & Foundry Workers Editor Elmer Reynolds (left) notes comments from UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and M&FW-AFL Vice Pres. David Rath and Pres. Chester A. Sample.

AFL LETTER Carriers' Pres. William Doherty (l.) shakes with CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

TRANSPARENT—Clearly pleased McCracken (l.), AFL Flint Glass Workers Pres. Burl Phares, FGW-A

Dinner crowd of 325 celebrated "his-
labor unity" in Williamsburg Room of
tel in the nation's Capital.

IMPARTIAL Umpire David L. Cole tells unionists united labor movement will be good thing for the nation.

WITH GESTURES—AFL Union Label Dept. Pres. Matthew Woll (l.) raises point with ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, AFL Bldg. Trades Sec.-Treas. Joseph Keenan, AFL Electrical Workers Sec.-Treas. J. S. Milne.

greement Ratification

Truman Hailed

Former Pres. Truman was remembered by CIO and AFL leaders during the celebration of the No-Raiding Agreement signing. A message was sent to him hoping for his quick return to health "and all his usual vigor," and adding a wish that he will "shortly again resume his full measure of normal activities."

them. Let history record that we had the good sense to put this together. The goal is a united labor movement. If we can do this in our day we will have measured up to the standard of leadership."

Meany told the gathering he "had no illusions aobut the problems we face" in "this first step towards unity in the American labor movement."

Raiding, the AFL head declared, "is a very costly occupation." He said he would have no quarrel with any union which could report that it had organized 100% of its jurisdiction "and wanted to keep busy." But, he continued, "I don't know of any such union, AFL or CIO." He reminded that only one person in every three who could be organized is now a union member.

Meany said the U. S. labor movement had a tradition of independence and was based on voluntarism.

"When we speak of those who have not signed this agreement, let us bear in mind there was never a thought in the minds of those who drew it up there would ever be any compulsion to sign," he said.

"However, I think the facts of life will speak for themselves. The raider learns that the one who raids is the one who is raided most."

Meany advised that the American people have nothing to fear from a united labor movement. The U. S. trade unionist, he said, has a bitter antipathy towards dictatorship in his union or his country, and wouldn't stand for it.

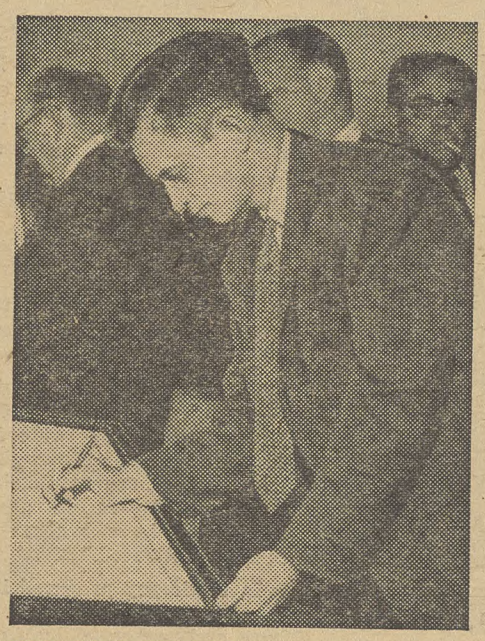
Foreign Policy Record

The record of the American labor movement on foreign policy is "miles ahead" of the rest of any other population segment, Meany recalled, citing its recognition of Hitler as a threat in 1933, seven years before anyone else.

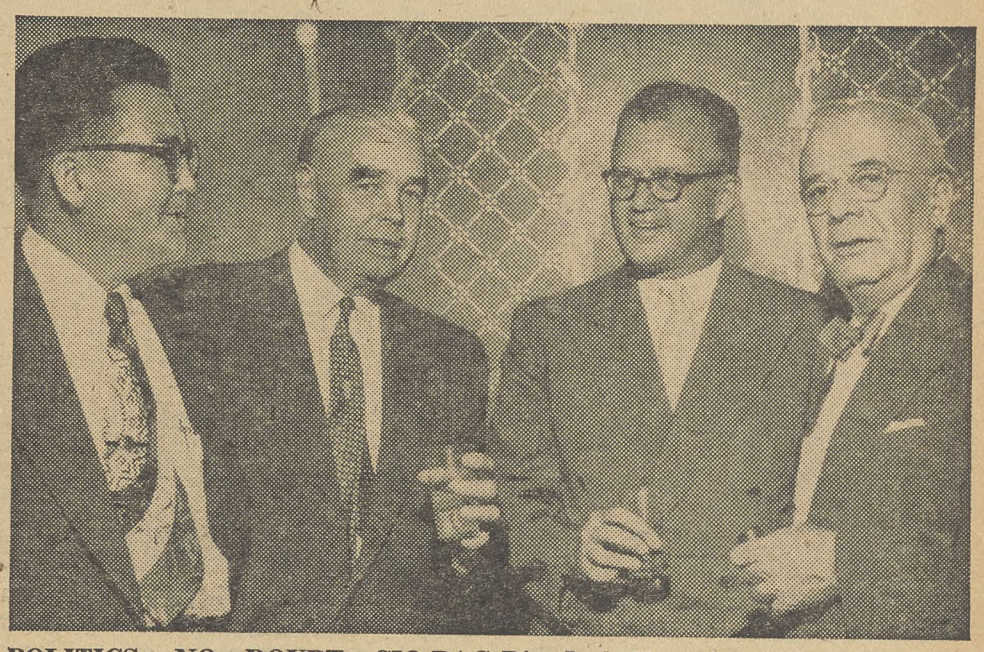
Seated at the head table besides Reuther, Meany and Cole were: Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, and Presidents Joseph Beirne, Communications; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber; O. A. Knight, Oil; Jacob Potofsky, Clothing, all from CIO; Pres. Harry Bates, Bricklayers; Pres. Matthew Woll, Union Label Dept.; Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. Daniel Tracy, Electrical; Pres. William Doherty, Letter Carriers; Pres. William McFetridge, Building Service; William Birthright, Barbers; and James C. Petrillo, Musicians, all from the AFL. —E.K.

AUTOGRAPHS, PLEASE—CIO Textile Workers Research Dir. Sol Barkin (l.) exchanges signatures on placecard with AFL Cement Workers Pres. William Schoenberg and AFL Lathers Union Pres. William J. McSorley.

e CIO Glass Workers Sec-Treas. Lewis
orkers Pres. Harry Cook, CIO Glass
L Sec.-Treas. Charles M. Scheff.



CIO SEC.-TREAS. James B. Carey adds his signature to No-Raid agreement as IUE-CIO president.



POLITICS, NO DOUBT—CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll (r.) talks with (from left) AFL Bus Drivers Sec-Treas. Othmer J. Mischo and Executive Vice Pres. Sam B. Berrong, and AFL Legislative Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Pegler Overtaken by $175,001 Worth of Fate

By EUGENE KELLEY

WESTBROOK PEGLER, the hate-peddling columnist, finally got his come-uppance in a federal court last week when a jury ruled he had libeled Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent and author, in a 1949 column.

But Pegler, whose defense charged Reynolds ran away from the battle of Salerno in World War II, himself had decamped from the New York City court room long before the eight men and four women on the jury filed in to report their verdict.

The smear specialist who mocked Reynolds' courage as a war correspondent and called him "yellow" didn't hear the foreman award Reynolds $1 in compensatory damage and assess 75,000 punitive charges against Pegler, the Hearst Corp., and the publishers of the New York Journal-American, a Hearst paper.

Pegler was ordered to pay $100,000, the Hearst Corp. was tabbed for $50,000, and Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., was told to pay Reynolds $25,000 for the libels against him in Pegler's column of Nov. 29, 1949.

Pegler Bolts

It was the first time in Pegler's life that anyone had got him into court on a libel charge, and he got away from it as fast as he could. *He bolted as soon as Judge Edward Weinfeld had completed a charge to the jury in which he branded sections of the column as libelous, and noted that Reynolds was entitled to damages for at least two smears against his morals.*

"I charge you that there was no competent evidence to support the comments about Reynolds 'nuding on a public road' and his proposal of marriage to Mrs. Heywood Broun on the way to her husband's funeral," the judge told the jurors.

For 93 minutes Weinfeld read his charge, a masterpiece of legal prose. He referred to the more than 4000 pages of testimony during the trial's seven weeks, the hundreds of exhibits by both sides, and the international reputations of the litigants.

"Civilized society has always recognized a man's reputation as a precious thing," the judge said as he detailed the laws of libel.

Minutes later he made it clear that "as a matter of law, this (the Pegler) article is libelous and defamatory."

He excluded most references in the trial to Broun, founder and first president of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

"If you find actual malice in the column, this defeats the defense of fair comment," the judge instructed.

Awards Explained

He explained the damage awards open to the jurors, compensatory for injury to reputation or loss of earnings, and punitive or "smart money." Punitive damages, he went on, *"have as their purpose to punish the defendant, to set an example to him and to deter him from repetition and to warn others."*

"It is a legal expression of ethical indignation," he added.

Clearly and with scrupulous fairness, Weinfeld outlined the main points of Reynolds' suit and a counter suit filed by Pegler against Reynolds on which the jury failed to reach agreement. He asked the jurors to use "common sense" in evaluating the mass of testimony given them.

For, he said, "to put it bluntly, witnesses on both sides were either woefully mistaken or deliberately lied."

Through all of this, Pegler, the trial's central figure, sat with exaggerated erectness in a chair less than a dozen feet from the man judge and jury found he had libeled.

Occasionally he frowned like a Jove who had mislaid a thunderbolt. Rarely did he turn his head to survey the thronged courtroom. When he did, his contempt and scorn for his fellow humans was mirrored in his expression, which softened only when his eyes met those of his wife.

When the judge had concluded and the jury trailed out to begin deliberation Pegler fled as quickly as he could, shrinking from contact with the others who tried to crowd through the doors. *The courtroom saw him no more.*

Ten and a half hours and seven courtroom clarifying conferences later, the jury came back with its verdict, just before 1 a.m.

"I'm very, very happy," Reynolds told friends who thronged to congratulate him.

Appeal Probable

Spare, angular Charles Henry, Pegler's counsel and the sole defender of the Hearst empire at the hour of reckoning, rose to argue for and won a stay of execution for 20 days during which an appeal, almost certainly, will be prepared. Spectators were long aware of a coolness between counsel and client.

Louis Nizer, Reynolds' lawyer, was jubilant. He observed the award was the largest in U. S. libel history. Nizer brushed aside the one dollar in compensatory damages and took elation from the huge assessment to punish Pegler and the Hearst units.

Earlier, in a brilliant, step-by-step summation that took five hours, Nizer had said:

"We are defending ourselves from the dirt and filth cast by an evil man . . . I don't know how many reputations we will save in this historic case. Not everyone can stand up against the Hearst empire and Pegler."

He called Pegler *"a big bully with his pen,"* and observed that Pegler had changed his testimony under oath 130 times.

"Where are the Hearst executives?" demanded Nizer of the jury. Dramatically he pointed to the empty witness chair. "They belong here, they are a party to this suit, they are in New York and easily available," he thundered.

Nizer maintained that top-drawer officials of the Hearst domain never took the stand because they would have found it hard to defend the reputation of their featured columnist. He declared that admissions would have been wrung from them that they often had to delete sections or kill whole columns by Pegler.

The trial's closing hours were notable for two other things. Press coverage, up to then almost non-existent except for a few papers and magazines, expanded many times over. *The self-imposed press blackout ended abruptly.*

Missing Juror Cleared Up

Also, the mystery of the missing juror was cleared up. Near the end of the third week of the trial, testimony was suspended while Judge Weinfeld talked separately with the jurors. One was released without explanation.

Just before discharging the jury Weinfeld revealed that the missing man, a New York investment counselor, had discussed the case outside the courtroom despite stern admonitions to the contrary. He had been fined $250 for *"improper and gross misbehavior,"* Weinfeld said, clearly agitated, and his name was stricken from the jury rolls.

The judge indicated he had been "very lenient" with the juror and had had to deny a motion for a mistrial after he satisfied himself the fairness of the legal action had not been impaired. An alternate took the place of the discharged juror for the balance of the trial.

Editorial

Press And Pegler

The Westbrook Pegler libel case took almost eight weeks before the jury brought in its $175,001 award against the Hearst columnist. Few people knew anything about it.

The CIO News regarded the trial as major news, and carried weekly stories by Al Zack and Eugene Kelley of our staff.

We had a near "exclusive" story during all but the last week of the trial. With the exception of Editor & Publisher, the newspaper industry's trade paper, and the liberal New York Post, scarcely a line appeared in the press until the closing days.

The papers knew about the trial. AP and UP had reporters there every day.

Newspapers, of course, resist reporting libel suits—on the theory it may give the customer some bad ideas on the subject.

Pegler's writings, not all of which carry a message of sweetness and light, appear in scores of papers, with an estimated circulation of over 12 million.

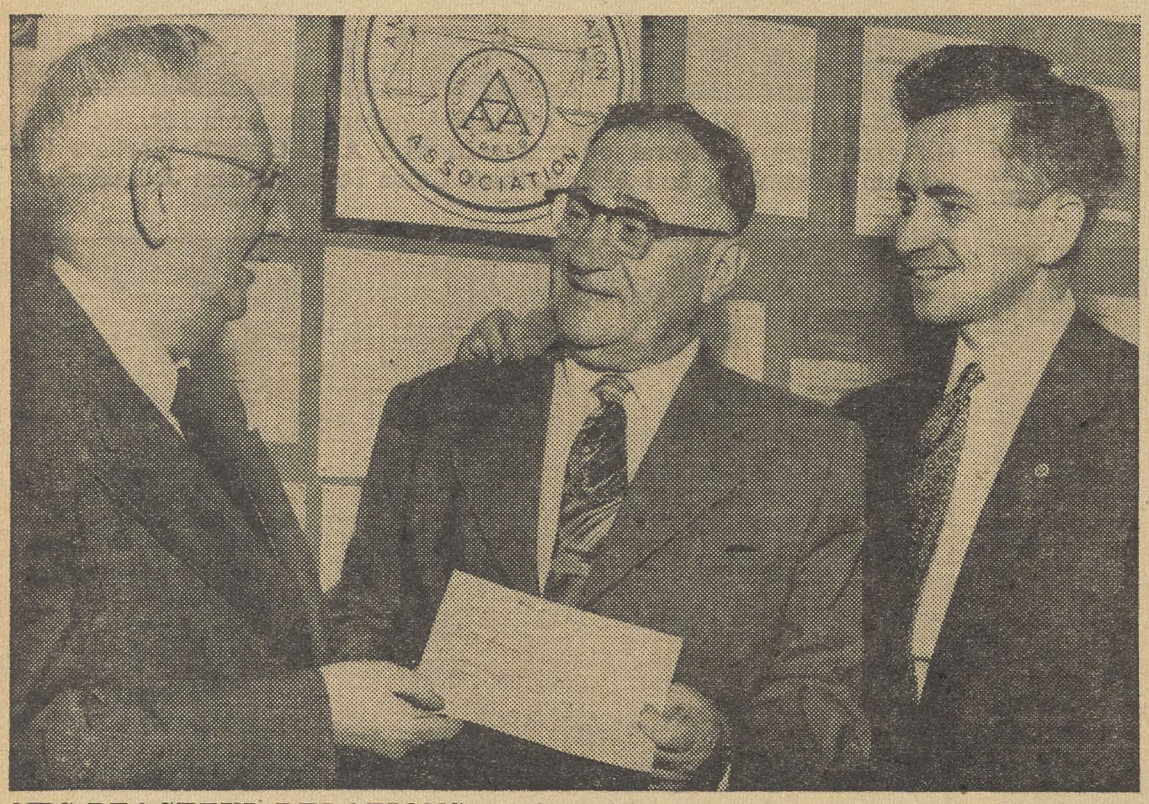
Should not these readers have had, for seven long weeks, an inkling of the fact that Mr. Pegler's veracity had been challenged? Does not the press have a responsibility to its readers to tell all the news, even about a leading reactionary columnist?

On the basis of the record, we think the American press failed its responsibility in the Pegler trial. —H. C. F.

The Milk Of . . .

Something of Westbrook Pegler's philosophy was read into the trial record by counsel for Quentin Reynolds, who won a libel action against the union-hating columnist last week.

"My hates give me more spiritual satisfactions than my friendships," Pegler wrote in one of his earliest columns, according to Reynolds' lawyer.



AIDS PEACEFUL RELATIONS—Emil Rieve, chairman of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation and TWUA-CIO president, hands a check for $7500 to J. Noble Braden, executive vice president of the American Arbitration Association, while James B. Carey (right), CIO secretary-treasurer and Electrical Workers head, smiles approval. AAA got money because of Murray's interest in arbitration.

CIO Says Two Brownell Bills Will Advance Totalitarianism

THE CIO PROTESTED two bills recommended to Congress by Atty.-Gen. Brownell, purportedly designed to control Communist infiltration of trade unions, as "advancing the very threat of totalitarianism which they decry."

The two bills grew out of Administration proposals to give the Justice Dept. new weapons presumably needed to fight Communist-dominated labor organizations.

One would empower the President to bar from defense plants individuals "as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe" might engage in subversive acts.

THE OTHER would supplement the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 and provide for the dissolution of "organizations which have been established for legal and legitimate purposes" but which have become "Communist-infiltrated."

In testimony prepared by CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and presented by Assistant Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris before a House Judiciary subcommittee, the CIO said the first bill could lead to "abuses" similar to those in the present governmental personnel security program.

The fact that it can go into effect only when the Secretary of Defense publishes a list of defense facilities was questioned by the CIO on the ground that such publication "would serve as a directory of targets for would-be saboteurs."

Harris pointed out that the second bill was similar to bills already introduced by Sens. Butler (R. Md.) and Goldwater (R. Ariz.) and Rep. Velde (R. Ill.). He quoted the recent CIO Executive Board statement opposing those bills.

"To wreck, through government regulation, the whole edifice of American trade union democracy," that statement said, "in order to try to deal with the control of a tiny handful of Communists in trade unions is unreasoning."

POINT is checked at Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva by Al Barkan (right), CIO Textile Workers, worker member of committee on paid holidays, with Michael Ross, CIO delegate to Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and also a U. S. representative at ILO. Elmer Cope, Steelworkers, third CIO representative, was absent when photo was taken.

U. S. Latin American Policy Spelled Out By CIO Board

A SIX-POINT program containing the "essential elements" of a U. S. policy for Latin America was approved by the CIO Executive Board at its meeting in Washington last week.

Consideration of the Latin American situation was touched off by the crisis in Guatemala, which, the board found, "underlines the urgent need for a positive and consistent U. S. policy in this hemisphere."

Nothing, it added, could better strengthen Communist influence in Guatemala than to give new reasons for identification of this country with those who have been fighting economic and social reforms and who "seem more loyal" to foreign corporations than to their own country.

THE CIO PROGRAM was urged on Pres. Eisenhower, Sec. of State Dulles, the Foreign Operations Administration and U. S. delegates to the Organization of American States. It provides:

1. "Step No. 1 is by word and deed to convince the peoples and governments of Latin America that the full moral support of the American people will be given to all legitimate efforts at economic, social and political reform; and that, **when democratic decisions have been made to undertake such reforms, we will be ready to help in every possible way in their implementation.**

2. "The State Dept. should notify all U. S. corporations operating in Latin America, specifically including the United Fruit Co., that they are expected to comply with laws and regulations democratically adopted in each country to implement such reforms; that in no event will the U. S. government support efforts to defeat, repeal or evade such legislation; that any attempts directly or indirectly to foment or finance armed resistance, seizure or aggression will be treated as unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of friendly peoples and as such undermining relations between the U. S. and our allies.

"Such a declaration is a necessary prerequisite to effective action under the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Pact.

3. "In concert with Latin American nations, the U. S. should serve notice on world communism that we will not tolerate and will resist any effort to subvert free governments in this hemisphere or elsewhere.

4. "It is universally conceded that the problems of land reform and labor comprise a vital area in the contest between freedom and world communism's strategy of penetration and subversion.

"Therefore, all nations participating in the mutual defense effort should join in a clear declaration of the rights of farmers, farm workers and industrial workers, to organize and to bargain collectively through unions of their own choosing.

5. "Labor should be represented on a Commission of Inquiry to be named by the Organization of American States, and the job assigned to such a commission should include:

"Evidence, findings and conclusions on the extent of Communist influence and control in the Guatemalan government;

"The nature and extent of outside Communist or non-Communist interference in the internal affairs of the Guatemalan government;

"The circumstances of the June 1954 invasion of Guatemala, sources of funds, arms, planes and men;

"The character of the invasion group and of those persons and groups within Guatemala and Honduras or elsewhere co-operating with them in the rebellion to indicate the extent of democratic and non- or anti-democratic support and participation.

6. "We urge the U. S. government, in concert with the Latin-American democratic governments, to work out a program of action in the following fields:

"The formulation of practical measures to strengthen democratic practices and forces in Guatemala and in other Latin American nations.

"Formulation of a hemisphere pact including but extending beyond military defense to the building of an invincible inter-American economy based upon a steadily rising standard of living that will absorb the abundance that our lands, our mines, mills and factories and the genius of free men can produce.

"Formulation and implementation on a really meaningful scale of a hemisphere program of technical assistance and cooperation. Such a program, with the spending of only a fraction of what is spent for purely military defense, can and must give the peoples of Latin-America a chance to develop their economies, produce more, have a fair share in what they produce and have a real stake in the defense of democratic rights."

ILO Urges World Approval Of Two Weeks' Vacation

THE PRINCIPLE of two weeks' vacation for 12 months' work came closer to worldwide recognition with the adoption of a formal recommendation to that effect by the International Labor Organization at its recent Geneva conference.

Three other questions— vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, penal sanctions for breaches of employment contracts and conditions of migrant workers in underdeveloped countries—were set aside for next year's conference.

The ILO, which is a specialized United Nations agency through which employer, worker and government representatives jointly work out solutions to pressing labor and manpower problems throughout the world, also adopted a committee report proposing that its technical assistance projects in the future be fewer and of longer duration.

SUCH PROJECTS are to be concentrated in countries where they are more likely to be continued after outside assistance is ended.

Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse, in one of the final conference sessions, called for the ILO to enter a new phase of activity, "with particular emphasis on the human aspect of worker-employer relations."

Morse agreed that the recent seating of Soviet bloc delegates raised grave issues for the ILO, but said it was the duty of the delegates to consider "how we may turn this new membership situation to advance the cause of peace."

The ILO's Governing Body chose Roberto Ago of Italy as its chairman. Alfred Roberts of the United Kingdom was named vice chairman for the workers to replace the late Leon Jouhaux of France.

The conference voted a budget of $6,745,196, and fixed the Soviet contribution toward it at 10%.

Foreign Aid Bill Passes Despite GOP

THANKS to the Democrats, the House last week passed the Administration's foreign aid bill.

Had Pres. Eisenhower relied on the Republicans, the measure would not have passed. The roll call vote was 260 to 125. Only 118 GOP representatives voted for it—75 short of the number necessary to assure its passage. Voting for the measure were 141 Democrats and one independent.

"Nay" votes were cast by 78 Republicans and 47 Democrats.

The measure provided for $3,338,608,000 in foreign aid—$109 million less than the President said was "essential" for free world defense against communism.

After a strong plea by Democratic floor leader Rayburn (Tex.) — joining with Speaker Martin (Mass.)—the House defeated a motion by Rep. Adair (R. Ind.) to kill the Administration's proposal to extend $85 million in economic aid to India.

The House-approved measure, which was sent to the Senate, carries an authorization of $1,403,300,000 for military aid. Only $131,528,000 was voted for the Point Four program. A total of $705,880,000 is provided for "defense support" economic aid and Korean rehabilitation.

The CIO has consistently called for more economic aid to foreign countries.

Friend Of CIO Dies In Montana

M. A. (Whitey) Wright, Glasgow, Mont.—long-time member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and an old friend of the CIO—died recently. He was legislative representative of his local and active in labor political action.

"His passing leaves a hole in the army of fair-minded people," commented Walter Smethurst of the CIO field staff.

Reuther Asks Ike To Bar Swiss Watch Duty Hike

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther "urgently appealed" to Pres. Eisenhower last week to reject the U. S. Tariff Commission's recommendations for increasing the tariff duty on imported Swiss watches.

In a letter to the Chief Executive, Reuther recalled that the CIO has been "a consistent and strong supporter of the reciprocal trade program from its very inception." He urged that the United States "not retreat from its well-advanced position on international trade because the security and well-being of America are dependent upon continued trade with free nations."

Among the reasons for rejection of the increase listed in the CIO president's letter were the "substantial amount of subsidiary employment" created in this country by Swiss watch imports, and the fact that "more employment in the United States is dependent on continued American exports than would be adversely affected by increased imports."

Reuther also urged a re-examination of curtailment of defense orders in the watch industry and asked for "serious consideration" of an adjustment program "such as the one recommended by the CIO over the years and spelled out by David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, and Public Member of the Randall Commission, in his dissent on adjustments in the Trade and Tariffs section of the report of the commission."

IN A PRIOR action last March, the CIO had submitted a statement to the Tariff Commission outlining CIO's views on the subject of Swiss watches.

The statement accompanied a letter to the commission by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee and president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Five CIOers Join City of Hope Unit

Five leaders of CIO unions were among 17 men elected as members of the National Labor Council of the City of Hope, non-sectarian medical hospital near Los Angeles.

They are: Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; Pres. Max Greenberg. Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Pres. Elwood D. Swisher, Chemical Workers; Pres. John Blackburn, Lithographers, and Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell, Shoe Workers.

United Fruit Strikers Are Pledged Aid

THE CIO PLEDGED its support to striking banana plantation workers in Honduras last week, and backed up its pledge with a $1000 gift.

The action was made public as CIO released the text of a cablegram from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Sec.-Gen. Raul Edgardo Estrada of the Central Strike Committee of the Honduran Banana Workers.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations declares its solidarity with you in your efforts to secure economic justice for your members," the cablegram said. "We know that the misery you are suffering during your strike will not be in vain.

The plantation workers are striking against the giant United Fruit Co., major grower and shipper of the tropical fruit, which operates in a number of Central American countries. Prime issue in the nearly two-month-old strike is wages.

The CIO cablegram advised Estrada that the CIO had also cabled the company strongly urging "conclusion of an honorable settlement with Honduran banana workers" and granting of full recognition to their union.

Carey Warns NAACP Of New Bias Problems

CIO SEC.-TREAS. James B. Carey warned the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week that the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the public schools carries with it "the seeds of new problems."

Carey, who spoke at the NAACP convention in Dallas, Tex., said that "in many areas, the practical effect of eliminating public school segregation will be negated as long as non-white families are denied residence in any neighborhood in which they can afford to live."

"As long as we allow customs, the mortgage banker fraternity, or administrators of government housing programs to prevent the free movement of non-white families in certain neighborhoods, public school segregation, in fact, will be with us," he said.

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers and chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, cited the Supreme Court's reasoning that segregation in public schools is a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

"Therefore," he said, "if we find that segregation or discriminatory practices in housing serve to frustrate this dictum, we must eliminate these patterns and practices."

Carey said the high court decision also will "make us more aware" of newer, more subtle types of discrimination and inequities in employment. Many plants, he said, still refuse to hire Negroes, and in others, Negroes are relegated to unskilled jobs.

Passage of a Fair Employment Practices Act, he said, is "the quickest and most effective method of meeting these problems."

He pointed out that to get an FEPC law, more people will have to register and vote, so that we can send "more men and women to Washington who will share our sensitivity to the needs of our times."

"In the meantime," he said, "we will exhaust every organizational and legal means to remove these roadblocks."

As the convention opened, NAACP leaders prepared to face new problems of racial discrimination.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, told 100 Negro lawyers prior to the opening of the convention:

"There is a good possibility that we will move into the areas of local and train transportation soon. Cases are in preparation and should be filed within about a month."

He said that among the fields in which the convention would consider extending its fight against segregation are housing, recreation and employment in addition to transportation.

Senate Urged To Boost Social Security Payments

THE CIO urged the Senate to add to the House-passed amendments to the Social Security Act higher benefits, long-term and temporary disability insurance and broader coverage to meet the needs of older citizens.

The CIO also noted the fact that the bill was improved in the House was "a great victory for the sound principles of social insurance," but that the improvements do not go far enough.

In testimony prepared for delivery before the Senate Finance Committee, Joseph Childs of the CIO Social Security Committee and vice president of the CIO Rubber Workers, charged that "the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and its allies have not ceased their efforts to undermine the established system of old age and survivors' insurance."

CHILDS said that "private insurance is good, but no one has a right to block measures essential to the general welfare because he wants to make money from a competing activity."

He suggested that the program outlined in the Lehman Bill (S. 2260) "would come far closer to providing a program geared to the needs and resources of the United States."

The House bill, the CIO spokesman said, would provide only a $150 monthly pension for workers who earned an average of $300 a month, while those who earned as high as $350 or more could not receive more than $163 a month.

THIS, Childs noted, is at best $37 less than the bill's stated maximum payment of $200 monthly which itself "provides only a meager level of living."

The CIO asked that benefits be based on an annual earnings ceiling of $6000 instead of $4200 as in the House bill; that benefits be based on the 10 best years of earnings; that .5% additional be paid for each year of coverage; and that the minimum payment be set at $35.

Disability payments, Childs said, have already been provided by Congress in the cases of veterans, railroad workers and most federal employes. He asked that such a program be added to the bill because private insurance companies are not filling the gap, and because only a small percentage of the severely disabled can qualify for workmen's compensation.

He stressed the need for an improved social security program and said "we think it should not be difficult for your committee to make its decision in view of the overwhelming weight of evidence and sentiment on the side of progress."

Auto Workers Sell TV Permit

The CIO Auto Workers, who had been awarded a permit to construct an ultra-high frequency television station on Channel 62 in Detroit, sold the permit for $100 to the Woodward Broadcasting Co. in the motor city. The company is owned by Max Osnos, the operator of Sam's Inc., a Detroit department store.

Oil-Chemical Merger Talks Under Way

PRELIMINARY discussions between leaders of the CIO Oil Workers and the CIO Chemical Workers concerning a possible merger of the two organizations into "one big, powerful CIO union" have been held recently in Cleveland, O., and Denver, Colo.

The discussions, it was made clear, have been "purely exploratory," with any final decisions to be made by the rank-and-file membership of the two unions in separate and joint conventions.

One factor leading to the talks is the almost parallel jurisdictions of OWIU and UGCCW in certain phases of the chemical industry, especially in the petrochemical field. Two other developments were indirectly connected with the merger discussions:

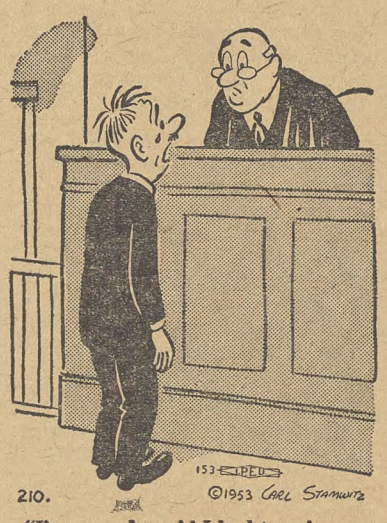
First, the action of OWIU and a number of independent oil unions in proposing a strengthened and enlarged union in the oil industry. The OWIU at a special convention in Cleveland recently approved the establishment of a new, comprehensive union which would bring OWIU and the independents under one banner.

Second, the CIO and AFL joined in signing a two-year No-Raid agreement. Both the Chemical Workers and the Oil Workers were signatories to the agreement along with the AFL Chemical Workers, thereby eliminating much of the rivalry between AFL and CIO unions in the chemical and oil industries.

OWIU and the independents had previously agreed on the Oil and Chemical Workers Intl. Union as the name for the new organization. The proposed OWIU-independent merger, as well as a constitution for the new union have still to be ratified by some of the organizations.

Preliminary merger talks between OWIU and UGCCW have resulted in several general areas of agreement which were seen as a demonstration of the sincerity of both unions in seeking an honorable way to fashion a new union which may total 250,000 members or more.

Participating in the discussions were the executive officers of both unions: Pres. O. A. Knight, Vice Pres. B. J. Schaefer and Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the Oil Workers, and Pres. Elwood Swisher, Vice Pres. Joseph R. Joy and Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin of the Chemical Workers.



"I'm so underpaid I had to raise my pay check in order to raise my rent this month!"

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

FROM ALL SIDES moderate-income families are being urged to buy stocks in one form or another. Mutual funds have grown enormously since this type of investment was started in 1940. Now stock brokers have a plan to compete with the mutual funds—the "Monthly Investment Plan" which sells stocks on installments, like furniture or a car.

Mutual Funds vs. Stock Ownership

This department previously pointed out that you face almost as much risk in investing in mutual funds as in stocks. An investor buys shares in a mutual, and its managers invest the money in a diversified group of stocks and bonds.

But while the fund does diversify your investment, when stock prices fluctuate so do fund shares although not as sharply in the case of conservative funds.

Arnold Green, manager of the mutual funds department of Bache & Co., a big investment firm, has taken exception to our comment. He writes:

"The purpose of diversification is not to protect the shareholder from a drop in the market as a whole. It is to protect from poor risks—generally something unforeseen—in one particular security. If you own a number of well-chosen securities, the fact that one or a few may not perform well is not of much importance to you. However, if you have invested in just those that did poorly, your capital may suffer considerably. *It is therefore necessary to protect oneself by adequate spreading of risks.*

"You did not mention one of the greatest advantages in owning mutual funds—constant supervision by the fund's professional management. As no security is so good it may be bought and then put away to be forgotten, this continuous supervision is probably of more value to the shareholder than the original selection of the securities. We have been working with unions to help them with investments. In some cases, mutual funds have offered them certain advantages which they were unable to get through other investments."

Comment On Statement

With mutual-fund salesmen on almost every doorstep these days, this question needs an airing. To answer Green's comments:

1—For a union to invest a portion of its reserves in mutual funds to get greater earnings is not the same as an individual making such an investment. A large organization is better able to seek competent advice, and diversify its money in bonds, mutual funds and other investments so it will have maximum earnings with least risk.

But a moderate-income family does not have the benefit of this study and counsel. It is subjected to sales pressures from highly-advertised mutuals or other stock-buying plans, and often does not buy shares the best way, if it should buy any at all.

2—Mr. Green is probably right that the mutual fund better protects the small investor from putting all his eggs in one basket that may later develop an unforeseen hole, resulting in a serious loss of capital.

However, there is still the objection that if you had to get your money out at a time when the market price of your fund shares had fallen, you might suffer a loss.

Obviously mutual funds cannot be regarded as the place to deposit emergency savings you might need in case of unemployment or illness. Generally a family needs emergency reserve equal to six months to a year's income; in some cases, even more. *For this purpose, credit unions, savings accounts and government "E" bonds, paying 2 to 3%, are most suitable. At any time you can get back all you put in.*

Returns Compared

In comparison, mutual funds at this time pay about 4 to 5%, depending on which you buy. Earnings from investments in mutuals are higher when the general price level of stocks and mutual funds shares is lower than at this writing.

Also: A family can earn 4 to 5% without risk by prepaying the mortgage on its house. A family that generally buys cars, furniture and other goods on installments can earn from 6 to 24% on its money by using savings for cash buying instead of time payments.

One disadvantage of mutual funds is not the funds themselves but the way many moderate-income people buy them—on a monthly installment or "penalty" plan. Not only do you pay extra fees for custodianship and federal taxes, but if you must drop out soon after starting you lose some of your money. If you dropped out at the end of the first year, you would lose 50% of your investment in some mutuals, because that much went to pay sales commissions out of first-year deposits. Even if you dropped out at the end of the tenth year, you would lose 9% of your original investment.

In contrast, when you buy mutual shares outright (the "voluntary" plan), you pay a straight 6 to 8% sales commission in most plans. You would not have to forfeit more than this much for the sales charge whenever you drop out.

Moreover, in the voluntary plan, more of your investment goes to work immediately to start earning dividends, since less of the initial deposit has been diverted to the sales expense.

(This department is preparing an additional report comparing specific mutual funds as to values offered, for publication in the near future.)

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Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

(Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe is away from his duties as the result of an illness. In his absence, his column is being prepared by the CIO Dept. of Organization.)

CIO REG. DIR. GEORGE DE NUCCI sends word of an election victory at the Davey Compressor Co., Kent, O., where the CIO Auto Workers were chosen to represent workers in collective bargaining by a vote of 89 to 60.

CIO's Retail-Wholesale Workers report a win in Memphis, Tenn., where, at the Swift Cotton Oil Co., they received 33 votes to 28 for the AFL.

CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst has advised that the CIO Lithographers were victorious in a representation election at the Raur Co., Omaha, Neb. And CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann follows with word of another successful campaign by the same union at the Triplex Lithograph Corp., New York City.

WORKERS AT THE OZAN LUMBER CO., Prescott, Ark., have chosen the CIO Woodworkers to represent them by a vote of 106 to 13 after a campaign led by IWA-CIO Field Rep. A. Stewart O'Bannon, who points out in his report that attendance at organizational meetings ran well over 90% of the eligible workers. From Ocala, Fla., CIO Rep. Fred J. Wingard reports that employes of the Ocala Lumber Sales Co. selected the IWA-CIO as bargaining representative by a vote of 107 to 57.

From the West Coast, Reg. Dir. Irwin De Shetler advises that the CIO Rubber Workers were victorious at the P. B. Div. of the Byron-Jackson Co. and the CIO Steelworkers at the Chain Belt Co., both in East Los Angeles, Calif. Close cooperation from USA-CIO Local 4997 made the URW-CIO victory much smoother, he added.

Textile Union Fights To Keep 2200 Jobs In Yonkers Mill

CIO TEXTILE Workers led the mobilization for a last-ditch fight last week to dissuade Alexander Smith, Inc., from moving its century-old carpet factory from Yonkers, N. Y.

Battling for the jobs of 2200 workers, the remnants of a work force once three times that number, TWUA-CIO joined city and state agencies in an attempt to block the plan of Yonkers' chief employer to move to non-union Greenville, Miss.

The firm's decision to move was announced during a strike by TWUA members against proposed wage cuts of almost $1 an hour in some cases. The rest of the rug and carpet industry had just renewed TWUA contracts with little or no changes.

Actually, it developed, the strike had nothing to do with the decision to leave Yonkers. TWUA credited the firm with "rare honesty" for resisting "an opportunity to make labor the whipping boy."

Instead, the company said, it was not seeking monetary savings but more modern facilities. The new Greenville plant was built with a $3.5 million municipal bond issue plus a big investment by the company. By contrast, they said, their Yonkers layout was inefficient and buildings were obsolete.

The firm turned down the request of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to reconsider.

The union berated Alexander Smith for having "farmed" Yonkers for 100 years and then moving on in the same fashion that farmers once moved to virgin soil after exhausting their croplands.

"Why should it (the company) not restore where it has so richly reaped?" the union asked. "Because buildings grow old, must there be a trail of ghost towns across our land?"

TWUA also charged "a management failure." Spokesmen recalled that during boom years the firm bought a linoleum plant it later sold at a $10 million loss.

The real tragedy, the union declared, was to the workers, some of whom are the descendants of carpet makers the company brought over from Scotland a century ago.

"Hundreds are too old to learn new skills, or to find new jobs; the looked forward with confidence to retirement under the company's pension plan," the union said.

Newspaper advertisements signed by the union pointed out that the "tragedy of Alexander Smith is a lesson to the nation." It could have been prevented, TWUA asserted, "by tax laws which penalize, rather than reward, runaway industry.

But above all, it could have been prevented by prosperity, full employment and a rising standard of living in the nation as a whole, the union added, "for under these conditions the company would have had the courage and confidence to face its problem."

Poet-Striker

The strike by CIO Textile Workers at the Alexander Smith, Inc., carpet plant in Yonkers, N. Y., is the fourth in the firm's 109-year history.

A previous one, lasting for several weeks in 1897, affected 19-year-old John Masefield, now Poet Laureate of England. In his book, "In the Mill," Mansfield, now 76, recalled how Yonkers rallied to aid the distressed carpet factory workers. A short time after the strike ended Masefield returned to England to devote his time to writing.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Washington CIO Council Gets 'Muscles' For Coming Tasks

TWO HUNDRED delegates to the Washington State CIO convention in Aberdeen, Wash., last week voted to give the State IUC the financial muscles it will need to meet big economic, political and legislative problems of the coming year.

With only token opposition, the convention voted to up the per capita tax from 7c to 10c per member. Only four delegates supported a motion to put the issue to a roll call after State CIO Pres. Daniel E. Bandmann declared the resolution adopted by overwhelming voice vote.

THE ACTION came at a time when the CIO Woodworkers, which accounts for a majority of the membership, is engaged with the AFL in what IWA Vice Pres. James Dicey told the delegates is 'one of the biggest strikes in Pacific Northwest history."

All IWA delegates, however, urged the increase after Sec.-Treas. Harold Slater warned that legislative and political fights ahead will be some of "the toughest we've ever faced."

Earlier, delegates heard Rep. Magnuson (D. At-large), former Rep. Hugh Mitchell and national CIO officials lash out at policies followed by the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican 83rd Congress.

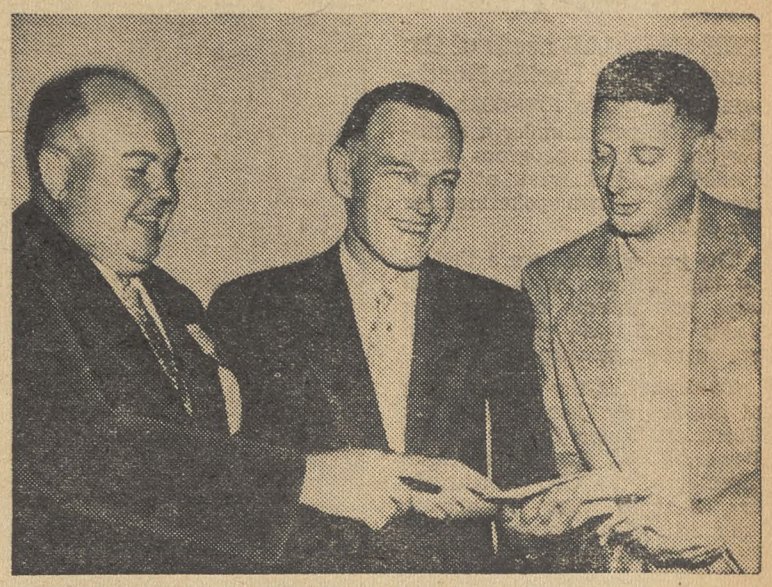
"Two years ago at this time the Republican Party was preparing to launch its great crusade against the New Deal and the Fair Deal," Magnuson said.

"In the months that followed the record of 20 years of Democratic government was distorted by some mysterious chemistry into 20 years of treason. The great social accomplishments of the New Deal and the Fair Deal were derided."

Yet, today, Magnuson added, the policies and programs of recent Democratic Administrations "never looked better."

"They have stood the test of time," he continued, "of criticism—and yes, of the great Republican crusade."

The convention was rapped to order by William Gilmore, chairman of the Grays Harbor Industrial Union Council. Mayor Ed Lungren gave the delegates a warm welcome, recalling that Aberdeen was the place where the Washington IUC was founded four years earlier.



GENTLEMEN OF PRESS—Enjoying a lighter moment at the Washington State CIO convention at Aberdeen are three ANG-CIO members: (from left) Fred Martin, executive secretary of the King County Newspaper Guild; Rep. Magnuson (D. Wash.), a speaker and candidate for re-election, and Don Page, Seattle reporter.

CIO REG. DIR. Irwin L. DeShetler criticized Republican "bungling" and failure to act against unemployment.

"Republican name-calling," he declared, "won't put unemployed workers back to work. It is inexcusable that a country with resources such as ours should suffer unemployment."

R. J. Thomas, representing CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, pledged the full support of CIO's six million to the IWA-CIO in their fight for a decent wage.

Mitchell, in addressing the convention, made the first public announcement that he will be a Democratic candidate for re-election from Washington's 1st Dist. He called the recent defeat in the House of the Democratic move to increase personal income tax exemptions "a 9.5c hourly pay cut."

"If we'd had the right delegation from Washington in the House," he said, "a bill calling for such an exemption increase would now be before the Senate. But because all members of the Washington delegation except Don Magnuson voted against it, we're faced with the possible loss of this income we'd otherwise have had."

M.P.

Vacation Hike Won By NMU

THE CIO Maritime Union last week won four weeks' vacation with pay for seamen on coal ships employed more than 360 days with any one company.

The improved vacation clause was contained in a new agreement between the NMU-CIO and the Colliers Owners Association. The pact, which was similar to one the union recently negotiated for dry cargo and passenger ship unlicensed personnel, covers some 600 seamen on 26 colliers.

The contract also increased from 60c to 75c a day a man payments by operators to a pension and welfare fund and established operator-union committees to handle ship manning and crew accommodation problems.

Michigan Tries To Chisel On New Jobless Aid Rates

MICHIGAN'S unemployed workers can give that state's sagging economy a small shot in the arm thanks to the improved unemployment compensation law that went into effect last week.

One of three states to take action on Pres. Eisenhower's request that state laws be amended to give jobless workers at least half their regular earnings for at least 26 weeks, Michigan increased the benefit period to 26 weeks and hiked maximum benefits $3 to $7 weekly.

Michigan CIO Council Pres. August Scholle urged workers who have exhausted their present benefits or who have held up collecting their 20th check to file a claim for the extra benefits.

Laid-off workers should file such claims, he said, despite the fact that the State attorney-general has ruled that anyone who had exhausted 20 weeks of benefits before the new law took effect is not entitled to more.

The CIO has instituted court action to reverse the ruling, Scholle pointed out, and should the CIO view be upheld, only those unemployed workers who had filed claims would be paid the extra benefits.

Both Scholle and Council Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins told workers to appeal any claims turned down by the commission. The same advice was given for claims turned down for claiming a spouse as a dependent, another restrictive ruling by the attorney-general which the CIO is also challenging.

CIO unions are conducting an extensive education campaign to acquaint unemployed members with their rights under the law.

Wages Issue In Strike At Ohio Edison

SOME 2200 CIO Utility Workers went on strike last week against the Ohio Edison Co. in eight northern Ohio cities after 45 days of fruitless negotiations.

The strike began July 1 on the expiration of the old agreement. UWUA-CIO Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler said the chief issue was wages. The union asked for a 16c an hour increase, while the firm stubbornly refused to offer more than about 6c.

The walkout occurred at Akron, Youngstown, Warren, Toronto, Burger, Lorain, Mansfield and Marion.

CIO Tells Task Force—

Multi-Purpose Dams Needed In Northwest

By MILTON PLUMB

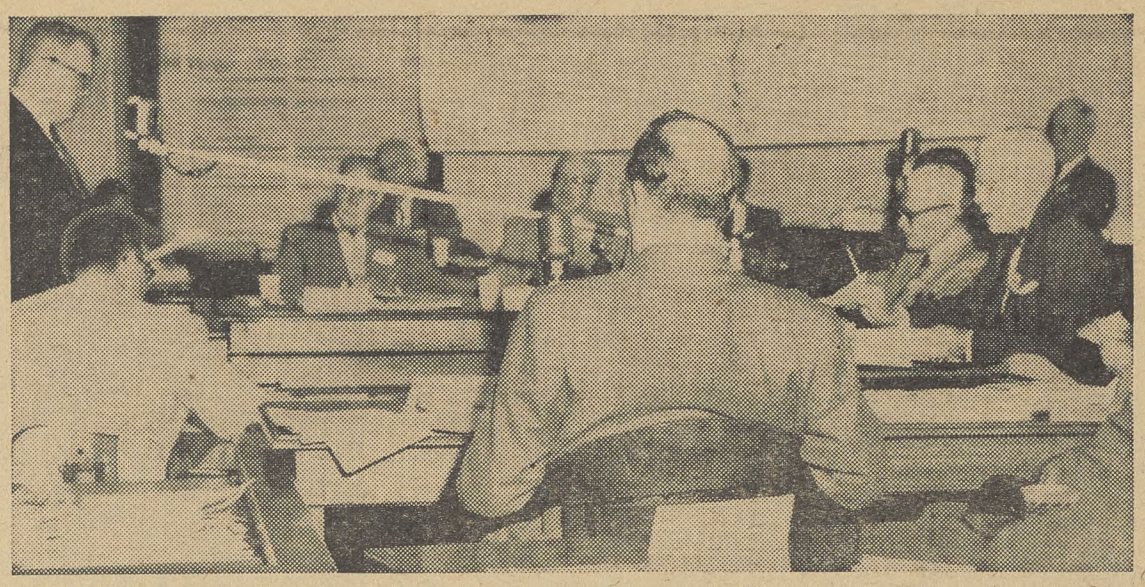
THE CRUCIAL needs of the people of the Pacific Northwest for more low-cost hydroelectric power under a multi-purpose federal program were spelled out last week at Portland, Ore., by two spokesmen for the CIO.

The power needs were tied in by the program with plans to wipe out threats of damaging floods and to preserve the region's rich resources.

Testifying at the final hearing of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power, E. W. Kenney, research director of the CIO Woodworkers, charged that Eisenhower Administration power policies have brought about a "growing anarchy" in the Northwest's power set-up.

This has "already done as much harm to our economy as if it were deliberately planned as a method of sabotage by enemy forces," he charged.

Kenney also filed with the task force a statement by Pres. A. F. Hartung of the IWA-CIO which pointed out that mismanagement of watersheds and water tables by private timber operators is contributing to floods along many of the nation's rivers.



CHEAP POWER NEEDED—E. W. Kenney (standing left), IWA-CIO research director, tells Hoover Commission Task Force a federal program for more low-cost hydroelectric power is vital for the continued development of northwestern United States.

He said heavy cutting threatens communities along rivers below the region where deforestration takes place.

AS AT EARLIER hearings, about 60 witnesses presented widely differing views about the policies the federal government should follow in regard to power. Testimony favoring continued federal development seemed most favorably received by the audience, but task force questions were more sharply critical than usual.

Perhaps this was because the task force originally hadn't wanted to hold hearings in Portland.

It agreed to this fifth and final hearing in the Pacific Northwest only after strong protests by State Sen. Richard Neuberger (Ore.), also Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate, who pointed out that this region is most adversely affected by Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay's decision to abandon the federal power program.

Task Force Chairman Ben Moreell, who is chairman of the board of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., questioned the CIO spokesman about the implications of the fact that the CIO Utility Workers have flatly opposed the CIO position.

He has thrown the UWUA-CIO opposition to public power in the face of CIO spokesmen at each of the last three hearings.

In using UWUA-CIO testimony to try to break down the CIO position, Moreell contended that the workers in the power industry most immediately affected didn't want anything to do with public power. He ignored, in doing so, testimony at the immediately previous hearing by the CIO Chemical Workers, who represent the bulk of workers in atomic energy plants, that this rich resource must be kept in the people's hands.

Kenney patiently explained again to the task force that the CIO respects the right of the Utility Workers to disagree on this matter, but that at the last CIO convention the resolution endorsing public power was adpoted without a single dissenting vote. He underscored that the great majority of members of CIO are in complete disagreement with the UWUA-CIO on this issue.

Blasting the Administration's "on again, off again" policy on Libby, John Day and other proposed dams which the GOP has delayed, Kenney pointed out that McKay now has said both these major dams are needed.

Of Hells Canyon, where the administration wants to abandon the site on the Snake River in favor of much smaller private dams built by the Idaho Power Co., Kenney declared:

"The Eisenhower Administration policy on Hells Canyon makes clear that our new Republican power policy means curtailment of future power supply, high rates, and phony concessions to certain financial interests disguised as local interests."

If the Idaho Power Co. plan is approved, he pointed out, the nation will lose 442,800 kilowatts or 44% of the potential power capacity. He estimated this would be equivalent to the loss of 50,000 to 60,000 jobs in industry, of $125 million in annual payrolls and of $500 million a year in products of electro-process industries.

Rejecting the administration's "partnership" proposals, Kenney said they mean "piecemeal development" and that, if enacted into law, *"the integrated and comprehensive development of the Columbia Basin is at an end."*

"These so-called partnership projects would break up the integrated plan for flood control, power development, navigation, irrigation and recreation, "He declared.

"The CIO will never favor individual public power developments if it can be shown they threaten to destroy the benefits to an entire region that are possible only through coordinated regional development."

Kenney cited bills before the Senate Committee on Public Works to modify the already authorized Cougar and Green Peter projects as examples of "partnership proposals." CIO objected to these, he said, and favors the bills introduced by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) calling for the interconnection of both these dams with the Northwest power pool and the marketing of electricity under the Bonneville Act.

Contrasting Morse's strong fight for John Day planning funds which the administration had requested with the "partnership" proposals of Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.), Kenney said:

"It is this kind of public-private power politics and double-talk of the present administration, with Sec. McKay and Sen. Cordon in the lead, which has turned the average citizens of this entire northwest into an almost solid block of opposition to special interest projects that are obviously detrimental to the communities of this region."

Prof's Tieup With Utility Lobby Rapped

ANOTHER instance of lobbying tie-ups between university professors and big utility companies was brought to light recently in a letter signed by four Virginia CIO leaders and addressed to University of Virginia law Professor A. J. G. Priest.

The letter pointed out that the National Association of Electric Companies, Washington's biggest-spending lobby, "emphasized" Priest's connection with the university on the cover of a pamphlet parroting the anti-public power line of the utilities.

Back in the 20's, congressional lobbying investigations involving utility companies exposed what the letter called "the shame and scandal of honored university teachers accepting subsidies from private corporations which had axes to grind."

THE LETTER was signed as "citizens and taxpayers" by Virginia CIO Council Executive Vice Pres. Julian F. Carper, CIO Textile Workers Synthetic Yarns Dir. Wesley W. Cook, TWUA-CIO Washington Rep. John W. Edelman and CIO Reg. IV Assistant Dir. Ernest B. Pugh.

The four particularly raised the "question of propriety and ethics in relation to your (or the Association's) exploitation of your faculty position to give the impression that your views on the distribution of electricity are based on correct information and stated with some objectivity."

Nine Lumbermen Meet CIO-AFL Pay Terms

WITHIN hours after the two-week-old lumber strike began, nine lumber companies in the Pacific Northwest agreed to pay the 12.5c hourly pay increase asked by CIO and AFL unions in negotiations.

"Here is proof that the union told the truth when it said the operators could easily pay more money," CIO Woodworkers Pres. A. F. Hartung said.

Some 100,000 loggers, plywood and lumbermill workers, members of the IWA-CIO and the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers, walked out June 21 after flat refusals by employers to consider wage increases. That action also had brought on the first mutual assistance pact in the history of the two unions.

Basis of the IWA-CIO argument for the wage boost is an industry-wide productivity increase of "as much as 13%." In addition, Hartung pointed out that lumber profits have remained high and prices that sagged in 1953 are this year "again up to the abnormally high levels of 1952."

"If we asked for an increase on the basis of lumber productivity alone, which we are not," Hartung declared, "we should get as much as 28c or more per hour."

The IWA-CIO president also charged that the majority of employers "are concealing the facts as to how much higher their profits are this year," and accused the operators of "confusing the issue by going back before World War II to compare wages and cost of living."

The striking unions pointed to wages paid construction workers in the Pacific Northwest, who are also seasonally employed, which range from $2.50 to $3.15 an hour in comparison to the base of $1.725 in the lumber industry.

The Case Of The Vanishing Expert

IF YOU BELIEVE what your boss says and speak your piece, it can get you fired. At least that's the way it seems around the Interior Dept.

It all started about a year ago when Interior Sec. McKay termed *"hogwash"* reports that department employes were afraid to testify as to their beliefs about the Hells Canyon development project.

"Federal employes are freeborn American citizens," McKay was quoted as saying by the Portland Oregonian last July 16. "There's no thought control in the Interior Dept."

Then the following day Undersec. Ralph Tudor said department witnesses would be *"entirely free"* to testify at the controversial Hells Canyon dam hearing.

Well, sir, employe Samuel Moment of Portland, Ore., believed the boss and on May 18 he testified for groups advocating construction of the federal dam at the site.

Moment, a Bonneville Power Administration marketing expert, testified at the hearings that only a complete integration of proposed federal dams in the Bonneville system would provide enough low-cost power to develop the Pacific Northwest.

The final chapter of the story came the very next day, May 19, in the Oregon Journal. Said the news item, as reported by Political Action of the Week:

"Sam Moment, an economist with Bonneville Power Administration who is credited with making cost analyses which led to the revival of aluminum production in this region after World War II, is among the employes to be released by the federal agency July 1."

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Shipbuilding—It's Plight (See Pages 6 and 7)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 28

A Good Reason for Giving a Buck to PAC!

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

WASHINGTON OFFICE
925 FIFTEENTH ST., N. W.
NEW YORK OFFICE
25 W. 43RD ST.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
2834 CENTRAL STREET
EVANSTON, ILL.
PHONE: DAVIS 8-5100

June 3, 1954

We are now running into something we haven't previously encountered in the seventeen years our Association has been in existence - a spirit of complacency. Quite a few business men seem to feel that everything is all right now that we have a new President in the White House.

I'm sure you will agree with me that this is a short-sighted, unrealistic view, and that instead of sitting back doing nothing we should redouble our efforts because now there is an opportunity for greater accomplishment than "our" side has had at any time since 1933.

The socialism Roosevelt and Truman injected into the operation of our federal government is still there, and practically every member of Congress is today under greater pressure from the "other" side than he has ever been. The CIO, the AFL, the ADA and all sorts of radical groups are pushing their programs for more socialization and less freedom of enterprise harder than ever. They confidently expect to be much stronger in Congress than ever before after the election this fall.

The most effective way in which to counteract this radical pressure is through the organized activities of an organization like ours which has the courage to fight the labor bosses, the communists, the bureaucrats and anyone else without giving any consideration to possible reprisals or the likelihood of being smeared in the papers and over the air.

None of us want this country to go all the way down the road to national socialism, a socialistic-welfare-state. So it is imperative for each of us to put up the best fight he is capable of making and to do it now.

You can help, by sending us a check for $15.00 in payment of your current dues.

Sincerely yours,

L. M. Evans
Treasurer

LME:Mc

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Bockman Granite Corporation
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Investments
Bridgeport, Conn.

2 Atomic Energy Plants Struck By UGCCW-CIO

THE NATION'S first strike of atomic energy production workers, involving 4500 members of the CIO Chemical Workers at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., got under way last week as the union authorized a walkout over wages and a long history of grievances.

The Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., which operates the plants for the Atomic Energy Commission, said it was maintaining production with about 120 supervisory and technical employes. Union sources said picket lines were effective in keeping "all but a very few" production workers out of the plants.

UGCCW-CIO Pres. Elwood Swisher authorized the strike after the two local unions voted, in both open and secret ballots conducted by outside sources, to reject a recommended 6c increase.

"Why, if the company can operate at full capacity with only 120 people, does it maintain a 4500-person payroll at the taxpayers' expense?" he asked.

Swisher said the 6c hourly increase recommendation of the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel, headed by Cyrus Ching, "doesn't even cover area rent increases which average 7.5c an hour."

HE POINTED out that the company had consistently refused to make any counter offer to the union's original 21c demand, later scaled down to 15c, and "only reluctantly agreed to the 6c recommendation in a last-minute effort to avert the strike."

The union had offered to negotiate with the company for orderly shutdown of the two installations, but Swisher said the firm's "essential anti-union nature" was shown by rejection of the proposal and by its "insistence that the jobs would be there if the people want to work."

The UGCCW-CIO noted that despite the hope expressed by Pres. Eisenhower at his news conference last week that the people would go back to work while a presidential fact finding commission studied the dispute, "neither the international office nor the two local unions has received any such request from any government source."

At week's end Pres. Eisenhower had appointed a three-man board of inquiry. Informed sources predicted a quick decision which would pave the way for an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction against the strike.

Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, AEC chairman, had earlier offically informed the White House that a strike would constitute a "national emergency." Swisher questioned that an emergency existed "if, as the company claims, it is maintaining production."

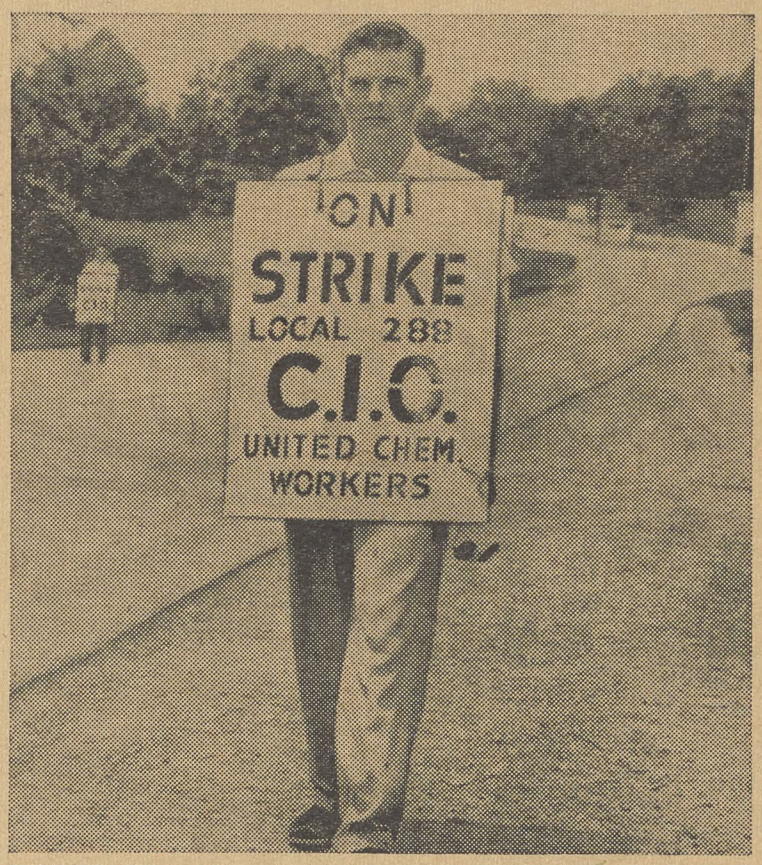
In addition to the wage issue, the union cited a long history of "buck-passing" by the company on grievances, and charged it with "consistently ducking its collection bargaining responsibilities by refusing to settle grievances at lower levels and invariably taking them to arbitration."

One of the major points buttressing the union argument for a wage hike was increased productivity.

"In 1946, when the union was certified," Swisher pointed out, "there were 9000 production workers in the bargaining unit.

"Today, with increased facilities, only 4500 people are needed to turn out more fissionable material than was produced when the operation began."

Besides criticizing the original panel recommendation for a 6c increase as "wholly inadequate," the union contended it had never been allowed to be a party to drawing up the panel's operating procedures, as it had requested.



PEACEFUL—Tennessee hills, scene of many a bloody feud, are quiet as O. A. Duke pickets Oak Ridge atomic plant. CIO Chemical Workers are striking against Carbide and Chemicals Corp., which operates unit for the government.

23,000 Rubber Workers Out In Goodyear Strike

THE CIO Rubber Workers last week went on strike at 10 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plants across the nation. The walkout followed several weeks of fruitless negotiations.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the strike, involving 23,000 union members, resulted from the company's "harsh and arbitrary position." Negotiations began on May 7 and the company made its first and sole offer of 5c an hour on July 2.

Key union demands were for a substantial wage increase and for improvement in area wage differentials, wider in Goodyear than in any other major rubber company.

Buckmaster cited as one example the wage scale for tire-makers in Goodyear's Topeka (Kan.) plant, which is 34c an hour lower than in comparable plants. The Topeka rates are 33c less than the average in the industry and the lowest paid by any rubber company.

Goodyear arrogantly took the position, when negotiations began, that its workers "didn't have a thing coming." After finally making its nickel offer, the company would not negotiate further. The strike came when union spokesmen agreed that "it was impossbile to negotiate a wage settlement."

Buckmaster said the company's 5c package was offered either as an "across-the-board" increase, or could have been divided into 4.5c in wages and a half-cent to correct inequities. The half-cent proposal, the union president said, was "only a drop in the bucket."

Of the 5c package, Buckmaster said, "the offer would not be sufficient to correct the area wage differentials among its own plants if used entirely for that purpose."

The strike, first nationwide work stoppage in Goodyear's history, shut the company down fast. Earlier the union members had voted overwhelmingly for the strike by secret ballot, and the action had been sanctioned by the international union.

BUCKMASTER said there was no doubt of Goodyear's ability to meet the union demands. Last year the company had its best profit year in history, making $49 million in net income.

The company's first quarter reports for 1954 showed profits running 11% greater than in the similar period last year, despite a 10% drop in sales. Added to this was a $5 to $6 million boost in profits resulting from the Eisenhower Administration's action killing excess profits taxes.

Negotiations were broken off by the company an hour before the strike deadline, Buckmaster reported. Company officials flatly refused a union request that sessions be resumed the following day.

"We're going home," company spokesmen said, as the Cincinnati bargaining sessions were broken off. They also refused to meet again except in Akron.

No date has been set for resumption of negotiations.

CIO, AFL Textile Unions Discuss Merger Plans

MERGER of the CIO and AFL textile unions loomed as a possibility following a meeting last week in New York City.

No commitments were made by either side as top officials of the CIO Textile Workers and the AFL United Textile Workers conferred on amalgamation chances. Considerable time was also spent discussing implementation of the recent no-raiding agreement signed by CIO and AFL unions.

A TWUA spokesman described the meeting as "friendly in tone and exploratory in nature." Arrangements were made for further meetings to iron out problems and make a merger possible.

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock and Gen. Sec.-Treas. John Chupka headed the five-man group from TWUA at the parley. The UTW-AFL group was led by Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert.

Struck Lumber Operators Cited To NLRB By IWA

AN UNFAIR labor practice charge of refusal to bargain is being filed against some Northwest lumber operators by the CIO Woodworkers, now beginning the fourth week of a strike for a 12.5c wage increase.

Basis of the decision to press the charge was the recent National Labor Relations Board ruling in the case of Whitin Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., reaffirming past court and board decisions that a union is entitled to "all wage information essential to intelligent representation of the employes."

The IWA-CIO charged that a number of operators "have persistently refused to furnish the union with wage data." Some 100,000 IWA-CIO and AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers walked out of Pacific Northwest lumber mills June 21 after fruitless negotiations. Their joint action and a mutual assistance pact were the first in the history of the two unions.

Meantime a telegram of support for the IWA strikers was sent Pres. A. F. Hartung by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, assuring the "full and undivided support" of National CIO in their efforts to win the "full measure of economic and social justice" to which they and their families are entitled.

In another action, Hartung lashed out at the "greed and lack of responsibility" of timber operators who "mine" the forests and "then clear out when the crop is gone and the land devastated and leave their employes to shift for themselves."

With the closure of one company and the imminent shutdown of another, Hartung said lack of security for workers caused by "cut-out-and-get-out policies of Northwest lumber privateers" was one reason IWA was fighting for higher wages.

Noting that timber supplies are running out, Hartung said that "propaganda has become the principal crop being planted in place of timber."

TWU Wins 6.5-11c Hike

THE CIO Transport Workers last week won increases of 6.5c to 11c an hour for 37,000 employes of New York City's transit system. The raises will be retroactive to last Jan. 1.

The agreement ends a long dispute between the CIO union and the state-created Transit Authority, which operates the city-owned subway, surface and elevated lines.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill predicted that meetings of the executive board and the membership of TWU-CIO Local 100, which represents the city employes, would ratify the agreement.

The two-year pact also provides the authority also will consider an additional wage increase next Mar. 15. An impartial adviser will be named to consider future disputes.

IUE Defeats UE At Another GE Plant

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week soundly defeated the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Newark, N. J., lamp and X-ray plant of the General Electric chain.

The election followed by a week the victory of IUE-CIO over UE at its last big stronghold, GE's Schenectady, N. Y., plant, and united more than 100,000 GE employes at 60 plants into the CIO union.

The Newark tally was: IUE-CIO 447, UE 258, no union 10, and challenged 13. A total of 764 were eligible to vote, and 732 ballots were cast. Separate elections were held in the four plant units, lamp, X-ray, warehouse and trucking.

The day before the election, UE signed a contract with GE incorporating terms which the Communist-dominated union had earlier rejected. News of the sell-out spread like wildfire and caused many undecided workers to cast their votes for the IUE-CIO, which is standing on its refusal to accept the offer.

Jobless Statistics Assailed By Reuther

OFFICIAL figures on unemployment prove the inadequacies of unemployment compensation laws, and failure to enumerate those whose claims have been exhausted builds false optimism, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged last week in a telegram to Commerce Sec. Weeks and Labor Sec. Mitchell.

The wire followed the release by the two departments of figures on the June employment-unemployment situation.

"The joint release . . . includes repeated references to the decline in the number of workers drawing unemployment compensation but fails to note that this decline is attributable in major part to the exhaustion of workers' benefit rights," Reuther said.

He told the Cabinet members that the drop in insured unemployment is "evidence of the inadequacy of present unemployment compensation laws rather than of a brightening employment picture."

He pointed out that the government credited Michigan with one of the "sharpest drops" in insured unemployment. The facts are, he countered, that during the four weeks ending June 17, over 7000 Michigan workers exhausted their benefits, and more thousands withheld final claims to preserve their right to extended benefits made possible under recent amendments to the State law.

IN THE first five months of 1954, Reuther recalled, 658,000 workers exhausted their benefits. Despite additional exhaustions since the end of May, the number drawing benefits was still 100,000 higher in the week ended June 19 than at the first of the year.

The decline from the peak at the end of February to the latest week reported is 300,000, Reuther continued, but 457,000 exhausted claims in March, April and May alone. Reuther said:

"To avoid the danger that the public may be misled by lack of all the relevant facts, we urgently request that you issue at once an amplification of your joint release interpreting insured unemployment figures in the light of the data on exhaustions available in Labor Dept. files, and that weekly Labor Dept. releases on insured unemployment hereafter include the full facts on the number of exhaustions."

Flurry Of Picketing Ends Phone Installers' Strike

A THREE-DAY strike netted wage increases of 5 to 7c an hour for more than 16,000 CIO Communications Workers employed as installers for Western Electric at telephone exchanges across the nation.

Approximately 400 job clerks in the WE system got raises of $1.50 a week. The installers had been working without a contract since May 2 and although company offers had improved in negotiations, they were still inadequate when the strike was called.

CWA-CIO strategy had been to withhold pickets from exchanges until after July 4 so as not to jeopardize the holiday pay of operators and other personnel. Only in Texas was there a brief flurry of picketing, but it triggered a chain reaction throughout the American Tel. & Tel. network.

Jittery officials of AT&T, owner of all of Western Electric's stock, alerted flying scabs to man toll centers throughout the country. Chartered planes took supervision personnel from Denver to Atlanta, for instance, before the Texas pickets were withdrawn.

The new one-year agreement defeated the "serious" retrogression demands of the company. A company proposal for six additional base locations was reduced to four. Armistice Day was added as a paid holiday for 1000 members in Pennsylvania in line with practice in most other CWA areas. In addition, Christmas Eve will be a paid holiday this year throughout the system.

HANDSHAKE marks end of a three-day strike by more than 16,000 CIO Communications Workers against Western Electric Co. Joseph E. Dunne (right), national director of CWA-CIO's installation department, and Charles A. Ford, company labor relations manager, congratulate each other on signing new contract providing for pay raises of 5c and 7c an hour and other improvements.

New Job Figures Show 'Stagnation,' CIO Warns

EMPLOYMENT figures for June, released last week and hailed with glee by Administration leaders, reflect "at best a picture of economic stagnation," the CIO said.

Farm employment accounted for most of the 989,000 rise in the number of jobholders last month. Unemployment early in June was up 42,000 over May's figure for a total of 3,347,000.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther challenged the cheery statement of Commerce Sec. Weeks that the U. S. is over the hump of rising unemployment and that the trend has been "decisively reversed."

It is "dangerously unrealistic," Reuther pointed out, to draw comfort from the statistics released by the Commerce and Labor Depts. The figures show, he said, *"that the weak areas of the economy remain weak and there are, as yet, no signs of prosperity rounding the corner."*

Weeks expressed gratification at the trend shown by the figures. The number of jobless, he conceded, "was much higher than we would like to see it." Employment now stands at 1.8 million fewer jobs than in June 1953, an all-time high.

Totals Seem Low

There was expectation, based on precedent, that the June totals would be far higher than the official statistics seemed to indicate. The entry of high school and college graduates into the labor market traditionally swells June employment rolls. This year, the Labor-Commerce report admitted, 300,000 fewer young people than last year had not been accounted for.

"The reason is easily understandable," Reuther noted. "They have no hope of finding jobs. Failure of the economy to expand as it should has slammed the door to job opportunity in their faces.

"The decision of hundreds of thousands of our young citizens not to engage in a fruitless search for jobs that do not exist results in their omission from the official count of the unemployed."

The figures also showed that the number of workers collecting unemployment compensation, while down slightly from the month before, was more than double that of June 1953 and all other previous postwar years.

There was a 64,000 drop in durable goods manufacturing unemployment. This field, the weakest since the slump started last fall, continued to show declining employment. The sag showed up markedly in the metal working plants turning out machinery, electrical goods, ordnance, transportation equipment and instruments.

"The June figures cannot hide the tragic fact of mass unemployment in America's basic industries and in America's major industrial centers," Reuther warned.

"The auto, steel, and other industries continue to operate at less than 70% of productive capacity. One hundred and thirty-two labor market areas are now classified as areas of substantial labor surplus with 41 of these areas having 12% or more of the total labor force completely unemployed."

Nor, he went on, do the June figures reflect the widespread under-employment and economic hardship being experienced by millions of American workers who are working short weeks, nor do the unemployment figures reflect those who are temporarily laid off.

"Despite whatever justification the Administration may attempt to wring from . . . these latest figures for its policy of delay and inaction, the new employment and unemployment figures show no signs of recovery from our present recession," Reuther said.

He added that the "need grows more imperative daily" of the Administration to face its responsibilities under the Employment Act of 1946 by "taking vigorous affirmative action."

Situation 'Inexcusable'

"Unemployment of more than 3.3 million workers, to take the official figures at face value, is inexcusable in the face of the tremendous unfilled needs of millions of American families," he said. "In a dynamic free economy that must expand and move forward or contract and slip backward, stagnation makes inevitable growing unemployment and more serious economic difficulties.

"Our labor force is increasing by approximately 900,000 per year. This means our economy must expand to provide that number of new job opportunities each year.

"In addition, productivity advances made possible by advancing science and technology require further expansion to assure employment opportunities for upwards of two million workers who would otherwise be displaced.

"Clearly, the economy of the U. S. must expand, or we will be confronted with continued rising unemployment."

Robins Again

"Next Spring" is now the target date when the Eisenhower Administration hopes to see improved unemployment compensation laws come from the states.

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams in a recent letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said he expected the states will give full consideration to measures needed to increase weekly benefits and duration of payments when their legislatures meet next year.

Steelworkers Open Parleys With Alcoa

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Steelworkers and the Aluminum Co. of America opened last week with the union presenting demands similar to those which resulted in a 12c package settlement in the basic steel industry.

USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes headed the union negotiators, who represent about 15,000 workers in 10 Alcoa plants. The union asked for undisclosed pay increases, a guaranteed annual wage, an improved insurance program and other contract benefits.

Pensions are not covered in the current talks since the present contract is in effect on this issue until Apr. 1, 1955. The union pressed, however, for basic job classification and pay rate studies which are now standard in USA-CIO contracts with steel companies.

Another meeting was scheduled for the end of the week at which Alcoa counter-proposal would be presented.

CIO's Vandercook Program Signed For Second Year

THE CIO last week signed a new one-year contract with the American Broadcasting Co. continuing sponsorship of the nightly news commentaries of John W. Vandercook.

Acting on authorization of the CIO Executive Board, the CIO Publicity and Legal Depts. completed arrangements with ABC. During its second year, the Vandercook show will be heard over some 160 ABC stations, the lineup being substantially the same as during the first year.

The CIO launched its five-night-a-week program on Labor Day, 1953. It had a three-fold purpose in sponsoring the Vandercook broadcasts.

It was determined to add another liberal voice to the nation's airwaves; to offset the one-party press which dominates much of the country, and to reach a broad audience with the story and message of the CIO and its affiliated unions.

During the 10 months this program has been on the air, it has received wide and favorable attention in every section of the country. Program ratings have shown a steady, marked gain, ABC officials have reported.

THE CIO Executive Board, in a resolution commending the program and authorizing its continuance, said that Vandercook's broadcasts were "firmly based on the best traditions of American anti-totalitarian liberalism."

His voice has reached millions and he has developed an audience of increasing size and very considerable loyalty, the Board said.

It noted that there had been much favorable comment about the CIO's message, contained in the commercial portions of the broadcasts. These are designed to acquaint the public with the CIO and its viewpoint on major legislative issues.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Economic Stagnation

Administration apologists and economists who still use McKinley era text books may pretend to take some satisfaction from the June employment and unemployment figures. But practical men can't.

Even if we take the official figure of 3,347,000 unemployed at face value, the picture is disheartening. For, as CIO Pres. Reuther well put it, the picture is one of "economic stagnation."

Under the tender guidance of big business, our economy has sagged to such a degree that hundreds of thousands of young people, who regularly enter the labor market during this period, just didn't bother to hunt jobs. They knew the jobs didn't exist.

Completely ignored by the official statisticians are the millions of Americans drawing slimmer pay envelopes because they are working fewer hours. To the Administration, these people aren't even statistics. Yet the lack of their full purchasing power is felt in every market place in America.

Maybe the Administration would take some long overdue action if the advisers at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue were impressed with one hard fact: unemployment is not only an economic issue; it is a political issue as well.

Political issues are resolved on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. And unemployed workers have a lot of spare time to get registered so they can vote on that day.

Get Out The Pen Again

Like it or not, the Republicans in the Senate are going to have to stand up and be counted on the question of McCarthy and McCarthyism.

That is the pledge of Sen. Flanders, an anti-McCarthyite Republican from Vermont. Flanders has a resolution pending in the Senate which would strip McCarthy of his committee chairmanship and keep him from chairing any other committee. Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) has introduced another resolution aimed at the same end.

The Vermont Senator says his resolution will definitely be voted on before the end of July. Thus, all America will have an opportunity of seeing just which of the senators abhor McCarthy and his tactics, and which are on his team.

Letters to senators can play a big part in this showdown. We have a hunch there are a lot of them, perched on the fence, who would vote to chop the platform from under the junior whatever-he-is from Wisconsin, if they felt the voters agreed with them.

Three cents postage—and a few minutes of time—can help rid America of this menace to our basic freedoms.

Congratulations To IUE-CIO

Congratulations are in order for the IUE-CIO, which has chalked up two important, significant victories in two weeks over the discredited UE.

In the huge Schenectady, N. Y., headquarters plant of General Electric, and in another GE plant in Newark, N. J., the workers voted IUE-CIO by a substantial margin.

The leaders and members of Local 301 in Schenectady weathered a particularly vicious 17-week battle in which the UE threw everything in the Commie book, plus a few tricks swiped from employers, at these militant, democratic trade unionists. But UE lost, just as GE will lose, now that 100,000 of its workers are united in one strong, free union —the IUE-CIO.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
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Point Of Odor, Mr. Chairman!

In Other Words—

The Easy Way To Lose To The Reds

In a recent signed editorial in The Saturday Review, Editor Norman Cousins notes "Six Easy Ways To Lose To Communism," by concentrating "so hard on what we hate that we forget what we are trying to protect." Excerpts from his editorial follow.

By NORMAN COUSINS

1. **WE CAN ALL ACT** like third-rate political party hacks. We can take the position that it is more important to cripple our political opponent before the next election than it is to safeguard the system by which free elections are possible. We can proclaim the fact that if a man belongs to the opposite party he is a self-confessed traitor to his country.

2. We can be cowards. We can flee from the things we believe in because we fear that someone may attack us unfairly if we put our beliefs to work. If the Communists talk peace, we can prove our patriotism by calling for war. If communism identifies itself with freedom and social justice, we can denounce their objectives instead of the phoniness of their claims.

We can make private distemper sovereign, more fearful of the penalty of appearing to stand in its way than of the loss of those institutions which alone can deal with costly distempers, private or public.

3. We can keep good people out of government. Our young people can be convinced that those of them who are foolish enough to go into government service can expect low incomes and high abuse.

We can go far beyond the legitimate requirements of loyalty to government, we can leap far out in front of the valid safeguards against subversion and we can create a no-man's land called "security risk." In such a land, literally, no man is safe for even if his own actions have been sound he can be judged by the actions and characteristics of those he may have known.

Thus at our military research centers we have already lost the services of a large number of scientists and research specialists, who are not accused of being subversives and who have not sought shelter under the Fifth Amendment, but who have had to answer for the unproved actions or associations of acquaintances, some of them long since forgotten.

Meanwhile a loyalty review board, acting under the laws, has barred one of the nation's leading scientists from the nation's "secrets." The country seems to have forgotten that it is not the knowledge that is given by the government to the scientists that will determine our strength, but the knowledge that scientists give to the government.

One of the charges made public is that the scientist had had an illicit relationship with a woman. Nothing is said about the fact that such a disclosure before the public gaze may itself be illicit and immoral. If an impeccable private life is the new yardstick, who will be left to apply it?

4. We can cut ourselves off from the majority of the world's peoples. We can show so little knowledge of the broad movements of history and so little awareness of what the real issues are in the rest of the world that nothing that we say to other peoples will seem sensible or relevant.

We can chatter unceasingly about what we want others to do without taking the trouble to find out what their own histories and cultures make it natural for them to want to do. We can convince other peoples that we do not know what we are doing; in particular, that we do not know everything we should know about the big bomb we are setting off, thus creating doubts about our ability to equate power with responsibility.

5. We can continue to run a weak second to Soviet propaganda activities in many parts of the world. We can continue to reduce our appropriations for our information and library and radio services to the point where Communist propaganda has a clear field. In short, we can continue to fulminate against communism in the U. S. Congress, but clam up when it comes to doing anything specific against communism in the battle of communications and ideas.

6. We can make anti-intellectualism the national national pastime. We can take the position that anyone who believes in books or is interested in serious books is a dangerous fellow.

We can create a new ideal for our young people —the ideal of the man who knows too much to read, who has too much inside information to have to think, who is so filled with empty slogans and guesses that he does not have to understand real problems.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

YOU CAN GET a lot of wrong ideas by reading newspaper reviews about the status of Pres. Eisenhower's "affirmative, constructive" program in Congress. What the President has done to whittle down the social gains of the New Deal, both by personal inclination and under pressure from the Republican Old Guard, can't be measured in legislative terms alone.

WHAT Dynamic Record?

Early-in-July reviews ran something like this: Eisenhower won his fight for the St. Lawrence Seaway and got a notable partial victory on his farm program in the House. He lost on Taft-Hartley revision but he seems to be winning on social security expansion, and he is winning a lot—if not everything—in the field of tax revision. *He "compromised" on tariffs and reciprocal trade.*

One trouble with this approach is that it ignores the simple question of whether the "dynamic" program ever included much that was forward-looking and affirmative.

The second trouble is that the approach ignores what has happened in the administrative agencies, now packed with Eisenhower-appointed enemies of New Deal laws, and in vital old-line departments, such as Interior and Agriculture, which administer vast areas of the public domain.

No Laws Needed

Congress doesn't have to pass a law to change the philosophy of the government in the fields of labor relations, regulation of monopolies, or public power.

Bitter-end New-Deal haters in Congress can simply induce or compel the President to name New Deal-haters to the departments and agencies, on threat that anyone with a different philosophy will never be confirmed by the Senate.

Or the Republican businessmen surrounding Mr. Eisenhower, "liberal" about foreign policy but haters of New Deal domestic reforms, may sell the still politically-inexperienced President on the gruesome notion that "expansion" of power distribution by the Tennessee Valley Authority is *"creeping Socialism."*

The President's personal legislative program was never—let's reiterate it—dynamic or forward-looking.

He got the St. Lawrence Seaway through, after hesitating for a year, because he could use the scare-phrase of "national security" to argue for it. *But he merely endorsed what had been urged by every president, Republican and Democratic, from Warren G. Harding.*

The Social Security Bill is better than it might have been—but again there was a year of hesitation before Mr. Eisenhower adopted part of the truly "forward-looking" program urged by Harry S. Truman.

The Administration's Taft-Hartley revision bill was a piddling, gingerly approach that the President himself may have been glad to have killed.

The "compromise" on reciprocal trade merely postpones until next year any showdown struggle by the President for mastery of the high tariff wing of his own party. The tax program was based on a "trickledown" theory of kindness to investors and corporations, with no direct relief to low-income or middle-income families.

The farm program is adequately summed up by recalling that Mr. Eisenhower used to think the so-called Brannan Plan was *"immoral"*—but adopted a Brannan Plan scheme for the exclusive use of wool producers, *including direct subsidies from the government,* when he needed congressional support from the sheep-raising states in order to put through a bill cutting government aid to wheat and cotton farmers.

Agencies' Fate Worse

What has happened in the agencies, with little publicity, is worse.

The Federal Power Commission, established to protect consumers' interests against overcharges by huge interstate gas and electric utilities, is a shambles, its professional staff disheartened. The FPC's announced policy is to encourage higher profits for the utilities.

The National Labor Relations Board, with three Eisenhower appointees out-voting two holdover Truman members, is rewriting labor law by administrative decision. *It is cutting down the role of the federal government in protecting union members.*

Public power is being gutted—both by the refusal of the Interior Dept. to recommend new multiple-purpose federal dams, such as Hells Canyon in Idaho, and by Mr. Eisenhower's personal assault on "expansion" of the TVA.

Republican senators sat voiceless—not a single member rising to defend the Administration—as Democrats ripped into Mr. Eisenhower's attempt to use the Atomic Energy Commission as an instrument to "destroy," as Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) put it, the TVA

GOP senators didn't dare defend the attempt in debate—but they will support it by refusing to repudiate the President, by refusing to vote TVA appropriations.

Want to know how powerful the oil and natural gas lobby is in Congress? When Sens. Williams (R. Del.) and Aiken (R. Vt.), plus Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), tried four times to get a roll-call vote on tax amendments to cut down the rich 27.5% tax-"depletion" allowance that makes Texas and Oklahoma millionaires, they failed.

The vast majority of senators, fearful of oil contributions against them, four times refused to stand up and be counted on a roll call.

Washington Window—

Administration Trying Again On Boosting Debt Limitation

By Public Affairs Institute

ONE SEPTEMBER EVENING during the 1952 presidential campaign, Gen. Eisenhower asked a Davenport, Ia., crowd:

"Why do we have a $260 billion debt? . . . Even this year, when we have probably the greatest income measured in dollars that we have ever had, the most prosperous with the highest taxes, and we are still going $10 to $12 million in debt."

Now, two years later, Pres. Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphrey, announces that he will ask Congress to increase the present $275 billion ceiling on the national debt.

This comes at the close of this fiscal year. The national debt is now about $270 billion.

However, budget receipts for the new year, starting July 1, are expected to be about $62.6 billion. Spending will amount to $65.6 billion. It means that the government is expected to go $3 billion more in debt. This would bring the national debt to $273 billion by June 30, 1955—still under the $275 billion legal limit set by Congress in 1946.

The Treasury, however, thinks the margin of safety is too small and wants to make sure that it has all the money it may need to pay its bills.

Purse Strings And Politics

One of the underlying causes of the tug-of-war between the Congress and the Executive Branch over the debt ceiling concerns the question of who will control the purse strings of the nation.

There are political aspects to the picture, too. Republicans promised to cut spending, cut the deficit, balance the budget and cut taxes all at one and the same time.

This is a difficult stunt and the Republicans have found out how difficult it is.

They cut government spending something like $4 billion, most of it coming out of national defense and a good deal out of social services.

These cuts, together with the Administration's original "hard money" policy, however, did hit the economy and a recession set in. Unemployment rose. The full impact of this is not expected to hit Treasury receipts until next year.

In addition, the Administration cut taxes something like $7 billion, or at any rate, permitted the tax cut voted by the previous Administration to go into effect. This, too, meant a decrease of tax revenues into the Treasury.

Again the Administration wants to cut taxes further in accordance with its campaign promises. Most of these tax benefits will go to corporations and the stockholders, instead of to the great body of consumers.

Between tax cuts and a slackening in business it is obvious that the Treasury must suffer unless the Republicans can turn on a new wave of prosperity. This they still have to do.

An increase in the debt limit is the cushion in case the maneuver doesn't come off.

Still No Quarter

The Senate's fiscal expert, Sen. Byrd (D. Va.), who led the fight against the Eisenhower Administration's move to boost the national debt ceiling to $290 billion last year, still thinks the Treasury has enough money to pay its bills.

Byrd has announced he will oppose Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey's current move to raise the top limit, just as he did in 1953.

"I still think," he declared "the $275 billion limit is enough and too much for the government to owe."

Book Review—

Nothing New About Witch-Hunting

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WITCH-HUNTING is nothing new in this country, even in so-called enlightened times, Lucille Milner reminds us in her new book, "Education of an American Liberal," an informal history of civil liberties in practice. It is based upon her own personal experiences.

As one of the founders of the American Civil Liberties Union and its executive secretary for 25 years, Mrs. Milner was in a position to observe closely important events and persons involved in the fight to protect those threatened by violations of the Bill of Rights.

Looking back on her many years in the liberal movement, Mrs. Milner says that "in the present wave of hysteria," she feels as though she were re-living earlier periods of the last quarter of a century, when civil liberties were being trampled under foot by U. S. Atty.-Gen. A. Mitchell Palmer after World War I, and later by other forces of "law and order."

Protects Civil Rights

From its formation in 1920, the ACLU has been dedicated to the fight to protect civil rights. It has performed invaluable service in the cause, but there have been times when it was confronted with dilemmas in trying to apply such abstract concepts as justice and freedom to individual cases.

One of the instances when the ACLU was faced with the problem of tempering abstractions with common sense arose on an issue involving the CIO Auto Workers' drive in the late 30's to organize the Ford Motor Co. Mrs. Milner recalls that it generated more heated discussion than any other single issue that so far had come before the board.

The case, which caused a furor in the labor movement at the time, is still important, because it illustrates how well-meaning liberals sometimes take a stand on pure principle that lands them in an anti-labor position negating everything they think they believe. Great injustice can be done in the name of justice if a principle is applied without full understanding of all the factors involved and their overall effect on the human beings concerned.

In the UAW-Ford case, a minority of the ACLU board held that Ford's right of free speech had been violated by the charges of unfair labor practices brought against him by the National Labor Relations Board, for—among other things—distributing pamphlets to his employes containing "Fordisms" that viciously attacked the union.

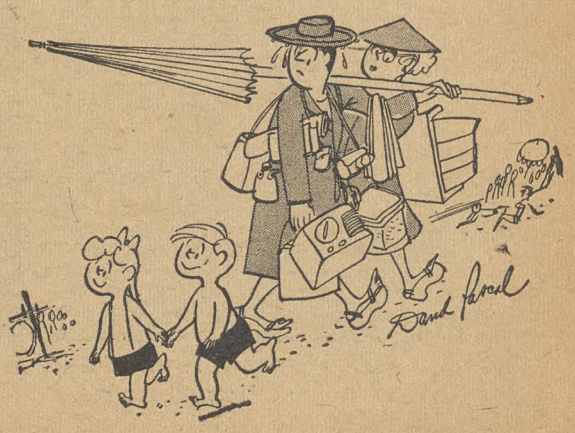
The majority believed that Ford's pamphlets were "part of a deliberate coercive plan to keep his employes from organizing," Mrs. Milner writes, and no question of free speech was involved. The row went on for weeks. It finally ended in a compromise, with the ACLU pointing out to the NLRB that its order in the Ford case "left doubt as to the status of Mr. Ford's freedom of speech."

In her story of some of the ups and downs of the ACLU, Mrs. Milner also brings out how groups and individuals devoted to idealistic aims are agitated and swayed by the temper of the times.

In the past, periods of repression have been followed by periods of liberty, Mrs. Milner says in conclusion.

"I would like to think that the pendulum of history will swing us from the current hysteria to another period of freedom," she says. "But the future depends upon us. Liberty is not handed down like the family silver, but must be fought for and re-won by each new generation."

Education of an American Liberal, an autobiography by Lucille Milner; Horizon Press, N. Y., $3.95.



Shipbuilding: Congress Is Throwing Away I

Artisans Sent To New Fields By Joblessness

By FRED ROSS

"I'M SURE of a job every day," said Alfred Thomas, a former Baltimore shipyard worker turned bakery salesman. He explained why he would not return to his former job.

"If I had gone back to my old job," he continued, "I would have been called back and then laid off three times since I was furloughed in April.

"I make as much money as I made in the yard, and if I get a better route I will earn more because my commission will increase."

This is the price Congress is paying for failure to pass several bills that would aid the merchant marine—the fourth arm of defense that played a vital role in two World Wars and Korea:

Thousands of skilled workers are going to other industries where they are assured of more job security.

During the peak of World War II, some 1.37 million workers were employed in the shipbuilding industry. According to the Maritime Administration, employment in the industry dropped in May to about 100,000. The latter figure included manufacturing of canoes, motor boats and even pots and pans, these latter an acquisition of one shipyard, according to the CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

An adequate merchant marine is vitally needed today. The United States will not have it unless Congress acts soon.

The Germans sank scores of our merchant ships in World War II. The Soviet Union presents a greater threat today.

In a recent interview, Adm. Robert B. Carney, who as chief of naval operations, is the Navy's top planner and its representative on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that Russia has some 375 submarines, many of the modern long-range type.

Carney said that the Soviet Union is building more submarines, that she already has more than Hitler had, and that she could make "some effective challenge of the various sea lanes."

Clifford N. Parry, Jr., executive secretary of Local 24 of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at the Key Highway repair yards of Bethlehem Steel, in Baltimore, said that the trained workers needed to build and repair the ships necessary to meet the Soviet threat are rapidly going to other industries.

He quoted John M. Willis, general manager of Bethlehem Steel yards in the Baltimore area, who said that it takes 10 years to train a first-class shipyard mechanic.

Parry said that seniority lists furnished by the company for the Key Highway yard alone indicated that in two years some 1250 workers had left the industry.

Many IUSMWA-CIO members at Bethlehem's big Fore River yard at Quincy, Mass., in New York City area shipbuilding facilities and in the Baltimore area report themselves disgusted with the lack of security in the industry.

But let them tell the story.

Laid off again after slightly more than a year's employment, Pete Sorrentino, another Baltimore skilled shipyard worker, is living on unemployment compensation.

Father of five children, he said his unemployment check does not begin to cover his expenses. In Maryland maximum benefits are $38 a week for 26 weeks. Benefits amount to $30 a week for the unemployed worker plus $2 a week for each child up to four.

Sorrentino said meat and groceries alone cost $35 a week, and then, he added, "there are such things like the light bill."

A skilled worker at Bethlehem's Sparrows Point yard, where he worked for 20 years, Antonio Leonelli was laid off three months ago. Luckier than many, he turned to contracting as he had done during a previous furlough and is now renovating IUSMWA-CIO Local 24's hall.

Leonelli, who has six children, saw no future in the contracting business, but is looking for "a good job."

Then he could build a home, he added.

"There is no use working in shipyards," he said. "You work a month or two, are laid off and are called back. You think you are going to work steady, but then you are laid off again."

He said he would be "sitting pretty" if IUMSWA-CIO gained the guaranteed annual wage, which it is seeking in current negotiations.

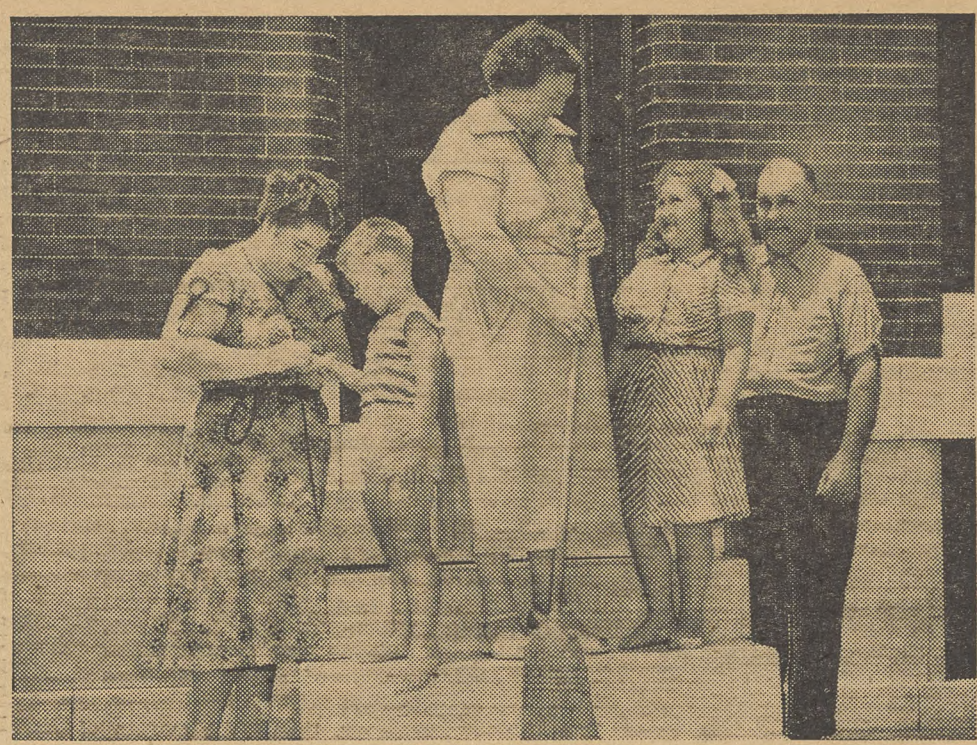
Arthur E. Westveer, who had just received his layoff notice from the Sparrows Point yard, said some 50 electric welders had been furloughed in his department, a number of whom were doing highly-skilled X-ray work.

(In this work an X-ray machine is used to examine the welding for flaws. If the welder does too much faulty work, he is transferred to a less exacting job.)

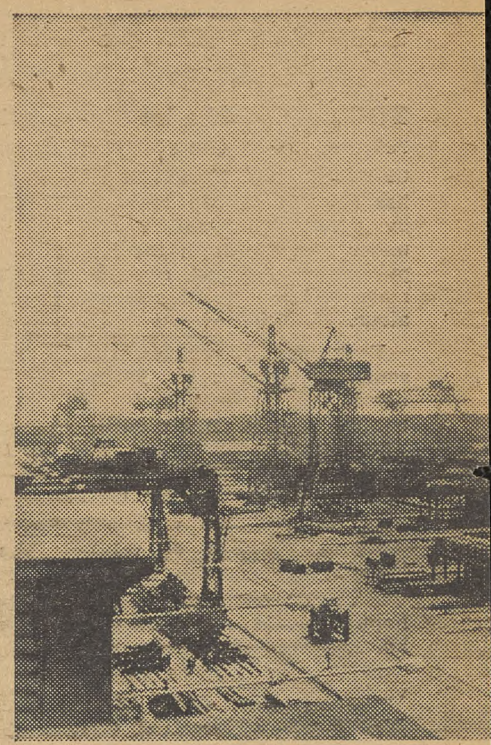
He doubted whether he would go back to work if called should he get another job. Westveer said that in addition to the irregularity of employment, his yard job was "rough in winter," and that at any moment he could be hit and seriously injured by falling pipes or rivets.

Many of the men being furloughed now are lost forever to the industry, he declared and pointed out that after heavy layoffs in 1951, the company had to sta a school to train welders.

Pres. Peter Bolfar and Executive Sec. Benjamin Hewitt of Local 24, at the Sparrows Point yard, estimated that of the



BALTIMOREANS, like Clem C. Creek (right), take pride in keeping clean the white steps—"stoops" as they call them—in front of their homes. With Creek, who was laid off from his shipyard job last September and is working for a plumber, are his wife, his daughter and grandchildren.



THE WAYS of the Sparrows Point s which last year set a production rec soon to be launched. Scenes, like thi of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coas

Hazardous Job

Shipbuilding is one of the most hazardous occupations. Accidents are frequent and sometimes fatal.

While the CIO News reporter was gathering material for this story, Howard Klebe and Paul Tate suffered severe burns of the face at the Key Highway ship repair yard of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Baltimore.

As Klebe was putting the first rivet into a tank, that day, an explosion was followed by a fire, injuring Klebe, who was working outside the tank, and Tate, who was inside. Both were taken to a hospital.

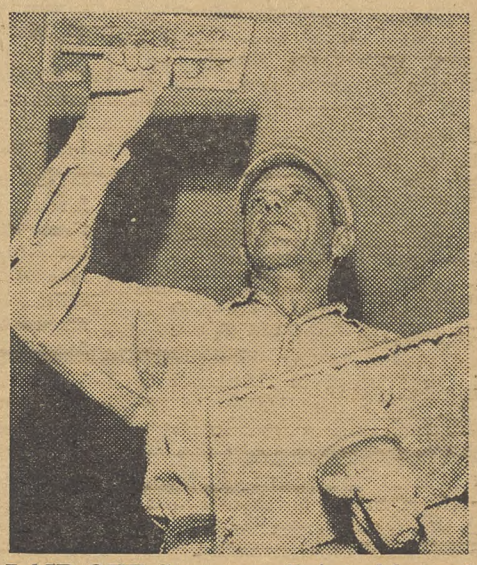
Contract Goals

The CIO Shipbuilding Workers are seeking a 21c hourly increase in negotiations on behalf of workers in eight shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., the industry's behemoth, and of some 30 other yards.

IUMSWA-CIO is asking the pay boost to bring the rates closer to those paid similar craftsmen in the construction industry. Other demands are the guaranteed annual wage, a company paid health and welfare program, higher pensions, two more holidays, an improved method for computing vacations, and elimination of inequities.

THOUSANDS of shipyard workers like Alfred Thomas, Baltimore, have found jobs they like better.

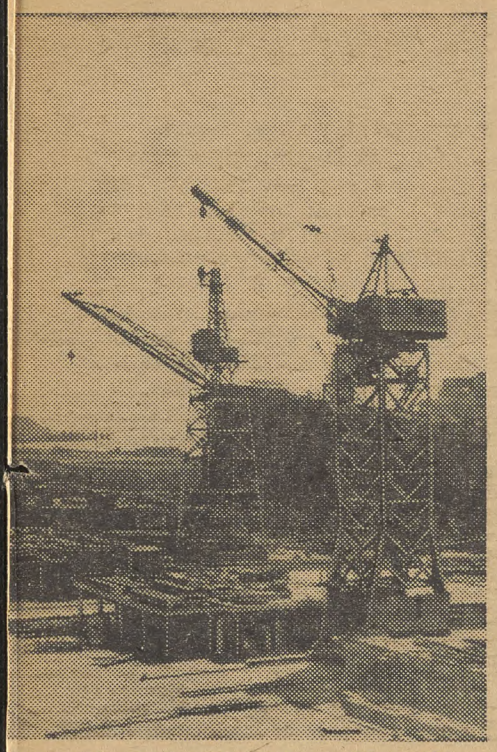
EMPLOYMENT outlook is grim, say Pres. Peter Bolfar (left) and Exec. Sec. Benjamin Hewitt of Local 33.



LAID-OFF Sparrows Point shipyard worker Antonio Leonelli, now contractor, renovates Local 33's hall.

REPORT on negotiations with the B is being given by Exec. Sec. Cliffor cal 24, at an outdoor meeting opposi

ts Greatest Asset—The Skills Of Its Workers



hipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Co.—ord—stand idle except for a tanker s, can be duplicated in the shipyards ts, and the Great Lakes.

1000 skilled men furloughed during the last three months, at least 40 were lost to the industry.

A comparative handful of men are working at Sparrows Point. Only a 16,000 ton tanker is being constructed at the eight-way yard, which IUMSWA-CIO Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis said set a wartime world's record for production by turning out ships with an aggregate tonnage of 217,570 last year.

The yard recently was awarded a Navy contract for two ammunition ships, but it ill be months before a few hundred men are called back to work on them.

The plight of other ship yards is similar. It is the same story everywhere. At the Fore River yard, which with the nearby but now closed Hingham yard employed 65,000 men during the World War II employment peak, fewer than 3000 are working with the prospect of a reduction to 800 by September.

Among those laid off are James Di-Gravio, a first-class machinist with 38 years' seniority. The 54-year-old man, who has three children, was never laid off before.

Anthony M. Cardwell, a first-class wood pattern specialist, also was furloughed from his department where only three remained on the job.

With 20 years' seniority, Victor Kendall, who mills shafts of some 40 tons, was laid off only three weeks after returning to work upon his recovery from a fractured left hand suffered on the job.

Bills Pending In Congress Aim To Ease Plight

SOME 100 merchant marine ships will be built and more than 100 others repaired in private shipyards if several bills pending in Congress become laws, according to Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

The House last week passed the trade-in ships measure, which the Senate will have to pass again after differences between the two versions of the bill are ironed out in conference.

The bill provides that owners of World War II T-2 tankers can turn them in to the government and receive credit for part payment in 10 new tankers. The old ships would go in the reserve fleet.

The Senate-passed bill authorizing the Navy to charter for 10 years 20 tankers to be built in private shipyards was stalled in the House Armed Services Committee after a subcommittee altered it. The altered version provides that the Navy, instead of private operators, would build the ships in private shipyards.

The Senate Commerce Committee has reported out and the House Merchant Marine Committee is considering a measure authorizing expenditure of $45 million to modernize 106 ships in the U. S. reserve fleet.

The IUMSWA Program

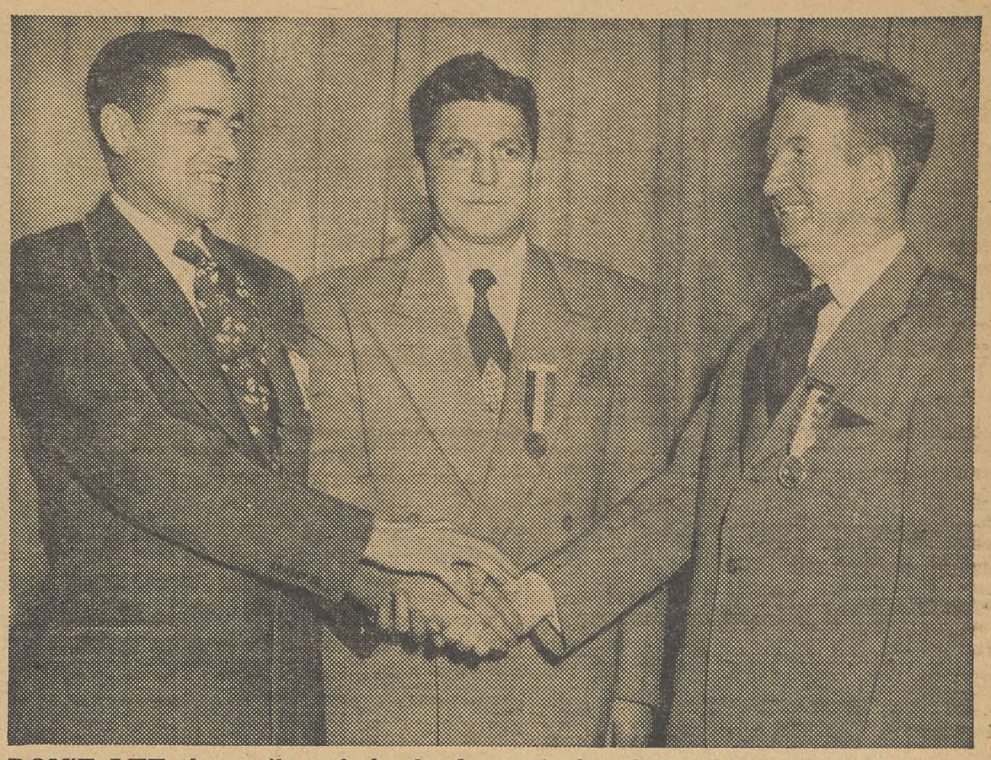
Still another measure to provide for the construction of 60 cargo and cargo-passenger ships a year, with subsidies to be paid on those to be used in foreign trade, was referred to the House Merchant Marine Committee.

A Commerce Dept. report recommended the program, but it was essentially the same plan that IUMSWA-CIO has been advocating seven years. There is no companion bill in the Senate.

And another measure, appropriating $82.6 millions to build four passenger cargo ships, recondition four Liberty ships in the reserve fleet and encourage operators to turn in 10 T-2 tankers as provided in the trade-in bill, has been referred to the House Appropriations Committee.

Half the foreign aid goods would have to be transported in American ships under a House-passed measure. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was considering this foreign aid bill last week.

The Senate has passed a bill making permanent the 50-50 shipping provision of the foreign aid measure. The House Merchant Marine Committee has reported out the bill. The measure would keep U. S. merchant ships in operation and increase ship repair work.



DON'T LET the smiles of the leaders of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers lead you to believe that they are not worried over the slump in shipyard employment. This convention picture shows (from left) Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, Pres. John J. Grogan and Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis.

Danger Of Losing Skilled Workers Is Told By Union, Navy, Management

THE CIO Shipbuilding Workers, shipyard management and the Navy all have pointed out the danger of losing skilled workers because of the curtailment of merchant ship construction.

IUMSWA-CIO Pres. John J. Grogan warned a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee:

"The preservation of the shipbuilding resources, facilities, organizations, skills and highly trained personnel with somewhat unique and not easily replaceable qualifications is vital to national security.

"During the past year, there seems to have been small consideration given in Washington to the essential fact that the American flag merchant marine constitutes the fourth arm of the national defense."

Rear Adm. W. D. Leggett, Jr., chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, testified before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee:

"I am particularly concerned with the fact that highly skilled design and production personnel are rapidly being dispersed among other industries which can provide more stable employment. We may not have time, in the event of another emergency, either to recruit or train new workers."

George H. French, president of the Maryland Dry Dock Co., ship repair yards at Baltimore, said:

"The fall-off in employment is so severe as to represent a real threat to the survival of many of the productive units in the industry.

". . . Many of the crafts in the shipyards are unique to the ship repairing and shipbuilding industry—they simply don't exist anywhere else and it takes years to train them."

French called the problem a national one and not a local one. He said the ship repairing industry was dependent on the prosperity of the American merchant marine and renovating of Navy ships in private yards.

Craftsmen

Some 120 different kinds of craftsmen are employed in ship-building, possibly more than in any other industry. A partial list gives an idea of the wide variety of the skills required: Masons, carpenters, shipweights, loftsmen, machinists, electricians, upholsterers, blacksmiths, burners, welders, chippers, caulkers and heat treaters.

thlehem Steel shipyards management l H. Parry, Jr., of IUMSWA-CIO Lo-e the Key Highway shipyard.

LOOKING at help wanted ads is Arthur E. Westveer, who just received layoff notice at Sparrows Point.

DISMAL FUTURE face workers at the Bethlehem Fore River yard where Don Edmondson heads Local 5.

THIRTY-EIGHT years' seniority did not save James Di Gravio from being laid off at Fore River yards.

Things Are Looking Up In Washington State

(Third in a series of on-the-spot reports on the coming campaigns.)

By MILTON PLUMB

NO SEAT in the House is going to be more hotly contested next November than that of Don Magnuson (D. Wash.). That's the one sure thing about the current political picture in the Evergreen State, which has always been something of a maverick as far as elections go.

It has, for example, in Sens. Magnuson and Jackson, both Democrats, sent two of the ablest Senators in the nation to its municipal namesake, Washington, D. C. But, except for Rep. Magnuson, a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, whom it elected as congressman-at-large in 1952, its representatives are all Republicans—six of them. With one possible exception, all are servants of the reactionary cause.

The coming elections will differ from those in most states because the only statewide contest is that for congressman-at-large.

This fact has made Magnuson, who in two sessions in the House has run up an outstanding liberal record, a prime target of reactionaries everywhere. The trend in the six congressional districts has been conservative in recent years, and they hope it will carry over into the at-large race when no other statewide campaigns are in the offing.

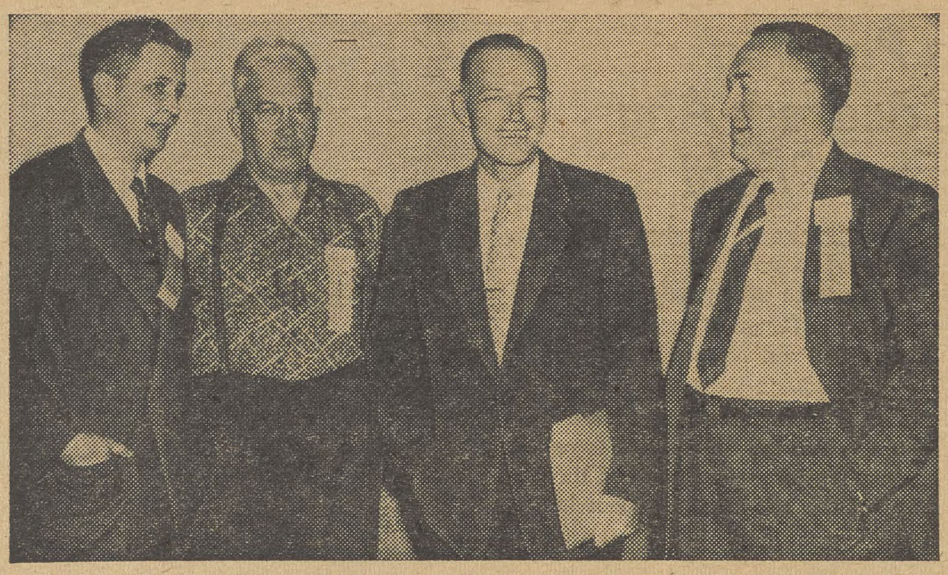
Magnuson, who left his post as a reporter for The Seattle Times to run for Congress, is handicapped at the outset by lack of adequate campaign funds. Moreover, the Democratic National Committee is not likely to do as much with its limited funds in Washington as it will do where gubernatorial and Senate seats are at stake.

Texas Oil Money Again

Generally regarded as the most likely man to oppose Magnuson in November is Al Canwell, of Spokane, former chairman of the State Legislature's ill-famed Un-American Activities Committee.

Informed people in Washington say that Canwell also recently made a trip to Texas as part of the nationwide pilgrimage there by GOP reactionaries seeking the backing of Lone Star State oil millionaires. And the State Republican Committee said early this spring that it had set aside $20,000 just for the congressman-at-large race.

Still another possibility as Magnuson's opponent is the State's ambitious attorney-general, Don Eastvold, the Washington GOP's fair-haired boy. He rose to prominence overnight at the 1952 GOP convention when he submitted the Eisenhower backers' minority report on the credentials of the two Texas delegations.



CARRYING Evergreen State liberals' hopes in Congress races, ex-Rep. Mitchell (left) and Rep. Magnuson (second from right) confer with Washington State CIO Sec.-Treas. Harold Salter and R. J. Thomas.

O'Mahoney To Run

Former Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming has agreed to run for the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Hunt (D.).

Reaction from Democratic Senators in western states was enthusiastic following the announcement by Sen. Clements (D. Ky.), chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. O'Mahoney served as senator from 1934 to 1952. As chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, he led the fight for development of natural resources in the west.

Eastvold ran the same year for attorney-general and was elected. He has since been speaking throughout the State and trying to build his own machine. What may keep him from running is that he aspires to higher office, and a defeat by Magnuson would be a severe setback to his future political hopes.

Helping whip up the hysteria which the GOP seems to think helps its cause, the Velde House Un-American Activities has just completed hearings in Seattle. Canwell, of course, attended all of them and was seen on the television broadcasts sitting in the audience. Otherwise, the maneuver seems to have had little political effects.

The Washington citizenry didn't scare. It is clear now that the voters will be more interested in the failure of the Republican Legislature to enact increased unemployment compensation, and similar matters, than in the Velde Committee revelations come November.

Harold Slater, secretary of the Washington State CIO Political Action Committee, is predicting flatly, as of now, that the voters will change 40% of the Legislature. He also predicts Democratic victories in the first, second and fourth congressional districts, and a possible change in the third, with Magnuson winning also.

Henson Supported

Other political experts further from the work being done by the 65,000 CIO members in the State are less optimistic, but nearly all agree that former liberal Rep. Hugh Mitchell (D.) seems a fairly certain bet to be the new Congressman in the first district. He has opposition in the primary, but remains a heavy favorite to unseat Rep. Pelly (R.).

CIO-PAC also will be backing Harry Henson, a teacher and former secretary to Sen. Magnuson, who ran unsuccessfully in 1952 against Rep. Weston (R.). Without Eisenhower to carry Weston along, Henson is believed to have a real chance.

In the fourth district, Dr. Fred Yoder, a former farmer and now professor of agricultural economics at Washington State College, is given a good chance, with CIO backing, of riding in on widespread farm resentment of Eisenhower Administration farm policies.

The third district candidate remains undecided, but Elmer Huhta, former Washington University football star, is mentioned as a possibility to oppose Rep. Mack (R.) on the Democratic ticket.

Filing for the primaries opened July 1 and candidates have until July 21 to make up their minds. Then campaigning will begin in earnest.

Council Active

The Washington CIO Council throughout the past year, however, has been holding monthly statewide legislative and political action meetings to keep CIO members informed on the issues. It has circulated literature widely and kept up the registration drive, which in 1952 saw more persons registered than ever before in the state's history.

The Council has also just voted to increase per capita payments from 7c to 10c, so that November will find it functioning at high effectiveness. Roy Atkinson, former CIO regional director, is helping with PAC operations.

Thus, on balance, the prospect seems to be that, after a hard fight, Washingtonians will improve their congressional delegation to the 84th Congress. Both Sens. Jackson and Magnuson have promised to campaign, and their personal popularity should more than offset whatever slush fund the GOP may raise from Washington's Associated Industries and out-of-state contributors.

In addition, the undisputed popularity of Mitchell in the first district, as well as the higher than usual caliber of other Democratic candidates this year, should help roll up the votes for Magnuson in his at-large race.

As Western PAC Dir. George Roberts puts it:

"Don Magnuson just possibly could lose despite his perfect record in Congress. But you can be certain that CIO-PAC will be doing everything it possibly can to prevent that happening."

GOP And Dixiecrats Unite To Defeat Jobless Pay Hike

DEMOCRATIC efforts to boost unemployment insurance benefits and require their payments for at least 26 weeks a year were beaten last week as most House Republicans and a bloc of Dixiecrats ganged up against them.

The vote against a motion by Rep. Forand (D. R.I.) to make these long overdue improvements in the unemployment insurance law was 241 to 109.

Then the House voted, 309 to 36, to pass the bill extending coverage of the law to federal employes and workers of firms with four or more employes. At present, firms with eight or more employes are covered.

DEMOCRATS charged that the bill was inadequate in view of the current unemployment situation. They pointed out that under the existing law each state sets the amount and duration of benefits, and that many workers have already exhausted the inadequate payments given them under the program.

Rep. Garmatz (D. Md.) likened the GOP bill to *"a garden hose to use on a three-alarm fire."*

Five Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee which drafted the bill contended "it is really not a program at all but a feeble token gesture serving to gloss over the absence of a program."

Forand's amendments would have required that payments be at least equal to half a man's average weekly wage but not more than two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

CHAIRMAN REED (R.N.Y.) objected that Forand's amendments would "force the states to increase benefits." Majority Leader Halleck (R. Ind.) argued they would "federalize the system."

Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) said that "the Administration has completely side-stepped its responsibility to provide adequate unemployment insurance protection not only for workers, but as a means of bolstering the economy as a whole."

Home Town Is Site For HST Library

THE Harry S. Truman Library will be built on a 13.5 acre site donated by the city of Independence, Mo., the former President's home town.

The library's board of trustees last week authorized architects to prepare blueprints, and directed a three-man committee to let contracts for the proposed $1.75 million structure.

Truman, recuperating at a Kansas City hospital following an appendix and gall bladder operation, said he was "tremendously pleased" that his home town had been selected as the site of the memorial library to house his official papers.

O'Connor said that $900,000 of the $1.75 million cost already has been raised with an additional $200,000 in large gifts anticipated. The CIO and affiliates have contributed $275,000 for the project as follows: CIO $150,000, Steelworkers $100,000, and Clothing Workers $25,000.

More Relief For Wealthy Tax Bill Conferees' Aim

HOUSE and Senate conferees were wrestling last week with GOP demands that they find some way to make the Administration's "corporation bonanza" tax bill even more of a windfall to the wealthy few who own most of the nation's stocks."

Although there were hundreds of minor differences in the tax bills passed by the House and Senate, the only significant departure from Pres. Eisenhower's "trickle down" proposals was the Senate action watering down—but not killing—his request to give tax relief to persons getting dividend income.

THE HOUSE approved the full amount of the handout the Administration requested. The Senate bill approved the principle of such relief, although it reduced the amount drastically. This means that conferees from both House and Senate are under clear instructions from the GOP majority to continue the dividend exemption in some form.

In such circumstances, the issue before the conferees is essentially a question of how big the bonanza should be. And the bargaining power, in terms of how floor voting in both houses went, is clearly on the side of those conferees who hope to make the giveaway bigger.

One factor working the other way, however, was the conference committee's knowledge that the Administration has announced it intends to ask again for another increase in the present $275 billion ceiling on the national debt.

EVEN Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) and others who voted for the Administration's tax program have made it clear that they will not go along with Treasury Sec. Humphrey's plan to boost the debt limit to meet government expenses after passage of legislation cutting taxes for the wealthy makes such action necessary. **(See Washington Window, Page 5.)**

Tax reductions voted in the Senate bill will mean a loss of at least $1.2 billion in revenue to the government.

Kassalow Appointed As FOA Labor Aide

APPOINTMENT of Everett M. Kassalow, associate director of the CIO Research Dept., as deputy director of the Office of Labor Affairs, Foreign Operations Administration, was announced last week by FOA Dir. Harold E. Stassen.

John M. Meskimen, former official of the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, was named director of the labor affairs office.

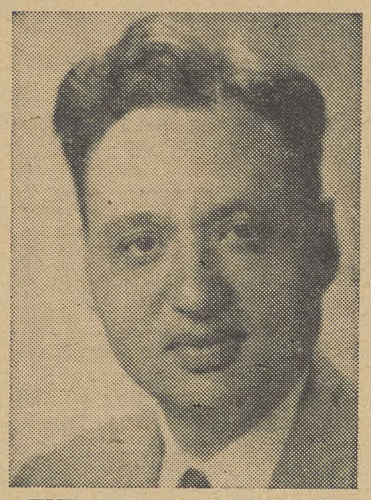
Kassalow's appointment and the overseas assignment of two CIO union officials were the first since a Labor Advisory Committee on which four top CIO leaders serve was arranged with Stassen in May. Stassen agreed that FOA would undertake no labor programs without the consent of the committee.

Representing CIO on the committee are Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald and Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who is chairman of the CIO International Committee. Victor G. Reuther, executive assistant to the CIO president, will serve as the CIO head's alternate.

THE OFFICE of Labor Affairs participates in developing FOA's economic policies and programs. It encourages the building and strengthening of democratic free trade unions and provides for the participation of U. S. unions in the foreign operations of this country.

Kassalow, a resident of Silver Spring, Md., was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1939. He was appointed associate labor economist in the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in December 1942. In July 1945 he became a research associate with CIO and served as research director for the CIO Rubber Workers in 1947 and 1948.

Between January 1949 and July 1950 he was executive secretary of the CIO Full Employment Committee. Kassalow returned to government service in September 1950 as a special assistant to the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, a post he held until February 1953 when he returned to the CIO Research Dept.



EVERETT M. KASSALOW

Kassalow's government assignment will be on an intermittent basis and he will continue his association with the Research Dept.

One of the two CIO union officials to receive overseas assignments sailed last week to assume new duties as a labor consultant under FOA.

E. E. Phelps, research and education director for the CIO Oil Workers, left with his family. Woodrow L. Ginsburgh, CIO Rubber Workers research director, will sail later this month. Both will be based for a year in Paris, working with free trade unions in training technicians in union research and education methods.

PHELPS' interest in foreign labor problems led the Marshall Plan agency and CIO to request his services for a two-month tour in Europe in 1951, when he served in France and the Scandinavian countries as a member of a union education team.

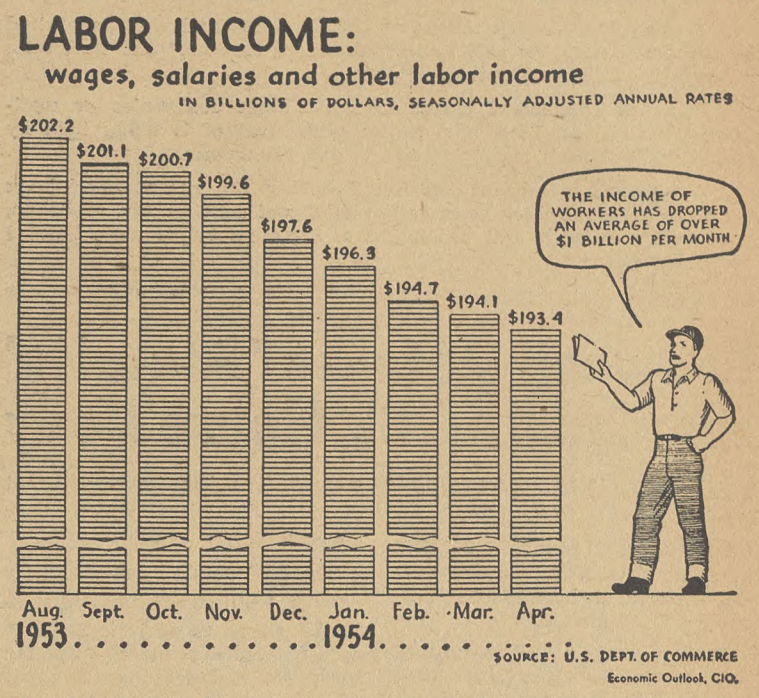
The resignation of Michael Harris as director of the U. S. Operations Mission to Germany was announced by Stassen. Harris was formerly director of Dist. 7 (Philadelphia) for the CIO Steelworkers. Before his appointment to the post in Germany in May 1951, Harris served in Sweden and France.

Workers Need Wage Hikes Now To Prime 'Sagging' U. S. Economy

WAGE increases being negotiated this year "offer the quickest and most direct" prop for the nation's "sagging economy," the CIO Economic Outlook stated last week.

The current issue of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education publication declared that unless wage and salary workers share equitably in the growing product of the economy, "the present distortion between producing and and consuming ability will widen and the recession will deepen." In other words, the ordinary American needs more money if industry is to be kept going.

The lag of consumption behind the national production ability helped to bring on the 1929 depression, the Outlook recalled.



Consumers Needed

In seeking to make the adjustment from the "semi-war economy brought on by Korea" and the higher military expenditures of that period, "inevitably the country must look to consumers to step in and buy the ever-increasing product of American industry if the nation is to be prosperous," it said.

Yet, the CIO publication added, "the imbalance between the consumer's ability to buy and industry's ability to produce began to reveal itself sharply in the spring of 1953."

"It first reflected itself in the large accumulation of inventories in the hands of American business . . ." the Outlook went on.

"As government spending for national security was reduced, it was the failure of consumer income and consumer spending to rise to the new challenge, that made an industrial decline and an increase in unemployment inevitable."

The Outlook said that the "weakness in the flow of wage and salary income stems from three major sources":

1. The recent decline in employment and rising unemployment.

2. "A decline of 1.4 hours in the length of the average work-week in manufacturing, the spread of part-time work, and under-employment." *These have combined to make a drop of $40 million a week, or $2 billion a year, in purchasing power.*

3. "The failure of wages for millions of workers to keep pace with the rising productivity and the rising economic potential of the economy."

Productivity Up

Average "real" hourly earnings have shown an increase between April 1953 and April 1954 of less than 2%, the Outlook noted.

"It is instructive to compare this increase of less than 2% with the current rate of productivity increase in the economy, which has been in excess of 4%," the publication said.

Charging that the "great mass of Americans, our wage and salary earners, are in a deteriorating economic position," the Outlook said that in contrast "the small handful of stockholders who own the great majority of stock in American corporations and receive the lion's share of dividends" have done very well.

The benefits made possible by removal of the excess-profits tax "are not being passed along to the consumer by any price reductions," it asserted.

"Continued high profits, the elimination of the excess profits tax, and sharply rising productivity are combining to keep dividend payments flowing out to stockholders in a steadily increasing stream," it pointed out.

CIO Welcomes United Fruit Anti-Trust Suit

THE U. S. government has moved to break up the United Fruit Co.'s banana empire through an anti-trust suit. The action was hailed by CIO as a step in the right direction.

The Justice Dept. announced the legal action shortly after Sec. of State Dulles charged the Communists with trying to becloud "the real issue" of Red imperialism in Central America with their claim that this country is interested only in protecting U. S. business interests there.

UNITED FRUIT'S policies in Guatemala came in for strong criticism during the recent invasion and revolution there. The firm's holdings in Guatemala were being expropriated by the Arbenz regime, with compensation being paid at 1921 valuations in 25-year government bonds.

The anti-trust suit charged United Fruit with monopolizing and restraining trade in bananas by gaining control of nearly all Central American land used for growing the fruit. It also contended it had gotten rid of competitors to a point where it dominated production, transportation and importation phases of the banana industry.

A NEW ORLEANS federal court was asked to order the firm to get rid of or dissolve such properties as may be necessary "to establish effective competition."

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers, chairman of the Latin Affairs subcommittee, said the U. S. action was "a step in the right direction."

"If this suit is prosecuted vigorously and fairly," Knight added, "it can go far towards cementing friendly, stable relations between the countries involved. The policies of United Fruit and some other U. S. firms have frequently played into the hands of Communist propagandists by thwarting overdue social and economic reforms and by holding down already depressed wage levels."

A further developing in Guatemala, announcement of removal from the voting rolls of more than 70% of the population made up of poverty-stricken, illiterate Indian peasants, by the revolutionary junta, Knight considered a possible step in the wrong direction.

Disenfranchisement of the peasants at this time, he pointed out "could well mean an intent to turn back the clock of land reform, and this would only hand the Communists a really good issue on a silver platter."

Thanks For Aid

Grateful appreciation for a pledge of support to striking Honduran banana workers and a $1000 gift from CIO was expressed in a cablegram to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther from Sec.-Gen. Raul Edgardo Estrada, of the Central Strike Committee of the Honduran Banana Workers.

The United Fruit Co.'s stubborness in challenging the entire nation "will alienate good will towards the U. S.," Estrada said. "We insist that frustrated masses make hotbeds sprouting Communistic seeds," he added. Strike has been in progress two months.

Union That Routed Denham Strikes For Higher Wages

THE LOCAL union of the CIO Woodworkers that the late Robert Denham, former anti-union general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, tried to bust by forcing it into an election with a company-dominated union, is out on strike—and the strike is solid.

Back in 1952, Denham set up a master-plan to defeat IWA-CIO in the giant Mengel plywood firm plant in Elizabeth City, N. C., by "encouraging" formation of the Independent Woodworkers of America, which coincidentally had the same IWA initials on the ballot as did the legitimate CIO union.

Then the pressure was put on in semi-rural Elizabeth City, with every merchant in the town furnished a list of Mengel employes. When a CIO member went into a shop to buy, the merchant would say that he couldn't extend credit until after the labor board election was over, because if the CIO union won, there might be no more jobs.

Well, the 190 good unionists weren't fooled then, and even the local press isn't fooled now, by company claims of victory in the strike. The Daily Advance printed the fact that only five people showed up for a back-to-work movement, that that number dwindled to one a week later, and he tore up his application when he learned a strike was in progress.

The pay scale runs from 74c an hour to a high of 96c, with an average of 86c. Mengel is proposing to cut six holidays back to three, has rejected a 5c wage increase and has refused to arbitrate. Only 17 workers make the top pay and a number with more than 30 years seniority still earn 85c.

Harvard Offers Scholarships

Scholarships for the 13-week Harvard University trade union program courses, valued at approximately $1000 for tuition, fees, board and room, are currently available to union officers and members, Executive Dir. Clinton S. Golden announced last week.

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of work experience, trade union activity and letters of recommendation. Applications or requests for information should be sent to Golden at Harvard University, Soldiers Field, Boston 63, Mass. Application forms should be in at least six weeks before the starting dates of the sessions, Sept. 15 and Feb. 23.

If The Coffee Tasted Strange . . .

If your coffee has had a strange flavor lately, it might have come from one of the companies where the Food & Drug Administration seized more than 12,000 pounds of adulterated coffee.

The FDA said such things as match sticks and wax paper had been roasted with the coffee "to make it go farther," and thus take advantage of soaring prices.

None of the seized coffee involved large companies or well-known brands, an FDA spokesman said, most of it being held by smaller distributors supplying hotels and resturants.

Among other adulterants found during the recent crackdown were bug-infested chick-peas, coffee chaff and dust, barley, soybeans, used coffee grounds and brush fibers. Some packages were labeled "superior coffee."

Brownell Defense 'Security' Bill Cleared By House Body

THE ADMINISTRATION'S move to substitute suspicion only for due process of law in dealing with subversion was OK'd last week by a House Judiciary subcommittee.

It approved a bill requested by Atty.-Gen. Brownell that would authorize the President to bar from defense facilities anyone suspected of sabotage, espionage or other subversive activities. The measure would specifically exempt the government from having to disclose the source of the information on which it acted.

Only a few days before, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg had told the subcommittee that this measure, and another bill also requested by Brownell calling for the dissolution of "Communist infiltrated" organizations, were "advancing the very threat of totalitarianism which they decry."

The CIO pointed out that they depart from traditional Anglo-Saxon concepts of jurisprudence by substituting mere suspicion for proof and denying the right of the person accused to confront or even know his accuser. The measure also would extend to industry in general those "abuses" which have arisen under the present government personnel security program.

Under the second of Brownell's bills, on which the subcommittee has yet to act, the government could dissolve groups it declared to be "Communist infiltrated," even though they were "organizations which have been established for legal and legitimate purposes."

UWUA-CIO Locals Obtain Hourly Raises Of 5c To 10c

WAGE INCREASES ranging from 5c to 10c an hour have been won by CIO Utility Workers local unions in recent contract settlements.

Local 414, recently chartered, won an across-the-board 10c hourly boost from the New Britain (Conn.) Gas Co., as well as wage-inequity adjustments as high as 25c an hour.

An 8c settlement with the Monongahela Power Co. has been approved by Local 162. The increase is retroactive to Feb. 1. The new contract also includes 2c hourly boosts in shift differentials and improved vacation

In Somerset, Mass., the Montaup Electric Co. agreed to a 22-month pact providing for an increase of 3% or 5c hourly, whichever is higher. Other contract improvements brought the number of paid holidays to 10, a premium raise of 5c an hour for 25-year employes and a better medical coverage plan.

In two other companies, disputes with UWUA-CIO have gone to arbitration. They are the West Penn Power Co. and the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

A 7c hourly general wage hike was negotiated for seven UWUA-CIO locals at 11 water company plants in Western Pennsylvania. The agreement also adds another day's pay for Christmas and New Years because they fall on Saturday.

C. Of C. Still Wants In On Old Age Fund

SOCIAL security views of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce got an airing last week before the Senate Finance Committee.

They added up to a renewal of the Chamber's former efforts to block higher benefits and, under the enticing guise of "universal coverage," to dip into social security funds—which now have a reserve of $19 billion—to meet old age assistance programs financed by federal grants to the states.

A. D. Marshall, of the General Electric Co., told the committee that the Chamber endorsed the Administration plan for broadening social security coverage, but that Congress should go further and make coverage really universal.

Just what these nice-sounding words meant became clear when besides recommending that the program apply to all employed individuals, Marshall proposed that about eight million aged persons not now covered be brought under the program. He advocated this be done to cut off federal grants to the states for old age assistance.

The effect would be to use social security fund contributions, built up out of joint worker-employer payments, to finance the old age assistance programs which now are—CIO contends more properly — supported by general tax funds.

Marshall also objected to a provision in the House-approved bill which would levy the social security payroll tax on the first $4200 of individual earnings instead of on the $3600 limit provided in present law. He completed this with criticism of the higher benefit scale that would result.

NMU Ballot Count Gets Under Way

Tallying of the 25,000 ballots in the CIO Maritime Union's election of officers has been begun by the Honest Ballot Association and is expected to take two and a half to three weeks.

Votes of the New York district, which represents about half the NMU membership, will be counted first.

FIRST-HAND VIEW — In recent Red Feather tour sponsored by Greater Los Angeles CIO Council Community Services Committee, a score of members of Southern California CIO locals visited the Children's Home Society and the Orthopaedic Hospital. Led by CSC Dir. Charles Harding, they saw how CIO contributions help.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

Your Buying Questions

DRYERS; EVAPORATED MILK: "We live in a three-room house with no cellar. I have been thinking of getting a clothes dryer, but my husband has been told they are electricity eaters. Could you please give me an idea which makes are best and most reasonable, or would it be more practical to get a combination washer and dryer?

"I would also like to know if there is any difference in evaporated milks for feeding infants."—Mrs. V.P.L., Gibsonia, Pa.

Answer: We estimate that in a typical suburban area, for a family of four, the cost of operating an electric dryer might run about $60 a year (over three times as much as a gas dryer). This might be reduced if the dryer is used only in bad weather. If you cook with electricity, and have other major electric appliances, operating cost might be further lowered since the rate goes down with additional use.

On the other hand, if you don't already have heavy-duty wiring, you will have an additional installation cost. You should get an estimate of probable operating cost from your local company, since rates vary.

Where indoor drying space is limited, as in your case, a dryer of course takes on an additional value.

There are many good electric dryers currently available, and for as little as $150-$160 for the smaller eight-pound models (standard-size dryers are nine pounds). In selecting a dryer, ask about accessibility of controls for servicing.

A combination washer-dryer offers some space saving, and a little work saving in that the wash goes through a complete washing and drying in one operation. However, a breakdown would put both units out of use. Too, buying the combination limits your choice of washer, since the combination unit has the tumble washer rather than the agitator automatic which some women prefer. Also, with separate units you can wash a new load while the first dries.

Most brands of evaporated milk are made to federal standards and have a minimum of 7.9% butterfat and 25.9% milk solids. Since 1945, most are fortified with 400 USP units of vitamin D per reconstituted quart. Any widely-sold brand which states on its label that it meets these standard specifications is suitable, including the lower-priced brands of the large food chains.

Co-ops: "I am interested in obtaining names and addresses of cooperatives, where I may purchase drugs and other household appliances."—A. L., Newark, N. J.

Answer: The drug cooperative is Celo Laboratories, Celo, N. C., a central purchasing agency for drugs and vitamin preparations for co-ops, which also sells directly to consumers by mail. You can get price lists by writing. You can get addresses of co-op retail stores nearest you by writing the regional warehouse in your area.

These are: Central States Cooperatives, Inc., Waukegan, Ill.; Consumer Cooperative Association, 318 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Midland Cooperative Wholesale, 739 Johnson St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.; Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wisc.; Associated Cooperatives, 351 Second Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Eastern Cooperative, Inc., Palisades Park, N. J.; Arizona Cooperative Association, Phoenix, Ariz.; Consumer Cooperative Association, Amarillo, Tex.; New England Cooperative, Inc., 167 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.; and Potomac Cooperative, 238 N. Franklinton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

MAPLE FURNITURE: "I am in the market for maple furniture. Prices vary in different stores, for good real rock maple. The last place I looked, where prices were way over other places, the salesman claimed his maple furniture has a better finish so it won't peel. This is the first time I've heard of such a thing. I've had maple furniture for over 12 years and I never knew it to peel."—M. E., Oakland, Calif.

Answer: The difference in price may be due to quality differences, or only to variations in prices among the stores. First, make sure the furniture is genuine maple, and not merely gummed with a maple finish, as is some inexpensive "maple." Gumwood is a satisfactory furniture wood, but you shouldn't pay the price of genuine maple for it.

There is a difference in the quality of finishes on furniture, and a poor finish can wear through. A good finish has depth and smoothness. But you should not have to pay excessively more for it.

Other signs of well-made furniture are thin sheets of wood between drawers (called dust-proofing); dovetailed sides of drawers; a center drawer guide; solid, substantial drawer bottoms; corner blocks under table tops and chairs. Too, on better-made pieces the insides, sides and bottoms of drawers are finished, while on poorly-made furniture they are often left unfinished. Also inspect the furniture to make sure there are no bulges in the back or on the tops and that the drawers are well-fitted.

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LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM
John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**
every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

While CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe is recovering from his recent illness, his column is being conducted by guest writers. This week, the writer is CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who also is president of t' e CIO Communications Workers.

By JOSEPH A. BEIRNE

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS of America has just completed its eighth annual convention. This convention was the largest in the history of our union. Almost every one of our 728 locals, scattered throughout the country, in Canada and Hawaii, had delegations present. Over 2700 were in attendance, including alternate delegates, visitors and guests.

The convention marked the fifth anniversary of our affiliation with the CIO. These have been five fruitful years. In those years, CWA has emerged as one of the leading unions in our nation. It has accepted its full share of responsibility as a CIO affiliate and proudly holds aloft the CIO banner in towns and villages in which there is no other union.

Our eighth annual convention was successful from every point of view. Our dues-paying membership was reported to be the highest in our history. Although our gains were not spectacular, they were steady throughout the past year. These gains were achieved despite employer resistance and the anti-labor atmosphere which has characterized so much of the present national Administration.

Ours was not a convention devoted to speech-making. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther delivered an eloquent address that won an ovation from the delegates and Sen. Tom Burke (D. O.) also won the approval of the delegates with a talk devoted to discussion of our nation's problems.

BEYOND THIS, ours was a working convention, devoted largely to resolution of internal questions. The convention was true to the best tradition of CWA and of American labor. Hundreds of delegates took the floor to argue the pros and cons of the issues.

We of the CWA look to our conventions as our supreme legislative body. Once a decision is reached, it becomes law for the entire union. We settle our internal problems through democratic debate and vote. This was decidedly the case at our convention.

Because ours is so highly integrated an industry, we establish our national bargaining policies at our convention. This was very much a matter for debate. A firm policy was adopted and, with its adoption, we intend to carry through to successful conclusion our present negotiations with the major companies of the Bell Telephone System.

Collective bargaining in our industry, like that of so many unions in other industry, has been inhibited by the present political and economic climate. Nevertheless, we have made significant gains. Prior to our convention, we had negotiated contracts with both the Western Electric Co., Bell System manufacturing arm, and one major Bell System operating company.

NEVERTHELESS, we emerged from our convention to face a nationwide strike against Western Electric. This company was denying to us a proper wage increase for our exchange installer members and was also seeking to take from them favorable conditions that they had enjoyed for years.

The strike could have affected almost our entire membership, since our Western Electric installers are employed in the same buildings as our operating company membership. Fortunately, we were not required to establish picket lines. Within two days after our strike began, we reached a settlement providing for wage increases of 6c per hour in basic wages and without any essential retrogression in our working conditions.

At this writing, some 1200 of our members are on strike against Western Electric at Buffalo, N. Y. This is a solid strike and we have closed down the operation. It indicates so much of current employer attitude. It is not basically a strike over wages. We are striking to prevent the company from watering down a hard-won seniority provision which protects our job security. We intend to win.

Among the matters debated by our convention was our organizing program. A strong resolution was adopted, calling upon the union for renewed and intensified efforts to organize in our CWA-CIO those not already under CWA contracts. We intend to accomplish this, although the tide today does not readily lend itself to easy victory. We intend also to build our present ranks to new high ground. We have geared our Organizing Dept. to this effort and this activity remains a major aspect of our union work.

IN THE PAST YEAR, we requested and received from CIO substantial aid in our organizing effort. We have sought to make maximum use of the CIO organizers assigned to us. We have a planned program and we intend to carry out this program to the best of our ability. We are highly appreciative for the aid supplied to us by CIO.

Among the important resolutions we adopted was one mandating us to continue our work with the CIO Community Services Committee. We are very proud of our participation in CIO-CSC. We have seen this work prove its worth to all of CIO.

I have often stated that community services are equal to bargaining, legislative work and PAC. I believe that this is true for all CIO unions and I urge once more maximum participation by all in the work of the Community Services Committee.

We of CWA have received excellent cooperation from CIO Executive-Vice Pres. Riffe and his staff. We appreciate that cooperation. We learn with sorrow of his illness. We join with all of CIO in wishing him a speedy recovery.

Union Shop Outlawed By Louisiana

DESPITE outspoken opposition of all branches of the clergy and various citizens' groups, Louisiana became the 18th state to enact an anti-union shop law.

With the immediate signature of Gov. Kennon, an ardent Dixiecrat who bolted the Democrats to support Pres. Eisenhower in 1952, the bill will become law within 20 days of the Legislature's adjournment July 8.

Four attempts to amend the bill's more restrictive provisions were beaten down in the House before the final 58-41 roll call vote was taken. The body even voted down, 59-57, a resolution to delay action on the bill until both proponents and opponents testifying on the measure could file statements of the financial support each had received.

"Don't you believe that each member should know the facts about lobbying before he votes on the bill?" shouted Rep. Jones, maker of the resolution and an opponent of the bill.

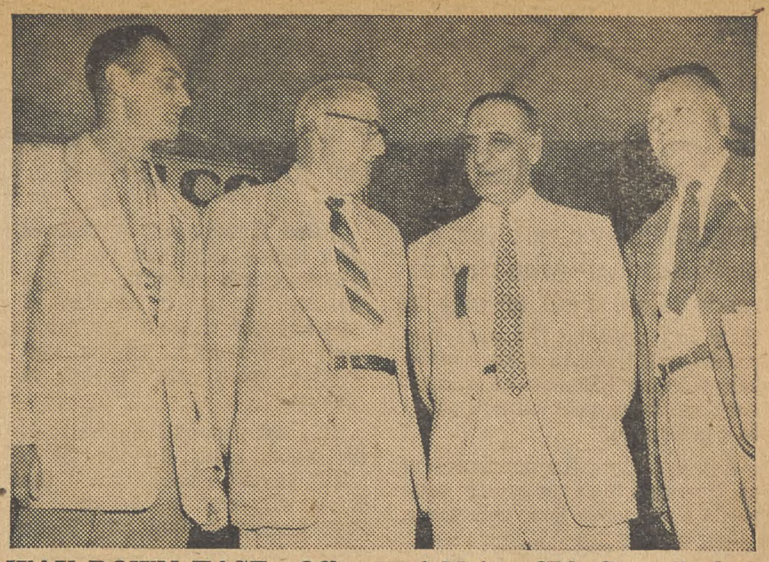
The House had made the measure a special order of business in an earlier vote.

THIS was challenged on the floor, giving rise to speculation that the bill might later be held invalid because the procedure for considering it was "illegal and void."

Leaders of all major religious faiths signed advertisements objecting to the bill, and all of them testified against it either before the Senate, which earlier passed the measure 22-14, or the House.

Shoe Workers Move

National headquarters of the CIO Shoe Workers have been moved to 1012 14th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. The telephone number, unchanged, is REpublic 7-1442.



WAY DOWN EAST—Officers of Maine CIO Council chat with CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson (second from left) during recess from recent convention sessions. From left, Sec.-Treas. Dennis Blais, Thompson, Pres. George J. Jabar and Executive Vice Pres. Michael Schoonjans.

Prize-Winning Essay—

'CIO, An Ardent Supporter Of The Democratic Way—'

"THE CIO has always been an ardent supporter of the democratic way of life. It backed the formation of both the United Nations and the North Atlantic Pact.

"When the World Federation of Trade Unions was discovered to be helping more than hindering communism, the CIO joined labor unions of 53 nations in organizing the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions."

THAT'S the way Charlotte Hudy, a Muskegon, Mich., senior, summed up the activities of the CIO in her prize-winning essay "The CIO and The American Way of Life," for which Local 113 of the CIO Auto Workers awarded her $125.

The local also awarded her school a prize of $75, as it did to four other high schools in the area, for essays written by seniors. Those who failed to win the grand prize divided $75 given by UAW Reg. 1-D. The winning essay continued:

"The CIO, now lead by Walter Reuther, is fighting communism by strengthening our democracy in every possible way. This union also strives to have qualified leaders elected in the union organization and in our government because it realizes that the ultimate in leadership is necessary to lead this nation to a permanent peace."

ADOLPH Dumont, education committee chairman, said "the thing that impressed the judges (which included men selected from public life, the clergy and the local) most was the fact that CIO aside from seeking better working and living conditions went all out for community projects and the promotion of all kinds of plans for a better community."

Other prize winners were: Carroll Bruce Privacky, Muskegon Heights High School; Chester Zbojniewicz, Catholic Central High School; Lillian Walhout, Western Christian High School, and Lynette Ferrell, North Muskegon High School.

GOOD REASON TO SMILE—Mat Stallins, CIO Textile Worker, shows checks for $2154 for time he lost since 1951 when he was fired after walkout at a J. P. Stevens plant at Rock Island, S. C. Army Sec. Stevens once headed the company, which did not pay until it lost Supreme Court appeal.

Kerr Forced Into Run-Off In Okla. Vote

ROLLING UP a total of more than 228,000 votes, CIO-PAC-backed incumbent Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) narrowly missed renomination in last week's primary and will have to run again against ex-Gov. Roy J. Turner July 27.

Sooner State voters gave Turner 193,000 votes while casting 40,000 for seven "little" candidates. Since Kerr's plurality was just over 35,000, he barely lacked a majority of the total vote cast and a run-off is necessary.

Both Kerr and Turner are former governors and millionaire oilmen. Although bitter political foes, each has been friendly to labor.

Meanwhile, Sam W. Reynolds, 63-year-old Omaha business man, was sworn in last week as the new U. S. Senator from Nebraska. A Republican, he was appointed to serve until November in the seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Butler (R.).

Farmers Look To Senate To Stop Dropping Prices

WHETHER or not the nation's farmers—who have already taken a cut of 13% in their income over the past two years—will have to take further losses under Eisenhower Administration farm policies now is up to the Senate.

A bill calling for continuation of present high supports may reach the Senate floor this week.

The considered judgment of its own experts on the House Agriculture Committee, which after traveling some 20,000 miles to get first-hand the "grass roots" views of the farmers voted 17 to 4 for continued high price supports, was over-ridden in the House. It adopted a "compromise" of the Administration-Farm Bureau "sliding scale" supports program by a vote of 228 to 170.

Sec. of Agriculture Benson has asked Congress to permit him to lower supports to as little as 75% of parity or to boost them up to 90% as he finds it necessary to prevent what he calls farm "surpluses."

Since being in office, Benson has shown that he's ready to cut supports when he has authority. In April he slashed the support under dairy products—dried milk, cheese and butter—from 90% to 75% of parity.

This cut proved too drastic for the House, which included in the bill it passed a requirement that dairy supports be restored to 80% beginning Sept. 1. Meanwhile, the Senate Agriculture Committee last week went the House one better and voted 8 to 7 to up them to 85%.

THE SENATE committee, by the same margin, earlier had approved the present 90% support program.

But the House, after being told by GOP leaders that Pres. Eisenhower would veto a bill continuing the present 90% mandatory support level on six basic crops, did authorize Benson to tamper with the farmers' income within the limits of 82.5% and 90% of parity. Farm price supports thus could be cut 7.5% next year instead of the 15% Benson asked for.

What wasn't pointed out, however, was that, under the bill, a new so-called "modernized" parity will be substituted for the old parity now in effect. Actually, this means that farmers will take an across-the-board cut on four basic crops at the outset, since "modernized" parity is considerably lower than the present one.

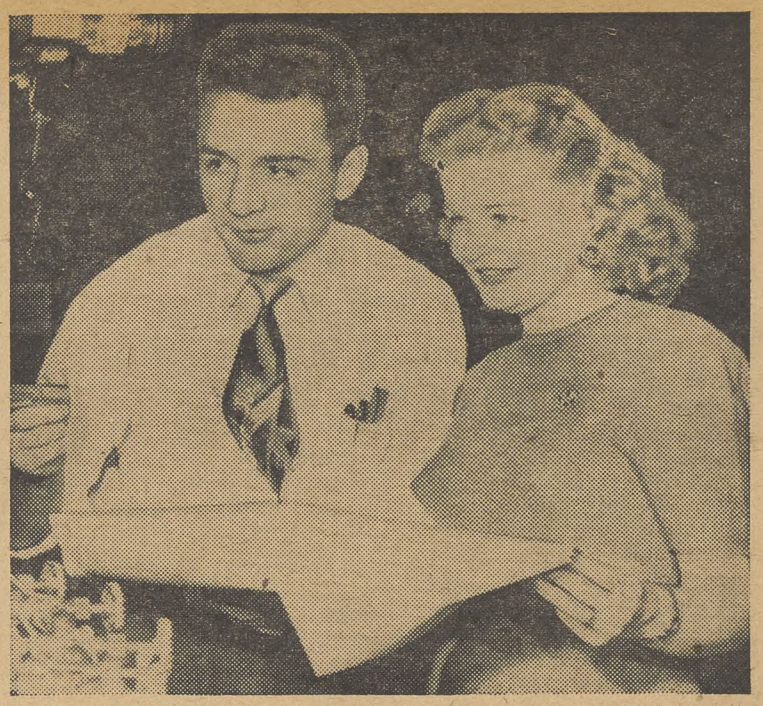
In terms of income loss, the new parity will cost farmers about 33c a bushel in the parity level for wheat, 19c for corn, 1.3c a pound for cotton, and 2.4c a pound for peanuts. The new "flexible" supports voted in the House bill would be figured on parity prices after these amounts had been subtracted from the current parity.

THE HOUSE action came as the Agriculture Dept. reported that farm prices in June had tumbled another 4%, the most severe monthly drop in several years.

What effect the Administration's farm policies may have on the economy as a whole was put bluntly by a spokesman for the National Farmers Union, who charged that it expects "reduced prices to drive unwanted 'marginal' farmers out of business."

"There," he continued, "they will join 3.5 million unemployed industrial workers—likewise unwanted in the Administration's 'sound' economy of recession and decline."

7-12



UNION BOXER—Contender for welterweight boxing crown is Vince Martinez, member of Local 412, CIO Electrical Workers, Bloomfield, N. J. He's with Margaret Robertson, former model and member of IUE Local 410, also at Westinghouse plant.

IUE Member Is On His Way To Welterweight Crown

ONE OF THE country's top welterweight boxers and a title contender, Vince Martinez, is a proud member of the CIO Electrical Workers' Local 412 at the Westinghouse plant, Bloomfield, N. J.

Vince has an impressive record—36 wins in 39 fights, 20 of them over the knockout route. Two of his losses were split decisions, one of which he later reversed when he met Chico Vejar in a rematch. Local 412's shining hope has yet to be knocked to the canvas for even a one-count.

His latest bout was with Chuck Davey in Chicago, an engagement so one-sided that after being floored four times by Martinez, Davey was not allowed to answer the bell for the seventh round. The mauling by Martinez has put Davey's career in almost full eclipse.

Martinez is a member of the salaried workers' local at the Bloomfield plant. He worked as a draftsman and is on leave of absence while he follows his fistic star.

Just to keep things in the union family, Martinez' publicity manager for the past three years has been Elmer Everiss, financial secretary of Local 412.

Textile Workers Ask Bid To Weeks' Industry Parley

THE CIO Textile Workers have asked for representation at a conference of textile industry leaders to be called soon by Commerce Sec. Weeks.

Although TWUA-CIO has been urging a conference of labor, management and government representatives for almost a year to act on the industry's grave problems, Weeks is planning the parley at the suggestion of Pres. Eisenhower—with an eye on the November elections.

The President recently informed Rep. Canfield (R. N.J.) that Weeks would call a conference of 35 or 40 woolen and worsted manufacturers. Canfield had written Eisenhower that he was deeply concerned over the depressed condition of textile mills in the Passaic-Paterson areas of his State.

EISENHOWER replied that the federal government should not be "insensitive to the ebbs and flows of commercial, business and industrial enterprise."

TWUA has had numerous meetings with Administration leaders to urge action in meeting the industry's problems. There was considerable skepticism, therefore, in union circles that Weeks' action was taken more to help Canfield in his election fight than to aid the industry in finding solutions to its dilemmas.

Administration policies generally and the impact of the recession on his highly industrialized district spell real trouble in his re-election campaign for Canfield.

"Regardless of your motivation we are glad you have recognized that a problem exists," the union wrote Weeks. "We believe that as the collective bargaining representative of a majority of workers in this industry, we should be represented at your proposed conference.

"In the first place, the workers have borne the brunt of the current depression in the industry. Generally speaking, liquidations have been profitable to the liquidators; the workers have suffered all the penalties.

"In the second place, joint labor-management participation in such conferences is established practice for reasons which hardly need to be stated here. And in the third place, we alone have promulgated a program for strengthening the woolen and worsted industry."

Meanwhile, TWUA signed a 90-day extension of the old agreement with the Alexander Smith carpet firm which intends to move from its century-old Yonkers, N.Y., plant to non-union Greenville, Miss. Business Manager Charles E. Hughes of Local 122 said he did not want to raise "false hopes" that the company would rescind its decision.

More Locals Sign Up For CIO News

SEVERAL more CIO locals have signed up for group subscriptions to the CIO News.

The largest of these is the CIO Steelworkers Local 2016 in Oil City, Pa., which now has 1000 members getting this paper.

Other groups who have recently subscribed for all or a large part of their members include Steelworkers Local 4618 in Meadville, Pa.; Electrical Workers Local 450, New Hyde Park, N. Y., and Auto Workers Local 382, Sturgis, Mich.

Group subscriptions and bundle orders are available at special rates. Details may be obtained by writing the CIO News Circulation Dept., 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

A record for a voluntary solicitor for The CIO News has been set by Reg. 3 PAC Dir. Dan Bedell of the CIO Auto Workers.

Bedell recently got 13 individual subscriptions at a UAW Reg. 3 staff meeting at Rochester, Ind. The region covers Indiana and Kentucky.

Steel Output Lags

After a slight climb early in the month, steel production for last week dropped to a scheduled rate of 72.6 pct. of capacity. That means that more than one-fourth of the nation's steel production is going unused.

Factory Injury Rate Drops Off

Fewer factory workers suffered disabling injuries in the first quarter of 1954 than ever before, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The new rate of 11.8 injuries for each million man-hours worked is 2% under the previous low in the last quarter of 1953. Industries showing substantial drops in injury rates were saw mill, logging, cutlery and edge tools, and steel and nonferrous foundries.

A 'Stranger' Who Saved 4 Lives Is A Union Man

A MODEST hero who saved the lives of four children has finally been identified after two months of being known as the "mysterious stranger." He is Edward J. Wagner, a member of CIO Auto Workers Local 501 at Buffalo, N. Y.

Wagner rushed six children to the hospital in a station wagon after they had been badly burned in the Cleveland Hill School fire. Two of the children later died but Wagner's prompt action is credited with saving the lives of the others.

Fellow workers heard about the action from Wagner and contacted Mrs. Harry Noel, mother of one of the little girls saved. She had been trying to learn the name of "the mysterious stranger."

Said Wagner: "I didn't do it for publicity. It was more important to get the children to the hospital than to tell people who I was." —(PAI)

Question On Travel Bias Ban Irks Ike

PRES. EISENHOWER, whose temper frequently flares at his press conferences, clearly resented a woman reporter's question last week as to whether his Administration would support legislation to ban segregation in interstate travel.

The question, by Ethel Payne, a Negro employe of Defender Publications, brought a presidential reply in clipped tones that made his annoyance plain.

The reporter referred to the fact that Deputy Atty.-Gen. William Rogers told the House Commerce Committee that there was a legal basis for banning Jim Crow travel conditions between states. Rogers added that in view of the recent Supreme Court ban on school segregation, such a measure should be enacted by this Congress and that the Budget Bureau approved it.

"I WOULD like to know," the reporter asked the President, "if we could assume that we have Administration support in getting action on this."

With considerable heat the President answered that he did not know by what right the reporter should say that "you have to have Administration support." His Administration, he said forcefully, was trying to do what it thought to be decent and just in this country, and was not trying to support any particular or special group of any kind.

He stated that Rogers' opinion was part of the Administration's belief "because we thought it was just and right."

And with that, the President cut off further discussion.

Reuther Urges Ike Act On Jobs

—See Page 3

Looking to November (See Page 6)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 29

The Facts To Help Us Win

THE HOW AND WHY of political action is told in fact-crammed material like that shown above. A variety of new PAC literature, highlighted by the 1954 Political Action Handbook, is now available to help show people how politics affects their pocketbooks. **(See story Page 2.)**

Murray Fund Gives Protestants $200,000

A GRANT of $200,000 to the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America was announced last week by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, created to honor the memory of the late president of the CIO and the CIO Steelworkers.

The money will be used by the National Council "on behalf of the practical application of religious principles to the everyday world of economic life."

Half the sum will be used to assist in financing, over a period of years, the Council's national education program in the area of the church and economic life. The remainder will be allocated to a Philip Murray Fund to establish and maintain, at the Council's headquarters, a permanent library and research service for the churches and interested members of the public in the field of the relationship of religion and ethics to economic life.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the grant was made by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Emil Rieve, chairman of the Foundation, vice president of the CIO and president of the CIO Textile Workers, and Bishop William C. Martin, president of the National Council and Methodist Bishop of Dallas, Tex.

"The trustees of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation," said Reuther and Rieve, "are most favorably acquainted with the work of the National Council, and especially the excellent work it is doing in the field of the church and economic life.

"The trustees of the Foundation feel certain that the late Philip Murray, who spent his entire life in the practical application of religious principles to the problems of our works, would most heartily approve the extensive educational program contemplated by the National Council to stimulate a better understanding and application of religious principles to our society.

"The Foundation welcomes this opportunity to help serve the Council's work on behalf of the national welfare. It is our belief that the activities which this grant will make possible are indispensable to the achievement of ethical and spiritual gains comparable to the scientific and technological advances of the nation."

Bishop Martin, in accepting the grant, said it would help the National Council's 30 member-churches "make the Christian faith a more vital force in the lives of men and nations."

"We are gratified that the program of the National Council has so commended itself to the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation," he said, "that it desires to share in the support of the Council's program for a better community and national life.

"The grant will contribute to the cooperative effort of the churches to make the Christian faith a more vital force in the lives of men and nations. It is accepted with heartfelt thanks.

"The grant to the Council by a foundation established to advance the nation's welfare exemplifies, we believe, a growing recognition on the part of American institutions of the indispensable service religion renders to mankind."

THE FOUNDATION with funds of about $1 million contributed by CIO unions and their members in memory of the late Philip Murray, had previously announced gifts to the American Association for the United Nations; Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor; the Legal and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Howard University, Washington; the National Religion and Labor Foundation, and the American Arbitration Association.

CIO, AFL Win A Point—

Brownell Bills Spiked; House Unit Favors Communist Inquiry

IN A SHARP slap at the Administration, the House Judiciary Committee last week spiked two so-called "Communist control" bills sponsored by Atty.-Gen. Brownell.

The committee okayed instead a measure urged jointly by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany which would create a Presidential commission to study legislation to meet the problems of Communist infiltration of unions and defense factories.

The Brownell measures would have permitted the Attorney-General and the Subversive Activities Control Board to liquidate unions and other organizations found to be infiltrated by Communists. Another Brownell bill would have authorized the President to bar subversives from defense plants.

COMMITTEE action came shortly after Reuther and Meany released letters written to the chairmen of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, making similar proposals.

Reuther urged the House committee to kill the Brownell bills and substitute a measure creating a bipartisan public committee, similar to the Randall tariff commission and the legislative salary commission, to study the entire manner.

Reuther reiterated CIO's readiness "to assist in every practicable way in protecting the national security, both from outside aggression and internal subversion." He detailed CIO's successful fight against Communist infiltration in which CIO expelled 11 unions which had become Communist dominated.

The CIO president called this fight "a mortal blow" to Communist efforts "to gain and maintain any substantial foothold" in the U. S. labor movement.

From this experience, Reuther said, CIO had "clear-cut ideas about effective and ineffective methods" for combatting communism. The Brownell proposals, he said, did not "offer a constructive solution" and would "do harm to the entire labor movement."

BY PLACING unions under government control, Reuther continued, unions would be weakened and "a propaganda jamboree for the Communists" would be created.

The bipartisan committee, made up of congressional and public members, including labor and industrial leaders, could "devise and recommend enactment of a program which, while respecting individual rights and liberties, would provide every needed protection to our internal security," Reuther said.

The House Judiciary Committee approved a measure, presented by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), which would create such a commission.

URW Renews Goodyear Strike Talks

NEGOTIATIONS were to be resumed this week between the CIO Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in an effort to settle a strike that has closed 10 company plants in all parts of the country.

Some 23,000 URW-CIO members walked out July 8 after company bargainers had stalked from a session in Cincinnati, O., and announced they were going back to Akron, O., headquarters "in order to get some work done."

The union remained ready to resume talks at any time but the company balked until agreeing last week to meet in Cleveland.

WITH its members manning token picket lines before all plants, the union for the first time made public its wage demands. According to URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, these provide for a minimum wage increase of 7.5c an hour, plus another 4.5c to correct inequities, particularly at the Gadsden, Ala., and Topeka, Kan., plants.

TOKEN picket lines, such as this at main entrance of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s Plant 2 in Akron, O., sufficed to close company plants in 10 cities when CIO Rubber Workers struck for higher wages.

Guildsman Named To India Mission

Reporter Carl T. Rowan of the Minneapolis Tribune, one of the first Negroes to get a U. S. Navy commission, has left for a three-month visit to India under State Dept. auspices.

Rowan, who will confer with journalists, is a CIO Newspaper Guild member.

PAC Handbook Offers Facts For Campaigners

THE 1954 EDITION of the CIO Political Action Committee Handbook, the comprehensive fact book on important issues in this year's congressional campaigns, is now off the press.

The $3-a-copy loose-leaf book, which will be updated with supplements during the campaign, is available at half-price to union members ordering copies from CIO-PAC.

Besides providing factual material on nine major issues, this year's edition has a number of new features which will make it even more useful than its predecessors. Chief among these is a detailed, alphabetical, item-for-item index to the contents.

Each issue is divided into background, talking points and the CIO position. In addition quotes pertinent to the subject are provided and, where applicable, recent publications on the issue are cited.

THE "TALKING points" are set off in bold-face type so they are easy to see at a glance. Following each talking point are the arguments to buttress the point.

The nine issues covered in the 234-page volume are housing, natural resources, public power, REA, social security, Taft-Hartley, taxes, TVA and unemployment.

On unemployment, for instance, the handbook details some 15 talking points ranging from current figures to "Republican budget balancing." There are three pages of quotes on the subject from Candidate Eisenhower, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and others.

IN THE process it presents a strictly factual accounting of the Administration's action, or lack of it. The CIO's 10-point full employment program is in the section, as is an eight-point program to keep America at work, and a six-point plan to "expand purchasing power in the hands of the people."

Sent out with each 1954 handbook ordered will be a postage-free reply card. When filled out and mailed to PAC, the person's name is entered on a special mailing list to receive automatically the supplementary pages as they are published Binders are available for 85c, or 75c each in lots of a dozen or more. Gold stamping is $2 extra.

More Facts

Facts, facts and more facts on how to be effective in political action and on important issues and problems in American life are available in a number of pieces of literature put out by the CIO Political Action Committee.

Among them are three of the pocket-sized '54 Facts series on farmers, social security and jobs; How to Air Your Views, on using radio and television; Everything We Have, about common interests of workers and farmers; Roll Call, a series of special pamphlets detailing the background of an important congressional vote and including the record of each congressman.

Full information, sample copies and prices can be obtained by writing CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

T-H Move Revised By McConnell

IN AN obviously political move, Rep. McConnell (R. Pa.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, last week sought to revise one section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The section deals with "economic strikers" and was branded as a "union busting" section by Candidate Eisenhower, who promised to eliminate all union busting from the law.

McConnell's proposal would not end this legalized union busting, but merely delay it for a year, by prohibiting employers from seeking an NLRB election during the strike or for a period of a year after it begins, whichever is shorter.

The McConnell move was labeled as a move to redeem an Eisenhower campaign pledge, but labor sources noted it fell far short of making the law "fair and just" as the President had promised.

Looks Like A Sure Hit

SULTRY Ava Gardner may star in Empress in the Dusk, to be made by M-G-M from book by John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored radio commentator. Vandercook has another book, Murder in Haiti, scheduled for fall publication.

Reuther Renews Plea To Ike For Jobs Parley To End 'Stagnation'

WITH LATEST official statistics failing to show "any sign of a pickup" in economic activity, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week renewed his plea to Pres. Eisenhower to call a conference intended to "keep America at work."

Reuther's latest request came shortly after the release of official figures on employment and unemployment for June showed what the CIO leader earlier had called **"at best a picture of economic stagnation."**

"I again respectfully urge that you use your good offices," Reuther wrote Eisenhower in a six-page letter, "and call a broad representative conference of industry, agriculture, labor, consumers and government for the purpose of discussing ways and means of achieving and maintaining full employment and full production in peacetime.

"Such a broad conference, as we suggested earlier, would bring out the best thinking of all groups in our population directed toward the common goal of keeping America strong, prosperous and free by keeping America at work.

"MEETING in the same room, each group would gain maximum consciousness of the needs and problems of all the others. The program that would emerge from their joint deliberations would be one behind which all citizens of good will could unite.

"Such a conference would greatly facilitate the effective implementation of the purposes of the Employment Act of 1946, namely, the promotion of maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

Reuther told the President that the CIO is "greatly disturbed by the apparent stagnation of the American economy," and cited the 3,347,000 million unemployed reported in June.

"The vitality and strength of the national economy rest upon dynamic qualities that make for expansion and progress," he wrote. "Our kind of free economy cannot maintain its strength if it is static. We must either expand and go forward or contract and lose ground."

REUTHER REMINDED the President that total employment remains 1.1 million less than in June 1953; that industrial employment was 1.6 million less than the year before, and the factory work week 1.1 hours shorter.

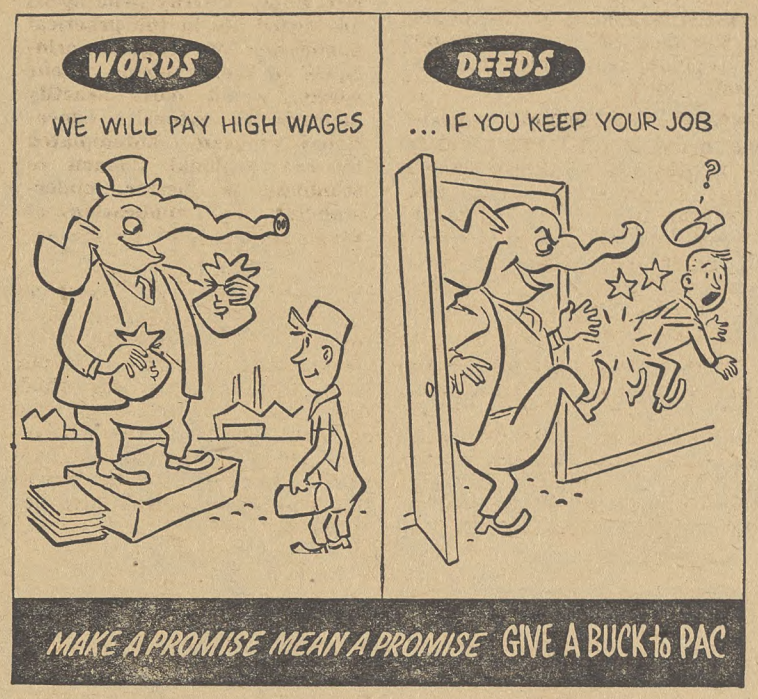
He recalled, too, that at a recent press conference, Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, indicated he looked for no significant improvement before October, and then only because of a seasonal pickup.

Reuther further pointed out that the government's own statistics show wage and salary income dropped at an annual rate of $8 billion between July 1953 and April 1954, latest month for which figures are available.

Steel production, he wrote, is 20% less than a year ago, and second-half auto production is due to be about one-third less than in the first half.

In June, he went on, 25.7% of the jobless had been without work for 15 or more weeks, compared to only 13.5% a year ago, while 658,000 workers, or 300,000 more than a year ago, exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits in the first five months of the year.

"We in the CIO have an abiding faith in the strength and future of America," Reuther wrote. "We believe, however, that the achievement of full production and full employment in peacetime is both an objective and a challenge that commands the full cooperation of all segments of our society. Industry, agriculture, labor, consumer groups and government all have a contribution to make and a responsibility to assume."



. . . Slippery Statistics

"Figures don't lie," BUT—

You sure can do some strange things with them.

Take the case of the work week in manufacturing industries: it's edged up slightly. Judging from the comments of Sec. of Commerce Weeks, Presidential Economic Adviser Arthur Burns and others, it's been epoch-making. But the facts are otherwise.

The figures—and they were emphasized in the last U. S. unemployment report and again last week by Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers—are that the factory work week has gone from 39 hours last April to 39 hours and 18 minutes in May, and then to 39 hours and 36 minutes in June.

"A very favorable indication," said Burns.

BUT—The truth of the matter, as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed out, is that the low 39-hour figure for April was misleading. It covered the week of Good Friday, which amounted to a four or four-and-a-half day work week. So naturally there was some gain for five-day work weeks in the following months.

"This is shoddy economic analysis and misleads the public," said Reuther of the Weeks-Burns reports.

Actually, the factory work week has dropped by 1.1 hours in the past year, and has gained insignificantly expect for seasonal changes.

PENNY pinching by Congress has cost the nation "reliable, realistic" statistics that are essential for democratic solution of the country's economic and political problems, CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg and Associate Dir. Katherine P. Ellickson told the Joint Committee on the Economic Report last week.

"The present status of government statistics and economic analysis is highly discouraging," they told a subcommittee studying government economic and statistical needs. They said:

"Curtailment of funds, year after year, has led to deterioration of the volume, quality and promptness of federal statistics. The top staff people in many bureaus are stretched too thin and are overworked, so they cannot do the type of creative thinking required.

"Continuing uncertainties and repeated failure in efforts to obtain more funds increase frustrations. Many excellent people have understandably left for more remunerative and intellectually rewarding opportunities. The quality of staff has deteriorated."

EARLIER, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the subcommittee that government statistics are not good enough. Their quality in some cases is poor, he said, and they sometimes come too late.

The CIO spokesmen before the subcommittee called on Congress to encourage good statistics of high calibre, reconcile proposals with fiscal policy, encourage long-range planning and review statistical achievements and needs.

They made specific proposals for improving current statistics in a number of areas, including employment and unemployment, wages, working conditions and accidents, industrial relations and the labor movement, productivity, and the consumers price index.

THEY ALSO urged greater coordination and uniformity of statistical classifications between different government agencies, and particularly asked that compulsory reporting of figures be required in many fields.

"The federal government alone," they said, "can carry on a co-ordinated program of statistical collection and analysis adequate to the needs of the people. The cost is infinitesimal compared to the advantages that would be provided for sound judgments by both public and private decision-makers."

Jobless Pay Boost Loses In Senate

LED by Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.), Senate Democrats last week tried, but failed, to add increased individual jobless aid benefits to the Administration's unemployment compensation bill.

The Senate, by a vote of 56 to 30 after lengthy debate, rejected the proposal to increase state benefits to two-thirds of the average weekly wage and also to lengthen the period of payment.

Such improvements have been called for by Pres. Eisenhower as a "first line of defense against economic recession."

But the Senate turned down the amendments and then, by a vote of 78 to 3, approved the Administration's Reed Bill. The bill, already voted by the House, sets up a $200 million unemployment reserve fund and extends unemployment compensation coverage to 3.8 million more workers, including federal employes.

THE REED BILL has been described as using "a garden hose to fight a three-alarm fire."

(Kennedy directed the fight while standing on crutches. A wound suffered in combat with the Seebees during World War II had been bothering him for some time, but he delayed going to a hospital until after making the battle for the badly-needed unemployment compensation improvements.)

Harry's Home And Doing Fine

Former Pres. Truman is convalescing "beautifully" from his recent double operation, and is soaking up sunshine on the front porch of his Independence, Mo., home.

U. S. Needs Expanding Economy To Remain Strong

A NON-PARTISAN research organization has taken a look at the nation's economy, and reports that it is not very healthy, partly because of neglect by the Administration.

The National Planning Association, made up of representatives from business, labor, agriculture and the professions, says the U. S. economy is not expanding at a time when it should be to remain healthy and strong.

In its report, Opportunities for Economic Expansion, the non-profit association says:

1. The U. S. economy needs to step up its production of goods and services by at least $25 billion in the next 12 months to keep the economy healthy.

2. The Administration is not doing what is required to encourage economic expansion.

3. Failure to use our full industrial capacity would be "inexcusable in a perilous world situation."

4. A "sobering aspect" in the present outlook is the fact that business activity has been leveling off at a rate of production which is more than $15 billion below the rate of reasonably full employment.

Key point in the NPA report was the strong conviction that it is essential to national interest to achieve this potential growth during the next year.

"Involuntary total or partial idleness on the part of a substantial number of workers and under-utilization of productive capacity would be undesirable in any circumstances," the report said. *"They are inexcusable in a perilous world situation in which the effective use of manpower and capacities concerns not only the comfort but also the security and possibly the survival of the nation."*

'A' For Effort

Sen. Flanders, the doughty Republican from Vermont, deserves at least an "A" for effort in seeking to get the Senate to remove Sen. McCarthy as head of the important Senate Government Operations Committee.

It was an open Washington secret that many Senators who would have liked to have voted against McCarthy felt they could not easily vote against the traditions of the Senate in regard to committee chairmanships.

That's a major irony—because few men have gone so far as the junior Senator from Wisconsin in flouting the very best traditions of the upper house of Congress. *Should he be protected by the traditions and unwritten rules which he defies so regularly?*

Another Speech

Isn't it wonderful to have a Vice-President whom we can trust to stir up a hornet's nest every time he makes a formal address?

Dick Nixon, having caused pain to many people by his talks on the Indo-Chinese problem, spoke to the 48 governors about a $50-billion highway program. That seems to have raised ructions among the state executives.

Well, after all, the "new team" has been on the job for only 18 months, and it probably takes a little while before things get working smoothly.

A Wise Decision

The House Judiciary Committee acted wisely in sidetracking two bills sponsored by Atty.-Gen. Brownell concerning Communist influence in unions and internal security in defense plants. Instead, the committee favors a study by a commission of legislators and representatives of labor, industry and the public.

The questions involved are complex, and easy solutions can also be dangerous solutions.

Both the CIO and AFL strongly urged that these problems be carefully studied—rather than rushed through the Congress.

CIO Pres. Reuther, noting organized labor's experience in handling the problem of Communist-dominated unions, has pointed out that the Brownell bills do not "offer a constructive solution to the problem." Thoughtful legislation, not headline-hunting, should be the order of the day.

Boo!

We note with some astonishment that the Jackson Daily News of Jackson, Miss., told its readers in an editorial that "it is a well known fact that the political action committee of the CIO has at its disposal a fund of $35 million—money raised for political purposes only."

It further told its readers to beware of *"men with gimlet eyes and furtive faces who move about on election day, carrying little black bags filled with folding money,"* the implication being, of course, that these are people from PAC.

The CIO has been accused by some southern papers like the Jackson News of many "crimes" in the South but at least we have never made so gross an assault upon the intelligence of any people anywhere as that contained in the editorial of the Jackson Daily News.

We can only conclude that the News' candidate must be in trouble with his constituents and that it has concocted this fantasy in the hope of diverting attention from him.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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The One That Got Away

In Other Words—

The Diplomacy Of Bluster

In a recent floor speech on foreign policy, Sen. Mansfield (D. Mont.) denounced what he called "diplomacy of bluster and retreat" fostered by "bluffers, blusterers and buffoons." Excerpts from his speech follow:

By MIKE MANSFIELD

WITH RESPECT to Indo-China, a serious defeat has been inflicted on American diplomacy. And in the process, vast new areas have been opened for potential conquest by Communist totalitarianism.

For the present, the inescapable fact is that totalitarianism and not freedom has emerged triumphant from the murky waters of the war of the deltas. Its triumph has been confirmed by Geneva, and the pattern for a further advance in the Far East is set.

Thanks to the courage and the wisdom of a sincere American and a great Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, and thanks to the financial sacrifices of the American people who bore the cost of the Marshall Plan willingly and generously, Western Europe had been able to lift itself out of the mire of a disastrous war. It had begun the long, slow ascent toward unity. It was on the verge of reaching the most elusive goal of all, the formation of a common European army.

A Dream Is Fading

This was a dream worth having, the hope of a century. *But now the dream is fading; the hope is dimming.* These results were not expected when the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, announced that this nation had been committed to the Geneva meeting.

I say this without reflecting on the intentions or the capacities of the Secretary of State. Some have even waxed lyrical in their appreciation of his exceptional qualities. It has been said, for example, that it is *"wonderful"* to have at last *"a Secretary of State who is not taken in by the Communists, who stands up to them."*

I cannot hope to match such eloquence in the expression of my regard for the Secretary. That he did stand up to the Communists is beyond doubt.

"Berlin," the Secretary said on his return, "cleared the way for other things to happen." Those were prophetic words. Berlin cleared the way for Geneva and a failure of American policy.

I do not call attention to the mistake without an appreciation of the many difficulties which confronted the Secretary of State at Berlin and Geneva. He had to deal with reluctant allies and obstinate enemies. *He had to stand in the forefront and seek to negotiate a settlement for peace while others in this Administration beat the drums for war behind his back.*

The job of the Secretary of State is an extraordinary difficult one at this time. It is not made easier by those in high official positions who, by offering public statements at inappropriate moments, in effect tell him how it should be conducted.

All that has been done at Geneva cannot be undone. We can still have a foreign policy that will keep this nation safe and free and at peace. But we can have it only if we recognize the errors that have been made and act to correct them.

Clinging To Illusions

We can do nothing—and will do worse than nothing—it we cling to the illusion that television performances are a substitute for sound foreign policies; that eleventh-hour flights to foreign capitals are a substitute for carefully cultivated, carefully maintained cooperation with friendly nations; and that strong words, even massive words, equate with a strong policy, or can take the place of genuine strength and conviction.

If this diplomacy of bluster and retreat is designed to confuse the enemy, it succeeds only in confusing the American people. *This country has not achieved greatness under the guidance of bluffers and blusterers.*

We can lose our supremacy if we cease to say what we mean and mean what we say in foreign policy. The time has come to put a stop to the multiple voices which apparently speak for the Administration on foreign policy.

Ultimately (our choice) is between shouldering, day in and day out, a part of the responsibility of maintaining freedom in a world from which tyranny has not yet been banished; or of abandoning this responsiblity today only to have to pick up tomorrow the crushing burden of a third world war.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ECONOMIC INNOCENCE of Pres. Eisenhower was never revealed more clearly than when, in a press conference a few weeks ago, he defended his tax program by claiming that wage earners in the steel industry make more money than most stockholders of U. S. Steel Corp.

Ike's Innocence vs. Tax Favoritism

The President is understandably sensitive about charges that his tax schemes favor the well-to-do and load an unfair share of the tax burden on low-income families. *Unfortunately for him, the evidence sustains the charges, and his attempted defense, by citing some alleged facts about U. S. Steel, is killed by outside evidence that denies his alleged "facts."*

The issue here, which may be decided in Congress before this column is in print, involves tax favoritism toward stockholders.

Eisenhower, apparently acting on the slick advice of Treasury Sec. Humphrey, proposed a tax program that would give special favors to the small minority of families who own corporation stocks and receive dividends:

1. This year the first $50 of dividend income, and 5% of all other dividend income, could be deducted—tax free.
2. Next year, and thereafter, the first $100 of dividend income, and 10% of all other dividend income, could be deducted.

This program shot through the House of Representatives like a well-greased pig. The Senate balked, with Republicans well aware of the political dynamite involved, and wiped out all the special favors to stockholders except the deduction of the first $50 of dividend income.

The House and Senate tax bills then were sent to a conference committee, to be reconciled, with practically everyone assuming that the "compromise" would be a provision writing into the final law both the $50 exemption and the 5% exemption, but omitting the even more lush $100 and 10% exemptions written by the House for "hereafter."

Sold A Bill Of Goods

Mr. Eisenhower has been sold a bill of goods about so-acled "double taxation" of dividends.

There isn't any "double taxation" of dividends, of course. There is a tax on corporate net earnings, after all expenses and amortization, which corporation take into account in fixing their prices so as to show net profits. There is also a tax on the income which **people** receive from corporate dividends—no higher and no lower, as of now, than the taxes other **people** pay on income from wages and salaries.

A great many things are taxed more than once. Cigarets and liquor, for example, pay federal, state and municipal taxes. Wages and salaries, as well as dividends, pay both federal and state taxes—and in some cases municipal taxes.

But dividends to *people* are not "doubled-taxed" by the federal government. Eisenhower just has been told that they are.

Having been sold this bill of goods, he then tried to justify it with his phony U. S. Steel figures on the wages of steelworkers and by his comments on the situation of downtrodden U. S. Steel stockholders.

A U. S. Steel survey, he said, showed that "most" stockholders of the company have low incomes, that the wages of steelworkers are more than the incomes of more than 50% of the company's shareowners.

J. A. Livingston, a syndicated newspaper financial writer, exploded this nonsense by pointing out that Mr. Eisenhower's figures came from U. S. Steel itself, based on a mail survey, with no attempt to get a scientific sample and with no protection against misleading replies.

Livingston said that the Eisenhower-U. S. Steel figures were in direct conflict with a careful, thorough study in 1952 by the Brookings Institution, a privately-endowed research group with no bias toward labor, covering the entire field of corporation ownership.

The Brookings Report

The Brookings Institution reported *not* that most stockholders were downtrodden, but that the vast majority of shares in American companies were held by people in the middle-income and upper-income brackets. It reported that stock ownership *increased* according to income.

"The U. S. Steel data," said Livingston bluntly, "don't square with either common sense or past data."

The U. S. Steel data, nevertheless, are those which Mr. Eisenhower relied on in defending his tax program. They are phony data but they are the President's only pretense at an answer.

Every wage-earner and salary-earner can remember, if the President's program goes through, that he is paying taxes through the nose, for what he earns with hands and brain, while stockholders get special treatment on their dividends.

★ Rep. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.), shocked by denunciation of his investigation of tax-exempt educational foundations by the Carnegie Foundation, rallied to announce that he wanted an "explanation" of what "influence" had been exerted by Alger Hiss on the Carnegie Foundation.

There are two answers:

Hiss never had any connection with the Carnegie Foundation; he was president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a separate group. Second, the best witness for Mr. Reece is Sec. of State John Foster Dulles, who sponsored Hiss as president of the Carnegie Endowment.

Washington Window—

Maybe Prosperity's Coming, But Workers, Farmers Can't Sight It

By Public Affairs Institute

PROSPERITY is breaking out all over—or so the headlines in the daily newspapers read.

Is it true? That is the question most often asked today.

Look at the stock market. It is even breaking 1929 peak prices. On the other hand, most of U. S. industry is operating far below its capacity.

If you own property you should be prospering. Since early in 1953, income from property in the form of interest, dividends or rent has risen steadily. These income receipts are now running at a rate about $2.5 billion higher than at the end of 1952.

If you are a worker, job prospects are not really very good. Underlying forces at work, including increased productivity, new additions to the labor force coupled with the weakness of consumer demand, all point to further rises in unemployment.

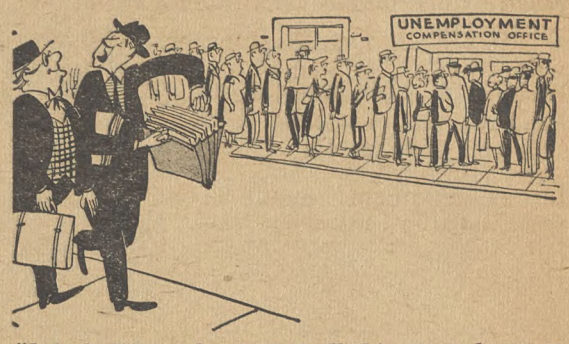
Here is what is really happening:

Business and employment expansion were heavily hit by the tight money, high interest rate, by mid-1953. Since then total wage and salary receipts have fallen at a rate equal to about $8 billion a year. And this figure includes white collar and executives' pay which have been unaffected by the decline.

Farm income since late 1952 has fallen by over $1 billion.

Together labor and farmers have suffered an income loss of $10 billion at an annual rate in the last year.

National production is still down 10% below the mid-1953 level of output. Unemployment, now over three million, will be swelled by the seasonal influx of summer job seekers.



"I don't know who started all this unemployment talk. My statistics conclusively prove we're in a boom."

While there was a decline in June in factory layoffs the number of workers becoming unemployed for the first time this year was still running at about 275,000 per week.

And these cover only the workers under unemployment insurance. In June a year ago, the weekly rate of new claims for unemployment insurance was about 175,000.

Industry By Industry

Surveying some of the major industries we have prospects for increased unemployment:

Passenger car output was cut 7% between May and June and is scheduled for another 7% reduction in July. Auto workers will be laid off.

In the **steel** industry, production was raised to a "high" of 73.2% of capacity in early June as a result of temporary "anticipatory" ordering. It has now been cut back to below 70% of capacity. (Last week the scheduled rate was 65.4%.)

In the **clothing** industry, workers starting on their annual two weeks vacation face the prospect of a two months shutdown at many of the large clothing firms, according to industry estimates.

Railroad workers, the first to feel the job loss in the current recession, face further joblessness if the forecast of a continued drop in carloadings by the regional shippers advisory boards is borne out.

Prosperity talk may be good politics for the Administration in the hopes of instilling confidence after the talk of "gloom and doom," but the hard facts just don't bear it out.

'Stop Kidding—'

It's time for the GOP Administration "and everybody else to quit kidding themselves" about unemployment and "to look the facts square in the face."

That's the editorial judgment of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, which also hit out at the Administration's "cheerful words about a confidently expected upturn" that accompany each month's eport on unemployment.

Reece Heads For The Storm Cellar

THE DULL THUD that bounced around the country last week was Rep. Reece (R. Tenn.) closing the door on his House committee's investigation into tax exempt foundations.

His flight into the temporary—it is assumed—anonymity of the storm cellar was touched off by the tart tongue of Rep. Hays (D. O.). It didn't protect him, however, from the continuing wave of resentment at his staff's allegations that foundations spending the money of some of American history's most rugged individualists have "socialistic" or "Communistic" leanings.

The three Republican members of the committee, taking their cue from the somewhat battered Reece, voted to discontinue public hearings. Hays and Rep. Pfost (D. Ida.) voted to continue them, although the former noted that the majority decision appeared *"the least embarrassing way to bow gracefully off the stage."*

Reece, smarting under Hays' sarcasm, laid the action to *"efforts to frustrate orderly procedure,"* his description of the Ohio Democrat's efforts to inject fairness into the hearings.

"The case presented by the staff without basis in fact merely fell of its own weight," Hays retorted.

Hays started Reece and his committee employes on their way to the storm cellar by reading three quotations to Thomas McNiece, the staff assistant, and asking for his comment. McNiece replied that they amounted to Communist statements. Then Hayes identified them. *They were from the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI.*

Hays pointed out that a lot of people are concerned with social conditions and want to make them better, that not all of them are either Socialists or Communists, and that they include such bodies as the Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegie Foundations, which had been under fire.

In his syndicated column, Drew Pearson wrote that the end came when Republican leaders told Reece to call a halt. The investigation, they said, was producing some "embarrassing publicity" against some of the party's best friends, such as the Fords and the Rockefellers.

Besides, wrote Pearson, they "were chafing under the merciless ridicule" of Hays. Reece, originally a Taft man, was reported "still nursing a grudge against the Fords, the Rockefellers and other heavy backers" of Pres. Eisenhower.

The Carnegie Corp., the foundation spending the steel millions of the late Andrew Carnegie, blasted the committee for ending the hearings without giving it and other foundations a chance publicly to reply to the charges that had been made in public.

The president, Charles Dollard, in a statement filed with Reece, accused the committee of attacking the foundation's patriotism by a "shocking combination of innuendo and implication" through "completely unfounded charges" and "errors of fact and interpretation."

The corporation's attorney, Hohn E. F. Wood, called the committee's procedure "odd."

Dollard flatly declared the corporation is unqualifiedly loyal to the United States. Since 1911, he said, it has made grants totaling $253 million for research and educational projects in more than 700 colleges, universities, schools, and private research and educational institutions.

For Reece's edification, Dollard also listed the corporation's directors. They include such noted non-Communists and non-Socialists as R. C. Leffingwell, vice chairman of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Devereaux C. Josephs, chairman of the board of the New York Life Insurance Co., and Pres. Gwilym A. Price of the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Looking To November—

Oklahoma's Kerr Again Wins The Hard Way

(Ninth in a series about outstanding senators and their 1954 campaigns.)

By MILTON PLUMB

LAST WEEK brought an end to the toughest fight that Oklahoma's "Bob" Kerr (D.) has had in his political career. He won the Democratic Senate nomination—which amounts to re-election in the State—when his nearest rival withdrew from a run-off.

Behind this victory is the story of a man who, although blessed with uncommon luck, has almost always had to do things the hard way. His current campaign is no exception.

The climax of a year's bitter contest was reached in the Democratic primary held July 6 in Oklahoma. Kerr topped his main opponent by over 33,000 votes, but seven other minor candidates rolled up a total of about 40,000. This apparently meant that Kerr would have to go through another hard-fought run-off election July 27 because Oklahoma requires a majority for nomination.

Resemblance Ends

The man he was to face was Roy J. Turner, who, like Kerr, is a former governor and millionaire oil man. Here, however, the the resemblance ends. They are bitter political rivals, and in his race this year Turner had the backing of out-of-state reactionaries, enemies of labor and local GOP leaders.

Oklahoma political experts, noting that Turner campaign expenditures went for "everything" from newspaper and radio-TV advertsing to "a small army of paid workers," estimate that his pre-July 6 primary costs amounted to at least $1 million. *This kitty, they say, came in part from Texas oil men, from Republicans, and from the liquor interests.*

Then, like a bombshell, Turner last week announced he had withdrawn from the race. He gave as his reason "lack of finances."

Many recalled, however, that the Republican party had sent Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) to "Beat Kerr Rallies" at Tulsa and Oklahoma City during the past campaign. The Illinois Senator promised that the GOP would pour money into Oklahoma for this purpose.

But, after Kerr had rolled up a lead of over 33,000 ballots in the first contest, it was clear that money alone was not enough to defeat him. Once again, the reactionaries had learned that—so long as democracy prevails—American elections are not for sale.

They also learned to what extent the people of Oklahoma are prepared to go to preserve their democratic heritage. When evidence was uncovered of what Democratic Gov. Johnston Murray called "appalling" vote fraud conditions in five counties, martial law was imposed and national guardsmen supervised the polls.

There could be no doubt, under such circumstances, that Kerr's impressive plurality was an honest one, reflecting the high esteem in which he is held throughout the state.

Grass Roots Backing

Kerr's support in his campaign for re-election comes entirely from the "grass roots." Organized labor, farmers and the public for whom Kerr has generally been one of the most outstanding Senate spokesmen are solidly behind him.

They know Kerr as one of the uncompromising liberals who fought steadfastly for the principles of the New and Fair Deals, never dodged facing up to even the most controversial issues, and made his position known unequivocally.

Ever since he was Governor, he's kept a sign on his desk reading: *"The buck stops here."*

He showed his readiness to fight Oklahoma's battle when he joined his colleague, Sen. Thomas (D. Okla.), in 1950 in introducing legislation to exempt independent gathers and producers of natural gas from regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

Bucked Opposition

The Oklahoma Legislature had asked the State's two Senators to push for this legislation, Kerr recalls, and he fought hard for it even though he ran into strong opposition from organized labor, northern and eastern mayors, and consumer groups who feared its effects on gas prices in their areas.

His record on labor and farm legislation is 100% on the side of the people. He was the only candidate for the Senate this year who took a clear stand against a proposed Oklahoma "right-to-work" law. He has long opposed Taft-Hartley.

Oklahoma is not a highly industrialized state, and Kerr's stand on these issues was clearly one of principle rather than politics. The solidly anti-Kerr press made the most of it in open shop cities like Tulsa and Oklahoma City, and the Senator trailed in Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties by 15,000 and 3200 votes in the primary.

On the other hand, Kerr carried rural boxes by an average of three to one, and in some places his margin was 20 to 1. *He sees in this a lesson for rural congressmen who think farmers demand an anti-labor attitude from their representatives in Washington.*

Kerr has constantly stressed that there is no conflict of interests between farmers and labor, but that a healthy economy demands prosperity for both.

He is one of the most vigorous critics of Sec. of Agriculture Benson's moves to reduce agricultural price supports, pointing out that Oklahoma farmers stand to lose at least $100 million on basic crops, on top of the $25 million loss they suffered on dairy products this year. Kerr advocates high price supports on all farm products, including cattle.

Public Power Aided

Both as governor and in the Senate, Kerr has worked actively for a program of water conservation, flood control, irrigation and low-cost public power. A major victory in this fight came this year when he secured passage of legislation authorizing construction of Markham Ferry Dam in northeast Oklahoma.

Kerr's first battle on the Senate floor in 1949 secured the setting up of a special fund under the Southwest Power Administration for the operation of generating and transmitting facilities by rural electric cooperatives. Since then, he's been one of the most effective pro-REA senators and this year he again led a successful fight to restore $1.7 million in G&T funds.

The problems of the farmer and the "little man" are intimately known to Kerr, who was born Sept. 11, 1896, in a log cabin near Ada, in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. He was raised on a farm under rugged frontier conditions.

After attending Oklahoma Baptist University, East Central Teachers College and the University of Oklahoma, he taught school two years and during World War I, he was a second lieutenant in the field artillery and served nine months overseas.

He returned to Ada after the war and started a produce business. A fire wiped out his produce house, and Kerr decided to start over again by studying law in the office of Judge J. F. McKeel. He passed the bar and became McKeel's partner.

Then, a few years later, he entered the business of drilling oil wells, first as a sideline to his practice of law, but finally as his full-time occupation. In 1931 he moved to Oklahoma City to become president of the Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc.

He attracted the attention of Oklahoma Democratic chieftains, and Kerr was made national committeeman in 1940. Two years later, he was elected governor, being the first native of the State to hold that office. He was elected to his present Senate term in 1948.

A Big Man

A big, genial Westerner, standing 6 feet 3 inches and tipping the scales at 230, Kerr is personally one of the most liked members of the Senate. *He is especially effective at winning his points before committees and in the behind-the-scenes maneuvers that make up such an important part of the legislative process on Capitol Hill.*

He is a ranking member of the powerful Senate Finance and Public Works Committees.

One of the first to condemn the Republican tax bill giving huge concessions to the wealthy in the form of dividend write-offs, Kerr was cosponsor with Sen. George (D. Ga.) of the amendment to substitute higher exemptions for all taxpayers.

His stature in this fight was recognized when he was allotted half of the Democratic Party's time for debate. When the battle was over, the Democrats had knocked out the biggest share of the dividend give-away and came within three votes of getting their higher personal exemption enacted.

Kerr says he intends to renew the fight in the Senate Finance Committee and adds: *"With any reinforcements in the Senate, we can still get a fair tax bill through next year."*

WINS AGAIN—Oklahoma's amiable Sen. Kerr (D.), left, as he appeared in recent successful primary campaign for renomination to the Senate. Picture at right was taken in Jan. 1949 when Kerr, right, was sworn in as member by the late Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.), along with Sens. Frear (D. Del.), Johnson (D. Tex.) and Douglas (D. Ill.), all elected in the Democratic sweep which protested policies of Republican 80th Congress.

'Kernels'

In the best Oklahoma tradition of his friend, the late Will Rogers, famed cowboy humorist, Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) has become noted for observations he calls "Kerr Kernels." Here's a typical example:

"When the Republicans promised both to cut taxes and balance the budget in the campaign of 1952, that was 'statesmanship.' But, when we Democrats seek to cut taxes NOW in Congress, that's 'politics'."

That's All

Campaigning this year has been like a "strip tease" for Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.). First, he left his hat behind at a luncheon of the Farm Bureau in Beaver, Okla., and then, at Pawhuska, where he "poured it on" about cattle in his shirt-sleeves, he forgot all about his coat until he was back in Tulsa.

But, about the election, Kerr served notice: "I don't aim to lose my shirt or any other piece of apparel."

POPULAR CHEF—Whether it's at clambakes in his native State like this one her, or cooking up legislation in Washington, Sen. Kerr has proven he's an adept chef. He got more than 283,500 votes in this month's primary.

Reuther At Columbia—

The Challenge To American Leadership

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther addressed the Summer Session Institute of Columbia University, New York City, last week on "Free Labor's Role In the Struggle for Peace, Freedom and Social Justice." Excerpts follow:

By WALTER P. REUTHER

THE FREE labor movement of the world stands today as one of freedom's greatest bulwarks against Communist tyranny and all forms of totalitarianism.

Free labor has been effective in the struggle for peace and freedom because labor has understood the social dynamics of our changing world and has acted in the knowledge that the struggle for peace and freedom are inseparably tied together with the struggle for social justice.

Labor has understood that the struggle for freedom and tyranny, between democracy and communism, is essentially a struggle for men's minds, their hearts and their loyalties, and that this struggle must be won on the broad field of human betterment.

America i the last, best hope of free men everywhere. Because we are the strongest of the free nations of the world, we must of necessity assume a major portion of the world's responsibility in the defense of our common freedom. *We need to provide the free world with economic leadership, political leadership and military leadership. It is of equal importance, however, that we provide comparable moral leadership, for power without morality is power without purpose.*

America is capable of that measure of moral leadership necessary to give purpose to our great technical and industrial progress. Standing as a symbol of both morality and power, a nation endowed with spiritual and material strength can give hope and encouragement to free men everywhere. This combination can create an invincible force against which the evil forces of Communist tyranny cannot prevail.

We are living in a period in which the future is both pregnant with war and disaster, and at the same time filled with the promise of peace and abundance. For the first time, science and technology have given us the weapons of self-destruction and also the tools with which to conquer poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance and man's other ancient enemies.

For the first time man is able to master his physical environment and to solve his basic economic and material needs, and is able thus to devote a greater measure of attention to his growth and development as a social and spiritual being.

To provide that measure of leadership equal to the challenge that we face, America must shape its policies and programs in the image of our faith and our hopes, rather than our fears and hatreds.

If we fail, the apostles of fear, hatred and hysteria will take over, and they will fill the moral vacuum with negative values and create a world climate that will make war inevitable.

To assume a position of moral leadership in the world, we must wipe out (in America) the double standards of citizenship and all discrimination. We should stand for civil rights for all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color. Civil rights is more than a matter of high purpose; it is a matter of democratic survival.

We must raise the level of political morality in Washington by first raising the level of political consciousness of the people back home. We cannot successfully preserve the free market place of commodities unless we rededicate ourselves in the struggle to preserve the free market place of ideas.

Westinghouse Locals Move For Strike Votes

THREE locals of the CIO Electrical Workers whose members work for the Westinghouse Electric Corp. have rejected company wage offers and called for a strike vote.

They acted after the firm, which has been in negotiation with the union since April, increased its only wage offer of from 3 to 7c an hour to 3.5 to 7c. At membership meetings, they again demanded "substantial" pay boosts.

The votes were taken by Local 601 at Westinghouse's big East Pittsburgh plant, where the union has about 11,000 members; Local 401, Metuchen, N. J., with 1500 members, and Local 627, Fairmont, W. Va., with 1200 members. The IUE-CIO represents nearly 60,000 Westinghouse workers.

The votes in the locals gave solid backing to the IUE-CIO Westinghouse Conference Board, which had recommended rejection of the pay proposal and urged authorization for the negotiating committee to take any action necessary, including the calling of a strike, to get an acceptable contract.

THE CIO Electrical Workers have won collective bargaining rights for some 43,000 employes in 73 plants of the electrical appliance and other industries in the first half of 1954.

With most of them dues-paying members, IUE-CIO now has a membership of some 425,000.

Biggest gain was at General Electric's Schenectady plant, where IUE-CIO routed the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election a few weeks ago to gain representation for some 20,000 employes. The CIO union's membership in the GE chain is now 100,000.

Ten of the NLRB victories were in GE shops, including Schenectady and more recently the Newark, N. J., lamp and x-ray plant.

IUE-CIO also has some 60,000 members in plants of the Westinghouse chain. The union's latest victory was at the Los Angeles warehouse of the Radio Corp. of America, where it gained bargaining rights for 75 workers without an election.

Stalling On School Bias In Capital Protested

DELAYS in ending school segregation in the nation's capital were protested last week by the Washington chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP registered its objection to the plan advanced by District School Supt. Hobart M. Corning under which desegregation would not be fully effective until September 1955.

The Corning plan is "mere token response" to the Supreme Court ruling ending school segregation, the NAACP said.

The plan implies contradictions and circumventions of the District School Board's statement of principles, and is a "one-way street," transferring groups of Negro pupils to former white schools, it declared.

RACIAL problems in the school system also broke out in New York City where the Board of Education has asked the Public Education Association to investigate charges of "Jim Crow" practices.

In Mississippi, the drive to maintain the segregated school system has resulted in proposal of a constitutional amendment which would abolish the State's public school system if necessary to preserve separate facilities.

Give A Buck To PAC/ —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Flanders Forces Showdown On Proposals To Curb McCarthy

THE SENATE this week will face a showdown on what—if anything—it intends to do about the rampaging Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) served notice last week that "my present plan is to move on July 20 that the Rules Committee be discharged from further consideration" of his resolution stripping the junior Senator from Wisconsin of his chairmanships unless he purges himself of "contempt" of the Senate.

"The next move," Flanders added, "will be to ask for a vote of the Senate on that resolution."

McCarthy heads the Senate Government Operations Committee and the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations Flanders' move to oust him from these posts is based on his failure to answer questions about his financial affairs propounded by a Senate subcommittee in 1952.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE report was adopted by the Senate by a 60 to 0 vote. That action, Flanders maintained, means the **"contempt applied to the Senate as a whole."**

The 73-year-old Vermonter, long a sharp critic of McCarthy's tactics, apparently will have to fight the Senate Republican leadership to get any action on his resolution.

When he concluded his notice-serving speech last week, Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.) promptly announced he would move to table Flanders' motion to get his resolution on the floor.

Flanders said he would counter this action by demanding a roll call vote on the motion to table. This would place every senator present on record one way or another, and would indicate a suspicious desire to duck the issue by unpaired absentees.

Despite this, the GOP Senate Policy Committee voted unanimously to back Knowland.

Meantime, the National CIO sought to round up support for Flanders.

In a letter to CIO international union presidents, CIO regional directors, and state and local CIO councils, Robert Oliver, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther, urged that "full advantage" be taken **"of this opportunity to do something about McCarthy."**

SEN. FLANDERS

Enclosed was a leaflet prepared by the CIO Legislative Dept., asking for letters and telegrams to senators urging them to be present and vote to support Flanders.

"In addition," Oliver wrote, "efforts should be made to obtain general community support."

In his speech to the Senate, Flanders said he offered his resolution originally "to put an end to the destructive forces in the power and influence" of McCarthy.

"The necessity for doing this has become more and more apparent as the months have gone by," he added, "and it is my expectation to go into this matter in some detail when I make the next motion on this subject."

He explained he did not use the word "contempt" in regard to McCarthy in the legal sense.

"It is personal contempt of the Senator for his peers," he went on. "No statute of limitations runs on this. The purging, like the original display, is a personal matter."

Joe's Support Is Slipping

OHIOANS don't like Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) as much as they once did, according to Sen. Burke (D. O.).

"Since the televised hearings, the anti-McCarthy letters are well in the majority," he said.

Burke said that he thought the long hearings were a "waste of time" but said "the people really got a chance to see how their congressmen behave."

Burke's comments on McCarthy were made during the course of a day of back-home campaigning in Cincinnati where he also told constituents that "what little success the Eisenhower program has met has been because of Democratic support."

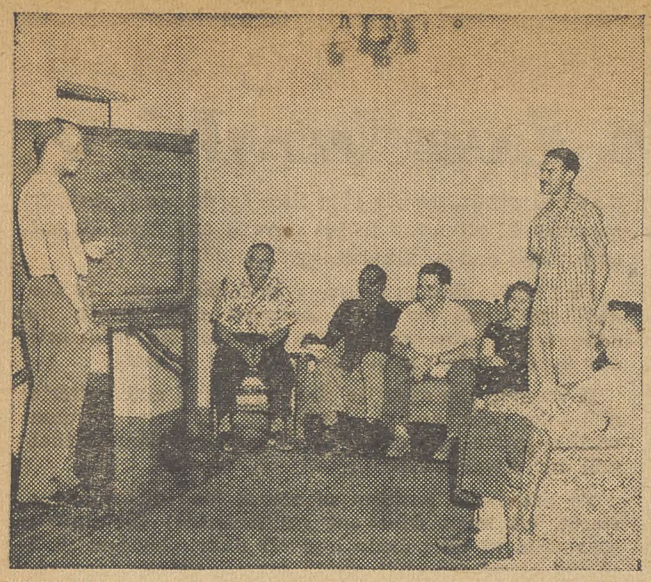
Burke is running for the balance of the term of the late Sen. Taft (R. O.). His GOP opponent, Rep. Bender, has ignored his challenge to debate the issues on a statewide television program.

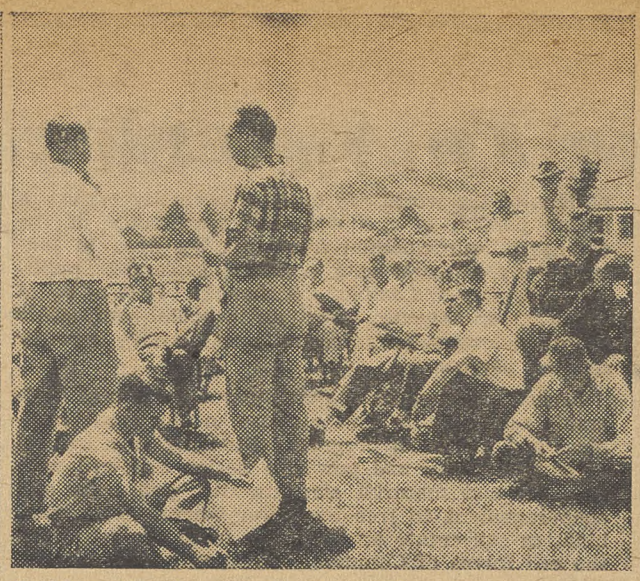
Wiretapping Bill Approved

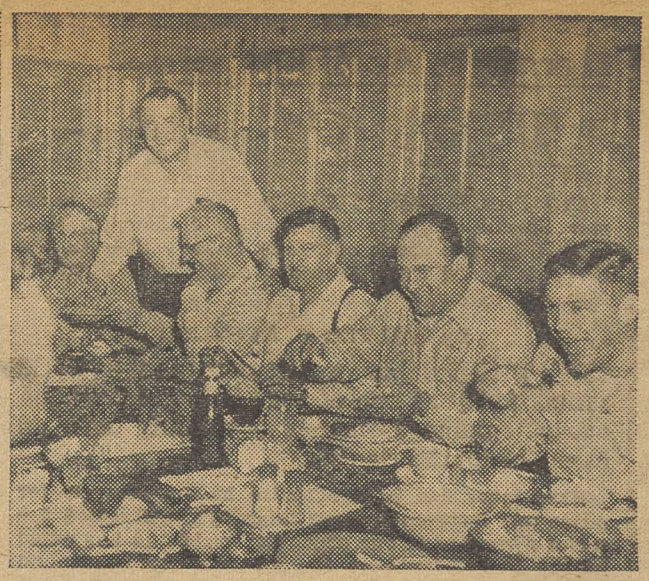
USE of wiretap evidence in court cases involving kidnapping and national security is authorized in a bill approved by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

The vote was along party lines, with three Republicans voting for it and two Democrats opposed. The measure faces rough going in the full committee before it reaches the Senate floor, and one Senator predicted a debate "until Christmas" if Republicans try to push the measure through the Senate.

A similar bill was approved in the House Judiciary Committee, which inserted, over objections of Atty.-Gen. Brownell, a stipulation requiring prior approval of wiretapping by a federal judge.







STUDENTS from CIO unions—more than 7000 of them—are attending labor-sponsored summer training schools throughout the country. Left, Bill Abbott, assistant education director of CIO Rubber Workers, talks to a New Jersey group at Rutgers University, New Brunswick. Center, CIO Assistant Education Dir. Stuart Brock (standing, left) and Education Dir. Joe Glazer (right), of URW-CIO, lead an outdoor class during Alabama school at Lake Junaluska, N. C. At right, husky Minnesota scholars do their best to stay that way between classes at Marcell.

Labor's World—

Honduran Workers Win Banana Strike

AN INCREASE of 22.5% in the minimum daily wage has ended a two-month strike of 23,500 members of the Banana Workers Union of Honduras against the powerful United Fruit Co.

Work was resumed last week after the company had agreed to raise the daily minimum wage from $1.68 to $2.04, granted two-week paid vacations, agreed to pay time and a half for overtime, and to increase medical aid to its employes.

The contract, for one year, came after the CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions had pledged their support to the strikers. and was on the heels of the filing of an anti-trust suit against the company by the U. S. government.

CIO support, buttressed by a gift of $1000, was given by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a cablegram to Sec.-Gen. Raul Edgardo Estrada, of the Honduran union's Central Strike Committee.

Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek cabled Gen. Sec. Luis A. Monge, of the ICFTU's Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), a promise of full ICFTU support, and sent $1000 for the strikers. The walkout in addition had full ORIT backing.

Japan

Members of the Japanese Federation of Textile Workers' Union are on strike at 10 mills of the Ohmi Spinning Co. not for higher wages, but for a little privacy and the right to live their own lives—plus recognition of their union.

The workers, with whose union the company refuses to negotiate, are mostly young girls living in company domitories. They are striking for an end of restrictions on their religion and their right to marry, and to halt the company's practice of inspecting their personal mail and other personal effects.

Satellites

Communist Party congresses in Hungary and Czechoslovakia held recently reveal common economic problems typical of Russian satellite states, according to News From Behind the Iron Curtain, publication of the Free Europe Committee.

In agriculture, it reports, livestock deliveries lag, crop yields remain low, quotas are not met, and the peasants exhibit apathy and resistance. In industry, "irresponsible and incompetent" economic officials were charged with excessive bureaucracy, violation of party orders, rising production costs, and "liberalism," or condoning absenteeism and higher wages.

Israel

The Israeli labor federation, Histadrut, is preparing to mark the sixth anniversary of Israel's independence with celebrations in every city, village and cooperative center.

Founded in 1920—or 28 years before the nation — Histadrut laid the foundations of the Israeli economy and has shaped the country as well as built a labor movement. Many of its early leaders hold major positions in the national government. The federation now represents nearly 90% of all workers, both Jewish and Arab, who with their families represent more than half of Israel's 1.5 million population. —G.N.L.

Three CIOers Gain Fulbright Awards

Three CIO members have been awarded Fulbright fellowships for study abroad next year.

Bertram F. McNamara, of the CIO Steelworkers staff in Milwaukee, Wis., received a senior fellowship—although he has no college degree—for study in England and Wales.

The other fellowships went to two women members of the CIO Washington Newspaper Guild. Jacqueline Brophy, assistant editor of the IUE-CIO News and daughter of John Brophy, veteran CIO leader, will study labor communications in Great Britain.

Jane Bentley, who was on the staff of the defunct Labor Press Associated and formerly was secretary of the Harrisburg, Pa., Guild local, will study the labor press in Norway.

'School Of Hard Knocks' Is Brought Up To Date At CIO Sessions

WORK CLOTHES are being swapped this summer by more than 7000 rank and file members of CIO unions for the cap and gown of the student.

The cap and gown are, of course, figurative—the uniform of the worker-scholar is more likely to be slacks and sport shirt if he's a man, or a cool, airy cotton dress if she's a woman.

But there's nothing figureative about their being students. They are attending summer schools in all parts of the country sponsored by the National CIO, many of its international unions, and a number of CIO state councils.

They are learning to be better informed citizens and union members, in the words of CIO Research and Education Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg.

THEY STUDY parlimentary procedure, public speaking, the preparation of material for leaflets and shop papers, the planning of union education programs and the handling of mimeograph and multilith equipment.

But they also pore over problems of civil rights, political action, and national and state legislation, and they consider at length the relations between the union and the community.

The National CIO summer schools, run in cooperation with state councils, have been held for CIO members in Alabama, Minnesota and New Jersey. Others are on tap for New Windsor, Md., for Maryland and District of Columbia members; Dowingtown, Pa.; Massachusetts, Colorado, Iowa-Nebraska, North Carolina, Missouri and California.

The program of the CIO Steelworkers calls for 24 training sessions at 18 colleges and universities: Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Colorado, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

The CIO Auto Workers have scheduled 21 schools in 11 states, using UAW-owned camps, colleges and other sites besides cooperating with the Michigan CIO Council in running the six-week sessions at the FDR-CIO Center in Port Huron.

Newest thing in the UAW program, featured at the Port Huron camp and used at other UAW schools, is a mock session of Congress where the student body acts as lawmakers.

Committees are set up, bills are introduced, hearings are held, senators debate the issues and finally the bill, such as the George tax bill, Taft-Hartley, or the housing bill, is passed or defeated.

THE FDR Center also offers 21 specialized courses during the six-week program including such subjects as teacher training, radio and television, union programming for retired workers and labor's stake in world affairs.

The CIO Communications Workers and Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers held a school at Penn State. And 70 members of the CIO Clothing Workers are spending their vacations at a union-sponsored institute at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

"UNION MEMBERS are rapidly becoming one of the best-informed groups in their communities," Ruttenberg observed.

"The school of hard knocks has given them a basic training in political science and economics. Our schools take on from there.

"People who are unemployed, who are only partially employed, or who fear loss of jobs are people who want to know more economics—and they want to learn it fast.

"Our staffs try to give these men and women an understanding of the nature of our economy and what we believe to be the basis for a democratic, full employment-full production society."

International

Canadian students — 125 of them—dominated enrollment at the Michigan CIO leadership training institute at FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich., during the two-week session that ended last week.

By paying 10c a vote to select a king and a queen each week, students at the camp have raised more than $500 for the education work of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

'Organized Greed' Blamed For New Open Shop Law

BY SIGNING instead of vetoing the open shop bill passed by the Louisiana Legislature, Gov. Kennon (D.) "inflicted a grievous blow on the patriotic working men and women" of the state.

That's the judgment of Rev. Jerome A. Drolet, pastor of St. Charles Church in Lafayette, who hit out at what he called the "organized greed" which motivated passage of the act.

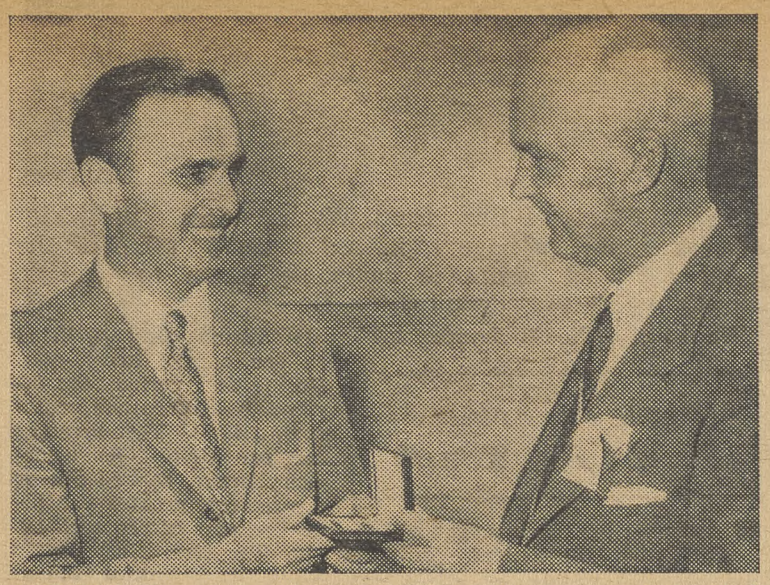
Father Drolet said that were Kennon, who bolted the Democrats in 1952 to support Pres. Eisenhower, "a true southern statesman," he would have "tried to keep Louisiana progressive by vetoing the bill."

Before the bill's passage, the priest had testified against it, calling it "un-American" and "the worst kind of class legislation." He said the "right-to-work" title of the bill was a "dishonest slogan behind which organized greed hides as organized crime hides behind a 'home rule' slogan."

$60 Million In Vacation Pay

TWO-WEEK paid vacations for the 400,000 members of the CIO Clothing Workers, which began with the men's clothing industry, will net the union members an estimated $60 million in vacation pay, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said.

The ACWA members whose vacations started July 5 got an extra day's pay, since July 4 is a paid holiday under Amalgamated contracts. Other segments of the industry will schedule vacations at various times in the summer months.



MERITS of union made pen and pencil set are expounded to Rep. Ribicoff (left), Democratic candidate for Governor, by Intl. Rep. Ed Collins of CIO Rubber Workers during presentation at Connecticut Democratic convention. Collins was a delegate.

CIO COUNCILS *In Action*

SPURRED rather than discouraged by the defeat in the House of a Democratic proposal to set up adequate federal standards for unemployment compensation, CIO councils are continuing to press for action to relieve the increasing number of jobless.

Another Democratic attempt to enact the standards was defeated in the Senate. While councils sought congressional action, they also were demanding action on better state laws.

2 Languages

The Community Services Committee of the New York City CIO Council is issuing its newsletter in Spanish as well as English to reach the large number of Spanish-speaking union members in the metropolis. The newsletter has two parallel columns, one in English and the other in Spanish.

- The **Ohio CIO Council** encountered stiff business opposition to its initiative petition drive to improve the State unemployment compensation law. The Council exposed the tactics used by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Trucking Association.

The association advised its members to "suggest to their county boards of elections that all petitions and signatures be thoroughly scrutinized to see that the law, which is quite strict, has been fully complied with."

- Similar efforts by business to resist an improvement in the State unemployment compensation law were met by the **Washington State CIO Council** which also is circulating an initiative petition to improve the jobless act.

One business group asked what's the use of changing the law? The organization pointed out there are sufficient funds to pay increased benefits—$51 million has been refunded to employers from the unemployment compensation fund!

The indifference of the Republicans on the national and the state levels has helped spur CIO councils to step up political action. Increasing emphasis has been placed on the participation of CIO women members and the wives of CIO members in PAC.

- The **Atlanta CIO Council** is planning a family participation conference to be held July 27-28 in cooperation with National CIO-PAC. Council Sec.-Treas. Helen M. Hain, conference coordinator, pointed out that "there are 25,000 more eligible women voters than men in the City of Atlanta."

- Two such conferences have been held under the auspices of the **Indiana CIO Council**—one on July 10 at Webster Lake and another July 17 at Turkey Run State Park. And still another conference will be held for CIO families in the southern part of the State in September at Spring Mills State Park.

- Leadership of CIO locals in Iowa was taken to task recently by housewives and women union members at the first **Iowa CIO Women's Political Conference,** held at Iowa City. They said:

"We can be of great assistance to our local unions in community relations, political action, and in other ways if the unions would only ask us and help us to understand what they are trying to do."

- The **California CIO Council** demonstrated that political action pays off. "With the nomination—and in some cases, election—of 95% of the candidates endorsed by the California CIO Political Action Committee, the voters have given the nod of approval to the liberal-labor legislative program of full employment, security and world peace," said Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol.

- Carl A. McPeak, CIO assistant director of councils, announced that the **Niagara County (N. Y.)** and the **Berrien-Cass-Van Buren (Mich.) Counties CIO Councils** were chartered recently.

- The **Knoxville Area CIO Council** is conducting an eight-week counsellors' training course with the aid of the United Fund and the Council of Community Services of the Tennessee city.

Skeptical CIO Backs Brownell On New Bills To Aid Wetbacks

THE CIO last week backed two Administration requests for new laws to deal with the growing problems of illegal "wetback" labor, but declared it "will remain skeptical till we see them passed and effectively administered."

Testifying before the Senate Immigration subcommittee, Nicholas Dragon, CIO regional representative in Arizona and New Mexico, said that need for federal legislation to accomplish the stated objectives of two measures recently requested by Atty.-Gen. Brownell is "unmistakable."

WHILE GIVING unqualified support to a bill authorizing seizure of all vehicles used to transport "wetbacks," Dragon expressed doubt as to the effectiveness of the other bill. That would give the Justice Dept. power to obtain an injunction against employers who "knowingly" hire illegal Mexican labor.

"This is in spite of our thorough concurrence in its objectives," Dragon said. "Our misgivings are based upon the absence of any penalties in the measure against employers of illegal aliens."

Dragon said it is doubtful that the mere seeking of an injunction is likely to halt the practice. He recommended that provisions for penalties be added.

THE CIO also protested the Attorney-General's statement that once an injunction were obtained, aliens would have no right to demand and receive wages due them for services to the offending employer.

"There are possibilities in this of additional hardship on the poverty-stricken hordes of Mexican workers struggling for better wages than they obtain in their native land—possibilities that will cause some foreboding," Dragon said.

He emphasized that the mere passage of legislation is not enough, and that effective administration also was necessary after adoption. Labor's experience in seeking such enforcement of laws already on the books "has not been a happy one," he added.

"The Dept. of Labor, entrusted with the administration of these laws and subject to the pressures of the big growers (who are substantial contributors to political campaigns)," he said, "has been found by the labor movement to be vacillating in administering them, to say the least."

Dragon emphasized that the "wetback" problem was due to depressed economic conditions throughout most of Latin America and urged a program to help raise living standards through technical assistance, financial aid and other means.

"The real answer to the wetback and all similar problems," he said, "lies in intelligent aid to our neighbor nations to the south."

PAC Unit Formed In California

The CIO Legislative Committee for Northeastern California has been formed to coordinate efforts to elect to office candidates "who will represent all the people."

Temporary officers are Don Acker, CIO Woodworkers, Susanville, chairman, and Bob Crimmins, IWA-CIO, secretary.

Vandercook Says

GM Huffs And Puffs, Patches Up Beef With Wall St. Journal

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

(CIO-sponsored commentator on a recent ABC broadcast)

IT WILL, I am sure, come as a great relief to all of us to learn that one war—albeit the littlest war, the silliest war—may be coming to an end.

The sharp and bitter quarrel between the financial newspaper the Wall Street Journal and General Motors Corp. may be in sight of a peace settlement.

The Wall Street Journal about six weeks ago published an article, accompanied by some rather sketchy sketches, giving some information about the shape of General Motors' cars to come, about 1955 models.

Well, sir, General Motors was fit to be tied. In automotive circles, the secret of whether next year's automobiles are to be shaped like a loaf of home-made bread or a dill pickle, or whether they're going to have headlights both fore and aft so traffic cops won't know which way they're going, is supposed to be guarded more closely than the secret of the H-bomb.

IN A FIERCE FIT of petulance, the giant GM corporation cancelled some $250,000 worth of advertising a year it had been placing in the Wall Street Journal. General Motors officials were given orders not to speak to Journal reporters. Free publicity handouts were no longer to be sent to the sinning paper.

What seems really to have hurt GM most was the horrid thought that somehow, perhaps, some vice presidential viper right at its own bosom may have spilled the beans. *And if you can't trust a Corporation Executive not to reveal to some reporter what the butt end of next year's Chevrolet is going to look like, then what, in this tottering world, CAN you trust?*

There were terrifying rumors that General Motors' security system had broken down! Since then, there has been a good deal of heavy breathing.

NOW IT is announced, with a solemnity fitting the occasion, that the two commanding officers on both sides have exchanged communiques. GM has been kicked sharply in the shins for having used the power of its advertising money to threaten the freedom of the press, and little things like that.

The giant corporation, in just six weeks, has become conscious of that criticism. Dimly realizing that what was bad for almost anybody might also be bad for General Motors, GM's president, Harlow Curtice, has now written a stately letter to the president of the Wall Street Journal.

"It was never," he says, "our intention to interfere in any way with your publication of news or your editorial policies, and," declared Curtice, "I am surprised that anyone would seriously think otherwise."

One can sympathize with GM's surprise. Just cancelling a lousy quarter of a million bucks worth of advertising! *Who'd ever think that was interfering?*

The Wall Street Journal's president replied he is pleased "we have reached an understanding on the differences that existed."

But there's not a word about those missing ads.

CONTRACT RENEWED.—Contract continuing John W. Vandercook's daily radio newscasts under CIO sponsorship was signed for a second year at New York. From left, seated: ABC Vice Pres. Charles T. Ayres, Henry Fleisher, CIO Publicity Dept. director, and Vandercook; standing: ABC Vice Pres. Thomas Velotta and Robert Maurer of Henry J. Kaufman and Associates advertising agency.

Ike's Health Bill Killed In House; Kennedy Urges Old Age Boost

ADDITIONAL support for improvements in social security benefits, similar to suggestions made by CIO, came last week from Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee.

Kennedy asked for disability benefits, increased retirement benefits, an increase in the amount of outside earnings allowed a retired worker, an increase of .5% in benefits for each year of contributions plus a delayed retirement credit of 2% a year.

The Senate Finance Committee, in a week of closed-door sessions, voted to knock out of the House-approved social security bill sections to provide compulsory coverage for farm operators and self-employed professionals except doctors.

The action was a set-back to the Administration, which had sponsored compulsory coverage for the groups.

KENNEDY SAID his proposals were necessary to "more fully meet the retirement needs" of America's older and disabled citizens. He pointed to the fact that "since 1900 the total population of this country has doubled, but the population of older citizens has quadrupled."

Stressing the importance of maintaining the living standards and purchasing power of older citizens, he said "it is my hope that this committee and Congress will meet what has been called 'the essential test of a civilized society' by making adequate provision for the decent and dignified retirement of our aged and disabled citizens."

In other testimony filed with the committee, Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers called for "immediate action" to assist "tens of thousands of older textile workers who are losing their jobs through mill liquidations or discriminatory lay-offs designed to rid non-union mills of their older employes."

SEN. KENNEDY

BARKIN said many of these people have lost their jobs in areas of chronic and growing unemployment where alternative jobs, even for younger persons, are scarce.

"Few textile companies provide private pensions for the aged persons who have lost their jobs," he emphasized, "so that they must fall back exclusively upon their own resources and the federal old age and survivors' benefit program for their support."

ANOTHER plank in Pres. Eisenhower's "dynamic, forward-looking program" got tossed overboard by Congress last week as the House killed the Administration's health reinsurance plan.

The vote was 238 to 134.

Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.) criticized the proposal as an attempt to "bail out a lot of insurance companies."

The central feature of the bill, which had been opposed by the CIO as "totally inadequate," was the proposed creation of a $25 million federal fund on which insurance companies could draw to offset abnormal losses.

At his press conference last week, the President protested that House members who voted against the reinsurance plan "just don't understand the facts of life." He backed up his statement by asking Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $25 million for re-insurance.

THE REINSURANCE plan was the heart of Eisenhower's health program, which also included increased hospital construction and rehabilitation training program funds. The vote to recommit the measure to committee means that it is dead for this session, according to Republican leaders.

The importance put on the reinsurance system by the President was reemphasized just recently when he introduced Health, Education, Welfare Sec. Hobby on a national broadcast to speak for the program.

It was the third serious reversal the Administration suffered on its legislative programs this session. The other two, both in the Senate, were defeat of Taft-Hartley changes and the teen-age vote amendment.

Supporters of the measure conceded that it probably would not cut costs of hospital and medical insurance materially, or even make it available to many who cannot now afford it. Minority Leader Rayburn (D. Tex.) called it a "blundering, stupid way to start" a health program.

Soldier's Vote Law Is Widened

A House Administration subcommittee has voted to broaden the war-time soldier vote law to cover peacetime elections as well.

The law requires states to accept absentee ballots of servicemen in elections for president, vice president and congress without registration or payment of poll tax, provided they are otherwise eligible. In an advisory provision, the bill recommends including servicemen's wives and civilians serving overseas with the armed forces.

Handicapped Bill Approved

An expanded vocational rehabilitation program has passed the House by a vote of 347 to 0 and now is in a Senate-House conference committee to iron out differences with a similar measure earlier approved by the Senate.

The House bill sets up a new formula, increasing the federal government's share in the program from the present 50% to 60% for basic grants. The government would pay 75% of the cost in the proposed two-year expansion.

COUNCIL AIDS HOSPITAL—On behalf of the Clearfield-Center County, Pa., CIO Council, Ronnie Coon, 10, presents check for $2287 to Paul E. Loubris, Clearfield Hospital administrator, to pay for equipment to treat polio victims.

CIOers On TV To Report On Scandinavia

FOUR CIO members just back from an official union visit to Scandinavia will tell about their experiences on the CBS-TV Morning Show on Wednesday, July 28.

The show runs from 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. in the eastern and central time zones.

The four are part of a group who visited Denmark and Sweden for study and meetings with union and cooperative officials, under a plan worked out by the CIO Dept. of Education and the Danish unions.

Appearing on the show are Magne Repaal of the Rubber Workers, Eau Claire, Wis.; Annette Fabrizio of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Newark, N. J.; Betty Skiring, a UAW aircraft worker from Los Angeles; and Reginald Gisborne, a Steel worker from Hamilton, Ont., Can.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

MRS. M. R. E., of Bremerton, Wash., voices a complaint other car owners have expressed recently; some of the lower-cost auto insurance companies seem to tend to cancel after one or two small claims.

Auto Insurance Firms Get Tough

She had carried insurance for 10 years with one company listed as one of the lowest-cost. During that period *"the insurance never cost the company a dime."* Then recently her car slipped its emergency brake, backed out of the garage, crossed the alley, stopping against a neighbor's garage. The cost of the accident was $75, which the company paid after cancelling Mrs. E.'s policy.

The same difficulty has been reported with several other of the low-cost companies, including some mutual companies and farm-sponsored insurance companies.

One car owner reports his insurance was cancelled after two claims. The first was for a damage which was dubious because there were indications it might have been caused by ordinary wear and tear. But the company paid it. The second was for damage to the car from vandalism (the car was habitually parked in the street). Then the company cancelled.

YOU CANNOT BLAME Mrs. E. and other car owners for being angry. They paid in for years without a claim. Also the insurance companies acted in a somewhat high-handed manner, cancelling with little time to shop for new insurance, refusing to answer letters, and giving no real explanation of the problems involved even though the companies are more to blame for this situation than the car owners.

The real root of the trouble is that auto insurance is much too expensive, more expensive than it need be or should be.

Mrs. E. says that during the previous 10 years her insurance never cost the company a dime. But the money is not there. Part went to pay other drivers' claims, but much went to the excessively high selling and administration costs of auto insurance companies in general.

Most auto insurors use 30 to 50% of the premiums for sales, administrative expenses and profit. Thus, you really only get 50c to 70c worth of genuine insurance for your premium dollar.

Except for the notorious accident and health insurance industry, no other insurance industry takes so much of your premium for sales and operating expenses. Both fire and life insurance operate at less cost.

Just to show how cheap auto insurance could be if the companies got to work on the real problems, in Saskatchewan, Can., where the provincial government sells auto insurance, you can get $120,000 of public liability insurance plus $50-deductible collision insurance on your own car at a total cost of $25 a year.

The auto insurors here have been able to get away with expensive operating methods because auto insurance is almost a must commodity. Only recently have the companies gotten worried about their own high-cost operation since one company, Sears Roebuck's Allstate, has introduced a low-cost method and is running away with the business.

The public has to make known its resentment of high rates and abrupt manners to the companies, so they will be compelled to find methods of reducing their costs, possibly through group selling, just as life and health insurance is sold on a group basis through union locals and employers, with savings of up to 40%.

NEXT WEEK: More tips on buying auto insurance and a list of low cost insurance companies.

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Middlemen Keep The Cake As Farm Income Drops

BOTH CONSUMERS and farmers are still getting the worst of the price situation, new figures show.

Farmers are getting about 17% less for their products than they did during the Korean war period. But consumers still pay about the same prices for food at the store. Food prices are nearly 1% higher than a year ago.

Reason: Middlemen's costs between the farmer and the consumer have completely absorbed the farmers' losses.

Back in 1945, the farmers got 54c out of every dollar the consumer spent at retail stores for groceries. The middlemen got 46c. Today, the farmers get only 44c out of the consumers' food dollar and the middlemen get 56c.

Some members of Congress would like to have a full-scale investigation of "price spreads."

Processors blame increased costs of processing and marketing food on transportation and labor costs. Federal Trade Commission reports, however, show that food industry profits have been gaining year after year whether farmers were taking losses or not. They were up $80 million in 1953, when farm income dropped nearly $1 billion.

Last year the FTC started its own study of the subject. Congress promptly attached a rider to the FTC appropriation bill forbidding use of any of the money to study price spreads.

(PAI)

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

(While Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe is recovering from an illness, his column is being prepared by the Dept. of Organization.)

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS of America-CIO fought off a determined bid by the Spencer Wire Corp., Inc., Union, N. J., to break their union. The Steelworkers whipped an "independent" union in a representation election by a better than four-to-one vote. USA-CIO came up with two other victories; one at Champion Dishwasher Machine Co., Erie, Pa., and the other at Buffalo Tank Corp., Raleigh, N. C.

After its resounding victory over the Communist-dominated UE at the General Electric plant, Schenectady, N. Y., IUE-CIO continued its mopping up operations in four other divisions of GE. UE was driven out of Unit A, Newark Lamp Workers; Unit B, Seaboard Lamp Dept.; Unit C, Newark Service Dist., Warehouse Lamp Dept.; and Unit D, also in the Newark Service Dist., Truck Drivers-Lamp Dept. IUE-CIO was also selected as bargaining representative by the workers of the Shampaine Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports CIO victories at Federal Business Products, Inc., New York, N. Y., where the CIO Lithographers were chosen collective bargaining representatives by the workers. UAW-CIO won out at Frank Roth Co., New York, N. Y., and the CIO Shipbuilders were victorious at Base Electric and Repair Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIO Woodworkers report a great victory following their win at Ocala Lumber Sales Co., in Ocala, Fla. The Ocala election involved 176 workers. Their latest report covers a representation election at the Southern Lumber Co., Warren, Ark., where 385 workers were eligible. IWA-CIO won out over the AFL Carpenters by a vote of 204-138.

From CIO Chemical Workers' Hugh Brown, organizing director of Reg. II, we learn of a victory at the John Housely Cigar Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

CIO Oilworkers' Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick sends word of an election at Sinclair Oil Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, a victory for OWIU-CIO at the Bulk Station Terminal.

And good news comes from Brother Walter Harris, director of the United Shoe Workers Pennsylvania Organizing Committee, who advises of a victory at the Mosser plant in Harrisburg. The Shoe Workers face one of the most difficult organizing problems in the nation, and each victory may be counted a mile of progress.

Improving

The many friends of Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe will be glad to know that he is making rapid recovery from his recent illness. It is expected that Brother Riffe will leave the hospital this week, and will return to his office after a period of convalescence at home.

Employers Agree To Meet In Coast Lumber Walkout

REPRESENTATIVES of employer associations in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, who had refused to meet with union spokesmen since 100,000 members of the CIO Woodworkers and AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers walked out June 21, changed their minds last week.

IAW-CIO officers were still negotiating with them late in the week, but a tip-off on what was to be expected was provided by an earlier session with the LSW-AFL. They merely offered the AFL negotiators a letter refusing to meet with them again until the union was prepared to re-sign the old agreement without change.

The walkout was voted by members of the two unions after the employers had flatly rejected their demand for a 12.5c an hour wage increase and refused to make any pay offer whatsoever.

The employers' action prompted the two unions to sign the first joint action and mutual assistance pact in their history.

Meantime, IWA-CIO officials were awaiting the outcome of injuries received by Charles Marrin, Bend, Ore., who was run down by an automobile driven by an employer, before swearing out a warrant for the arrest of his assailant.

Marrin, newly elected president of Local 6-7, was gathered with other strikers in a road leading to an entrance at the Ponderosa Sales Co., Bend., when Phil Dahl, head of another company, turned the corner, accelerated his car and bore down on the group. All were able to scramble to safety except Marrin.

Ore Boats Pact Signed

THE CIO Steelworkers signed a two-year agreement with Inland Steel Co., extending terms of the basic steel contracts to crewmen on company ore boats.

Inland, usually first of the steel companies to reach an ore boat settlement, agreed to the 12c package negotiated by USA-CIO which included a 5c hourly pay hike and improvements in pensions and health insurance worth an average 7c an hour.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

New NLRB Rulings Exclude Thousands In Small Plants

THOUSANDS of workers in small and medium-sized businesses will no longer enjoy federal protection of their right to organize under a new National Labor Relations Board policy amending Taft-Hartley by administrative decree.

In two announcements of policy in the last fortnight, the NLRB exempted labor relations of thousands of concerns from federal control by narrowing its own jurisdiction and putting these employes in a "no man's land" so far their relationships with employers are concerned.

The exclusion means that workers may not obtain federal elections to determine their bargaining rights and that they may no longer file unfair labor practice charges against employers. This leaves vast numbers of workers at the mercy of state laws which are, almost without exception, more harshly restrictive of their rights than Taft-Hartley.

TECHNICALLY, the NLRB policy decrees take the form of setting up new standards for determining whether it will take jurisdiction in a case.

The first upped various financial requirements for determining whether or not a firm is engaged in interstate commerce. The more recent one spelled out standards which will exclude concerns in a variety of industries, chief among which are defense industries, newspapers, radio and television stations, retail stores and utility and transit companies.

The changes take effect immediately, and apply to cases pending before the Board as well as to future cases.

Chairman Guy Farmer, an Eisenhower appointee to the now Republican-dominated NLRB, said the decision is part of his expressed determination to bring about "a gradual but nevertheless marked withdrawal of the hand of the NLRB from strictly local disputes."

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg called it "an inexcusable evasion of the Board's clear responsibility under the statute."

The financial standards defining the Board's jurisdiction over a firm in interstate commerce have generally been doubled. In addition, financial requirements have been set up in some instances where none existed before.

Thus, a company must ship interstate at least $50,000 instead of $25,000. A supplier firm must now do $100,000 worth of business with interstate companies instead of the former $50,000. And "intra-state trucking companies which are 'links in interstate commerce,'" must do "at least $100,000 worth of business with other interstate firms," where no dollar criterion existed before.

SPECIFIC industry standards suffered a similar fate. Goldberg pointed particularly to radio and television stations which now must gross $200,000 to meet NLRB standards instead of former automatic inclusion. "Here is an industry," he said, "every part of which is under government licensing and control except, as of now, its labor relations."

In the case of retail stores, one financial requirement, dealing with sales outside the state, has been quadrupled. It is now $100,000 instead of $25,000.

13,000 Gain In New Bell Wage Pacts

A NUMBER of new contracts between the CIO Communications Workers in Bell System and independent phone companies have been settled with wage increases ranging from 3.5c to 7c per hour for some 13,000 workers.

In New Jersey Bell, the raise ranged from $1 to $1.50 a week and averaged 3.5c an hour for 10,000 operators and traffic clerical employes.

Other contract improvements included some job reclassification, cuts in progression schedules and boosted differentials for Christmas and New Year's eves.

TWO WESTERN Electric contracts, at Queensboro, N. Y., and Duluth, Minn., resulted in settlements of from 4c to 7c an hour.

At Queensboro, where CWA members had been working without a contract since Apr. 23, piece rate workers got boosts of 4c-6c and day rate workers won 5c-7c. At Duluth, both groups got pay hikes of 5c-7c per hour.

The number of new CWA-Bell System agreements is now up to 11. They cover 62,000 workers and account for about 20% of CWA's 1954 bargaining with the telephone company. Negotiations are currently in progress for another 70,000 workers.

Grievance Review Is Won As Atomic Walkout Ends

ASSURANCES that all grievances would be heard by the Atomic Energy Commission and that the whole problem of labor relations at AEC plants would be re-studied brought an end to the nation's first strike of atomic energy production workers.

Some 4500 members of the CIO Chemical Workers voted to go back to work at AEC facilities operated by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co. at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., after Labor Sec. Mitchell and top CIO and UGCCW officials had worked out an acceptable peace plan.

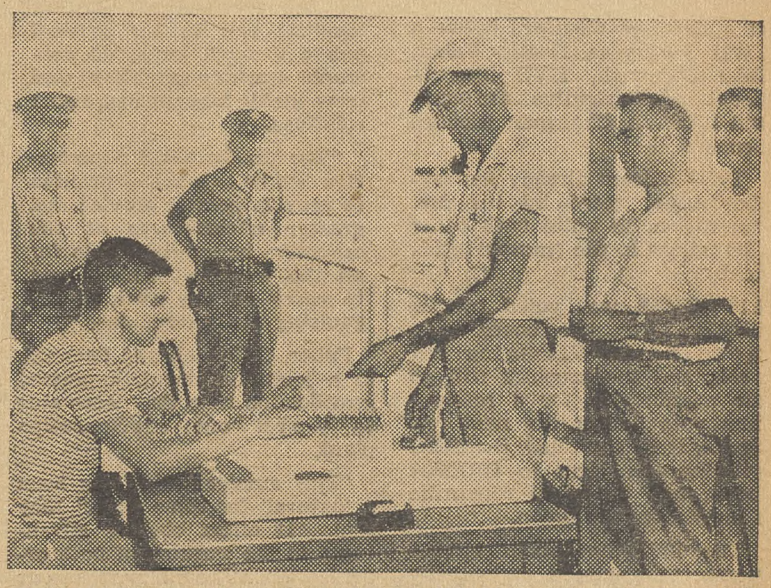
The proposal calls for a government review of health, housing and community problems of all the nation's atomic workers. Presidential Press Sec. Hagerty said Pres. Eisenhower was "gratified that the CIO members returned voluntarily to work."

Since the strike's end, a presidential fact-finding board, appointed under terms of Taft-Hartley prodecure in "national emergency" strikes, formally reported that a prolonged strike in atomic plants would create a "state of crisis" affecting the country's health and safety. Such action paved the way for an 80-day T-H injunction should the strike be resumed.

ORIGINALLY, the strike broke out after UGCCW-CIO members rejected a 6c hourly wage increase recommended by the Atomic Energy Labor Relations panel headed by Cyrus Ching. AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council members at Oak Ridge also voted to reject the offer, but did not strike.

The UGCCW's executive board gave CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther a vote of thanks in a special resolution commending his role in mediation of the dispute.

Meanwhile, a second major stoppage occurred at Oak Ridge as a wildcat walkout of AFL construction workers idled 8000 employed on the highly secret Y-12 and K-33 construction projects. AFL leaders said the strike was "unauthorized."



PAYDAY came despite strike of CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers that had closed Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic energy plant. Pay Clerk C. E. Williams hands checks to (left to right) John Hitch, J. A. Cawthorn, C. T. Stour and J. H. Loveless, as Company Guards S. E. Murphy and A. D. Tucker look on.

Dixie Lawmaker Battles TWUA Drive

By ED LASHMAN

WHEN A congressman owns a southern textile mill, the people who work there have a tougher time organizing a union than even the normally rough opposition they face in most places in the South.

That's the conclusion the employes of Chatham Manufacturing Co. in Elkin, N. C., have drawn from the anti-union pressure, coercion and intimidation they've faced at the blanket factory owned by Rep. Chatham (D. N. C.).

Seven of Chatham's mill workers came up to Washington last week to tell their story to the Congressman, but he refused to see them, contending that he does not actively participate in operation of the mill.

Get CIO Backing

At a press conference in CIO headquarters, the workers told their story and received assurances of full CIO support from Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and R. J. Thomas, acting executive vice president and director of organization.

TWUA has some 20 to 30 affidavits, borne out by the personal testimony of the seven employes, as to the active anti-union campaign being waged by Chatham's two sons, Hugh and Richard.

The workers have been subjected to pressure from four ministers, Chatham's two sons, plant foremen, a town banker and the Elkin chief of police. They have been refused any meeting place in three counties including the YMCA, to the support of which they contribute, while Chatham's sons have called them into the Y for anti-union speeches.

The campaign started spontaneously when a number of workers wrote TWUA-CIO Southern Organizing Dir. Boyd Payton of their desire to form a union because of work-load increases and lay-offs of older employes without regard to seniority.

At its inception, Payton talked to Chatham, a self-styled liberal with "friendships" with many union leaders, and asked assurances that the workers' right to organize would not be interfered with.

"You should know me well enough," Chatham responded, *"to know I would not permit any unfair practices in my mill."*

Since that time and up through last week, when TWUA filed unfair labor practice charges with the Labor Board, workers have lost their annual $100 average vacation-time bonus, company officials have threatened them and asked them to spy on the union, and they have been threatened with loss of pension rights.

Ministers—one of whom just got a $5000 contribution from the Chatham family—have made home visits and preached anti-union sermons in churches, state and local police and deputy sheriffs have put them under surveillance, and at least one worker had the town banker visit in his home and threaten foreclosure of his mortgage.

All of the employes who came to Washington, whose seniority in the plant ranges from 10 to 16 years, were warned they would be fired if they made the trip.

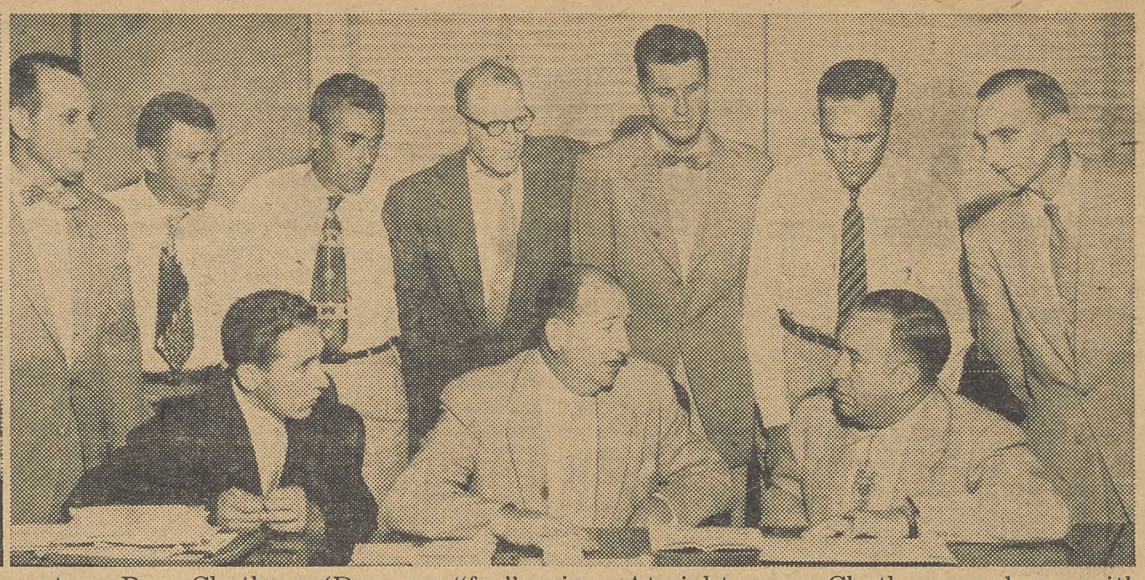
One of them, Edward Wagoner, got his first two warnings from the company in the 15 years he's worked for Chatham for alleged offenses he had committed.

Another worker, Clyde Gentry with 16 years, had been called into the office eight times in recent weeks, once for two and a half hours. Hugh Chatham warned him his father's pension could be revoked if he persisted in helping organize a union in the plant.

Meetings Blocked

Meeting places have been denied the workers in three counties, and even one meeting which was scheduled for a school building in an adjoining county was cancelled as the result of company pressure.

William Baldwin, who was injured on the job three weeks ago and doesn't know if he'll have his job back when he gets well, said he'd probably lose it, *"but there's no other way of being free."*



ANTI-UNION—That's the tag put on Rep. Chatham (D. N. C.) by employes trying to organize a union at blanket factory he owns. Edward Wagoner (at left) holds up two warnings, first in 15 years, he got after telling foreman he was "for" union. At right, seven Chatham employes, with organizer Paul Swaity (seated, left) and CIO Textile Workers Vice Pres. Boyd Payton, hear of CIO support pledged by R. J. Thomas, acting CIO executive vice president.

How Active Is Active?

Thurmond Chatham, the North Carolina congressman whose sons are running an anti-union campaign at the family blanket factory, refused to see a delegation of his workers because he "takes no active part in operating the mill."

That's the letter he wrote CIO Textile Workers Southern Organizing Dir. Boyd Payton.

But William Baldwin, one of the Chatham employes who came to Washington, refuted that statement at a press conference when he told of Chatham personally talking against the union to workers on the mill floor.

Rail Union, TWU Agree On Amalgamation Plans

PLANS for an amalgamation of the CIO Transport Workers and the CIO Railroad Workers were announced last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The enlarged union—headed by Michael J. Quill, also a CIO vice president—will have about 150,000 members.

Reuther said the proposed amalgamation "has the full support of the National CIO."

The details were worked out at a series of meetings between TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber, John O'Connell, TWU international administrative assistant, and URRWA Chairman Richard Leonard.

TWU officers already had authorization, voted by the last convention, to unite with other CIO unions in the transportation field.

APPROVAL was voted by the URRWA executive board at a meeting in Washington last week, and the proposal will go the membership for a referendum vote within the next few weeks. If it is ratified, the TWU will issue charters to URRWA locals, and they will constitute a division of the union.

The TWU has about 110,000 members employed principally on rapid transit, trolley and bus lines in New York, Philadelphia and other metropolitan centers. In addition, it has substantial membership among airline employes.

The URRWA, which had been in existence since the end of World War II, has about 40,000 members in some 60 locals. Many are non-operating employes under union shop agreements with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"It is my sincere belief," Reuther said, "that through this voluntary amalgamation a stronger and more effective trade union organization representing workers in the transportation field will be established; and through this unified organization, benefits will flow to the workers directly involved and to the general public through improved contracts, working conditions and more stable labor-management relations.

"The amalgamated organization will be in a better position to provide greater service and greater effectiveness at the collective bargaining table for all the workers involved and to carry on the work of organizing the unorganized."

Faber, O'Connell and Leonard, in a joint statement, expressed gratification that they were able to work out amalgamation plans.

"This amalgamation has been a 'natural' for some time," they said. "It offers obvious advantages to the workers of both organizations. It will increase our collective strength. It will provide a stronger voice for transportation workers everywhere.

"We look forward to speedy ratification of the amalgamation proposal by the members of the United Railroad Workers."

Tin Smelter Bill Is Voted

CONGRESS completed action last week on a resolution calling for continued operation of the government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., until June 30, 1955, pending a congressional study of its permanent use.

Continued operation of the smelter, which is staffed by some 800 members of the CIO Oil Workers, was urged by the CIO on the grounds of national security and economic help for a friendly democratic nation.

Inquiry Sought On Hate Sheets

A report on hate propaganda being distributed through the mails by right wing groups was sought from Postmaster General Summerfield by Rep. Javits (R. N. Y.).

Javits told the House he asked for information on 10 specific publications, "one of them from Sweden of all places," which attacked Jews, Protestants, Catholics and religion generally.

'Mohawk Valley Formula' Used By Kohler, Charge

THE KOHLER CO. is trying to use the discredited "Mohawk Valley Formula" to break the three-month strike of 3600 CIO Auto Workers at Kohler Village near Sheboygan, Wis.

That charge was made by the UAW-CIO after the company broke off negotiations.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the UAW had participated in the talks in an effort to bring the new contract up to the standard of other agreements in the bathroom fixture industry.

Harvey Kitzman, director of UAW-CIO Reg. 10, charged that the firm hired men to commit acts of vandalism against non-strikers and then blamed the strikers as an excuse for ending the bargaining.

Union officials said they believed that the company was using the strikebreaking plan developed in 1936 by James Rand, Jr., head of Remington-Rand, Inc., and known as the "Mohawk Valley Formula."

The National Labor Relations Board has described the policy as "industrial warfare."

UAW-CIO leaders said that Lyman C. Conger, Kohler's industrial relations director, was using methods similar to those of the formula.

They said he has labeled union leaders as "agitators" and called for the establishment of "law and order" when there was no disorder.

Conger also was accused of seeking to have the Sheboygan County sheriff form a large armed police force in an effort to create incidents which could be blamed on the strikers.

It also was pointed out that he tried to organize a "back-to-work" movement, encouraged a puppet association organized by the company and repeatedly said that "the plant is in full operation."

As evidence of the union's sincerity in making the charges, Mazey announced that the UAW-CIO offered a $1000 reward for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of person or persons responsible for the shotgun blast fired at the home of Harold Curtiss, a strikebreaker.

The Border War
See Pages 6 and 7

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., July 26, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 30

Muscle . . . And Money Brawn backstopped dollars when CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald (right) helped break ground for new wing at Roselia Foundling and Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh, after presenting $150,000 from Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg also digs, and Mrs. Andrew Sherman shovels. Admiring (left to right) are George W. Eby, C. R. Wilson and Norman Mervis, of Variety Club, and Mother M. Claudia. **(See story and more pictures on Page 2.)**

Public Housing Gutted Again By GOP Vote

—See Page 3

GOP Tax Bonanza To Big Boys Rapped

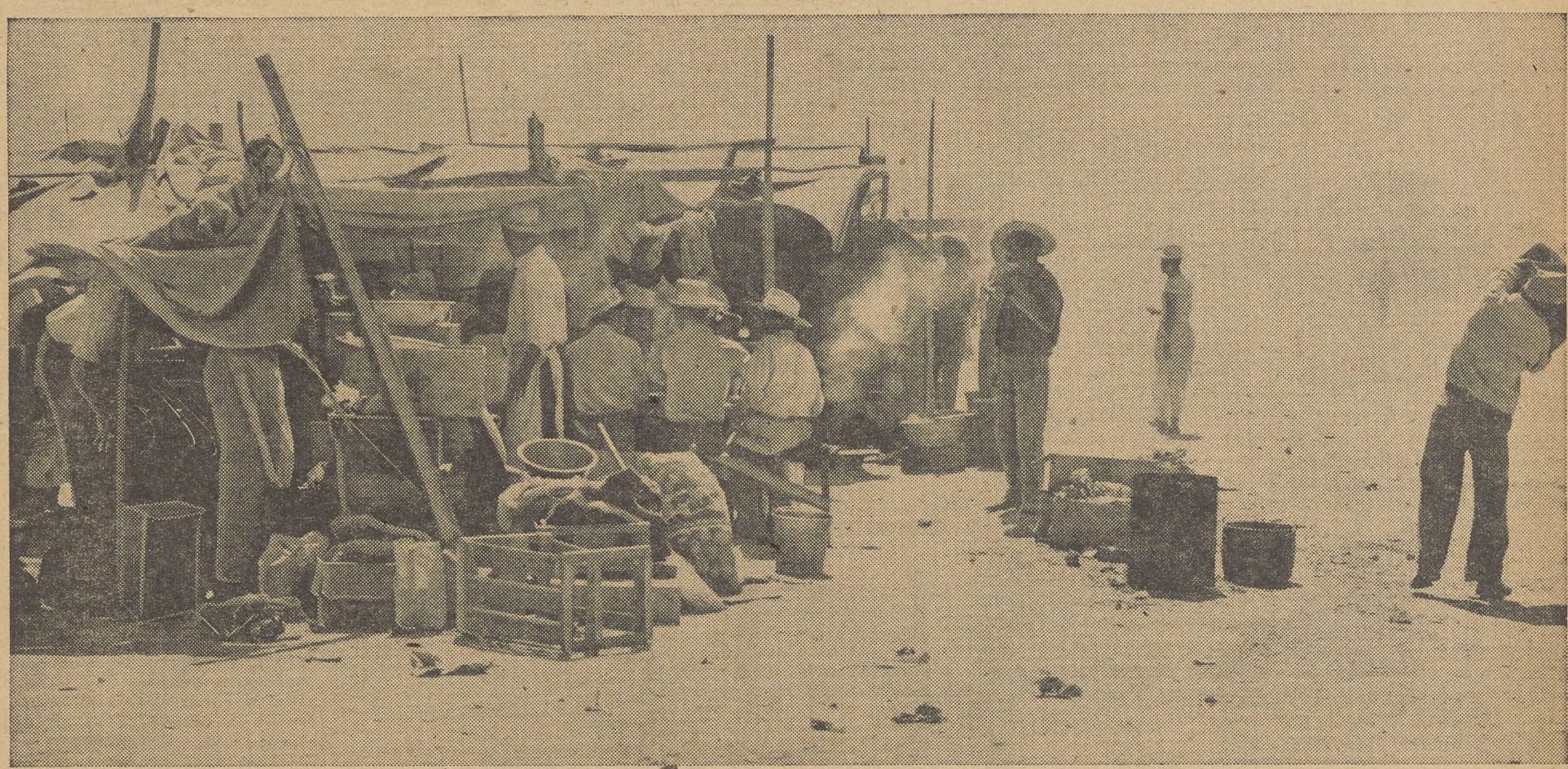
—See Page 3

GE Runaway Shop Drive Is Charged

—See Page 11

CIO Joins In Appeal For U. S. Grants Now To Schools

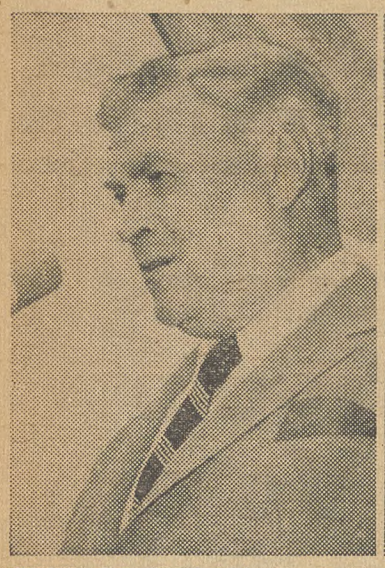
—See Page 3

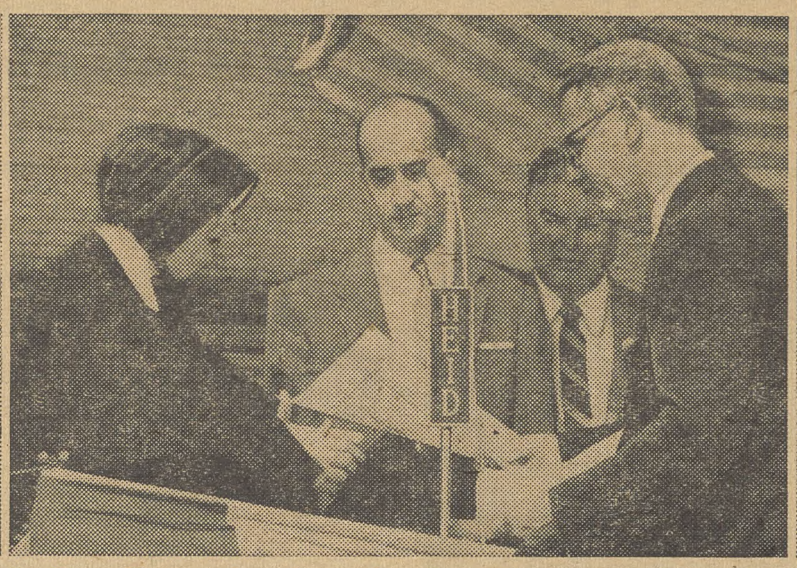


The Old Heave-Ho Like a scene from "The Grapes of Wrath," this is the ramshackle camp on the U. S.-Mexican border where thousands of "wetback" migratory workers were dumped recently after roundup by U. S. border patrolmen. At Mexicali, border town opposite California's rich Imperial Valley, thousands of workers were pushed across frontier during the two-week roundup. Some 80 deportees died and 500 were treated for sunstroke. But for all the headlines, the roundup was something of a phony. Big growers were warned well in advance. Once the U. S. immigration agents left, the illegal farm workers began moving back across the border. **(Picture story on Pages 6-7.)**

Presentation By McDonald—

Children's Home Aided By Murray Fund





GIFT OF $150,000 for Roselia Foundling and Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh, from Philip Murray Memorial Foundation was presented by David J. McDonald (left), Steelworkers' president, who also spoke at ground breaking for new wing. In center, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg gives scroll to Mother M. Claudia, head of Roselia trustees, as McDonald and George W. Eby, of Variety Club, look on. Spectators at presentation included (right photo, left to right) Sister Matthias, Founder-Sister Marie Fidelis, Sister James Regis and Mother Claudia.

HIGH ON A HILL overlooking the winding Monongahela River and downtown Pittsburgh, the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation last week tendered financial aid to a charity close to the heart of the late president of the CIO and the CIO Steelworkers.

It gave $150,000 to the Roselia Foundling and Maternity Hospital to help build a new wing which, when completed, will be the first home of the youngest of the unfortunates, a place where they may be helped through the first few months of life by self-sacrificing Sisters of Charity.

Philip Murray kept a kindly eye on Roselia during the long years he fought for a better life for everybody. David J. McDonald, his successor as president of the Steelworkers, maintained this interest, and fittingly, it was he who presented the check and who delivered the principal address at ground-breaking ceremonies for the new wing.

The new building was made possible through the efforts of the Catherine Variety Tent of the Variety Club of Pittsburgh, which helped raise funds for its construction through public subscription. The Murray Foundation grant was the largest gift received during the campaign.

McDONALD formally handed the check to Reggie Wilson, vice president of Pittsburgh's Commonwealth Trust Co. and chairman of the fund-raising drive. Joining with him, and briefly discussing the work of the Foundation, was Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO and the Steelworkers and Foundation director. Goldberg also introduced Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the steel union.

The scroll was read by Msgr. George S. Higgins, associate director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

Other speakers were City Councilman Patrick Fagan, former mine union official and an old friend of Murray, who represented Mayor David Lawrence, and Norman Mervis, president of the Variety Club, which has had a long-term project of aiding Roselia.

Guests of honor included George W. Eby, president of the Catherine Tent, other Variety Club officers, Roselia directors and officials, and members of the campaign committee.

"This contribution is a particularly fitting one, for Philip Murray, who was a great trade unionist, also was a sincere humanitarian," Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, who also is chairman of the Murray Foundation, said in a statement.

"Roselia Foundling and Maternity Hospital is a fine humanitarian institution. It is doing God's work and I know that Philip Murray would be happy that we, in making this contribution, are helping in this great work."

THE NEW wing will be a typical "Pittsburgh building," built of Pittsburgh area products. The skeleton of the four-level structure will be of structural steel, the exterior of cream-colored face brick with aluminum windows and trim. The interior was laid out with the assistance of Dr. Tracy B. Hare, Miami, Fla., hospital consultant.

Stark Memorial Is Aided

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation has given $2000 to the Louis Stark Memorial Fund, created to honor the memory of the late Louis Stark, veteran labor reporter of the New York Times.

The presentation was announced by officers of the Murray Foundation headed by the chairman, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers. In turning the money over to Joseph Loftus, Washington, a Stark Fund trustee, Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel and director of the Murray Foundation, said:

"It is our understanding that the Louis Stark Memorial Fund will be devoted to the perpetuation of Mr. Stark's life work in improving a knowledge of labor-management relations.

"It is likewise our understanding that the Fund will, therefore, be used exclusively for educational purposes in this area.

"The trustees of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation feel it a privilege to participate in the constructive memorial which the trustees of your Fund have conceived in memory of our departed friend."

Flanders Says McCarthy Acts Like An 'Amateur' Hitler

SEN. McCARTHY, "perhaps without conscious intention," is acting like a "weaker" and "amateurish" version of the late Adolph Hitler, Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) charged last week.

Twenty-three outstanding citizens from all walks of life last week sent senators a telegram urging them to vote for Flanders' resolution censuring McCarthy.

"We believe that you should disregard party and lesser considerations and meet this issue squarely," they wired. "We urge you and your colleagues to show by your vote on this issue that the U. S. Senate is prepared to assume responsibility and deal resolutely with an abuse of power or contempt of its traditions, within its own ranks, which threatens the orderly and equitable processes of our constitutional system."

SIGNERS included CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the AFL Machinists.

Flanders, only member of the GOP Senate majority who seems interested in trying to cut the Wisconsin Republican down to size, made his charge in a formal speech to the Senate.

At the same time he announced changing his original motion, which was to strip McCarthy of his committee chairmanships, to a reprimand, without any punitive action.

He based his action on a claim that McCarthy's conduct *"is unbecoming a member of the U. S. Senate, is contrary to senatorial traditions, and tends to bring the Senate into disrepute."*

Flanders in addition formally served notice that he would not call up his resolution for action on July 20, as he originally had announced, but was delaying it until July 30 to avoid interfering with the legislative program and to assure greater support.

He also said the delay was asked by Sen. McClellan, ranking Democrat on the McCarthy subcommittee, who has been campaigning in Arkansas for renomination. He was reported assured of influential Democratic support when the showdown comes.

FLANDERS released his speech in advance of delivery, he explained, in the hope of building up understanding and support for his move, particularly among Republicans. Only 21 senators—14 Republicans, McCarthy not among them, and seven Democrats—were present as he spoke.

When he finished, the only comment came from Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), who congratulated him on his "eloquent and convincing remarks, "assured" him of "wholehearted support," and expressed the hope the resolution would not be lost in the adjournment rush.

In his address, Flanders said he hoped to end McCarthy's "harmful influence" in the affairs of "the Senate, the nation and the world." The Wisconsinite has done "some useful work" in exposing Communists, he conceded, but it has been "greatly overadvertised and overestimated."

Humphrey Files For Re-election

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) last week formally filed papers for his candidacy for re-election. His campaign director will be Herbert J. Waters, assistant to the Senator in his Washington office.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

High Noon in Washington
—Herblock in Washington Post and Times Herald

Travel Bias Ban Bill Gets First Okay

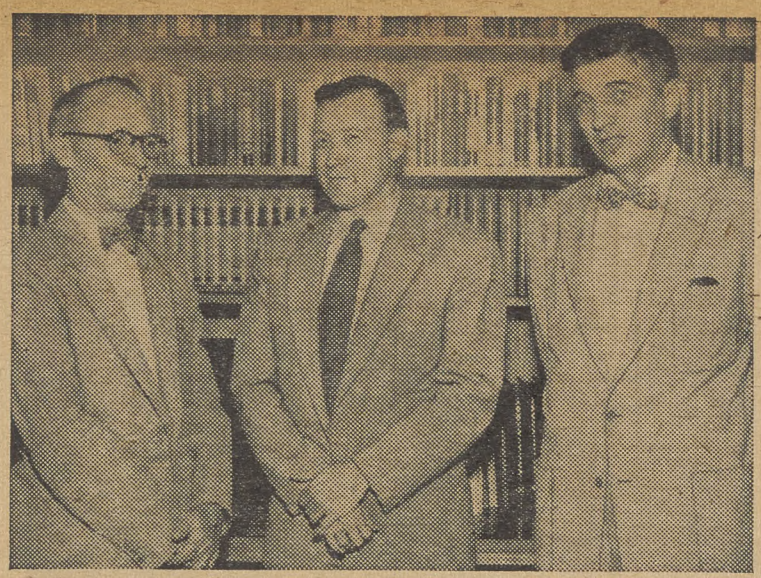
A BILL strengthening constitutional bans on segregation went through the House Commerce Committee by a 19 to 7 vote last week.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Heselton (R. Mass.) provides for a $1000 fine for any interstate carrier which, through an agent, "wilfully" and "unlawfully" segregates passengers.

Heselton was "optimistic" that the bill will pass both House and Senate at this session. He acknowledged the possibility of touching off a possible civil rights wrangle, but said the problem of eliminating segregation "is our responsibility."

"The bill establishes very clearly the committee's effort to implement the clear law of the land which declares that segregation is unconstitutional," he said.

It provides that a carrier or officer would be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the fine for each violation or attempted violation.



MERGER PLAN DISCUSSED—Proposals for merger of the CIO Oil Workers and Chemical Workers were discussed by (from left) OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and UGCCW Pres. Elwood Swisher at Detroit. Another meeting, of rank-and-file committee of 12 from each union, is planned in Washington Aug. 9.

House Vote Gives Knife To Ike On Public Housing

THE HOUSE last week adopted a compromise on the housing bill from a conference committee which didn't have nerve enough to kill public housing, but came up with a back-stabbing version which gives the appearance but not the reality of support for Pres. Eisenhower's program.

Final approval came by a 358 to 30 roll call vote after the House beat down a Democratic attempt to write Eisenhower's proposals into the bill by a roll call tally of 234 to 156.

The watered-down compromise which came from the conference committee by a 9 to 5 vote contained the amendment sponsored by Rep. Widnall (R. N. J.). This "authorizes" a program of 35,000 public housing units in the next year, compared to 140,000 over four years sought by the Administration, but hedges it about with so many restrictions that it stands little chance of doing any good.

As it stands, the bill limits construction to units intended to re-house families displaced by any local, state or federal government action in communities where the governing body has approved slum clearance, redevelopment or urban renewal programs under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949. (Title I has been declared unconstitutional in some states.)

THE GOP desertion of Eisenhower's public housing program came on a motion by Rep. Spence (D. Ky.) to refer the bill back to the conference committee with instructions to write in the President's proposals. Only 50 Republicans joined 105 Democrats and Rep. Reams (O. Ind.) in voting for the motion, while 155 Republicans and 79 Democrats voted to buck Eisenhower.

Rep. Multer (D. N. Y.) told the House before the vote that the GOP would knife Eisenhower's program, and that the President then will announce "that he endorses Republican candidates who support his program."

"I wonder where he's going to find them," he asked.

The CIO had wired House leaders asking them to recommit the bill along the lines Spence later proposed.

"We believe the American people deeply resent the destruction of the only program that can give some faint hope to millions of families condemned to live in substandard and slum housing," Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, wired House party leaders.

THE HOUSE action gave approval to the rest of the conference report, which included:

1. A watered-down version of Eisenhower's low-cost housing program which puts mortgage terms on virtually the same basis as conventional home mortgages.

2. An "anti-windfall" clause limiting to about 10% builders' profits on construction financed under the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance program.

The "anti-windfall" provision reflected recent testimony before the Senate Banking Committee of fantastic profits by builders who obtained FHA-insured mortgages on apartment buildings and defense housing for amounts greater than actual construction costs.

Among those who have told of huge profits were William J. Levitt, large-scale open shop builder operating in and around New York, who admitted making a net of more than $5 million on the sale of 4082 homes in Levittown, N. Y.; and Alfred Gross, New York, who said his family corporation made $6 million on a $90,000 cash investment in a housing project, and that he got advice on how to split the melon from Harry Rudick, tax consultant with the law firm in which Atty.-Gen. Brownell formerly was a partner.

CIO Backs Appeal For School Funds

MAJOR LABOR, school, farm, veteran and church groups, joined by the CIO, last week opened a last-ditch fight for congressional action this year to provide federal funds for badly-needed school construction.

Led by the National Education Association, the 20 national organizations made a public appeal to Pres. Eisenhower and the Republican leadership in Congress for adoption of similar bills now pending in both houses.

The measures, which would make only a modest beginning to the job of building classrooms for America's youngsters, have not had Administration support, despite their sponsorship by Republicans.

IN THE SENATE a bill proposed by Sen. Cooper (R. Ky.) has already received committee approval and is on the calendar. In the House, a similar emergency proposal introduced by Rep. Frelinghuysen (R. N. J.) is still stalled in the Labor and Education Committee.

CIO, in a separate appeal to House GOP leaders, urged prompt action to get the measure out of committee so America can meet this "immediate and pressing need."

The joint appeal from the 20 organizations said the U. S. possesses "no more precious national treasure" than its children. It urged the Republicans to remove the roadblocks to insure action this year on the bills which provide a half billion dollars, over a two-year period, for emergency school construction.

THE NEA documented the need for 340,000 more classrooms, costing from $10 to $12 billion. The NEA noted that only two out of every five school children are housed in satisfactory schools.

CIO's appeal, sent by Robert Oliver, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther, noted the Cooper-Freylinghuysen bills called for an expenditure that was only 1% of the sum the President recently proposed to spend on roads over a 10-year period.

"If the school children of America are to get their education in a school building that is not an outmoded fire trap, crowded beyond capacity, that building must be available now, not 10 years from now," Oliver said.

Pension Bill Is Approved

THE Administration's social security measure, which CIO has said does not go far enough, last week won unanimous approval from the Senate Finance Committee.

Before approving the bill, the committee substantially narrowed the proposed expansion of coverage under the old age insurance system. Knocked out were approximately 4,100,000 farm operators and professional persons and about 150,000 federal employes.

Thus 6,800,000 additional persons would be covered by the measure. The committee approved the Administration's formula for increasing benefits to retired persons over 65 and their survivors, thereby duplicating approval previously granted by the House.

The new maximum benefits would be $108.50 for single persons and $162.50 for married persons, as against $85 and $127.50 in the present law.

GOP Tax Bonanza To Big Boys Rapped

THE FINAL version of the Administration's tax-favors bill was condemned by the CIO last week as "an unjust and unwise" measure which hands out a $362 million bonanza to stockholders and gives the average wage on salary earner precisely nothing.

The bill, approved by a House-Senate conference committee, "could lead to still greater bonanzas in the future," the CIO warned, adding that in an election year it "will do whatever it can to bring this story to the attention of the American people."

As reported out, the bill provides a lush measure of relief from taxation on stock dividends, although less than the $1.2 billion-a-year hand-out which graced the legislation when it made its bow in the House. The Senate, by a vote of better than five to one, later killed all such favored treatment even though the House had modified its original stand.

THE FINAL version excludes from taxable income the first $50 of dividends received, and authorizes the deduction from taxes owed—not from taxable income—of 4% of the remainder of income from dividends.

This means that a taxpayer with an income of $100,000 from dividends will be permitted to cut his tax bill—not the amount of income on which he pays taxes—by $4000, it was pointed out by Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who aired the CIO's views.

"This provision makes a mockery of progressive taxation," Oliver declared, accusing the Republicans of hypocricy, "since unearned income in the form of stock dividends would be taxed at lower rates than earned income.

"THE AMERICAN people, when they fully comprehend the significance of this action, will surely show their resentment.

"The health of our economy requires tax measures which would place in the hands of the low and middle income families added purchasing power which could keep the wheels of industry turning. There is not a single provision in the bill granting general tax relief to all taxpayers.

"The simplest, fairest and most effective way to accomplish this would have been an increase in personal exemptions. Instead, the Administration has pushed, and Congress has yielded to, a tax program based on the discredited 'trickle down' theory. CIO has rejected this as being just as dangerous in 1954 as it was in 1929.

"The CIO now looks to the 84th Congress to correct the mistakes of the 83d in this vital area of tax policy."

Curran Slate Wins NMU Election

THE ENTIRE administration ticket headed by Pres. Joseph Curran has won in the election of officers of the CIO Maritime Union, returns showed last week.

Curran, unopposed for the presidency, was re-elected with 19,728 votes. Election results were announced by George J. Abrams, executive director of the Honest Ballot Association, which conducted the vote.

A high percentage of some 40,000 NMU members voted. A total of 26,037 ballots was cast.

John B. McDougall defeated Hulbert B. Warner by a vote of 13,661 to 6618 in the race for secretary. M. Hedley Stone was re-elected treasurer, defeating Neal Hanley by a vote of 12,718 to 8406.

Warner and Hanley, incumbent vice president and secretary respectively, had lead the opposition ticket.

Adrian L. Duffy was re-elected vice president. Steve Federoff and David M. Ramos were chosen vice presidents. John T. Hunt was re-elected New York City port agent.

Al Stecyk, Thomas O. Carlsen and St. Clair Parris won the races for steward, engine and deck department members, respectively, of the union's national port committee.

A few days before the results were announced, vandals broke into the high school where the association was tabulating the ballots, Abrams said that about 2000 ballots were strewn on the floor, but less than a fourth had been damaged.

JOSEPH CURRAN

Libel Award Cut Refused Pegler

Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld in New York denied a motion last week to cut down the $175,001 libel judgment Quentin Reynolds won from labor-hating Columnist Westbrook Pegler and two Hearst corporations.

Reynolds, correspondent, author and broadcaster, was awarded that amount by a jury. In rejecting the motion for a slash, Judge Weinfeld maintained the award warranted "no judicial interference."

Mrs. Hobby Regrets . . .

. . . But she's not at home today, not even to a fellow Texan, not even to the new president of the National Education Association, *and particularly not to anyone who thinks Uncle Sam has a responsibility which is more than talk on coping with the nation's school crisis.*

Such was the experience last week of Miss Waurine Walker with Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby of what's come to be known as the "Dept. of Not-Too-Much Health and Welfare and Mightly Little Education."

Miss Walker, the NEA's new president, came to Washington from Austin, Tex., had an appointment with Mrs. Hobby, but made the mistake of announcing she planned "a personal appeal to my fellow Texan" to support emergency U. S. grants for school construction.

Mrs. Hobby hastily took off for the Capitol, leaving the school teachers' representative to cool her heels.

Congress—despite all the hemming and hawing of the Eisenhower Administration and all the plans for another round of conferences—has hemmed and hawed long enough on the question of federal aid to schools. In these closing days of the present session, there's a final chance to vote federal funds for schools. *Considering the record of the 83rd Congress to date on meeting the people's needs, it's little enough to ask.*

'A Masterful Job'

Speaking of that record of Congress, the House the other day—for the second time this session—gutted Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation on low-rent housing. After the deed was done, Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.) proclaimed: *"We have done a masterful job."* It sure was.

Walking With The Devil

Far be it for us, under normal conditions, to defend Joe McCarthy or his stooges, but we wonder whether there isn't an extraordinary condition of a clear civil rights violation —another case of McCarthyitis—in the news.

We refer to the "transfer under fire" of Don Surine, who left the FBI under a black cloud, and the failure to reappoint Thomas La Venia. Only charges against these McCarthy staffers were unsubstantiated. They never were confronted by their accusers. They never had the opportunity to cross-examine them.

Everyone just sort of assumes they're guilty because of their long association with McCarthy. Of course, that's contrary to our American system of "innocence until proven guilty."

We guess that Surine and La Venia must feel exactly like the witnesses hauled before the McCarthy committee, who also have been denied the fundamentals of American justice. Or, as the Bible reminds us:

"Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary, the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour."

Blair Moody

The death of Blair Moody, as he was campaigning to return to the U. S. Senate, is a tragic loss to all of the nation. As CIO Pres. Walter Reuther said, he was "a gallant champion"—and there are few enough of them—"of the cause of freedom, social justice and brotherhood."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
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Flunked

In Other Words—

GOP Chickens Come Home To Roost

In a recent address at Colgate University, former Commerce Sec. W. Averell Harriman called for "competitive co-existence" as the kind of "realistic" foreign economic policy which "can preserve freedom and avoid a major war." Excerpts from his address follow.

By W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

AS I AM SURE you realize, this is not an easy time to appraise our foreign policy, for it is hard to find an official root or branch of a policy to cling to. *The sky is black with chickens coming home to roost.*

With a rush that is—to put it mildly—bewildering, the flow of human events and reactions around the world to our policies, our attitudes and our lack of policies have obscured the guidelines set out to mark our way through a dangerous and troubled period.

HARRIMAN

Only a year and a half ago the West, united in spirit, policy and action, had created situations of strength in Western Europe and in Korea that had checked and rolled back Communist aggression and subversion there and promised a breathing space in which to help build strength elsewhere. We knew, generally, where we were going. Morale was high, likewise confidence in American leadership.

Today, our policies are confusing and uncertain, our leadership is questioned, our alliances are creaking, and American prestige in the world has suffered a major eclipse.

We must face squarely the fact that our chief allies in Europe—and this goes for both governments and peoples—are thoroughly confused regarding our approach to the problems of Asia and decline to follow any longer our leadership there.

We must also recognize the unhappy fact that our leadership is not attracting a large or enthusiastic following in many of the countries of Asia itself, or elsewhere.

Allow me to paint in another corner of this melancholy picture. I listened to the Secretary of State as he went on the air to apportion congratulations over the happy outcome of the complicated and frightening situation in Guatemala. We can consider ourselves fortunate in the result.

But only a battle has been won against communism in Latin America, not a war. As I listened to Mr. Dulles I kept expecting—hoping rather desperately—that he would arrive at a point in his speech where he would discuss the economic and social conditions that the pro-Communists have been exploiting and pledge the aid of the United States in remedying them. *Well, he never arrived at that point.*

I would not mention this one speech did it not indicate an attitude and a lack of understanding of the nature of the struggle against communism.

—And Charging Downhill

Carrying slogans reading "liberalism," "instant retaliation," "new look," and speaking in multiple and contradictory voices, we have charged up the hills, and then we have charged down again. We have weakened our alliances by short-cutting the rules of coalition diplomacy, the most fundamental of which is not to put the leaders of a foreign country in the position of having publicly to knuckle under to American will, or of flouting it.

We are failing to impress the world, by word and deed, that we are prepared to use adequately our tremendous economic and technical resources and our power over the world economic machine to help create rapidly—with dignity and freedom, too—greater independence and better material conditions of life.

The Kremlin leaders believe that the Soviet system can, over a period of years, out-compete the free in economic growth, political stability and military strength. The Kremlin has challenged the validity of the entire system of free and independent nations.

This is no trifling challenge. But we are challenged in an area where we can be strongest, if we use our strength wisely. I suggest that "competitive co-existence" all across the board is the realistic term, rather than "peaceful co-existence."

And I believe that if we accept the full implications of competitive co-existence of the kind I am talking about, *we can preserve freedom and avoid a major war.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE REVEALING facts about Pres. Eisenhower is the things he gets angry about, the other things about which he manages to contain his soul in patience.

He showed no sympathy whatever, at a recent news conference, for Democratic senators attacking his directive to the Atomic Energy Commission to start destroying the expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The AEC is supposed to be an independent agency. The TVA is definitely an independent agency, subject only to the budgetary control of the President and Congress. *Eisenhower, nevertheless, claimed adequate authority to run the AEC, and tell the AEC what to do about contracting with a private-utility combine to scuttle TVA.*

When Ike Gets Mad—

At another news conference the President was indignant about defeat of his reinsurance proposal in a public-health bill. *His scheme for having the federal government underwrite potential losses of private insurance companies was a cheap shabby substitute for a genuine social insurance plan in the field of health.*

The House of Representatives turned Eisenhower's plan down—whereupon the President showed real anger, and authorized direct quotation of his promise that he would "fight" for his scheme forever. The congressmen who voted against him, he suggested, weren't interested in the people's health. *This seems an odd attitude for an Ike who doesn't know what the people's welfare means.*

When Ike Isn't Angry

On the other hand, there are things the President is notoriously reserved or un-angry about.

He wasn't indignant about the congressional committee "compromise" on the housing bill which practically scuttled public housing. Eisenhower has blown hot and cold on public housing for 18 months, but when Congress achieved a "compromise" providing less public housing than the President eventually recommended, there was no indignation shown in the White House.

Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.), who ran a million votes ahead of Eisenhower in New York State in 1952, refused to sign the conference committee report. But the President, asked his opinion, blew hot and cold again. He would make up his mind again, he intimated, next year.

There is the issue of Indochina. The French signed a cease-fire agreement, dividing Indochina in such a way that Dean Acheson, if he were still Secretary of State, and had agreed to the division, would have been accused violently of gross "appeasement." Eisenhower has not seemed, in his public appearances, indignant about this—although he helped assure his election by promising to "go to Korea" then accepted a cease-fire no less disastrous than the French settlement in Southeast Asia.

Eisenhower's capacity for indignation is highly selective.

He isn't tough in foreign policy or public housing. He seems remarkably tough in kicking around the TVA and congressmen who don't agree with him on a piddling health plan.

And Calm On McCarthy

He had no comment on the Sen. Flanders resolution to "censure" Joe McCarthy because, he told reporters, nobody had officially talked to him about it.

Anyone who thinks that Bill Knowland, GOP Senate leader, hasn't told the White House that he wants the Flanders resolution buried in a deep freeze is entitled to this week's booby prize.

The Flanders resolution, to censure McCarthy, is scheduled to be called up July 30. Knowland, breathing fire, threatened that he had several "plans" for dealing with the problem. Despite the President's undeniable hostility to McCarthy, Knowland didn't want to lose Joe as a possible campaign asset.

It isn't exactly clear where McCarthy would be a Republican "asset." Sen. Ferguson of Michigan, for example, definitely stated that he didn't want McCarthy campaigning for him—and this before the death of former Sen. Blair Moody, running for the Democratic nomination, made Ferguson's problems seem easier.

There really isn't anyone in the Republican crowd who actively wants Joe as a campaigner. That would be too risky, one must assume, considering the fact that the Great White Father in the White House seems to have turned his face—tentatively—from McCarthy.

Still, Knowland acts as if the Flanders resolution was an insult and an unbearable indignity for a GOP floor leader.

If Mr. Eisenhower, before July 30, manages to learn "officially" of the Flanders resolution, and to work up some indignation about the way McCarthy has kicked Eisenhower appointees, business might result.

★ Sen. Capehart of Indiana (R.) heads a committee probing "windfall" profits in the rental-housing racket. According to Miss Betty Beale, a Washington society writer, Sen. and Mrs. Capehart sent "two dozen yellow roses" to a party given by a Washington builder, Morris Cafritz, and his socialite wife, Gwendolyn, a somewhat weary rival of Mrs. Perle Mesta in the social racket of this town.

Cafritz has not yet been summoned for public hearings on "windfall" profits he may have made in the postwar rental-housing game. But he and "Gwen" got "two dozen yellow roses" from Sen. Capehart.

Washington Window—

Climbing Prices And Declining Income Put Chill On Optimists

By Public Affairs Institute

IT'S AN OLD GAG that you can prove almost anything with statistics. And that is exactly what is happening now.

No sooner are the latest statistics on the cost of living or unemployment or business investment issued than two schools of economists go to work on them to prove diametrically opposite claims—either that prosperity is about to swamp us or that it isn't. As a rule each group picks the set of figures that appear to prove its point best.

Thus the June employment figures showing employment up one million were used for flaring headlines to prove that we had turned the corner of the recession. The increase in unemployment—some 45,000—were brushed off as being less than seasonally normal.

Just Around The Corner

Again Dr. Gabriel Hauge, economic adviser to Pres. Eisenhower, has just told the recent conference of governors that a business upsurge was just around the corner.

"The economy is catching its breath for a new advance," he said optimistically. One of the reasons he advanced for his optimism was that "the shrinkage in the hard core of unemployed over 15 weeks, which dropped 18% from May to June, is a very significant factor."

Actually a good many of the governors who listened to Dr. Hauge were highly skeptical of his prosperity talk. Many said that they hadn't seen evidence of any potential booms in their states.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Democrat of Michigan, in fact, declared that *"many pockets of retardation"* still existed in the economy including the key auto industry, with which the Michigan Governor is best acquainted.

Two highly significant if little publicized sets of statistics have been issued in the past week throwing a good deal of cold water on the prosperity-is-just-around-the-corner talk.

One was the most recent report of the reliable National Industrial Conference Board, which is the research arm of the National Association of Manufacturers. This stated that the Consumer Price Index for 39 cities surveyed in May was more than 5% higher in May 1954 than it had been in May 1953, using January 1939 as a base. The May 1954 figure was an all-time high.

Still A Retreat

Deputy Sec. of the Treasury Randolph Burgess, at a press conference of financial writers, objected to one story which said that the Administration was "retreating" from its hard money policy.

He said the Treasury's policy was to establish an "honest dollar."

"Well, would you have preferred that the Treasury was retreating from the honest dollar?" the accused financial writer asked. Even Burgess joined in the laughter. —(PAI)

Even more importantly, the Conference Board declared:

"The purchasing value of the dollar in May, 1954, was 53.9c, reaching its lowest point in the 40-year history of the Conference Board's index and representing a decrease of 2.9% over the year. In May 1953, the dollar was valued at 55.5%. (January 1939, dollar=100c.)"

In less elegant language this means that Ike's dollar is worth less than Harry's, despite all the campaign talk of a "sound dollar."

A second vital statistic that ties in closely with this is that while the dollar today is worth less than it was a year ago, we have fewer of them with which to do our shopping.

Fewer Spending Dollars

This is revealed in the July 1954 issue of the monthly report, "Economic Indicators," made public by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. This says:

"Per capita disposable income in both current and constant prices continued to decline slightly in the second quarter of 1954."

This means that during April, May and June the number of dollars that the average American had to spend fell in quantity as well as in purchasing value.

Thus during the second quarter of 1953 estimated annual per capita income, after taxes, was $1555 in current prices. In purchasing power this was worth $1558. During the second quarter of 1954, value of his dollars based on the price index was only $1526.

Falling figures of this kind, in the opinion of economists less optimistic than Dr. Hauge, are not the material out of which prosperity is made.

Book Review

Steps To School Integration

THE PROBLEM of integrating schools is not so difficult as many people have warned, particularly since the Supreme Court decision ending school segregation.

That's one of the important points made in a pamphlet, Segregation and the Schools, published jointly by the Public Affairs Committee and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The pamphlet summarizes the Ashmore Report, an objective appraisal of the Negro in the public schools, which took no partisan stand on the issue, and which was prepared by a distinguished group of 45 scholars under the direction of Harry S. Ashmore, editor of the Little Rock, Ark., Gazette.

'It Wasn't As Bad'

Studies of some 25 communities which had made or were making the transition from segregated to integrated schools revealed that *"it wasn't as bad as people thought it would be."*

The facts in that report, the pamphlet says, "point to many things we can do—as parents, voters, club members, teachers, church workers and so on—to help our public school administrators develop a calm, sensible and democratic method of carrying out the recent Supreme Court decision."

Segregation and the Schools, with a joint foreword by Frank P. Graham, former Senator and a past president of the University of North Carolina, and Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, traces the history of the fight for equality of education from 1849 in Massachusetts, when abolitionist Charles Sumner tried such a case before that state's Supreme Court and lost it.

But more importantly, it reviews those sections of the first volume of the four-volume Ashmore Report which deal with the experiences of integration in a number of early situations.

"For the most part, with only a few exceptions, Southern universities have followed a consistent pattern," the pamphlet reports. "First, official resistance to Negro enrollment until—either voluntarily, or as a result of court action—the admission policy is changed; then impartial treatment of the Negro students, once they are admitted."

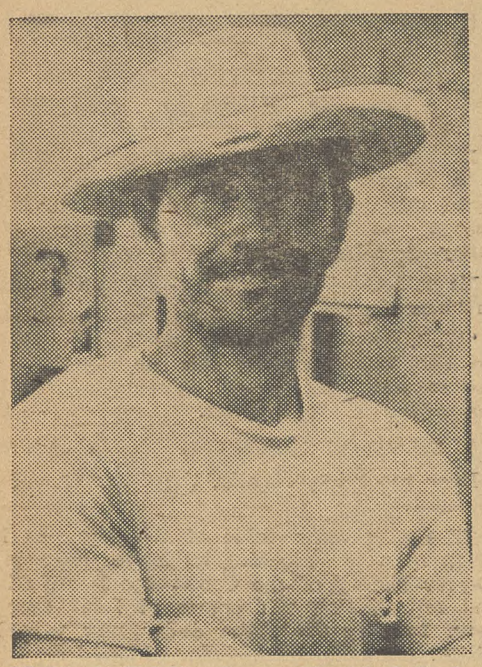
The report also deals with a number of non-Southern communities, and suggests that the "gradual approach" makes for "more, rather than less, public resistance."

"No two communities are exactly alike," the pamphlet reports, "and no two studied went about integrating in the same way. In general, in communities (which) have gone the whole way at a stroke . . . the transition was rated a complete success." —E. L.

Segregation and the Schools, Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York, N. Y., 25c.

"Greetings, Travers, what's new with you?"

The Border War 'Wetbacks' Flood Back



$2.60 A DAY—Jesus Navidad Rojo earned $200 for 75 days' work in Coachella Valley.

GRIEVANCES—"Braceros," legal Mexican workers, talk over problems caused by "wetbacks" with Dan Chavez (hatless, center), assistant manager of the Labor Dept.'s El Centro Farm Labor Recruitment Center.

LOOKING FOR WORK—These lega "wetbacks" by hundreds cross borde even the pitifully inadequate legal mir

By MILTON PLUMB

JUSTICE DEPT. press agents have been working overtime in an effort to make the current special drive to round up Mexican "wetbacks" seem like it's working miracles.

But the day the drive ended in the Imperial Valley of California, I saw "wets"—literally hundreds of them—again crossing the border. And the following night I rode on a train with at least a score of them as they made their way about 100 miles inside the U. S. en route to where the migrant jobs now are.

These are the facts about the current much-publicized "roundup" as I got them first hand from "wetbacks" legal Mexican braceros, U. S. migrants, growers, CIO and AFL experts and key officials of both the U. S. and Mexican governments.

In Mexico, I was conducted on a personal tour of "wetback" camps by the State of Baja California's Lieut. Gov. Enrique Villegas Leyva, and obtained an interview with the man who has had the most headaches from this country's handling of the problem—Gov. Braulio Maldonado.

Looks Like a Phony

The only conclusion I was able to reach was that, in its net effect, the Imperial Valley roundup of "wetbacks" was a phony.

By this I do not mean to question the sincerity of the Justice Dept. in undertaking the drive, nor to deny that the additional men sent to supplement the inadequate Border Patrol in the area didn't effectively halt most of the traffic and clear the Valley of Mexicans illegally in the U. S.—while the drive was in progress. Our Border Patrol is effective and efficient if it's given even half a chance.

Nor do I want to understate the amount of misery and hardship it meant for at least 100,000 Mexicans who were the unfortunate victims of its circumstances.

But the following facts must be considered in appraising the June 17 to 30 drive and the net effect it will have on Imperial Valley farmers' use of illegal Mexican workers in the future:

1. The drive was launched only after advance warning was given to the growers. As a result, the one remaining perishable crop — melons — was harvested before it began. *"Wetbacks" just aren't needed at this time in the Valley.*

Growers Were Happy

2. Growers using "wetbacks" were actually glad to have the Valley cleared of them during the slack season, since it solved the critical social problem of having so many unemployed workers looking for work.

3. The number of "wetbacks" rounded up during the 14-day drive, in which about 500 additional immigration officers were assigned to California and Arizona, was considerably less than the number rounded up by the normal Border Patrol's operations in the first 16 days of June.

4. *Once the drive was over, "wetbacks" began returning to the valley.*

Official border patrol figures show that, during the drive, 21,000 Mexicans illegally in the U. S. were rounded up in California. From June 1 to 16, before the Border Patrol was "reinforced" in the area, the total caught was 34,000. The June total, accordingly, was slightly lower than that for California in recent months.

The Border Patrol explains this drop by contending that most of the "wetbacks" went back to Mexico in order not to get caught. In many cases, especially those near the border when the drive began, this undoubtedly was true. But the movement was northward also.

Following the normal shift of the crops, large numbers also went to the Parjaro and Salinas and San Joaquin Valleys where lettuce and carrots and citrus crops are just beginning to come in. *While the roundup was concentrated in the Imperial Valley, where big crops won't be harvested again until December, immigration posts in other areas were left shorthanded.*

Moving Northward

This northward movement is indicated by Border Patrol statistics. Bruce Barber, immigration director for the San Francisco district, reported sending 8237 "wetbacks" back to Mexico during the two-week drive. That was nearly 400 more than the total apprehensions his district reported for the two months of May and June.

Assuming a real desire to round up "wetbacks" and persuade farmers to shift to legal labor, it appears that whoever planned this first task force operation understood little about the migrations of California's agricultural workers or the psychology of "wetback" employers.

Crops are harvested—and wetbacks are hired—at their peak in the Imperial Valley from September through March or the middle of April. From that time on, there is a steady falling off so that from the time the drive began until next December the need for illegal labor is at its lowest point.

On the other hand, crops begin to get ripe in northern valleys of California in April and May and continue to be harvested throughout the summer and fall. Migrant workers—including the wetbacks—move with the harvesting season.

Even without the advance warning, no farmer in the Imperial Valley would have been seriously affected by a round-up of wetbacks during the 110-to-120-degree temperature from June until fall. Some cotton and sugar beets are now being harvested, but these aren't perishables demanding immediate picking.

This is borne out by the totals of legal Mexican contract workers hired through the El Centro Reception Center of the U. S. Labor Dept. On July 2, when I visited it, only 36 braceros were being processed. This compares with totals of as many as 1285 a day during the rush hiring season in the fall.

Delayed Action

It was fully 10 months before the roundup began that Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell called the wetback traffic the "nation's Number One law enforcement problem" and expressed shock and dismay at its extent and implications. *Yet the first move he made came at a time and place where the roundup of wetbacks had almost no effect whatever upon the growers employing them.*

CIO Rep. Nicholas Dragon, of Phoenix, and Ben Perry, regional director at El Centro of the CIO Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union, accompanied me on most of my Imperial Valley travels. Dragon said that the effect of the round-up in Arizona, which was conducted jointly with the California operation, was essentially as meaningless.

"All of the crops here are up," Perry,

Fox Holes

Newest development in the wetback game of hide-and-go-seek being played along our southern border is the introduction of fox holes and camouflage.

Since the border round-up of wetbacks began, CIO representatives report having seen the wetbacks dig deep holes in the fields where they are working. When border patrolmen arrive they dive into them and cover the tops with alfalfa.

Previously—and sometimes even now—ditches and furrows were sufficient for escape.

Old Story

Once again authorities in the Rio Grande Valley announced that "the day of 'wetback' labor in the valley is over." The occasion this time was a highly mechanized "round-up" of some 2000 aliens, using observation planes to sport them and jeeps to herd them.

Informed sources report that such statements seem to occur regularly—as regularly as a particular harvesting season is over and growers no longer need "surplus labor pools."

Kibitzers From Ezra

By HENRY ZON

ON SEPT. 24, 1952, the people of Point Pleasant, W. Va., who gathered around the rear end of a campaign train heard a presidential candidate say:

"You are being threatened . . . by the fact that we have got so many Washington bureaucrats who want to move in on you and show you how to run your business, particularly your farms. They want to tell you what to raise, how much of it, when to plant it, and what to get for it and how much to pay for everything you use on that farm.

"Certainly we believe in proper price supports, proper protection of the farmers against disaster, but we certainly want him to run his farm as he thinks it should be run and not the way some long-haired bureaucrat behind a desk in Washington thinks it should be done."

It came to pass a few months later that the same presidential candidate was elected to office and, presumably, the long-haired bureaucrats in Washington either got their hair cut or got out.

Comes now the Wall S carrying the following he *Federal Advisers Will Off ter Plan for Living."* Th *Cover Fertilizer Use, Pest Raising Children."*

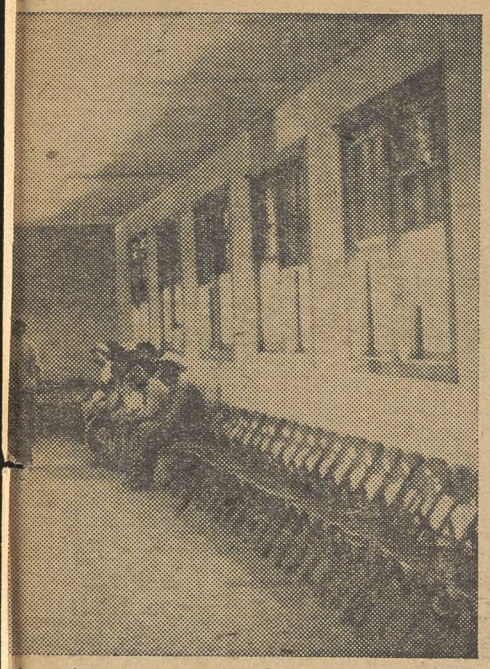
The story goes on to ture Benson—no long-hair cided that what the mode *plete master plan"* worked for each farmer with the dispatched to his doorstep

Sometime this summe Street Journal, Benson w dreds of Agriculture Dept. preaching the gospel of "p

Details, says the news out *"but the outlines o 'dynamic new program'—a tial document currently c of the Agriculture Dept."*

The idea is for a gove with the farmers complete

Into West After Phony Roundup



immigrants can't find work, while to fill illegal jobs at rates far below mum pay standards.

HOMEWARD BOUND—With crops harvested and growers protected, Mexican laborers head back carrying clothing for wives and children. Most of the little they've earned has already been sent home ahead of them.

ORPHANED — Ten-year-old Juan Gasca lost both parents crossing Rio Grande during a flood.

who probably knows more than any other individual about the condition of crops in the Valley, declared. "We won't be busy here again until we start picking some cotton in August and planting new crops in September."

Perry expressed skepticism about the thoroughness of the roundup. He pointed out that it had been confined to farm workers who were no longer needed, and added:

"There was no real roundup in the city. Nothing was done to arrest 'wets' working in hotels, as clerks in stores, or as household workers."

Walter Francis, director of the El Centro Reception Center, also confirmed that "repatriations (Mexican farm laborers returning home) pick up at this time of the year when crops run out."

Below The Average

He pointed to statistics on the number of braceros processed through the center during the peak of the roundup and compared them with a rate of about 1000 a day in May and September. From June 21 to 30, the average was only 175 a day, although his center services all Pacific Coast states and Utah, Nevada and Idaho.

If farmers had really needed labor at the time of the roundup these figures would certainly have jumped.

Chief Inspector J. E. Parker of the Border Patrol at El Centro, who has a normal staff of about 220 men to patrol 180 miles of border, said that during the roundup an average of about 125 additional men worked in his district.

He reported that since the drive began his office had been beseiged by calls from farmers who had heard of Brownell's request for new legislation to penalize those hiring "wetbacks," and wanted to know if this were the law.

"They say that if they're going to be prosecuted, they want to get in line, but they won't comply without a law," Parker said.

Despite its small and inadequate staff, the El Centro Border Patrol and that at McAllen, Tex., annually have the largest totals of "wetback" captures. Most border patrolmen at these and other stations advocate a much more direct system of penalizing wetback employers than those called for in the proposed "injunction" method requested by the Administration.

They will tell you privately—and unofficially—that the only workable solution is to give the border patrol authority to administratively fine growers caught with wetbacks in their employ. To prevent abuses, they agree that those fined should have the right to appeal to a court. Such a system is now in use on steamship lines —and it works.

Need More Power

Parker's station accounted for about one-quarter of the more than one million "wetbacks" apprehended in the U. S. last year. Moreover, the rate is increasing. The El Centro station captured 416,837 wetbacks in fiscal 1954 as compared with 237,188 the year before.

Statistics on the number captured each month by the El Centro station also bear out the fact that the roundup came during a "slack" season. There were only 11,822 captured in July 1953 as compared with 16,580 last December.

There is no question, however, that the roundup, despite its ineffective timing, might have been a good thing if the border had been kept closed after it was over. The special task force, however, now has been pulled out of Arizona and California and sent to Texas.

Here crops are coming in and a round-up might really leave growers short-handed. But, as this is written, I have before me a wire dispatch quoting Harlan Carter, Washington chief of the patrol, who is directing the field operations, to the effect that he was postponing the start of the drive in the Lower Rio Grande Valley to *"play fair with valley farmers."*

Meanwhile, the California-Mexico border once more is—as Chief Justice Earl Warren once called it—*"an open sieve."* I stood one night this month near the Mexicali-Calexico gateway and saw "wetbacks" break through even this relatively protected entrance.

Only a short distance away, where there is no fence or natural barrier, many wiser heads were simply walking across. Hundreds more were piled up on top of freight car loads of sugar beets, waiting for the Southern Pacific's night train which runs from Yuma through Mexico to Mexicali to pick them up and carry them northwards.

Not all of them made it—there are many caught en route—but the wise hands get off before the train reaches inspection stations, and then reboard it when it starts up again.

Commute By Cab

The best summary of the current situation I know was the remark my cab driver made the morning I arrived in El Centro, on July 1, the day after the roundup was over.

"You're lucky I got back in time," he said. "I picked up five wets this morning and got them through to a farmer for the first time in two weeks."

"What happened in the meantime?"

"Oh, I got caught several times. That means I lost my fare."

For him the end of the drive meant resumption of normal business. For the "wetbacks" it meant once more an easy access to the "Land of Opportunity."

Recruiting

While thousands of U. S. farm hands are already displaced from their jobs by Mexican migrant braceros, the Labor Dept. last week announced plans to recruit an additional 90,000 Mexicans on grounds that the round-up makes them needed.

Dir. of Employment Security Robert C. Goodwin said the department's program now calls for recruiting 350,000 Mexicans this year instead of the 260,000 planned. He asked Congress to provide an additional $350,000 to finance the expanded recruiting.

Church Council Aids Migrants

MORE THAN 300 ministers, seminarians, students and teachers, under the direction of the Migrant Ministry of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., are moving into camps throughout the country to serve the two million migratory agricultural laborers working on the nation's farms.

They went into action as the workers, fanning out from the southern states, began to spread to all parts of the country. The National Council recently received $200,000 from the Philip Memorial Foundation to further its work in industrial relations.

As part of a program that has been under way for 30 years, the Migrant Ministry is setting up schools, churches, child-care centers and community health and welfare services at migrant labor camps and other centers in 25 states. They range as far north as the Canadian border.

Wage and other working conditions for migrants may suffer this year, Edith E. Lowry, national director of the Migrant Ministry, warned. Their status is always affected by general economic conditions, she explained, and this year may be influenced by the "back to the land" movement of jobless industrial workers and the reduction of acreage of some staple crops that use such labor.

Enforcement

If U. S. government representatives really want to do something about abuses of migratory labor, they can follow the example of New York State Labor Commissioner Edward Corsi.

He announced that his State Labor Dept.'s field staff has been doubled, that it will "follow the crops" to insure proper inspections, and that growers as well as all known labor contractors and crew leaders have been warned of the law requiring the latter two groups to register as well as be certified.

Move In On Farmers

treet Journal with a story
adline: *"Farm Kibitzing—*
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nment agent to work out
plans covering their entire existence. The plan will answer questions like these: what crops to plant and in what quantity; what fertilizers to use; how to deal with farm pests (including government agents?); what repairs to make on farm buildings or machinery and how to raise money; how to keep books and pay taxes; how much profit a farmer should make to be able to afford to redecorate the front parlor or buy a television set or a new refrigerator.

For instance, an agent might advise a farmer to shift land from barley to tomatoes if he wants to make enough money to buy the freezer his wife is pleading for. Raising tomatoes might mean making Junior work on the farm in the summer instead of taking a job in town.

And if Junior doesn't want to work on the farm, his mother will know how to handle the situation on tips she'll get on child psychology from some of the women agents of short-haired, non-bureaucrat Sec. of Agriculture Benson.

To finance the new program Benson will use $8.3 million this year with which to hire 1000 additional county agents, and 24 policy-makers to be located in—Washington.

PAC Sessions Feature Glass Convention

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WHEN Pres. Burl Phares of the CIO Glass Workers outlined the union's problems, progress and plans in his keynote speech at the 11th biennial convention in Cleveland, he mentioned two important brand new matters.

First was the addition of a new Dist. Six, extending the union's membership to some 3000 glass workers in Canada.

This came through the affiliation of a group of six Canadian locals whose members work in various glass, pottery and glass container plants in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto. (Around 8000 workers are employed in the Canadian glass and ceramic industries.)

Growing Union

Affiliation of the Canadian locals brings the membership of the Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers up to some 55,000 glass and allied products workers in the U. S. and Canada and adds Dist. Six Pres. Oliver Hodges to the union's executive board.

Second was an experiment in union democracy designed to give all delegates a chance to take part in convention proceedings on the subject of political action.

The program was designed to draw forth their ideas and first-hand observation on improving political activity at the grass roots level by encouraging family participation in union PAC affairs. Wives of delegates and other members of their families, who were guests at the convention, were invited to take part in the program.

PAC Sessions

On the third day of the proceedings, instead of assembling all together, the delegates and their wives were divided into 10 groups of 20 or more which met separately, each under a union PAC discussion leader. Later the groups reported their findings to the whole convention.

Tried out by the Glass Workers for the first time at an international union convention, the PAC family participation project was hailed as a great success by both officers and delegates. Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken called it "the most important day of the convention."

McCracken and Second Vice-Pres. Ralph Reiser, co-chairmen of the union's PAC Committee, arranged the one-day discussion for the convention. First Vice-Pres. Leland Beard, in charge of research and education, who urged the importance of strong political action in his report to the convention, also worked to make it a success.

National PAC Reps. Darrell Smith and Esther Murray planned and directed the program with the cooperation of all the union's officers, including the six district presidents — Willard Pelican, Don Berger, Henry L. Wingert, George Laiben, Martin E. Judge and Hodges.

National PAC Dir. Jack Kroll called the family participation day one of the important events in the history of unionism in this country.

"When union people take a whole day out of their convention to understand their role as citizens, they are reaffirming their importance in a democracy," he said.

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, who addressed the delegates the same day, was given a big ovation at his first appearance before a Glass Workers convention since becoming head of the CIO.

Reuther Is Applauded

The importance of union members understanding political problems, which deeply affect their lives both on the job and at home, was his theme. He explained the difference between the programs of the Republicans, Democrats and labor on issues vital to the American people, and emphasized the need for an expanding economy to bring about full employment.

"We must expand purchasing power at the base," Reuther said, instead of relying on the theory of "trickling down" from the top. "Cut down the legs of the table loaded with all the good things the rich enjoy," he said, and bring it within reach of all Americans.

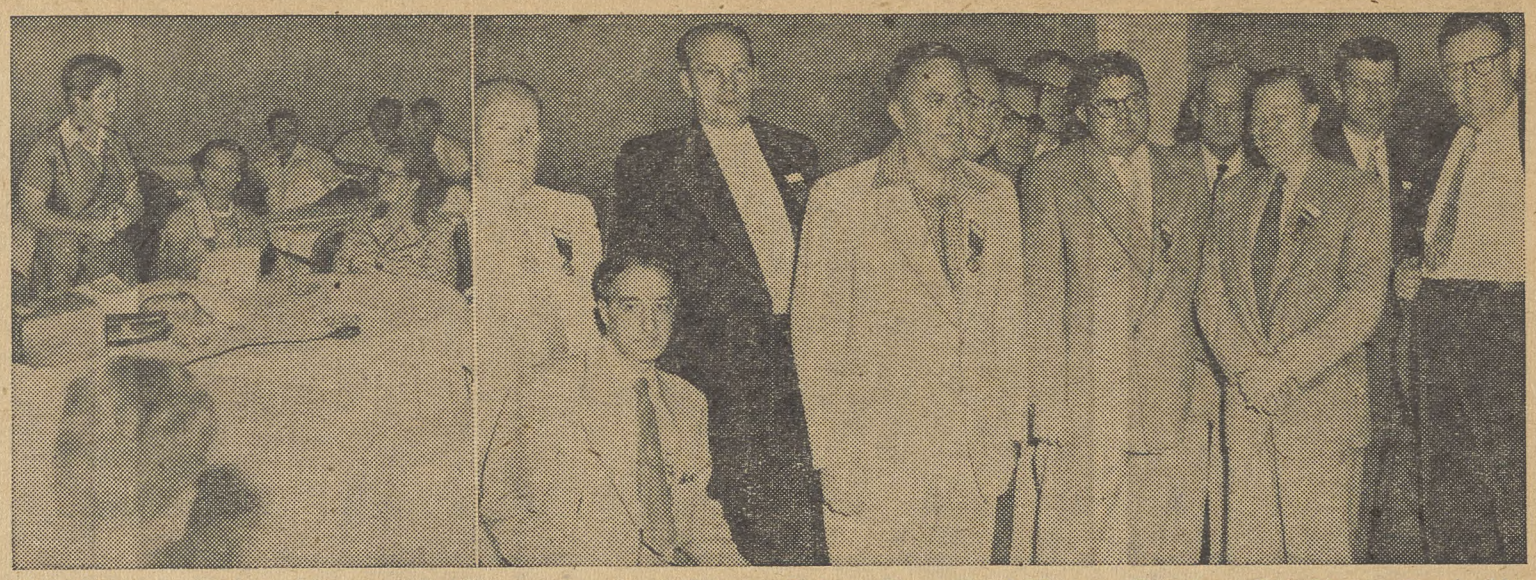
Guest speakers who addressed the delegates earlier included R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. John Riffe; Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor, and UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

Labor Unity Stressed

Thomas emphasized the importance of labor unity "in these critical times." "Ever since I've been in the labor movement," he said, "we seem to have been in a critical time. It seems to be chronic. But it's a fact that in the present critical time we need unity more than ever before."

Mosher, who has headed the Canadian Congress of Labor since its formation, told the delegates that the CCL has grown from some 40,000 members in 1940 to its present membership of close to half a million. He explained that the CCL, with which CIO unions in Canada are affiliated, "is a Canadian body, wholly autonomous and carrying on its business in Canada just as the CIO does in the United States. It rules its own roost."

Mazey recalled the long-standing common problems of both glass and auto workers, and on that point Thomas jokingly suggested that perhaps the two should merge. *"After all,"* he said with a smile, *"an auto is only a little bunch of tin wrapped around a lot of glass."*



PAC PLAN—Esther Murray (left), speaks to political action group leaders at CIO Glass Workers convention. Pictured at right are the union's officers with CIO Pres. Walter Reuther. Standing in front are Vice-Pres. Ralph Reiser, Pres. Burl Phares, Reuther, Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken and Vice-Pres. Leland Beard. Others are Dist. Presidents W. Pelican, seated, H. Wingert, D. Berger, M. Judge, O. Hodges and G. Laiben.

Scatter

Some harsh words about Pres. Eisenhower's so-called "middle-of-the-road" Administration were included in the officers' report to the Glass Workers' convention.

"Most of these men and women would have difficulty recognizing the 'middle-of-the-road,'" the report stated. "They are instead driving their Cadillacs down the right-hand sidewalk—the poor pedestrians are forced to scatter for safety."

CANADIAN GROUP—CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher, center, and Glass Pres. Burl Phares, on his right, shown with the delegates from Canada. Canadian Dist. Pres. Oliver Hodges, wearing glasses, is directly behind Mosher.

'The Snake Has Shown Its Fangs,' Warning On T-H

SOME of the people who poke fun at labor for condemning the Taft-Hartley Act and believe that unions have finally come to accept it meekly should have been at the CIO Glass Workers convention.

No other issue discussed there provoked such an outburst of angry, bitter words.

"The snake has now shown its fangs," said Emil Oxfeld, a union attorney, during the floor discussion on Taft-Hartley. He told how the law's red tape and the unfair rulings of the present NLRB often make it practically impossible to win a case against a die-hard, anti-labor boss who can get away with all kind of tricks under the law.

"Taft-Hartley is the club that is used nearly every week against us," said Second Vice-Pres. Ralph Reiser, the union's director of organization.

He described the difficulties the union has in trying to get a contract even after winning an election, and said that companies often get away with simply ignoring the results of an election and flatly refusing to negotiate a contract.

No delegate had anything but complaints against the T-H law, and the resolution condemning it and calling for fundamental amendments was passed unanimously.

Another resolution that drew forth extensive discussion from the floor, this time in the affirmative, was the one supporting the CIO Community Services Committee. Delegates told of the extensive activities of Glass locals in their home towns, in support of campaigns in behalf of hospitals, the Red Cross, Cancer Society, Community Chests, and other social welfare agencies.

The convention also went on record in favor of a $1.25 minimum wage and improvements in state unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits.

A proposal to change the union's name to the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America, CIO-CCL, in view of the union's new Canadian locals, was adopted.

CCL Leader Comes To Speak And He's On Honeymoon

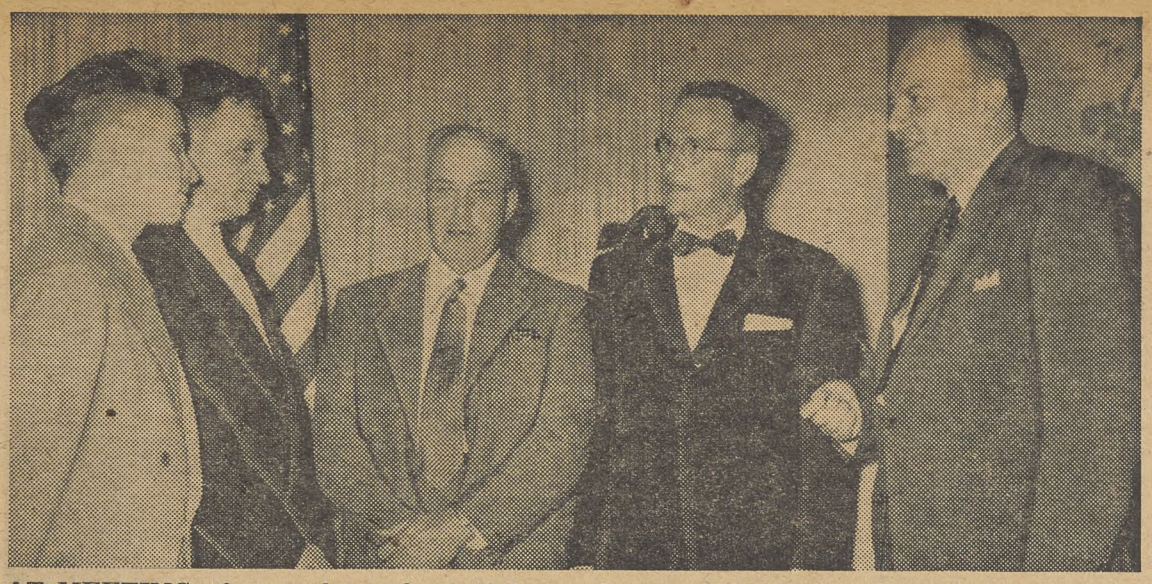
A UNION couple on their honeymoon were two of the honored guests at the Glass Workers convention.

Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor and Miss Pearl Hull, former union steward at the Hotel Chateau Laurier in Ottawa, who were married shortly before the convention, took in Cleveland on their wedding trip.

Having promised to speak at the convention on the occasion when delegates from the new Canadian locals were represented for the first time, Mosher solved his problem by combining his honeymoon and his speaking date.

The couple met six years ago during an organizing drive by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and Other Transportation Workers which Mosher led. He was the first president of this union.

CCL PRES. A. R. Mosher and his bride honeymooned at the Glass Workers convention.



AT MEETING of several members of Labor Advisory Committee with Foreign Operations Administrator leaders are (left to right) CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Deputy Dir. Everett M. Kassalow, FOA Office of Labor Affairs; AFL Pres. George Meany, Dir. George Meskimen, FOA Labor Affairs, and FOA Dir. Harold E. Stassen.

Labor's World—

CIO, AFL Aides Warn Guatemala To Give Free Unions A Chance

THE CIO and AFL joined forces last week in an effort to assure the workers of Guatemala a chance to set up their own free, democratic trade unions under the revolutionary, anti-Communist government of Col. Carlos Castillo Armas.

Daniel P. Benedict, assistant director of the CIO Dept. for International Affairs, in Guatemala City to investigate reports of a possible trend in the new government away from the land reform program that grew out of the 1944 revolution, encountered Serafino Romualdi, AFL representative, and immediately joined forces with him.

The two attended a meeting of a committee representing 14 national unions which had been called to reorganize the labor movement.

NAMED PRESIDENT of the group was Reuben Villatoro, who was arrested, tortured and exiled after he had helped form an anti-Communist union last year. Villatoro appealed to all unions to cooperate with the committee.

The Americans were in touch with Armas, and were planning to impress upon him the desirability of permitting the formation of free trade unions to safeguard the interests of the workers.

The Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is fully prepared to assist democratic unionists to organize.

Communist leaders of the Red-controlled unions under the ousted Arbenz government have vanished into hiding. Many pre-Arbenz union officials were imprisoned, and some of them were murdered. Others who were exiled are gradually drifting back.

Armas was reported considering issuing a decree withdrawing recognition from all unions.

Prior to going to Guatemala, Benedict visited Mexico City, where he met with union leaders; Honduras, where he conferred with officers of the then striking Honduras Banana Workers Union, to whom the CIO gave $1000, and Costa Rica.

UAW Aide Leaves For Singapore

William H. Oliver, co-director of the CIO Auto Workers' Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept., left last week for Singapore to attend a conference of the anti-Communist World Assembly of Youth, opening Aug. 1.

He will confer with representatives of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Unions in Europe, Pakistan and India enroute to Singapore, and with union leaders in Malaya before returning home. At the conference, he will be a member of panels on "Increasing Industrialization" and "Workers—Rural and Urban."

ILO

The Intl. Labor Organization plans on playing an "increasingly useful part" in the field of labor-management relations, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse told the United Nations Economic & Social Council in his annual report.

In addition, he said, every effort will be made to maintain the ILO's high standards in its work for the UN Expanded Technical Assistance Program, and programs on freedom of association and forced labor, including the investigation and conciliation of disputes, will be pressed.

Italy

Luigi Morelli, deputy secretary general of the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL) and one of Italy's leading anti-Communists, was killed last week in an auto accident near Ferrara. A partisan fighter during the war, he had been a member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1947 and was one of the leaders of the CISL group within the Christian Democratic Party.

East Germany

An anti-Communist East German underground is well launched on a campaign of sabotage which has cost that Soviet puppet millions of dollars in industrial and farm products, and thus far has escaped detection, the U. S. Information Agency has reported. In the first three months of 1954, it said, 327 acts of sabotage were reported in nationalized industries alone.

West Germany

The National Metal Workers Union, largest in the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), obtained a 6% wage increase for 300,000 of its members in the State of Wuerttemberg-Baden after a strike vote.

The union's insistence on a pay increase was the most aggressive major move by a labor group in more than two years. It encouraged 300,000 Bavarian members of the union to demand a 15% increase, and to back it up with a strike vote. Some observers predicted the settlement would set a pattern in the metal working industries. —G.N.L.

CIO Urges Aid For Zinc Miners

REJECTION of the U. S. Tariff Commission's recommendation for higher import duties on lead and zinc, and in its place the institution of a program which will permit the survival of the U. S. metal mining industry, was urged on Pres. Eisenhower last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

A study of the lead and zinc tariff problem, he wrote, has convinced the CIO and its affiliated unions that the domestic industry "is in serious difficulties and needs assistance." The Tariff Commission recommendation "would really solve no problems," he added.

The CIO Steelworkers represent thousands of lead and zinc miners.

REUTHER pointed out that higher tariffs would hit free nations which supply this country with more than one-third of its lead and zinc needs, but would be of no direct help to the miners.

"The so-called panacea resulting from higher tariffs would not materialize," he declared. "An indirect subsidy would be given producers which would result in higher prices to the consumers. The majority of producers would, as a matter of fact, not be aided. The higher prices may well result in the substitution of other metals."

In urging the President to set forth an assistance program for the industry, Reuther pointed out that it also "is essential for security reasons that the supply of lead and zinc available from domestic mines be sufficient to meet the requirements of our mobilization base."

"This objective could be obtained immediately," he continued, "by re-examining the size of the stockpile and authorizing, as was done in June, purchases for the stockpile.

"HOWEVER such purchases should not be made at the market price, but at a varying price that will enable domestic lead and zinc mines to stay in production."

Legislation also should be enacted, Reuther wrote, designed to keep the mines operating at a level of production high enough to satisfy basic defense needs.

"Guaranteed prices should be the difference between the market price and what it takes for each individual mine to operate at a reasonable profit," he wrote.

"In principle, this is similar to the recommendations made at the time you rejected the U. S. Tariff Commission's recommendation to increase the duty on wool."

WINNER of Democratic nomination for Senate in Montana primary was Sen. Murray (above), outstanding liberal who has served since 1934. His GOP opponent will be Rep. D'Ewart, who wants to give U. S.-owned land to cattle, lumber and mining barons.

Feighan Sees Russ Drive To Rule World

CO-EXISTENCE with Soviet Russia is impossible so long as the Kremlin continues its campaign for world domination. Rep. Feighan (O. O.) charged on his return to America last week.

The Ohio Democrat, reporting on congressional hearings throughout Europe at which workers, clergymen, farmers, soldiers, diplomats and children described their personal experience under Communist tyranny, said:

"In all our dealing with them (Soviet Russia), we must recognize them as the leaders of a ruthless criminal conspiracy and accordingly must discard any notion that we, as a free and independent nation, can co-exist with this conspiracy."

Feighan said many of the witnesses heard by the committee had "suffered unbelievable torture" at the hands of the Communists, who regard the U. S. as the "principal road-block" to their plans for a world colonial empire.

Ike Hears CIO Plea On Shipbuilding

ADMINISTRATION support for the merchant marine repair and building program was pledged at a White House conference last week.

Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers attended the conference with Pres. Eisenhower, along with some members of Congress, a spokesman for the shipyards and an AFL representative.

Three principal measures are pending in Congress. One bill, which the Senate has passed, would provide $45 million for the rehabilitation of 205 vessels in the U. S. reserve fleet.

Another measure is in conference. The Senate version authorized private construction of 20 tankers for long-term charter to the Navy, but the House changed it to have the work done in private yards with Navy funds.

On the third bill, the House last week restored $71 million out of the new ship construction program, but this must be approved by the Senate.

"The thinking of the meeting," Pettis said, "was that passage of the charter and the repair measures would relieve the situation in the shipyards. If these measures become law, the core of skilled workers who are drifting into other industries would be saved for a national emergency."

Sen. Butler (R. Md.), who acted as spokesman for the group, said the President "pledged his full support" to the repair bill which is pending in the House Merchant Marine Committee. "The President favors having the tankers built by private industry," the Senator declared, and added that Eisenhower also wanted restoration of the $71 million cut in the ship construction program.

House Defeats Postal Pay Hike

The House last week decisively defeated an Administration bill to give postal workers a 5% pay raise and also to hike postal rates by $223 million a year. The roll call vote was 228 to 171, or 28 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed.

Shouting "gag rule," a coalition of dissident Republicans and Democrats balked at a leadership maneuver to push the bill through without amendments.

You And Your Money—

U.S. Probe Of Gas Price Hikes Looks Like 'Lost Cause' Now

By Press Associates PAI

DO YOU REMEMBER about 13 months ago when gasoline suddenly jumped in price several cents on the gallon?

There was great public indignation. The Justice Dept. announced that it was investigating the "collusive" gasoline price increases at the filling station.

Since that time all has been quiet. Within the department, however, it is admitted that little or nothing is being done. They say that they have only a limited number of men to assign to such an investigation and they are being tied up with other probes.

One of the cases on which the department has done some work is a civil, anti-trust suit against five major oil companies in New York: Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum, Gulf Oil, Standard of California and Texas Company.

The companies were charged originally with violations of criminal anti-trust laws, that they had conspired to control the world market. However, when the Eisenhower Administration took over the charge was watered down to a civil suit.

The companies have until Sept. 15 to provide the department with documents necessary in pre-trial proceedings. At that time the decision will be made on whether additional data is required.

When will they go to trial? The department admits that it will be many months.

THE JUSTICE DEPT. promised to take action in the gasoline price increase in the spring of 1953 after the House Committee on Interstate Commerce held hearings following the oil price increase of 25c or more a barrel in most producing areas.

The committee said there was *"apparent collusion"* in the price hikes at filling stations.

On the basis of normal use, the Public Affairs Institute estimated that the increase would cost American users of petroleum products more than $750 million annually.

"A lost cause," said Paul E. Hadlick, general counsel of the Oil Marketers Association, who originally demanded the investigation.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

PREVIOUSLY this department reported the growing resentment of many auto owners caught between high insurance rates on one hand, and the recent strictness of some lower-cost companies in discontinuing coverage when a policyholder makes a dubious claim or one that indicates carelessness.

Low-Cost Auto Insurance Tips

Following is a list of low-cost insurors licensed in at least several states. However, we cannot vouch for the rating attitudes of individual companies. There have been complaints that some have been tougher than others in discontinuing policies. *The companies generally lowest in net cost are listed first, and all we can suggest is that you work from the top of the list down to try to secure coverage at least expense.*

My own feeling is that you save more in the long run by insuring with a low-cost company, even if it is strict about border-line claims like $2.50 for a hub cap claimed to be stolen, or signs of carelessness. These are reliable well-established companies that have satisfactory records for prompt payment in case of actual road accidents. Sometimes for the sake of a borderline $10 or $25 claim, you might find yourself paying $25 more every year for insurance.

HERE IS A LIST of low-cost companies and their home offices: Factory Mutual Liability Ins. Co., Providence, R. I.; State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Mutual Service Casualty Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Ins. Co., Columbus, O.; National Farmers Prop. & Casualty Ins. Co., Denver; Government Employes Ins. Co., Washington, D. C.; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., Boston; Farmers Insurance Exchange, Los Angeles; Hardware Mutual Casualty Co., Stevens Point, Wis.; American Mutual Liability Ins. Co., Boston; Keystone Auto Club Casualty Co., Philadelphia; Employers Mutual Liability Ins. Co., Wausau, Wis.; Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago; Michigan Mutual Liability Ins. Co., Detroit; Penn. Threshermen's & Farmer's Mutual, Harrisburg, Pa.; Shelby Mutual Casualty Co., Shelby, O.; State Auto Ins. Assn., Indianapolis; Utica Mutual Ins. Co., Utica, N. Y.; Employers Mutual Casualty Co., Des Moines; American Motorists Ins. Co., Chicago; Auto Owners Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.; Merchants Mutual Casualty Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; United Pacific Ins. Co., Tacoma.

Several others generally offering savings and worth "shopping," although we cannot compare their costs because we don't at this time have their current deviations from standard rates, are: Federal Mutual Implement & Hardware Ins. Co., Owatonna, Minn.; General Casualty Co. of America, Seattle, and its affiliate SAFECO Ins. Co. of America; Farmers Mutuals, Madison, Wis.

ANOTHER BIG LOW-COST company is State Farm Mutual, which charges only one rate for all drivers. Thus, drivers under 25 can save up to 60% if they can get insured by State Farm Mutual, and people who drive to work can save up to 35%. But State Farm Mutual also is highly selective and seeks only the most careful drivers.

Be wary of buying insurance from the company that finances your car. Sometimes finance companies provide only fire, theft and collision insurance to protect themselves against any damage to the car, but no liability insurance to protect you if you are sued. You'll generally do much better shopping the low-cost companies listed here than accepting finance-company insurance.

Your real need is for liability insurance. In fact, in an older car it doesn't pay to carry collision insurance because of the high rates for this coverage. Remember that Uncle Sam partly insures you against collision damage to your car since such loss is deductible from income tax.

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Beirne Protests Decision On Phone 'Learner' Wages

DECISION of Wage-Hour Administrator Willliam R. McComb to increase the legal minimum wage for "learner" telephone switchboard operators by 7.5c an hour has been protested by the CIO Communications Workers.

The learner rate should be eliminated entirely, CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne wrote McComb, or failing that, should be increased by at least 10c. McComb proposes to boost it from 60 to 67.5c an hour for the first 325 hours of work, and from 65 to 72.5c thereafter.

"Wage levels generally," Beirne wrote, "and in the independent portion of the telephone industry particularly, have increased substantially in excess of 7.5c per hour since January 1950, effective date of present telephone learner rates.

"Telephone learner rates have not accomplished the purposes for which they were established (to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment in industries which would not have learner programs if they had to pay the full legal minimum), and therefore should be eliminated."

The CWA-CIO represents some 300,000 telephone workers, more than 150,000 of them operators. Increases since January 1950, when the present rate was promulgated, range from 10 to 20c an hour.

CIO Offers New Pamphlet Telling Farm-Labor Story

IN ANSWER to requests from the field for literature suitable for CIO distribution at state and county fairs this summer, the National CIO has prepared a pamphlet, "Partners in Production—Farmers and CIO," which tells briefly of the CIO's support of legislation desired by farmers.

In a letter to presidents of international unions, CIO regional directors and state and local industrial union councils, Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, urged widespread distribution. Because the National CIO has absorbed about half the production cost, the pamphlet is available in quantity orders at about $10 per thousand. There is room on the back page for a local imprint.

Price Spread Probe Asked By Humphrey

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) got to wondering last week what ever happened to his proposal for an investigation of price spreads between farm producers and consumers, which the Senate Agriculture Committee, of which he is a member, decided to undertake last October.

So he sat down and wrote a letter to Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.), the committee chairman.

"I was pleased that you concurred and announced such an inquiry would be made," he wrote. ". . . If I recall rightly, you appointed Sen. Williams (R. Del.) to head a special subcommittee for that purpose.

"May I inquire what happened to this investigation? Was it in fact ever conducted? Have any hearings been held about which I have not been informed?"

The inquiry should be pulled out its pigeon hole, Humphrey indicated, in view of efforts to turn consumers against farmers on farm price supports.

IF CONSUMERS had the results of such a query, he added, "they could know the real relationship between prices producers get and prices consumers pay."

"It might help clarify some of the widespread misunderstanding resulting from propaganda blaming farmers and our price support programs for high food prices," he noted. "I'm sure it would help consumers to better understand the present problems of America's farmers, and the importance to agriculture of an effective price support program."

IWA Charges 508 Operators With Refusing To Bargain

CHARGES of refusal to bargain are being filed with the National Labor Relations Board against 508 Pacific Northwest lumber and wood products operators, the CIO Woodworkers announced last week.

The action was based on the adamant stand of the Fir Operators Committee at a meeting a few days earlier against doing any negotiating to end a strike that has kept 100,000 members of the IWA-CIO and the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers out of logging and processing operations since June 21.

The two unions, which have formed a mutual assistance compact, are seeking wage increases of 12.5c an hour. The IWA-CIO also wants three weeks' vacation after five years and a wage analysis program.

The meeting with the fir operators followed two days of sessions between the AFL and the employers. The two unions exchanged observers. Both got what amounts to a refusal to bargain, a further refusal to supply wage, hours, job classification and similar data, and a demand that they renew their old contracts.

IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung told the operators:

"If this is not the most bold-faced refusal to bargain that this union has ever seen, we would like to know what collective bargaining, in this democratic country, is supposed to mean."

FPC Sets Price Of Natural Gas

The Federal Power Commission temporarily froze natural gas prices at the June 7 level as a move toward regulating 4100 independent producers brought under FPC jurisdiction by the Supreme Court.

Steel Local Holds Contest

Unions Make Life Worthwhile, Says High School Graduate

"LABOR organizations have made living worthwhile and comfortable for the majority of people in the United States."

That was the conclusion of Betty Gervais, in an essay that won the $100 first prize in a contest conducted by Local 4312, CIO Steelworkers, at Calumet, Mich. She is a 1954 graduate of Lake Linden High School.

"There is still work to be done, but labor has won its fight for collective bargaining," Miss Gervais wrote. "It is winning the fight for large labor participation in the planning and in the conduct of business enterprise.

"Labor is of age—economically, politically and socially."

Paul Orth and Geraldine Hammes, both members of the 1954 class of Sacred Heart Parochial High School, Larium, Mich., won the $50 second prize and the $25 third prize, respectively. The contest was open to members of this year's graduating classes of all Copper County high schools.

JOHN COLE and Daniel Sullivan financial secretary and treasurer respectively of the local, presented the awards in a ceremony at Calumet Theater. Arthur Chaput, Sr., chairman of the local's entertainment committee, was master of ceremonies.

Recording Sec. Emil Primeau, Robert C. DeNault and Russell Jolly also aided in making the contest a success. L. M. Koski is the local president.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

While CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe is recovering from his recent illness, his column is being conducted by guest writers. This week the writer is CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

By JAMES B. CAREY

WE LIVE in a dynamic society, and to stand still is in effect to retreat. The fact that the American labor movement today has more members than at any time in history should lead us not to relax but to redouble our organizing efforts. For we also have the largest labor force in our history.

For example, we in the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, represent more than 400,000 workers in the electrical industry. We have done that in five short years. *But there are one million workers in that industry. Every worker who remains unorganized or disorganized is a threat to the standards of those who are now organized in the IUE-CIO.*

The significant fact today is not the strength of the labor movement, but the strength of our enemies. Much of our energy in recent years has had to be devoted to holding back further reaction. The goal of our enemies remains always the same—crushing the organized labor movement.

Part of their techniques has been to run away from organized areas; from big industrial centers to rural areas; from the East and midwest to New England, or to Canada, but mostly to the South.

How To Win In The South

Because the South beckons to big and little industry and offers a working force which in substantial measure has never enjoyed the right freely to organize, employers in our industry have selected that area as a fertile field for reaping profits in substandard wages, hours and working conditions.

Thousands of our members have already suffered unemployment because of relocation of entire plants or certain lines of production in those lower-paying areas. Our very successes in organization have driven our employers to decentralize, to flee to the South.

But we have followed them to the South, and we are exploding the myth that union organization in the South is virtually impossible. With the proper type of approach, participation, cooperation and understanding, the South can be organized, as we have proved in Anniston, Ala., Anderson, S. C., and other places.

A social revolution is taking place in the South, and IUE-CIO is in the vanguard of that revolution.

In our own union, we face not only unscrupulous employers in the North, decentralization, the runaway shop, and the disruptive tactics of the Communist-led United Electrical Workers, but also another problem—the industrial revolution being brought about by the gradual, almost unnoticed approach of the automatic factory.

There workers are replaced by machines, and production workers give away to technicians. They don't produce; they don't make. They watch gauges and turn knobs or throw switches. We are stressing organization of salaried people—the engineers, the technicians, the people who now work in offices, who are salaried rather than hourly-rated workers.

The Goal Remains The Same

But whether they are production workers or maintenance workers, or technical workers, we must continue the task of organizing. For the aspiration, the dream, the goal, is always the same: *A better life for the people of today, and for those who come after us.*

All our hopes and dreams and ambitions for ourselves and our children, for the nation and the world, are bound up in our ability to organize the unorganized. We must continue to be the spokesmen for the little people of our nation and of the world.

For organized workers fight not only for themselves but for everybody who believes in human decency and economic progress. Labor groups are one of the spearheads of human progress in a free society.

Organized labor is the core of American liberalism. Trade unionism is an essential counter-balance to the concentration of economic and political power in the hands of a privileged minority; in fact, the only counterpoise to rule by reaction and economic aristocracy.

We know today, more than ever before, that organization of workers into free trade unions, the development of sound economic and social programs, vigorous political action to elect liberal minded legislators, and programs for international unity and peace, are all part of the same way of life.

GE 10-Year Runaway Shop Drive Is Charged By IUE

GENERAL Electric Co. is embarked in a gigantic 10-year runaway shop plan, which will cause a depression in seven cities where GE is the dominant industry.

The CIO Electrical Workers said the electrical industry's biggest corporation plans "to break up its big plants into dozens of small operations throughout the country, primarily in the South."

"The depression GE has in store for seven cities," said IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, "is the direct result of GE's calculated quest for greater and greater profits, which already are the highest in history and the highest of any manufacturer in the entire electrical industry."

Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, identified the cities as Schenectady and Syracuse, N. Y.; Lynn and Pittsfield, Mass.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn., and Erie, Pa.

"GE has an obligation to each of the communities where it is located," Carey added, "and we intend to see that it lives up to its obligation. GE cannot use, and then discard, people the way it does steel, copper and other scrap metal."

The IUE-CIO News gave details of the plan, which it said was outlined at a conference of some of the highest GE officials in Schenectady. The paper said it obtained a document containing minutes of the meeting.

THE PROGRAM features moving the jobs of present GE employes to "smaller towns where we can have a more favorable market." IUE-CIO said that means communities where the firm can get the same work done for rates as much as $1 an hour under the present ones.

The plan also envisons an intense speed-up to get the same amount of production without increasing the labor force, collossal rate cuts in practically every job that is not moved, and new automatic equipment that will do the work of even thousands of employes.

The program's aim is to double GE's net income by 1963, according to The IUE-CIO News.

GE Sales Dip As Profits Set Record

Despite a 7% drop in sales, the General Electric Co. chalked up record earnings of $93,856,000 in the first half of this year, Pres. Ralph J. Cordiner announced last week.

He indicated a $81 million cut in the firm's tax bill enabled GE to set the profits record in the face of lower sales.

N. Y. Transit Workers Okay Wage Pact

THE CIO Transport Workers employed by New York City's transit system approved by a lopsided vote of better than four-to-one a contract giving them wage increases of 6.5c to 11c an hour, retroactive to Jan. 1.

The vote was: 17,643 for the contract, 4089 against, 157 void and 419 challenged.

The election was conducted in 13 polling places under the supervision of a joint committee consisting of TWU members and representatives of the state-created Transit Authority, which operates the city's subway and surface lines.

THE TWO-YEAR contract covers some 35,000 members of the union's Local 100. The transit employes, who are covered by civil service, had been working under a memorandum of understanding.

Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan, who is also executive vice president of the international union, hailed the victory as "a guide post for other civil services employes throughout the country."

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill, who led union negotiators, is in London attending sessions of the Intl. Transport Federation.

The agreement also calls for consideration of a further increase next Mar. 15. Other provisions provide for the appointment of an impartial arbiter to settle contract disputes and a promise by both sides to end alleged abuses of sick leave by seeking a legislative remedy.

Michigan CIO Wins Plea On Jobless Pay Benefits

AN ATTEMPT by Michigan's Republican attorney-general to deprive jobless workers of unemployment compensation due them has been blocked by the Michigan CIO Council.

In the first legal test of the ruling, vital to workers unemployed for lengthy periods, the CIO contention was upheld by a referee. Indications were that the battle would be carried to the Michigan Employment Security Commission appeal board.

The case resulted from an increase in unemployment compensation benefit periods, approved by the Michigan Legislature. The new law became effective on June 27 and CIO contended that workers who had exhausted their benefits before that date were eligible for six more weeks of compensation.

GOP Atty.-Gen. Frank Millard ruled that those who had drawn their final checks before June 27 were ineligible to receive the extra compensation. His ruling ignored the clear fact that workers jobless for a long period of time were desperately in need of compensation.

THE MICHIGAN CIO Council took the case of Murrel L. Rose, denied compensation because she collected her "last" check on May 10. At the same time, a fellow worker was advised to fail to pick up her check until after the June 27 deadline, so that she would not be declared ineligible.

The referee, upholding the CIO position, noted the unemployment compensation law was clearly designed to assist jobless workers and the courts had held it should be liberally interpreted to achieve that purpose.

The employer, the Packard Motor Car Co., was expected to appeal.

Joint River Organizing Drive Set By 3 CIO, AFL Unions

A CAMPAIGN to organize the thousands of workers who man the nation's river boats will be undertaken jointly by three CIO and AFL unions, R. J. Thomas, assistant to the CIO executive vice president, announced last week.

Joining in the membership drive are the CIO Maritime Union, CIO Marine Engineers, and AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots, which set up a Rivers Joint Organizing Committee at a meeting in St. Louis last week.

An organizing program, to be financed and staffed by the three unions, was approved, and it was voted to establish a headquarters in St. Louis. CIO Rep. Charles Barranco will be coordinator of the drive, Thomas said, and will take over at a national conference in Houston, Tex., on Aug. 4.

Presiding at the St. Louis meeting, at the request of the three unions, was William J. Smith, representing the office of CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. He named a committee of James Hughes, NMU-CIO; Samuel P. Simons, MEBA-CIO, and E. A. Adams, MMP-AFL, to open the new office.

THE COMMITTEE also will prepare a leaflet, announcing that the three unions are acting jointly to bring the benefits of unionism to the nation's waterways, which will be distributed among licensed and unlicensed river craft personnel.

Barranco, whose home is in Baltimore, is a member of the CIO Steelworkers. He has been on the CIO organizing staff for several years.

Utility Workers Win 7.5-9c

THE CIO Utility Workers have won package settlements of from 7.5c to 9c an hour in new contracts with two companies.

An arbitration board awarded the union a 9c package in its dispute with the West Penn Power Co. The award included wage increases ranging from 5c to 7c an hour, and payment in full by the company of hospitalization, which formerly was paid by the employes.

A 7.5c an hour raise in wages and other benefits were obtained from the Ohio Edison Co., which serves a dozen cities in that state. UWUA-CIO members had struck after rejecting the firm's offer, and the settlement was arranged with the aid of the mayors of the cities affected and the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Dispute Settled At Armour Plant

Some 4000 members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers last week ratified an agreement in a dispute over job loads at the Armour & Co. plant at Chicago and ended a week-long walkout.

Intl. Harvester To Lay Off 4900

International Harvester Co. said it is furloughing 4875 workers at seven farm equipment and three truck plants this month.

Big Utility 'Invasion' Of TVA Gets Senate's Okay

ANOTHER Republican giveaway of the people's resources was voted last week as the Senate blasted open a path for high-rate private utilities into the Tennessee Valley.

The Senate's decision to curb the Tenessee Valley Authority—by means of an involved deal between the Atomic Energy Commission and a big utility firm—came in the midst of around-the-clock debate over the Administration's atomic energy bill.

After a renewed plea by Pres. Eisenhower, the Senate defeated an amendment to block the TVA deal. Vote on the amendment, sponsored by Sen. Anderson (D. N. M.), was 56 to 36.

AN ALMOST solid lineup of Republicans plus 11 Democrats—many of them from Southern states—killed the move to block the big utility "invasion" of the TVA area.

Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.) charged that the week-long debate on the bill—which was continuing late last week—was "an attempt to filibuster and block the whole legislative program." He moved to close debate.

The Administration suffered a setback when the Senate approved, by a vote of 45 to 41, an amendment authorizing AEC to erect a string of government-owned power producing reactors that would supply rural cooperatives and public plants on a preferential basis.

Effect of the Senate's action okaying the AEC-private utility deal was described by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association as opening *"the way for invasion of TVA."*

And the whole Administration atomic bill, covering both domestic and international aspects, was described by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as a "colossal bonanza" for big business.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) described the measure as "another Administration give-away project" containing "many booby traps."

HE WARNED that there are "literally no safeguards for the people" in the measure. Pointing to the $12 billion U. S. investment in atomic energy, he warned the bill would "deny the federal government the right to use its own resources" in developing electric power from atomic energy.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) called it a "$42-trillion give-away." He said it would provide "a blank check for the private utilities."

Earlier in the week-long debate, Democratic fire was targeted upon what Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) called a "crooked deal" in the TVA area.

The Eisenhower move is an outgrowth of the refusal of Congress to vote funds for a new TVA steam plant in the growing Memphis area. Instead, the President ordered:

1. That the Atomic Energy Commission contract with with the Dixon-Yates utility combine—on a noncompetitive basis and with special income tax favors—to build a private utility steam plant in West Memphis, Ark., to supply the Memphis area.

2. That TVA channel public-produced power, which otherwise would go to Memphis, to atomic installations around Paducah, Ky.

A majority of the AEC members were opposed to the move, but Eisenhower ordered them to go ahead. *The extra cost of private power vs. public power, according to AEC and TVA estimates, will be from $3.6 million to $5.5 million annually for 25 years.*

If such a deal had been proposed by former Pres. Truman, Gore suggested, "impeachment proceedings probably would have been filed . . . scandal would have filled every headline."

Gore suggested that "the doubtful legality if not the illegality" of the Dixon-Yates deal was suggested by an amendment by Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.). This amendment, which was adopted, would give the AEC power to go ahead with the agreement.

STRONG CRITICISM of the attack on TVA came also from one of Eisenhower's strongest supporters in Congress, Sen. Cooper (R. Ky.).

Other Senators who joined in attacking the GOP give-away included Democratic Sens. Lehman (N. Y.), Neely (W. Va.), Jackson (Wash.) and Hill (Ala.)

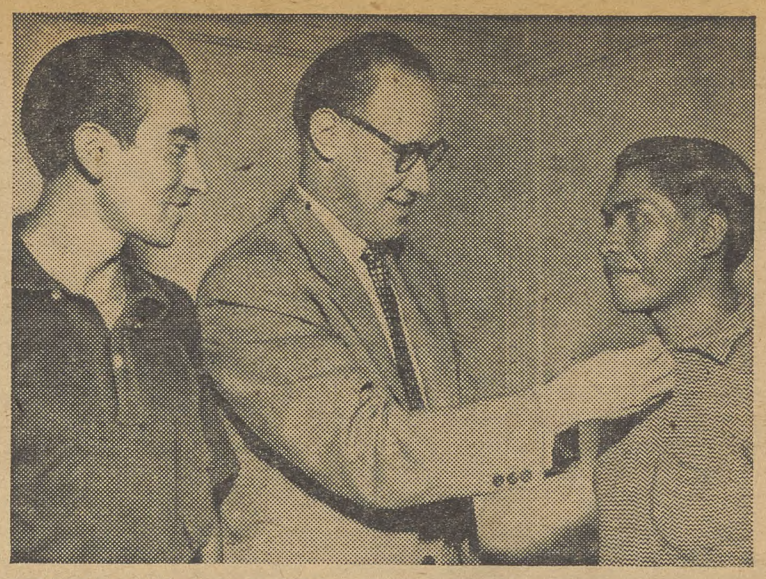
(See Willard Shelton's comment on Page 5.)

'Colossal Bonanza' Seen By Reuther

Passage of Administration amendments to the Atomic Energy Act would cause the public "an incalculable loss," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned last week in letters to all senators urging their defeat.

He claimed the amendments delete anti-monopoly provisions and put "nothing adequate" in their place; do not protect the public from private control of patents on new developments by present contractors, and contain inadequate provisions for extention of the five-year compulsory licensing period, while the licensing process itself is ineffective.

Passage of the bill, he wrote, would yield "a colossal bonanza to giant industrial concerns and utilities."



HONORARY MEMBERS—Victor G. Reuther, center, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, pins CIO buttons on Jorge Ayala, right, and Idelfonso Quisbert, Bolivian Miners Union members who bicycled entire way to U. S.

Pedal-Pushing Miners—

It's Long Way To U.S., La Paz Cyclists Find

IT'S 11,200 miles by bicycle from La Paz, Bolivia, to Washington, D. C.

Two men who ought to know are Jorge Ayala and Idelfonso Quisbert, members of the Bolivian Miners Union, who pedalled the distance in the interests of better relations between workers in the two countries.

Quisbert, who was recording secretary of his local union, and Ayala, who was a shop steward, stopped off at CIO headquarters in Washington on their way to New York, Montreal and Ottawa. They were made honorary CIO members by Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

THE TWO are traveling under auspices of the Federacion Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia, affiliated with the Central Obrera, the Central Labor Body of Bolivia. They brought special greetings to the CIO from Sec. Gen. Juan Lechin of the Bolivian Miners Federation and the union's foreign relations secretary, Mario Torres.

They have averaged 130-140 miles a day on their British-built bicycles on U. S. roads "but much less than that in other countries where the roads are not so good." They spent about $6 a day "mostly on food," sleeping nights by the road side.

Reuther welcomed the delegates on behalf of the CIO and told them the CIO "is willing to help all free labor movements in their fight against reaction."

Ayala and Quisbert will return to Washington from Canada for visits and talks with other American trade unions.

Tight Lobby Curb Urged By Kennedy

TIGHTER governmental control of lobbyists was urged last week by Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) in a bill offered in the Senate.

Kennedy said the measure would eliminate flaws in the Federal Lobbying Act, pointed out by the Supreme Court earlier this year.

The Massachusetts Democrat said no action would be possible this late in the session but he urged consideration of the measure for action next year.

Kennedy's bill would provide for the registration and regulation of lobbyists. They would have to register with the attorney general and reveal how much they spent.

THE SENATOR'S proposal would outlaw "contingent fee" contracts—contracts which link a lobbyist's fee to passage or defeat of a particular measure. Kennedy called these contracts a "serious reflection on the legislative process."

He also urged the elimination of provisions which are vague or of "dubious constitutionality."

Kennedy said the Supreme Court's decision, upholding the present law's constitutionality was based on a narrow interpretation and demonstrated the need for changes.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

Moody Mourned As 'Freedom's Champion'

BLAIR MOODY
Devoted public servant dies

THE DEATH in mid-career of Blair Moody was mourned by CIO last week as "the loss of a gallant champion of the cause of freedom, social justice and brotherhood."

Moody, veteran Washington newspaperman and former Michigan Senator, died while recovering from a recent attack of virus pneumonia. He had been expected to resume his campaign for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator, opposing Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.).

The death of Moody at 52 was described by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as "a tragedy to the state and to the nation. In every field in which he was active, he was a fearless fighter for the ideals in which he believed. . . ."

Reuther praised Moody's brief service in the Senate as "a devoted public servant" who constantly sought "the greatest benefit, spiritually and materially, to the greatest number of people, here and throughout the world."

Moody had served as Washington bureau chief of the Detroit News for many years. In 1951, he was appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to fill out the term of the late Sen. Vandenberg (R.). The next year, Moody was defeated in a close race by Sen. Potter (R.).

Returning to Detroit, he was active in a printing firm and as publisher of community newspapers, and was interested in proposals for a new Detroit daily. He also produced the national TV show, "Meet Your Congress."

House Unit Sees Peril In Brownell Bills

THE HOUSE Judiciary Committee last week sharply slapped Atty.-Gen. Brownell, charging his bill dealing with subversives in defense plants was "hastily drawn" and endangered the "constitutional rights of individuals."

The committee report, rejecting two Brownell measures dealing with Communist infiltration of labor unions and defense plants, agreed with the reasoning advanced by the CIO and AFL.

Both organizations had urged creation of a 12-man special committee, representing labor, industry and the public, to study the matter.

The report praised CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany for supporting the suggested special commission to investigate the problem. The fight for the commission was led by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.).

MEANTIME, the Senate Judiciary Committee did approve the Brownell bill for handling subversives in defense plants, ignoring the House committee's warning that it endangered individual rights.

Previously the Senate committee had okayed the Brownell union proposal, which CIO has charged would create a "propaganda jamboree" for the Communists.

The Senate committee also approved a bill providing the death penalty for peacetime espionage.

Looking to November (See Page 6)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

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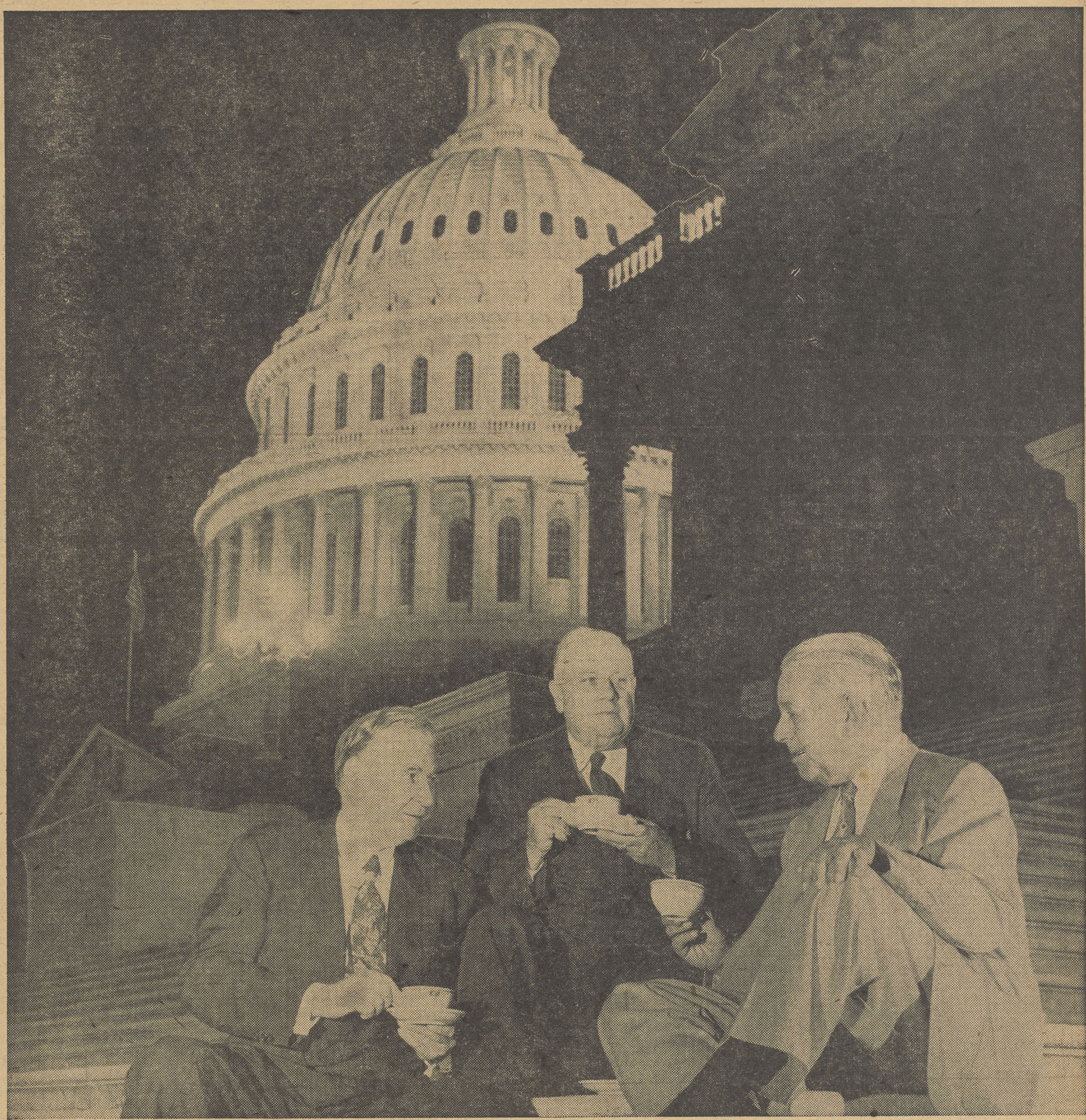
Atom-Powered Steamroller Wins

—See Page 3



It's Not One For The Road— Under flood-lighted Capitol dome, three senators took time out for a cup of coffee during "breather" from the Senate's around-the-clock debate of the Administration's atomic give-away bill. In the group (from left) are Sens. Murray (D. Mont.), Wiley (R. Wis.) and Beall (R. Md.). Last week the Senate approved a modified atomic bill. **(Story on Page 3.)**

Primaries In Summary—

Shiverscrats Get Setback At Polls

A WHOLE flock of chickens came home to roost in Texas as the biggest state totted up its primary election returns.

Gov. Allan Shivers faced an Aug. 28 runoff election against Ralph W. Yarborough, Austin attorney.

Shivers led the defection of the Lone Star State's Democrats to Eisenhower in 1952. He then beat Yarborough by 345,000 votes. His margin this year was about 20,000 ballots.

On the other hand, Sen. Johnson (D.), minority leader, won his re-election fight easily although in 1948 his margin was only 87 votes out of more than a million cast.

A BITTER FOE of labor, Rep. Lucas, of Grapevine, trailed Mayor Jim Wright of Weatherford by more than 12,000 votes in his re-election bid. Lucas last year sponsored the amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act which provided for completely open shop "right to work" legislation.

Eighteen other congressmen, all Democrats, won re-election. Among them was Rep. Rayburn, former House Speaker, who was returned to his 22nd term.

Party regularity was a key issue in Texas voting, with Shivers' unprecedented third term try a substantial factor. Shivers broke with Adlai E. Stevenson in the '52 campaign and helped lead his state into the Eisenhower column.

For this reason, the balloting in 1954 attracted national interest and may have important repercussions in the next presidential race.

SHIVERS INJECTED the CIO into his campaign, claiming he was running against CIO-PAC, the AFL and assorted "Northern" interests. He even included a vague reference to "Wall Street."

Yarborough led the "Loyalist" faction, with loyalty defined as adherence to the Democratic Party. His forces have been trying for two years to wrest control of county Democratic organizations from the conservative or "Shivercrat" wing of the party.

Shivers failed to carry his home county, Jefferson, for the second time in the recent voting. He trailed Yarborough by 1000 votes in the county, which includes the cities of Beaumont and Port Arthur, where the CIO Oil Workers are heavily organized.

County conventions last week will go far towards establishing control of party machinery in the state through elections to the state convention on Sept. 14.

Here are the results of primary election contests held in three Southern states last week:

ARKANSAS: Sen. McClellan (D.) won his bid for a third term, defeating former Gov. Sidney J. McMath and two other candidates by a scant margin. As the ranking Democrat on the Senate subcommittee hearing the Army-McCarthy dispute, McCellan got wide publicity.

McMath was known as a leading Southern liberal in contrast to the extremely conservative views and record of the incumbent. McCellan answered charges that he was a "Republican" by widespread publication of laudatory letters from 43 fellow Democrats in the Senate.

A runoff election was set for Aug. 16 to decide the governor's race. While Gov. Francis Cherry piled up a commanding lead over his nearest opponent, Orval Faubus, Huntsville weekly newspaper publisher, the total vote of the other candidates left him short of a clear majority.

LOUISIANA: Light voting swept Sen. Ellender (D.) into a fourth term despite the stiffest fight of his career. His nearest rival, Frank B. Ellis, had early leads in the cities but they vanished when returns came in from rural sections, where Ellender had support from the politically-powerful Long family.

OKLAHOMA: Fred Mock ran up a slim lead in the Republican Senate primary race and will face incumbent Sen. Kerr (D.) in November. Kerr was renominated when former Gov. Roy Turner dropped out of the runoff.

State Sen. Raymond Gary defeated his former campaign manager, William O. Coe, for the Democratic nomination for governor.

A rancher, Cowboy Pink Williams, unseated Lieut. Gov. Herry in the runoff, ending Herry's 20-year tenure. *Williams' postcards condemning Pres. Eisenhower were labelled "obscene" by the Post Office Dept., some months ago, after GOP protests.*

(The campaigns in Oregon and Tennessee, see Page 6.)

Douglas Drive Is Looking Up

The figures say that things are looking up for Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) in his campaign for re-election to the U. S. Senate.

In 1948 when he spoke to a rally in Danville, Ill., only 15 persons showed up. Recently, some 700 voters turned out at Douglas Park to shake his hands and listen to his talk. —(PAI)

Big Steel's Earnings Dip

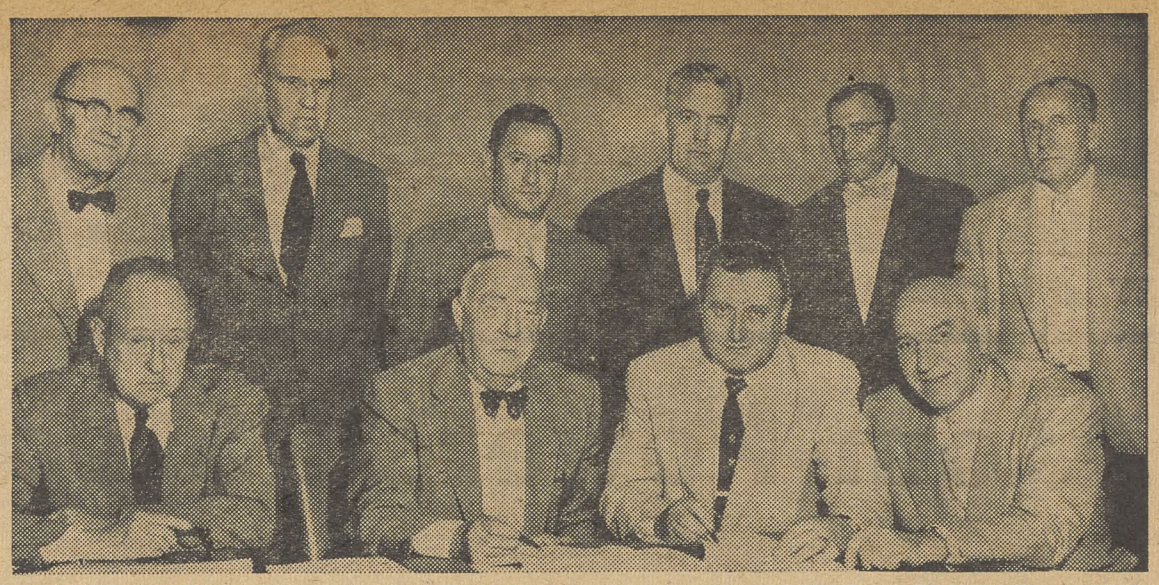
U. S. STEEL CORP. sales and earnings were down for 1954's second quarter, compared to last year's, but directors declared the usual 75c dividend on common stock.

Net income for the quarter was $49 million or $1.63 a common share as against the 1953 second quarter figures of $55.6 million or $1.89 a share. Sales of the world's largest steel company totaled $840 million in the June quarter and shipments amounted to 5.3 million tons.

Earnings for the year's first half amount to $93.8 million or $3.11 a share. In the first half of 1953 earnings were $105 million or $3.54 a share.

Steel Output Falls

Steel production last week was at a scheduled rate of 64.5% of capacity, down from 65.3% for the week before.



FIRST CONTRACT is signed by TWU-CIO and the Transit Authority, which operates New York City's transportation system. Seated (from left) are TA members Henry K. Norton and William Fullen; Pres. Matthew Guinan, TWU-CIO Local 100, and TWU-CIO Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber. Other TWU and management officials are standing.

CIO Aide Sees 'Excellent' Chance For New Guatemalan Unions

CHANCES are "excellent" that a free, democratic trade union movement will develop in Guatemala, Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO Dept. for International Affairs, said last week on his return from a visit to that country.

Benedict worked closely with Serafino Romualdi, of the AFL, and with representatives of ORIT, western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to get a Guatemalan labor movement off to a good start in the wake of the revolution that unseated the Communist-dominated government of Pres. Arbenz.

Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, leader of the revolution and head of the present government, "sounded as if he were willing to go along on the existence of free trade unions," Benedict said in recounting a meeting with him.

IN ADDITION, he told a press conference in National CIO headquarters in Washington, Armas said he would not attempt to make the union movement a political tool of his government.

"The Guatemalan workers felt the need for unions badly," Benedict said. "They had a strong feeling that a vacuum was created when the Communist leadership was removed, and that someone or something had to move in quickly. If not a strong labor movement, they felt, it possibly could be the Communists or the Peronists.

"We—representatives of the Cuban labor movement, the AFL and myself—worked with the key union, the railroad workers; with the postal workers, other groups and exiles back from Mexico to try and set the basis for a national labor federation on democratic grounds. We think we helped."

The new government had ousted all elected labor leaders from their posts, regardless of whether or not they were Communists, and ordered new elections in three months.

Those active in getting a new federation started, Benedict said, include both newcomers to labor leadership and veterans, many back from exile, who had struggled for union principles and against the Communists even during the Arbenz regime.

"BETWEEN US we managed to get sort of a provisional organization established under the leadership of Reuben Villatoro, who had formed a democratic union under the Arbenz government, was arrested, tortured and exiled," Benedict said.

"We got in touch with a second legitimate group trying to organize along religious lines, and attempted to get them together in anticipation of the coming elections.

"ORIT is sending in a delegation to help the Guatemalans organize. It has not yet been named, but probably will be headed by a Mexican and manned principally by unionists from other Latin American countries, with possible one or two Canadians and Americans.

"We were not trying to set up a Latin American branch of the U. S. labor movement."

NLRB Nails Carolina Mill For Fighting Textile Union

MANAGEMENT of the Royal Cotton Mills in Wake Forest, N. C., has been told that it was guilty of unfair labor practices in refusing to bargain with the CIO Textile Workers.

The National Labor Relations Board censured the company for refusing to recognize or bargain with the union. It ordered it to meet and bargain upon request as the exclusive representative of the employes.

A strike at the plant in 1951 was marked by dynamitings, shooting and bloodshed. TWUA-CIO officials said it will call on the mill owners to resume negotiations where they were interrupted more than four years ago.

Royal Cotton broke off negotiations with TWUA after receiving an unconfirmed report that the majority of workers had switched to the AFL Textile Workers Union.

The NLRB scored the mill for this break-off, saying that the firm "did not have and could not have had a bona fide belief that the union may have lost its majority status."

Since the end of negotiations in May 1951, the TWUA charges have bounced back and forth between state and federal courts and the NLRB.

(More on NLRB policies, Page 8)

$1.25 Wage Floor Asked By Bailey

A BILL revising the Wage-Hours Act, including a boost in the statutory minimum wage from the present 75c an hour to $1.25, was introduced in the House last week by Rep. Bailey (D. W. Va.).

The measure also would wipe out many of the "unjustified exemptions" in the act as it was passed in 1938 and amended in 1950, and bring about six million additional workers under its coverage. In addition, Bailey said, extension of coverage would give protection against wage chiseling to some three million more workers.

The CIO has long demanded a $1.25 minimum wage, broader coverage and fewer exemptions.

Bailey pointed out that if his bill were to become law, it would have little effect on most workers. Primarily, he said, it would affect "industries whose wage standards have lagged and those employers who have failed to grant prevailing wage increases."

Hirings, Layoffs Slightly Better

The factory hiring rate in June was the lowest for that month since the end of World War II, while the layoff rate was the highest for any June in five years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

However, both figures showed some improvement over May. The hiring rate rose from 27 to 36 per 1000 employes during the 30-day period, sparked by employment of temporary workers such as students.

Senate Puts Curbs In GOP's Atomic Bill

"AN ATOMIC-powered steam roller" rammed an atomic energy bill through both houses of Congress last week but not before a doughty band of senators forced considerable modifications of the worst provisions of the GOP measure.

The longest, most sustained debate in Senate history crumbled suddenly after 13 stormy days and four all-night sessions. The Administration bill was passed 57 to 28 and went immediately to a House-Senate conference committee to resolve the difference in the two versions.

The House quietly passed the original Administration bill which contained no safeguards against monopoly practices or protection from the exploitation of a future source of abundant cheap electric power from the atom.

The vote was 231 to 154 with Republican leaders beating down every effort to offer amendments similar to those being hammered out on the Senate side of the Capitol. *(See Page 5 for a review of issues behind the atomic energy debate.)*

Amendments Won

While the atomic energy measure ranks as one of the colossal give-aways of the Eisenhower Administration, opponents of the bill took comfort from the significant changes their amendments made in the legislation which Majority Leader Knowland (R. Calif.) originally had tried to bulldoze through in one day.

There was apprehension that the conference committee report might worsen the Senate-approved version. *If the upper chamber's progress in the public interest is undermined in the report, the same group who fought for the amendments will attempt to have the Senate recommit the bill.*

A valiant effort was made by about 30 Democrats, a handful of Republicans and Sen. Morse, the lone Independent, to make the real issues behind the atomic energy clear to the public and protect the $12 billion investment by U. S. taxpayers in atomic research.

They clamored for the reasons behind the undue haste in attempting passage of the Republican version even before there was a report on industrial use of the atom from the Atomic Energy Commission, created in 1946 under the McMahon Act as the watchdog for the public's security and interests.

Bonus For Business

Bluntly they stated the GOP urgency was dictated by a desire to get the bonus-for-business bill through Congress while Republicans remain in control.

Twelve amendments to the original bill were voted by the Senate before the showdown on passage.

Eight of these were authored by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), the others by Sens. Johnson (D. Colo.), Gore (D. Ky.), Kerr (D. Okla.) and Gillette (D. Ia.). Amendments offered by Morse were ruthlessly tabled by Knowland without opportunity for debate.

The most significant of the amendments broke down the monopoly implications which had heavy GOP support, strengthened the anti-trust provisions applying to those licensed to produce atomic power and required atomic licensees using electric power in interstate commerce to come within the regulations of the Federal Power Commission.

Others empowered the AEC to produce, market and distribute its own power generated through the atom to serve as a "yardstick" against privately built plants; gave the AEC control over atomic patent rights for 10 years, instead of the five in the Administration bill; and banned reimbursement of income taxes to firms with AEC contracts.

The Power Issue

Another opened up atomic power sources to rural electrical co-operatives, public power companies and small private power companies. *All of these had been virtually excluded in the GOP measure, with preference given to a tight, small group of big operators.*

While battling for the public interest against the spectacular GOP grab-attempt, the minority bloc of senators had to defend themselves against charges of favoring a "socialistic scheme" to reserve atomic power sources as the exclusive domain of the federal government.

Sponsors of the amendments voiced no strong objection to admission of private concerns into the field of atomic development but insisted on the right of the federal government to operate "yardstick" plants to serve as a check on rates charged by private utilities in much the same manner that TVA operates within its area.

Shortly before the vote on passage an appeal was made to Knowland to lay the bill aside for this session by labor, farm and public power leaders.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the CIO Chemical Workers, Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock, CIO Textile Workers and Sec. John Lawson, CIO Stone Workers, were among those signing the appeal.

They pointed out that no public hearings had been held on the present version of the bill and charged that it was being steamrollered through Congress. *"This is our first experience with an atomic-powered steam roller,"* they declared.

Taxes

The "relief for the rich" tax bill went to the White House after Senate approval by a 61 to 22 roll call vote. The House voted the "tax favors" measure the day before, 315 to 77, after Democrats failed in a last ditch fight to knock out the Eisenhower Administration's $204 million handout to wealthy stockholders.

Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) blasted the *"trickle-down"* theory of taxation contained in the GOP tax bill.

"We all recall the 'rich man's tax bill' of the Republican 80th Congress," Dingell said.

"You would think that the fate which the Republicans met at the polls as a result of their actions in the 80th Congress would have taught them a lesson. Apparently they have not learned. They are back again with a bill to take care of 'coupon clippers'."

Housing

A 59-to-21 Senate vote of approval sent the housing bill to the White House, accompanied by Democratic charges that the measure sounded the "death knell" for public housing.

The compromise public housing section calls for only 35,000 units in the next year, instead of the 140,000 units over four years urged by the President.

Even the 35,000 units are hedged with almost prohibitive restrictions. They can be built only in cities where slum clearance, urban renewal or redevelopment is being carried on and where local governing bodies certify the units are needed for persons displaced by slum clearance operations.

Economy

A warning that corrective measures must be taken now to prevent a worse recession next year was voiced by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.).

"Moving sideways is not good enough," he warned. "Arrested development is not a desirable goal."

Sparkman cited "a startling decline in the farm sector of the economy" and unemployment amounting to 5.1% of the civilian labor force as indicating the need for anti-recession action.

Farm

With a decision on the farm price support bill a major unanswered question in the final days of the session, several other lawmakers slapped at the Administration's program to whittle down price supports.

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) said the Benson farm plan would slash farm income by 25% and speed the country toward depression, while there would not be a noticeable reduction in consumer food prices.

Rep. Metcalf (D. Mont.) interpreted the overwhelming vote for wheat production quotas by U. S. wheat farmers as a vote "against flexible price supports, against the sliding scale and for the present price support program."

Foreign Aid

The last money bill of the session, a $5.2 billion foreign aid appropriation, was approved by the House by a 266 to 128 vote. The mutual security bill was cut by 13% in committee from Pres. Eisenhower's request, principally in technical assistance funds, but further cuts were defeated on the floor.

Statehood

The final knife was stuck in the corpse of statehood bills for Hawaii and Alaska. The House Rules Committee tabled a motion to send the Senate-voted joint statehood bill to Congress.

Schools

A House Labor Subcommittee began hearing Rep. Kearns' (R. Pa.) bill for a $5-billion federal program to help communities in school construction. Kearns, an educator, said the GOP Administration has been moving too slowly on federal school aid.

CIO earlier joined with a number of educational groups in calling for action by the present Congress on federal school grants.

Investigations

The Senate Rules Subcommittee considering possible "fair play" rules governing congressional investigations heard some frank testimony from Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

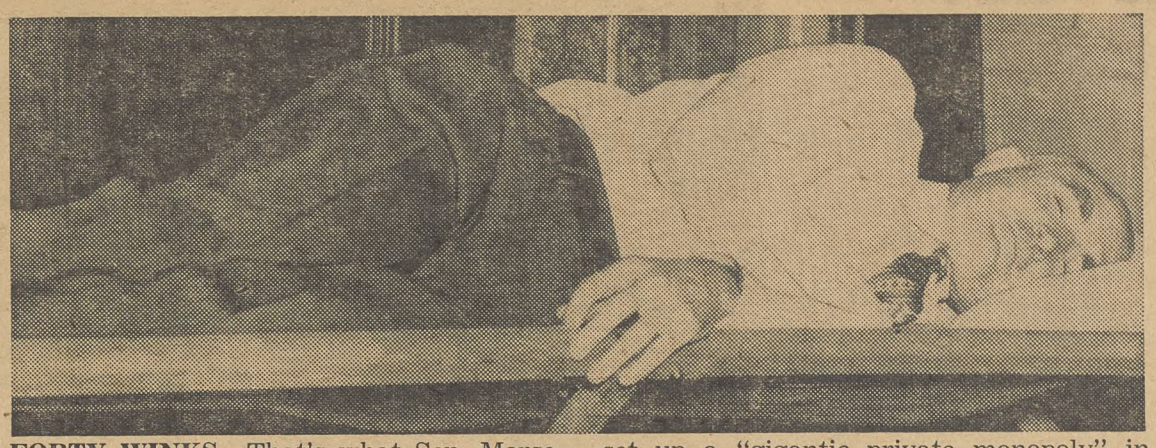
McCarthy, the Senate's chief investigator as chairman of the Government Operations Committee, said:

"No rule on earth can endow a man with brains. I don't think you can ever pass a rule making an irresponsible man responsible."

Rep. Javits (R. N.Y.) demanded that the one-sided investigation of philantropic foundations be reopened, to give the foundations a chance to testify.

National Debt

The question of raising the national debt—which came up at the end of the first session of the 83rd Congress—will be on the floor again before the present session ends. Pres. Eisenhower said an increase of the present $275-billion debt ceiling is inescapable.



FORTY WINKS—That's what Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) was catching on a Senate cloakroom cot, between speeches denouncing atomic give-away bill. He warned it would set up a "gigantic private monopoly" in atomic power field. One Morse speech set a new Senate record, lasting 12 hours and 22 minutes.

Reminder

Senate GOP leaders tabled without opportunity for discussion an amendment by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), although he charged that without the amendment the atomic energy bill would produce a "scandalous situation that will make the FHA scandals look like nothing."

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) had asked if the amendment was designed to prevent the power trusts from netting the "same kind of windfalls" that builders have been reaping under the federal housing programs.

Tempers

Tempers grew raw-edged as the atomic energy debate went into its third week. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) assailed Majority Leader Knowland (R. Calif.) as the "real obstructionist" of orderly legislation.

"The majority leader is not Louis XIV, he is just another senator," Humphrey shouted at one point.

Hey, Joe! Here's Something You Better Investigate! ⟶

THE SECRET is out now! They're raising little Russians on the old homestead of Joe McCarthy.

McCarthy and his family have rented the comfortable farm, near Appleton, Wis., where Joe was born, to an Appleton banker.

The banker's wife, *Press Associates* has discovered, raises Russian wolfhounds in Joe's barn as a hobby. *Maybe the Senate should investigate.* —(PAI)

Fighting The Good Fight

Outcome of the Senate's bitter fight over the Administration's atomic energy bill, as Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) observed after the day-and-night sessions ended, was *"a defeat for the best interests of the American people, but in no sense a victory for the Eisenhower Administration."*

In that fight, the foes of the atomic give-away in the Senate faced *"an atomic-powered steam roller."* But that steam roller stripped a few gears in GOP Leader Knowland's drive to push the bill through in only a day. A fortnight later, he got his vote, but with these consequences:

First, the spelling out of the potentials of electric power through atomic energy by the small band of Senators was beginning to reach home to the American people, who already have a $12 billion investment in atomic development.

Second, some of the wide-open loopholes in the original Administration bill were closed by a dozen-odd amendments. These amendments broadly would apply to atomic electricity development some of the lessons, some of the guidepost standards now well-established in the field of public power.

Third, the vote of both the Senate and House to open the door of the Tennessee Valley to high-rate private utilities—through the Atomic Energy Commission's deal in the Memphis area—was a stark revelation of the Administration's program for whittling away the nation's resources. *The National Association of Electric Companies, biggest-spending lobbyists in Washington, has plenty of results to show for the $547,789 it shelled out last year.*

Now the atomic energy bill goes to conference, to resolve the differences between the House bill, passed just as the Administration wanted it, and the Senate measure with several important amendments. The fight still has to be resolved in these closing days of the 83rd Congress.

Whatever the final outcome, America is fortunate that there are so many men in the Senate with the fortitude to stand up to the "atomic-powered steam roller" in defense of the people's interests.

No Peaches And Cream

"Miss America and Agriculture Sec. Benson drank milk today and agreed it's fine stuff for beauty," according to a recent Associated Press report.

We bet he still looks the same to the farmers.—*PAC Pipeline.*

Nutcracker Suite

Watch out for the "states' rights" nutcracker which big business now is trying to snap on labor.

One arm of it is the new policy rules and regulations of the National Labor Relations Board. These decisions bar thousands of workers in hundreds of types of businesses from going to the board to seek union recognition or to fight unfair labor practices by employers.

The other arm is the drive—a drive that seems to be gaining speed—for enactment of "right to scab" open shop laws in the states. Three states have enacted such laws recently; more are threatened next year.

This situation (reviewed in detail on Page 8 of The CIO News this week) is another demonstration that union organizing and bargaining requires political action as a strong right arm. *How about you?—Have you given your buck to PAC, registered, checked the candidates? Are you prepared to vote?*

The CIO News

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Never Darken Our Door Again

In Other Words—

Peron's Drive Against Labor

"Peron's Infiltration Tactics," describing the Argentine dictator's moves to establish beachheads in the labor movements of other nations, is reprinted in part from the Free Labor World, official organ of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

DESPITE THE CHECKS his agents have suffered in most Latin American republics, Peron has not renounced his efforts to penetrate the trade union movements of various countries.

One of his methods is to appoint labor attaches with the duty not only of exchanging information in the normal way but also of entering into intelligence of quite another kind with responsible trade unionists and leaders. These officials do a great deal of propaganda for *justicialismo,* and have frequent recourse to corruption in the form of invitations to such leaders to stay in the most luxurious of Buenos Aires' hotels, travel free.

An interesting observation about these labor attaches is that not only in their printed propaganda but also socially as well as officially, they are careful to abstain from any utterance of an anti-Communistic nature. On the other hand, no opportunity slips them of criticizing both the traditions and the everyday practices of free trade unions.

Nor are all their activities limited to the Latin American countries. They are noticed also in Europe, particularly in Geneva, where the Intl. Labor Organization has its offices, also in Paris, the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Belgium, where free trade unionism is very strong and enjoys great prestige. They are manifest also in India, Japan, Turkey and the Middle East.

In 1952, the government of Costa Rica found it necessary to inform Peron of its desire that his labor attaches be recalled. It had been amply proved that they had fomented and financed strike movements with no real foundation, thus creating a social situation which might have developed into a serious national threat.

In the same year, the labor attaches in Rio de Janeiro carried on such activities in the Brazilian trade union movement that the authorities were forced to take action to curb them. The Argentine Embassy was using these officials for the distribution of propaganda, and it was a matter of public knowledge that professional agitators, financed by the embassy, were trying to create a general atmosphere of social disintegration and to bring nationwide unions into the network of Peron's own rump trade union organization.

Towards the end of 1952 and during 1953 the activities of Peron's labor attaches in Uruguay assumed such a character that the government was forced to declare them personae non gratae.

In Venezuela, where one of the most ferocious tyrannies in Latin America prevails, the Argentine labor attache is maneuvering to bring the state trade unions under the Peronist wing.

It is in Colombia that Peronist infiltration, through the labor attache, has had its greatest success in Latin America.

Peron's agents are waging an intense propaganda campaign with pamphlets, periodicals, reviews and posters—and as usual, paid journeys to Buenos Aires to impress the leaders of those organizations. They have even succeeded in creating a pseudo-trade union federation, the National Confederation of Workers (CNT), under the leadership of the former secretary of the Colombian Confederation of Labor (CTC), Hernando Rodriguez.

Distribute Red Propaganda

In India and Japan, the Argentine Embassy is publishing monthly bulletins which are actually weapons of infiltration into workers' institutions.

In Turkey, since 1952, the Argentine labor attache has begun the dissemination—particularly among unions—of enormous quantities of Communist propaganda. The Turkish government had to ask the embassy to change its labor attache because of his interference in internal affairs.

Peron, who has set himself up as a champion of an hysterical brand of nationalism, attempts thus to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The agents of Peron, like those of the Kremlin, pretend great interest in the material and moral welfare of the workers. Their real intentions are to impede the development of free trade unions. Proof of their ineffectiveness in Latin America is that the so-called Association of Organized Latin American Workers (ATLAS) has no support but that of a few mercenary ex-leaders.

The results of the activities of Peron's labor attaches in Europe and Asia are precisely nil. Free workers in all countries should nevertheless be warned.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE GREAT Sen. Norris (R., Neb.) fought for 20 years to keep the government's World War I investment in power facilities at Muscle Shoals, Ala., from being sold to "free enterprise." Out of that fight, crowned within 1933 with total success, grew the great Tennessee Valley Authority, built with funds furnished by the federal government but a model of cooperation in regional redevelopment.

Talking About Windfalls

It may take another 20 years, now that Pres. Eisenhower has been sold a bill of goods by the self-proclaimed "free enterprisers," for the people to regain control of the values from their $12 billion investment in atomic energy. *Still the senators who made the good fight against the vicious features of the President's atomic energy bill could take courage from the example and ultimate success of Sen. Norris.*

"Free enterprisers" was a laughable term to apply to the private utility combine described as the Dixon-Yates group, with whom the President "directed" the AEC to negotiate a contract to undermine the TVA in the Memphis area.

The Dixon-Yates "free enterprisers" didn't even have the engineering specifications to guide them in making a bid for the right to build a power plant to hem in TVA's natural expansion.

A Rosy Prospect

What they did have was the rosy prospect of a 25-year contract to sell power to the TVA—whether or not TVA liked it—at rates that would pay for their plant, cover local, state and federal taxes, give them a profit, and at the end of the 25 years give them their plant free of debt.

Is this "free enterprise," the prospect of a gain or loss as a result of a risk of private capital? Nonsense. It is state capitalism with the government furnishing funds and a favored few private citizens pocketing a guaranteed profit.

Talk about "windfalls!" Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.) professes indignation at the profits reaped by builders of postwar rental-housing projects—in strict accordance with the law written by Congress—but he had no indignation about Eisenhower's attack on the independence of both the AEC and the TVA, or about the windfall the President ordered for Dixon-Yates.

The President is so hot against public power that he abandoned the Hells Canyon project on the Snake River before launching his attack on the well-established TVA.

Why doesn't he look north to Canada, a conservative country with little addiction to Socialism, but a country in which even conservatives recognize the tremendous virtues of public power?

More Power Means Jobs

The Province of Quebec, most conservative of them all, is building a Bersimis River project, costing $225 million, to produce 1.1 million horsepower. It is planning a huge Hamilton River project to produce between five and six million horsepower.

Ontario is in the power business, so is British Columbia.

Why? Because all Canada recognizes that cheap public power is the key to an expanding private-enterprise economy, to increased industrialization, to a growing population.

Both the TVA and our Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects contributed enormously to the development of profit-making, tax-paying business and commerce. *They contributed to bigger payrolls, bigger income taxes, an expanding ecenomy—and better living.*

The Eisenhower attitude would both hamper our present public power program and sell out our atomic energy investment by preventing the AEC itself from building reactors for the commercial production of electricity.

The senators fighting this scheme—fighting to defend the people's rights in their own atomic investment, fighting to save the TVA—will win their battle in the end. *Even if a temporary defeat tastes sour in their mouths, let them remember George Norris.*

Quite A Contrast

J. A. Livingston, a syndicated business columnist whose observations are always rewarding, had a column recently deploring the "impublicity" favored by business executives who like to conceal part of their "take" from their jobs.

It turns out, according to Livingston, that Security and Exchange Commission rules requiring corporations to list the "aggregate remuneration" of their executives are pretty loose.

The figures on "aggregate remuneration" don't include what an executive may get in stock options, in funds set aside to pay future pensions, in fat expense accounts "which are a cost to the corporation and an emolument to the executive."

The stockholder who gets a report from his company's management may think he has the facts about what the executives are paid, but in reality he has only part of the facts, courtesy of the looseness of the regulations of the SEC.

On the other hand, James C. Worthy, assistant secretary of commerce for administration, told an audience the other day that "too many managements" try to "buy the loyalty and and goodwill of their employes" through the "easy way" of "generous wage scales, liberal benefits, attractive working conditions, etc."

This isn't the answer, said Worthy, adding "basically, the problem is a moral and an ethical problem."

The Capitol Hill Scene—

The Potential Of Atomic Power Is Reason For Senate's Debate

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THE FATE of the people's stake in power generated through atomic energy was the real issue in the marathon debate over the Administration's bill in the Senate.

The issue was all but lost in the confusion of parliamentary maneuvers. A torrent of words nearly drowned out the theme and the reason for the record-breaking sessions.

The stake for which a small, doughty group of senators fought the Eisenhower Administration and the power monopolists is immense. It amounts to $75 for every man, woman and child in the nation. It totals $12 billion in taxpayers' money.

Private power companies and a handful of corporations have been eyeing that lush prize hungrily almost since the days when A-bombs were revealed to the world in fireballs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Utilities Muscle In

Scientists have shown that the tremendous power within the atom can be as great a force for good as for destruction. Production of electric power through peaceful use of atomic energy is practical.

With the blessing and all the help the Eisenhower Administration can rally, the private power firms are trying to muscle their way to control of this electrical production. It was against this give-away of America's future that some senators stood firm so long.

Stripped of the peripheral issues that threatened to obscure the motives of the Administration, the legislative hassle concerned GOP efforts to rewrite the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. This act set up an Atomic Energy Commission to have exclusive control of all nuclear development as the agent of all the people.

Not unexpectedly, the GOP Administration wants to turn over the peaceful uses of atomic energy, developed at public expense, to private industry. Rep. Cole (R. N.Y.) introduced the necessary legislation as chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

Not content with grabbing at this fantastic prize, the private power firms have put a price tag on their acceptance of the public's property. They want to be given and own outright all the fissionable material they will need in development, they want the federal government to pay the estimated $150 million to build the necessary experimental plants and to subsidize the operation of these plants indefinitely.

U. S. Picks Up The Check

With the government picking up the check, the companies want the sole ownership and control of any basic patents on the developments, products or processes that may be discovered in their experimental work.

In short, the "free enterprise" power companies ask only that the American people pay for the materials, the plants and the costs of experimentation, give up the basic patents—and then pay whatever the companies want to charge in the way of profits.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) told the Senate during the debate that the GOP attitude and that of Eisenhower apparently coincided with the views of the National Association of Manufacturers which published a booklet, "Free the Atom." The booklet quotes Pres. Alfred Iddles of the Babcock and Wilcox Co., one of the firms now participating in the atomic program.

It was Iddles' belief that the taxpayers' expenditure for atomic research was primarily a military investment. As such, he maintained, *"we have already received the benefit in terms of national security at a critical period when equal security was unobtainable by other than atomic weapons."*

Morse declared that if any doubt remained of the intention of big business to take over the people's atomic power resource and exploit it without regard for the public interest, it should be dispelled by that statement of the spokesman of the NAM.

Morse and others called attention to the glaring loopholes in the GOP legislation. Among the heavy losers, they noted, would be the rural electric power co-ops and other small producers and distributors of power.

"The great number of these systems represent a tremendous financial investment by American small businessmen and farmers," Morse said. "In the not too distant future power produced from nuclear sources will be lower in cost than power from conventional sources, if the atomic power plant is large enough.

Small Firms Doomed

"If the smaller systems are unable to obtain the cheaper power from the federal government the utility giants will be in a position to victimize them or put them out of business by refusing to furnish them with cheap power and underselling them on the customer market.

"The history of monopoly big business in America shows that the giants of industry have not hesitated to resort to such practices when the opportunity has been afforded them."

Senate Democrats and a very few Republicans who deserted their party in its latest give-away attempt had warned of the weaknesses in the compulsory licensing provisions of the proposed legislation, now pegged at five years in a feeble gesture against monopolies.

If cheap atomic electric power becomes practical within five years, opponents of the bill asked, what guarantees were provided that it would not be withheld by the power trusts until they had worked out their investments in already existing facilities?

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther expressed the CIO's "strong conviction" that if there is to be private ownership of atomic facilities for electric production, there must also be federal participation and adequate safeguards to prevent development of monopoly.

—Herblock in Washington Post and Times Herald

"It Must Be Nice To Be A Friend Of The President."

Service With A Smile

The "opportunities for exploitation" in the Administration's give-away of atomic energy rights "dwarf anything" presented to the Congress during his tenure, Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) declared. He added:

"All that is required is for a company to bring up a roll of blueprints, a cheerful smile, a slogan of free enterprise willing to take over, and the contents of the public storehouse can be handed over without question with wheelbarrows furnished to cart it away."

Skipped On Facts

Most of the nation's press, throughout the long debate over the future of atomic power, failed to adequately report the facts of the fight.

Washington dispatches treated the battle as though it were a championship baseball game, reporting, to the exact second, the time taken by each speaker and detailing all of his humorous remarks.

The major portions of the speeches, in which the Democrats seriously outlined the defects and give-away features of the law, were not printed. The papers also ignored the notable feature that the speakers concentrated on the issues and did not burden the record with quotes from the Bible or other extraneous matter.

Looking To November—

So Goes Oregon, Perhaps Out Of GOP Camp

(Another in a series of The CIO News features on the major political campaigns.)

By MILTON PLUMB

SHADES of "the Oregon system" — the tradition of democratic legislation which was part of the original Progressive movement of 50 years ago—seem to be hovering over the State today.

Traditionally Republican Oregon in 1954 may elect its first Democratic Senator since 1914. There's a good chance that young, popular and progressive Richard L. Neuberger, whose writing on the West has made him known throughout the nation, will be sent to Washington.

That Neuberger should even be conceded a chance against Sen. Cordon (R.), chairman of the committee which reported out the $40 billion "tidelands" oil give-away, is a good indication of how the GOP Administration's policies are being received by resources-conscious Oregonians.

Discontent is in the air, and it may be enough to make the State—which usually gives the Republicans a greater margin of victory than even Maine or Vermont—tip the scales the other way.

"If there's a Democratic trend this fall, I'll be in the Senate," Neuberger predicted in an exclusive interview with *The CIO News.*

"Cordon, however, definitely has the advantage of money and the press.

"We Democrats in Oregon need a trend to neutralize the huge campaign expenditures that are being made by our opponents. If it's possible just to buy an election, the Republicans will win."

On this point, *The Congressional Quarterly* has noted that Oregon has the greatest disproportion of political expenditures between the two parties.

Cordon Owes A Debt

For example, in 1948 when the late Manley J. Wilson, then editor of *The CIO Woodworker,* ran against Cordon, the Republican State Committee spent $211,071. The Democratic State Committee total for all candidates was only $1025.

Even in 1952, the best Democratic year to date, the Republican total went up to $315,400 as compared with the Democrats' $29,800.

Since oil and timber interests owe Cordon a tremendous debt of gratitude for his leadership of the Republican offshore oil give-away, as well as his bill to permit lumber operators to take over the national forests, the GOP fund this year should be larger than ever.

Fortunately for Democratic hopes, however, issues are apt to loom larger than expenditures so far as getting votes goes this November. And Neuberger, who has been a State senator since 1948, has been unusually vocal in spelling out those issues.

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER
Discontent is in the air.

Oregon's 60,000 CIO members also are doing their best to get the Republican record in the hands of the voters in spite of the one-sided partisanship of the press.

"Our main effort this year," says Oregon State CIO Council Pres. J. A. Bell, "will definitely be in support of Neuberger and the Democratic nominee for governor, Joe Carson. We have real hopes of unseating the present governor, Paul Patterson, who signed a new State anti-labor law in the last session."

Bell agreed with Neuberger that the Democratic slate as a whole is particularly strong and that the candidates for Congress are *"the best as a group we've ever had."* CIO-PAC help will go to Democratic candidates in each of the four congressional districts.

In the 1st Dist. Donnell Mitchell, a Williamson plywood mill worker, is challenging the record of Rep. Norblad (R.) effectively for the first time. Charles Porter (D.) of Roseburg, in the 4th Dist., is making the most of the fact that Rep. Ellsworth (R.) joined Cordon in sponsoring the timber give-away

Public power will be an issue in the 2nd and 3rd Dists. Democrat Albert Ullman, who is president of the Idaho-Oregon Hells Canyon Association, is giving Rep. Coon (R.) a tough battle in the 2nd because of the unpopularity of GOP power policies.

A former schoolteacher, Edith Green (D.), hitting effectively at public power and other give-aways, is conceded the best chance of breaking the GOP stranglehold on congressional seats. The incumbent, Rep. Angell (R.), was beaten in the 3rd Dist. primary.

Labor Is Active

A Joint Oregon Labor Committee is working effectively this year, with CIO, AFL, the railway brotherhoods and independent unions united in their efforts. State CIO Council Sec.-Treas. George Brown represents CIO on the joint committee, and the CIO Woodworkers, largest CIO union in the state, is throwing its resources into the drive.

Through a new understanding with the State's two dominant agricultural groups, the Grange and the Farmers Union, both fed up with Republican power and farm policies, labor this year will find it possible to concentrate on its areas of membership. The farm groups are doing the same for candidates backed by labor.

"Right down the line, between labor and labor, and between labor and farmers," Bell said, "this year's political activities are the closest relationship we've ever had."

So far, Cordon's campaign has been identical with those of the past. A poor speaker, he has never had to compaign actively because of his great superiority of funds. Right-wing supporters work over his opposition throughout the State, while Cordon usually just broadcasts from the privacy of his home.

Neuberger, who is 41, has constantly been challenging Cordon to debate the issues. His own active campaign throughout the State may force Cordon into a real fight.

Wife Greatest Asset

Neuberger, who was unopposed in the May primaries, believes that his biggest asset in his race is his wife, Maurine, who is one of Oregon's leading Democratic State representatives. In this year's primary, she polled a total of 53,000 votes —11,000 more than any other candidate for the Legislature.

What has the Republicans worried is that in 1952, both of the Neubergers polled more votes in their districts than Pres. Eisenhower. Since that time their brilliant records in the State Legislature has made them even better known.

Moreover, Sen. Morse (Ind.), whose popularity in the State is at the highest point it has ever been since he broke with the Republicans, has announced he will campaign for Neuberger for the Senate.

'A Good Deal'

Oregon State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D.) predicts that his State "will be hit over the head with $3 million worth of Republican lies between Labor Day and November."

He points out that a few million is "a good investment for the utilities companies," since gross revenues to the government from the Bonneville Power Administration have amounted to $315 million in 16 years.

"The utilities behind Sen. Corden will have made a good deal if, by spending a few million, they are able to grab off BPA power," Neuberger declared.

Stenos, Too

Republican National Committeeman Jess Gard last month told the Oregon Republican Club just how the GOP is handling patronage at the Bonneville Power Administration.

"Within a few days, we will have changed all the top jobs in Bonneville," he said. "Little by little we're getting down to the department heads and stenographers, and we want to replace them, too."

Patronage at the Bonneville Power Administration, under Republican policy, is controlled by Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.).

Kefauver Fights Wild Charges In Tennessee

By Press Associates PAI

ONE OF LABOR'S staunchest friends in Washington, Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, is facing a barrage of wild-swinging charges as he seeks the Democratic nomination for re-election to the Senate.

His opponent, Rep. Sutton (D.), now appears to be a growing threat as the Aug. 5 primary nears.

Sutton's campaign got off to a slow start. No one gave him much of a chance.

From somewhere Sutton found himself with a campaign treasury. A helicopter was furnished him. This enabled him to get around and arouse attention that he had failed to attract before.

Funds were also supplied for radio and TV talkathons. *Kefauver forces charge that much of this money is being supplied by out-of-state money, especially from Texas oil millionaires.*

Kefauver, himself, is running on his record, not even mentioning Sutton's name.

He has called for the "rewriting" of the Taft-Hartley Act so that it "should be fair" to both labor and management, and the implementation of the Full Employment Act of 1946 of which he was a co-sponsor.

"I shall continue to urge that we follow this law," Kefauver said as he opened his campaign. "In this nation there is no reason for mass unemployment. We have too much unemployment today. I shall continue to strive to correct the situation."

Sutton's primary charge against Kefauver is that he "coddled Communists." To back up this charge he lists nine votes of his opponent. Six of these votes were against appropriations for the House Un-American Activities Committee, a committee which Kefauver feels does as little for the national security as does the McCarthy Committee.

Another vote was against the McCarran Internal Security bill which Kefauver thus defends:

"Instead of punishing wrongdoing (as we do in this nation), the bill presented to Congress sought to control our thinking and beliefs; it sought to base guilt on association and accusation; but—worst of all—I felt the effect of it was to drive the Communist movement underground."

Just how much support Sutton has within the state of Tennessee is uncertain. A number of wealthy and conservative businessmen are getting behind him but E. H. (Boss) Crump, who controlled the state for years before Kefauver upset him in 1948, has refused Sutton any support.

The same labor-farm-liberal forces that propelled Kefauver into his Senate seat six years ago are working hard. That senators like Kefauver are not expendable seems to be the tone of PAC and other labor groups as they point toward Aug. 5.

Registration Up

Despite the fact that 1954 is an "off" election year, registration for the primary election in Memphis, Tenn., and surrounding Shelby county has risen to 192,329. Shelby is the State's "key" political county.

This marks an increase in registered voters of 31,027 over July 1952, when registration for the primaries closed. And 1952 was a presidential election year. PAC has been stressing registration.

CAMPAIGN OPENER—Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) speaks at Cleveland, Tenn., as he opens his campaign for the Democratic nomination. His father, R. C. Kefauver, is at right. Kefauver has support of State CIO Council in his drive for a second term in the Senate.

SURROUNDED—Carl Holderman, New Jersey State labor commissioner and former State CIO Council president, likes his new job—and who wouldn't when he's visited by two CIO Communications Workers. They're Marian Scharibone (left) and Irene Kall, Local 1000 stewards in Trenton on "Visit Your Representative Day."

CIO COUNCILS In Action

KANSAS workers and farmers are agreed that their prosperity is indivisible. That was demonstrated at a series of farm-labor legislative forums sponsored by the **Kansas CIO Council.** At meetings at Randolph, Wichita and Parsons, they called for 90% parity on farm products and increased purchasing power for workers.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired the most recent forum—at Parsons attended by 180, about a third of them farmers—"CIO believes that labor and farmers constitute two great partners on both production and consumption." *"Neither can prosper,"* he added, *"without the prosperity of the other."*

• Registration campaigns are being stepped up by councils in anticipation of the November election. **The Connecticut CIO Council** is setting up 15 registration centers. Council Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff said that the Council—which with the State PAC has endorsed the entire Democratic state ticket—has compiled a list of 300,000 unregistered persons.

Cooperate

The State CIO Council of Wisconsin, which is both a large industrial and agricultural State, urges workers to help farmers get a decent price support law.

Pointing out that farmers' and workers' incomes are falling, the Wisconsin CIO Council called up members of its affiliated unions to let their congressmen know they don't think much of the "Eisenhower prosperity" and to urge them to back fair farm price legislation.

• The **Los Angeles CIO Council** adopted a resolution calling for "a well-planned and coordinated" drive to continue until registration closes Sept. 8. It also urged its affiliated unions and its committees to work "with any and all groups that have the same aims and objectives as ours (in getting a heavy registration), such as the Community Services Organization, the Democratic party, the AFL and railroad brotherhoods."

• In its latest blast against the **Ohio CIO Council's** initiative campaign to improve unemployment compensation, the Ohio Chamber of Commerce said it is unconcerned over the inadequacy of the benefits. In a pamphlet, it said it only wants an efficiently administered law. The pamphlet failed to mention that the Legislature recently cut the employers' contribution to the unemployment fund by some $40 million a year.

• The **Texas CIO Council** has issued a 12-page pamphlet on the voting records of members of the Legislature on a number of key issues. "Is your legislator voting in your interest?" the Council asked.

• The **Buffalo CIO Council** is circulating a petition to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey calling for raising maximum unemployment compensation to $45 a week, plus $5 a week for each dependent up to four, and increasing the duration of the payments to 39 weeks.

• Affiliates of the **Montgomery County CIO Council** contributed $2025 in one week to the Dayton, O., Boy's Club.

• **Here and There: The Lorain, O., CIO Council** is campaigning for a United Funds Drive to end frequent appeals for money . . . The **Minnesota CIO Council** will award livestock prizes to two 4-H club members and two chapters of the Future Farmers of America for the best slogan on the interdependence of farm and city workers . . .More than a score of workers were graduated from a community services course conducted by the **Delaware CIO Council.**

High Court Picks First Negro Page

The first Negro to serve as a page has been named by the U. S. Supreme Court. He is Charles Vernon Bush, 14-year-old honor student and son of a Howard University official.

Labor's World

Ike's 'Retreat' On Tariff Hike Rapped By CIO As 'Tragic'

ACTION of Pres. Eisenhower in sharply increasing the import duty on Swiss watches last week was denounced by the CIO as "a retreat by the U. S. from our previously well-advanced position on international trade."

"This action is certain to be interpreted throughout the world," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said, "as a first step in the return of the U. S. to its former protectionist position.

"The President's decision is more than unfortunate. It is tragic."

Eisenhower rejected urgent appeals from the CIO that he not accept recommendations for the increase made by the Federal Tariff Commission on the plea of the industry that higher duties were needed to prevent "serious injury" to the U. S. industry.

HE ORDERED increases up to 50% over present rates, effective the following day, on imports of Swiss watches containing no more than 17 jewels. Under the new schedule the tariff ranges up to $2.50 per watch.

Reuther declared the action will impose "further burdens on allied nations whose economies we have sought to bolster for many years."

"Creation of this barrier to international trade," he said, "is certain to create hostility in those very countries whose friendship we seek, want and need in these trying times."

The CIO had opposed the proposed increase when it was being considered by the Tariff Commission. A few weeks ago, when Eisenhower was weighing the commission's recommendation, Reuther renewed the appeal.

IN A LETTER to the President, he cited the necessity of foreign trade for this country, and pointed out that "more employment in the U. S. is dependent on continued American exports than would be adversely affected by increased imports," describing the watch industry as "a very good example of this fact."

He also reminded Eisenhower that "a substantial amount of subsidiary employment" is created in this country by the assembling and processing of Swiss watches.

Instead of higher import rates to ease the plight of the industry, Reuther urged that curtailment of defense orders for the precision parts it manufactures be re-examined, and that serious consideration be given to an industry wide adjustment program as recommended by Pres. David J. McDonald, of the CIO Steelworkers, in his dissent from the majority report of the Randall Comimssion.

The CIO's appeal was welcomed with "deepest appreciation" by the Swiss Metalworkers & Watchmaking Union. In a letter to Reuther, Pres. Konrad Ilg expressed "our most cordial thanks for your very positive support" on behalf of 70,000 workers in the Swiss watch industry.

Pesky Robins Don't Work In Canada, Either

THE CANADIAN government, like that of a certain nation across its southern border, held rosy hopes that its unemployment problem would vanish with the arrival of spring. But—

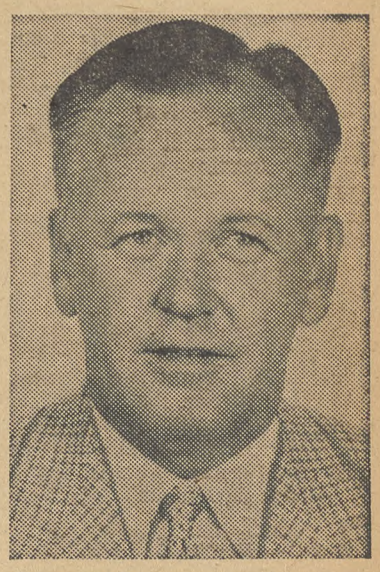
"Every region and every single place on the list is worse than last year," Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor declared in commenting on the latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The bureau reported 185,000 unemployed who are seeking jobs, and 295,700 unplaced job applicants for June. The former figure, Mosher pointed out, is 105.6% higher than last year. Sixty-seven of 109 local labor markets had labor surpluses, the official report showed, compared to 21 last June, while those in "appropriate balance" dropped from 79 last year to 41 in 1954.

"THE TIME for government action on this problem is long overdue," Mosher said. "An expanded public works program, increased aid to underdeveloped countries, and improvements in the Unemployment Insurance Act are but a few of the measures that labor has recommended.

"There is ample evidence that the unemployment is not seasonal.

"There is every indication that unemployment will be even worse next fall and winter than last, which was the worst since the end of the war."



SAILING recently for Foreign Operations Administration post in Paris was Oliver Singleton, CIO staff representative.

CIOers Visit Murray Unit In Israel

THREE regional officials of CIO unions will go to Israel this summer to inspect the site of the Philip Murray Memorial Center being constructed with funds given by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

They are Ray Dryer, Milwaukee, Wis., director of the Communications Workers' Dist. 5; William Snoots, Dayton, O., vice president of the Electrical Workers and president of Dist. 7, and Sec.-Treas. Albert Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Accompanying them will be Harry Block, Philadelphia, vice president of the IUE-CIO, president of the union's Dist. 1, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council and a member of the CIO Executive Board. Mrs. Block will accompany him.

THE TRIP is sponsored by the American Christian Palestine Committee and Histadrut, the Israel Federation of Labor, whose guests they will be while in Israel. In addition to visiting the Murray Center in frontier Elath, they will make trips to all parts of the country.

CSC Offers Aid On Refugees

CIO MEMBERS who wish to bring friends or relatives to this country from Europe under the Refugee Act of 1953 may now utilize the services of the Intl. Rescue Committee, Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the National Community Services Committee has announced.

Beirne, also president of the CIO Communications Workers, said the committee had accepted the offer of the IRC to make its facilities available to the CIO. These include offices in nine European cities through which contact can be made with prospective immigrants.

The IRC will prepare all necessary forms for submission to the State Dept., Beirne said, will arrange transportation, and will advance all incidental costs. Its agents will meet the immigrants when they arrive in the U. S., and make arrangements for their travel to their destinations.

In addition, he said, it will endorse the guarantees of employment, in a specific job, and housing, which the sponsors must make.

The IRC has biographies of many trade unionists who are eligible for immigration in case those without friends or relatives wish to sponsor an undesignated refugee.

Beirne said the 250 local CIO Community Services Committees throughout the country are prepared to help sponsors find jobs and housing for the immigrants. CIO members may obtain further information from the CSC in their area, or directly from the Intl. Rescue Committee, 62 W. 45th St., New York 36, N. Y.

Labor Gets Works Under New NLRB Rules

By GERVASE N. LOVE

ANY LINGERING doubt that the National Labor Relations Board, like the old gray mare, ain't what she used to be can easily be ended by even a casual review of policy decisions handed down since the Eisenhower business administration took over its control.

Such a review shows clearly that it's the business organized labor has been getting.

The board has cut its jurisdiction, leaving millions of workers who need protection of their right to organize unions in sort of a no-man's land.

Employers have been given the sign to throw their weight around rather freely on such important things as intimidation of workers and anti-union propaganda.

A door to raising and jurisdictional strife has been opened, although another was kept closed.

Despite some of the most impressive lip service the Republicans have ever devised, every doubt has been resolved against organized labor and in favor of the employer.

The new trend was indicated by board votes on basic policies even before the Republicans took control. It quickly became evident when the Senate, despite bitter protests from organized labor, confirmed Albert C. Beeson, a San Jose, Calif., industrialist, as a member.

The New Lineup

Beeson lined up with Chairman Guy Farmer, Washington lawyer whose firm had done much labor relations work for employers, and Philip Ray Rodgers, onetime assistant to the late Sen. Taft (R. O.), to form a GOP majority and set policies.

Holdover Democrats still remaining are Ivar Peterson, who usually votes with the Eisenhower appointees, and Abe Murdock, who usually dissents.

The board's sweeping revision of its jurisdictional standards was made public in two installments, one on July 1 and the second on July 15.

The surrender of control over labor-management relations affecting millions of workers, most of whom badly need unions, was heralded as a return of jurisdiction to the states and the removal of the federal government's heavy hand insofar as thousands of small operations are concerned.

Actually, in many large areas it re-creates the jungle era of labor relations, for only a few states have legislation adequate to safeguard workers and their unions in the fields where the NLRB has now deprived them of federal protection.

The changes in jurisdictional standards are too many to be detailed here, but generally they sharply raise the required dollar volume of interstate business which has been used as the line of demarcation between federal and state control, or set such standards where none existed in the past.

Rules Changed

In addition, the board abandoned its jurisdiction over firms operating under franchises from national companies in cases where that had been the sole reason for taking jurisdiction. Also, it is no longer taking cases involving general or public office buildings merely because the tenants may come under board jurisdiction.

The new policies affecting office buildings and retail trade are probably the most important from the viewpoint of organization and the number of workers involved. CIO unions have thousands of members in these fields.

In some states—notably New York—a degree of state protection is provided. In others there are no such laws, and the workers will be forced to depend exclusively on their own strength to assure themselves of the rights the Wagner Act protects within the federal jurisdiction.

Other significant fields in which the board changed its ground rules to the disadvantage of the workers are defense industries, newspapers, radio and television stations, and utility and transit companies.

Captive Audiences

The GOP board's unique contributions to its version of industrial amity also:

- Authorized employers to make captive audiences out of their employes by permitting the bosses to preach against unions on company property and time, but WITHOUT giving the union a chance to reply, as the old rule provided.
- Specifically designated union-sponsored work slowdowns, partial strikes and refusals to work overtime as unfair labor practices. Formerly, such acts were merely denied the protection of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- Widened the loophole for employer intimidation by declaring that if an employer faced with a representation election prophesies he "might" move or close down should the union win, he's still within his rights. But if he says he WILL move—and no reasonably smart employer would be that dumb—he's guilty of an unfair labor practice.
- Upheld the principle of guilt by association by approving the discharge of employes who did not participate in an illegal strike and who either reported to the job or were home sick. Reasoning: They did not sufficiently disassociate themselves from the strike.
- Encouraged raiding by abandoning the principle under which a newly certified union is protected for a year. Under the new rule, the union's status can be challenged if its contract expires during the first year of certification. Reason: The old rule acted as a "restraint" on the workers' right to choose their bargaining representative.

A couple of white spots appear on the NLRB's otherwise black record.

It has ruled that craft groups cannot be indiscriminately carved out of existing bargaining units, a view that had been pressed by the CIO; and reiterated the old board policy that an employer must furnish a union, on request, a list of the names and wage rates of employes in the bargaining unit.

The NLRB is a quasi-judicial agency which is supposed to maintain the nonpartisanship of a court in its task of seeing that the workers' rights to self-organization and collective bargaining are maintained.

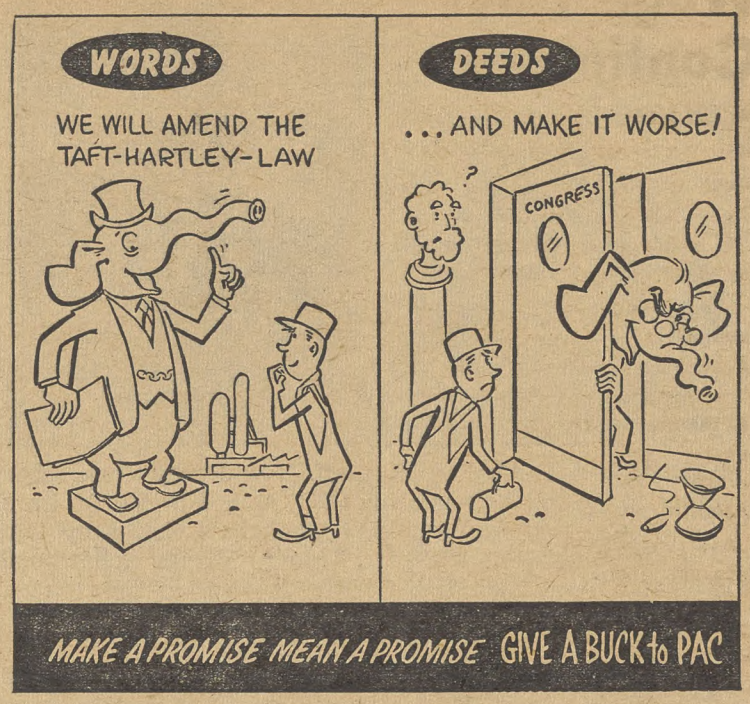
It is responsible to Congress, not to anyone in the executive branch of the government. *This makes the outcome of its "re-examination" of old policies a little astonishing—the old ones had stood since 1947 without Congress disturbing them.*

Example

Typical of the cases which the National Labor Relations Board no longer handles under its new jurisdictional policies were those involving two firms operating solely within their home states under franchise from interstate companies. Both have been dismissed.

One involved an auto sales agency franchised by a national manufacturer, the other a firm making synthetic fireplace logs under a franchise from an interstate company.

Both had been accepted by regional offices under old standards, but were dismissed solely because their interstate business did not meet the requirements of the new criteria.



How's That?

It's little things like this quotation from a recent speech by NLRB Chairman Guy Farmer that make workers wonder and wonder and wonder:

"If I thought the Taft-Hartley Act was a union-busting statute, or if it were ever administered in that spirit, I would be among the first to advocate its repeal."

Paper Ordered To Give Pay Data

A National Labor Relations Board examiner has decided that the refusal of the Boston Herald-Traveler to give the CIO Newspaper Guild salaries and commissions paid employes is an unfair labor practice.

Examiner Lloyd Buchanan's recommendations followed a recent NLRB ruling that employers must disclose wages upon the request of unions representing them.

Scrap Monopoly Charged To Firms

Bethlehem Steel Corp. and two subsidiaries have been added to a list of 15 companies charged by the Federal Trade Commission with monopolistic practices in the iron and steel scrap industry.

Warning: Watch Out For Big 'Right-To-Scab' Drive In States

WATCH OUT for a new drive for state anti-labor laws in the 44 legislatures which meet next year.

That's the word from expert observers of trends in the legislatures.

They pointed to the fact that Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina this year enacted "right-to-scab" bills, and Virginia strengthened the existing law.

They viewed as significant the fact that three new laws were put on the statute books this year when few legislatures were in session. All of the 13 other states—with the exception of Alabama — passed "right-to-work" measures in 1947 or earlier under the impetus of the Republican congressional election victory of 1946.

Activity this year, the experts say, therefore reverses the trend of the past six years when no state passed a "right-to-work" law. Targets for next year include Idaho, Kansas and Oklahoma, it was reported.

The extent of the anti-union legislation was further revealed by a survey made by the CIO Newspaper's Guild Southern Regional Wire Council, the Public Affairs Institute reported.

The survey shows that 26 states already have legislation on their books either outlawing the closed or union shops or tightly regulating them.

There's a brighter side, however. Open shop bills were introduced and defeated in the following 14 states in 1953: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming.

In Missouri, Pres. John I. Rollings of the State AFL has warned that the State Chamber of Commerce is preparing to open a drive for a so-called "right-to-work" law.

Rollings estimated that the business group is planning to spend $250,000 for full page advertisements in newspapers throughout the State. The ads will carry coupons for contributions from individuals and business firms, he said.

The Missouri AFL head said that such advertising is the usual attempt to "bribe" small town editors to take a favorable attitude in news and editorials to the proposed law. He urged union members to write newspapers protesting "the misleading and slanderous advertising."

Anti-union groups also are pushing for court action. There are some 15 suits in the works on the issue of union shops in railroads. The Railway Labor Act last year was amended to permit union shop agreements.

Drive In Idaho Set Back

Sponsors of a Idaho "right-to-scab" initiative on the fall ballot have failed to get the necessary number of signatures.

Action by the CIO and the AFL in getting a State Supreme Court ruling on the bill helped to stop the sponsors, the People's Right To Work Committee, Inc., Blackfoot, Ida.

In a four to one decision the court ruled that a "free riders" bill cannot be called a "right to work" bill, and directed Atty.-Gen. Robert E. Smylie to prepare another short title for the measure.

The court held that in failing to say anything about labor unions, the short title given by Smylie "is defective and does not comply with the statutory requirements."

The union action prevented the committee from circulating its petitions while the title was under question. The court fight against the measure was headed by Sec.-Treas. Fred L. Garrett of the CIO Political Legislative Council; Chairman Fred McCabe of the AFL Legislative Committee, and Executive Sec. Elmer McIntire of the State Federation.

Vote Issue

The drive for the "right-to-scab" law will be a campaign issue in the St. Charles, Mo., area.

Local 176 of the CIO Paperworkers at the Missouri city will question the four candidates—two Republicans and two Democrats—in the State representative race to determine what they think of the law. It was believed that other union members would be guided by the results of the poll.

Shipyard Wage Talks Continuing

OPERATIONS continued last week on a day-by-day basis at Atlantic Coast and Great Lakes shipyards while the CIO Shipbuilding Workers negotiated with some 30 companies.

Some 34,000 IUMSWA-CIO members are involved. Union Pres. John J. Grogan reported "no progress" in talks with Bethlehem Steel Co., the industry's bellwether which operates eight yards on the Atlantic Seaboard.

A strike was set to begin 10 days ago upon the expiration of a 30-day truce with the yards. The truce followed the termination of the contracts.

An appeal by the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service to Bethlehem Steel and the union that the talks continue "in the interest of national defense" led to the day-by-day negotiations.

IUMSWA-CIO demands include a 21c hourly pay increase, a guaranteed annual wage, and a company-paid health and welfare program.

Status of the negotiations with three of the principal firms follows:

BETHLEHEM: No progress. The day before the postponed strike deadline the company made a package offer which it said the union would have to accept in order to continue talks. IUMSWA-CIO flatly rejected the proposal.

"The company's imperious demands," Grogan said, "were in the nature of a stick-up. Bethlehem sought to undermine security rights, scuttle overtime and call-in pay and torpedo other benefits and standard working conditions enjoyed by the workers for 10 years.

"The CIO Shipbuilding Workers will not capitulate to any brass knuckle tactics. It will insist on collective bargaining in a fair, democratic way."

TODD SHIPYARDS CORP.: This firm, which operates yards at Hoboken, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., made an offer unacceptable to the union.

MARYLAND DRYDOCK CO.: Talks continued with this firm, which has a ship repair yard at Baltimore.

IUE Victor In 4 Elections

VICTORIES in three National Labor Relations Board elections and the repelling of a raid in a fourth have been reported by the CIO Electrical Workers.

In a contest at the Ludlow Typograph Co., Chicago, based on a petition filed before June 9, the IUE-CIO defeated the AFL Machinists by a 286-165 vote.

The CIO affiliate won rights at the unorganized Angell Manufacturing Co., Dayton, O., by a vote of 53 to 28, and for cafeteria employes in the new Sylvania plant at Batavia, N. Y., by 9 to 1. A raid by the AFL Electrical Workers at the Magnavox plant in Paducah, Ky., was beaten back by a 186 to 95 vote.

"LET HER BUCK!" So says Lloyd Goodale, CIO Steelworker of Pueblo, Colo. At 23 he holds Colorado amateur bronco busting title.

Dr. Terrell, Capital Bias Critic, Dies

A FIGHTER for human equality, Dr. Mary Church Terrell, 90, of Washington, died last week at an Annapolis, Md., hospital.

She helped start a court test of a District of Columbia ban on serving Negroes in restaurants in 1950 after they were refused service. Three years later the Supreme Court established the right to equality of service in Washington.

A former high school teacher in Washington, Dr. Terrell organized and became the first president of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896.

In 1909, she helped organize and became a charter member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, died July 26 at Copenhagen, Denmark. Formerly U. S. Minister to Denmark, she was the first woman named as an American diplomat.

Oregon Sets Strike Probe

APPOINTMENT of a committee to study the facts in the West Coast lumber strike, planned by Gov. Patterson (R. Ore.), was warmly welcomed last week by the CIO Woodworkers.

Approximately 100,000 members of the IWA-CIO and the AFL Carpenters & Sawmill Workers have been on strike in the area since June 21 in a dispute over wages and other contract issues.

Pres. A. F. Hartung of the IWA-CIO said the union stands "ready to meet with any fact-finding committee the Governor may appoint, because the union position is absolutely sound."

He expressed the hope similar committees might be named in Washington and California, and join with Patterson "in his constructive proposal for trying to settle this strike."

Buckmaster Raps Goodyear Chief For Attack On URW

A CHARGE that Pres. E. J. Thomas, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., is trying to destroy the confidence of striking employes in their union, its bargaining committee and themselves was made last week by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers.

The 23,000 URW-CIO members have been on strike in 10 Goodyear plants since July 9 in a dispute over wage increases and elimination of inequities. Buckmaster's charge was based on a letter Thomas sent to all *"Fellow Goodyearites."*

"The obvious purpose of his letter is to destroy confidence in your bargaining committee and in your union," the URW-CIO president wrote the strikers.

"This seems to have become a common practice in industry since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed and since a Republican-appointed majority of the National Labor Relations Board has so interpreted the law as to give employers more and more freedom in their effort to weaken and destroy labor unions.

"**IT HAS** been reported to me that management of the Goodyear plant in Lincoln, Neb., is asking members of Local 286 to scab on their fellow workers.

"It has been reported also that the company made a strong effort at Windsor, Vt., to intimidate the few peaceful pickets at the plant gates by the use of a strong force of state police, city police and sheriff's deputies.

"A further effort was made to make life miserable for the members of Local 289 in Windsor by organizing merchants, the Chamber of Commerce and the townspeople against our members.

"In effect, Mr. Thomas is trying to accomplish the same purpose through his letter—of destroying your faith in your union and in yourself."

Union contracts with the U. S. Rubber Co., covering 35,000 members in 19 plants, and the B.F. Goodrich Co., covering 18,000 members, also have expired. However, work is being continued on a day-to-day basis during negotiations.

Thomas in his letter complained the union is discriminating against Goodyear because the other companies whose contracts have expired were not struck. Buckmaster called his "special pleading" to get employes of other companies to strike "a strange role for a big industrialist to play." Goodyear made no such plea in other years when the situation was reversed, he recalled.

Meantime, the union was continuing negotiations with Goodyear, Goodrich, U.S. Tire & Rubber and the fourth member of the "Big Four," the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

CIO Agents Approve New Hancock Pact

RATIFICATION by 5400 members of the CIO Insurance Workers of a new contract with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. was completed last week.

Pres. Kenneth O'Dell, following a count of the ballots, said the pact undoubtedly would be signed within the next few weeks. The contract already has a union shop clause.

The new argeement, covering agents in the 33 states where the company operates, provides for an average wage gain of $1.60 per week and about $2.10 a week in fringe benefits, O'Dell said.

The agents are paid on a commission basis. The new wage schedule, based on a percentage of policies in force in each agent's territory, has been jumped from a scale of $2 to $7 to a new scale of $3.25 to $9.50. In addition, the guaranteed weekly minimum wage was boosted from $60 to $65.

The fringe benefits include improvements in the pension plan; a new medical insurance program with benefits equal to 75% of expenses in any two-year period up to $5000; higher hospitalization and surgical benefits for both employes and their dependents, and improved allowances for disabled agents.

Oak Ridge Hatch Act Indictments Hit By CIO

ATTEMPTS to apply provisions of the Hatch Act banning political activity by federal employes to workers at the Oak Ridge atomic energy installation were condemned by CIO.

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg asked Atty.-Gen. Brownell to "look into the matter personally" of AFL union officials being indicted for soliciting political contributions for the current Tennessee senatorial campaign.

Knoxville newspapers reported the indictments were secured by the U. S. attorney there.

GOLDBERG expressed confidence that Brownell's investigation would reveal "these Knoxville indictments should not be brought." The indictments, he said, were "presumably" based on Sec. 602 and 603 of the Criminal Code, relating to political activity by federal employes.

He pointed out that the Oak Ridge workers are not government employes. Although the plants are owned by the federal government, they are operated by private corporations under cost-plus contracts with the government.

Workers are paid by the contractor, Goldberg noted, and non-supervisory employes have their terms and conditions of employment negotiated by their union with the contractor.

"THESE WORKERS are not federal employes for any other purpose," Goldberg protested. "Why should they be deemed federal employes for the sole purpose of depriving them of political rights possessed by other private citizens? Their employer is a private corporation and they are private citizens."

Goldberg said that to apply Hatch Act provisions "to employes of government contractors would bring within the statute's scope millions of industrial workers, a result never even remotely contemplated by Congress."

'Ohio Bosses Get Bonanza On Benefits'

OHIO employers are enjoying an annual $50 million unemployment compensation bonanza—the gift of the state legislature—while nearly 250,000 Ohioans are jobless.

That fact was exposed last week by the Ohio CIO Council as it began distribution of initiative petitions designed to force the Ohio General Assembly to liberalize and humanize the state's unemployment compensation law.

The $50 million-a-year bonanza was voted by the legislators at the same time as they refused to make badly needed changes in the jobless insurance law. Ohio workers now can receive no more than $35 per week, if they have two children under 18. Persons on public charity rolls can receive more.

FIGURES now available show that employers paid $20 million less in premiums during the first five months of this year — a 50.8% tax rate cut. Figures for the same period showed the number of unemployed standing at near the 250,000 mark.

During the first five months of 1954, 21,951 Ohio workers exhausted their unemployment compensation rights, the Ohio CIO Council said. This was 306% more than in the same period of the previous year.

Ohio CIO Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman predicted employers would use at least part of the windfall voted them in reduced rates to fight the CIO's initiative petition.

Harriman Seeks N. Y. Nomination

W. Averell Harriman, former Secretary of Commerce and head of the Mutual Security Agency, last week said he is available for the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. He added that he wouldn't actively campaign. Also running is Rep. Roosevelt (D.), son of the former President.

Shell Oil Sets Earnings Record

Record earnings in the first half of 1954 have been reported by Shell Oil Co. and its subsidiaries. Profits were $63.4 million or $2.31 a share, compared with $50.7 million or $1.85 a share for the same six month period in 1953.

For The Ladies—

PAC Family Conferences Give Men Some Union 'Partners'

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

THE temperature was 102 in Little Rock, Ark., but the enthusiasm of the 50 women who attended the family participation conference there didn't wilt.

The way they all pitched in and worked made it seem like a breeze.

The conference, under Chairman Ann Cameron, took the form of a school in campaign techniques. Delegates divided up into groups, according to the communities in which they lived, to discuss mutual problems, and the hows of campaigning.

One of the clever devices used was a set of dummy telephones with which the women demonstrated and practiced "politicking" via telephone. *They all went home with calling lists to try their newly acquired skills in actual campaigning.*

LATER there was a meeting in Tulsa, Okla., to make plans for a family participation conference there. Oneita Schaefer was named chairman, and Betty Hammons, secretary, of a steering committee of some 10 members.

The conference, to be co-sponsored by the State and County CIO Councils, has been set for Sept. 21-22. There seems to be a great deal of interest in the project among the women in Tulsa and we are looking forward to a very effective meeting there.

The Indiana CIO Council is putting a lot of effort into its family participation conferences. The plan of holding three area conferences instead of one state-wide meeting has worked out well.

ESTHER MURRAY

The CIO state leadership is pleased with the results of the first two such conferences and are looking forward to the third, on Sept. 11, at Spring Mill State Park. At Turkey Run State Park, there was a delegation of 66, of whom 42 were women.

The discussion group technique was employed to good advantage, with delegates encouraged to ask questions and give their opinions. One wife said, afterwards, *"This is the first time I've ever felt I was really wanted and needed as a partner in my husband's union."*

Wilma Anderson, recording secretary of the Webster County CIO Council in Iowa, writes that they will have a family participation conference in Fort Dodge Aug. 7.

OUR IOWA women certainly are busy. They held a conference in Sioux City on July 24 and set Aug. 21 for a Des Moines conference. Committees have been organized, but no dates set, as yet, for conferences at Newton, Waterloo, and Ottumwa.

Plans for another conference, at Denver, Colo., Aug. 28-29, are in the making. Nettie Sides, State CIO Council vice president, will be chairman of the affair, which will be sponsored by the Colorado Council.

Speculation Cause Of Big Coffee Price Boosts—FTC

SPECULATION, not shortages, is responsible for stratosphere coffee prices, the Federal Trade Commission reported last week.

The FTC called for corrective action by Congress, the courts and its own staff.

In a 1351-page survey made over four months the FTC found "skullduggery" in the swift ascent of coffee prices from 91c to as high as $1.40 a pound between last December and April.

It scoffed at industry explanations that last July's Brazilian frost ruined supplies and said the cool weather had *"no significant effect."*

Instead, it found that *"the concentrated state of the coffee roasting industry places considerable power in the hands of a few large roasters to influence prices."*

The December-April price jump, the FTC reported, "was assignable almost wholly" to five large roasters: Hill Bros., Standard Brands, A. & P., General Foods and Folger & Co. of Kansas City. General Foods' activities were "of startling proportions," the FTC said.

THE SMALL number of companies trading on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange makes the coffee futures market "unduly maneuverable and subject to wider price swings under abnormal speculative and commercial trading than are consistent with the actual conditions of supply and demand."

The FTC also rapped restaurants for raising their coffee prices by from 5c to 10c a cup in the wake of price hikes.

The standard five-ounce cup of coffee cost only 2c a cup to make when coffee was $1 a pound and only 2.8c when coffee soared to $1.40 a pound.

Life took on a slightly rosier glow last week when several leading coffee roasters announced immediate price reductions of 5c a pound at the wholesale level in the New York-New England areas.

Food Bill Signed

Pres. Eisenhower has signed into law the residual pesticides bill setting rules on use of chemical sprays on fruits and vegetables.

Coffee, Fruit Price Hikes Nudge BLS Index Higher

CONTINUING higher food prices sent the cost of living up for the second consecutive month in the 30-day period ended June 15, according to the newest Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The mid-June reading was 115.1, an increase of one-tenth of one per cent from the May figure of 115.0, the highest this year except for the 115.2 chalked up in January, and close to the all-time record of 115.4 set last October.

Food prices, rising for the third consecutive month, increased by four-tenths of one per cent under the pressure of continuing boosts for fresh fruits and coffee—which averaged $1.21 a pound. *For the first time since the end of World War II, no increase was reported in the rent item.*

Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, claimed the increase was "so near stability it's insignificant." *The stability, however, remained the kind that empties the housewife's purse a little sooner.*

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	188.8	114.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15		114.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15		115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15		115.2
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15		115.4
1952 monthly average	190.6	(old index)	Nov. 15		115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4	(new index)	Dec. 15		114.9
1954 monthly average	114.9		1954: Jan. 15		115.2
			Feb. 15		115.0
			Mar. 15		114.8
			Apr. 15		114.6
			May 15		115.0
			June 15		115.1

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THE BIG SALES in August are furniture and carpeting, linens and domestics, and annual fur coat sales. Fur coats are shorter and cheaper this year.

As previously reported, the mid-summer furniture sales this year are offering considerably better buys than we have seen in the past four years. Price cuts are especially sharp on upholstered sofas and chairs. You'll get more for your money buying individual sofas and chairs, which need not match as long as they harmonize, than buying matched sets.

Buying Calendar

Carpeting prices are down too, but increases have been announced which will boost retail prices of rugs about 5% later this fall.

To the gratification of the buying public, price-cutting on sheets, towels and other domestics has been widespread this summer, with many stores offering 140-count muslins and 180-count percales for less than $2. The muslins are recommended for greatest durability.

Price-cutting of auto tires is breaking out in advance of the traditional Labor Day sales of tires and auto accessories. Some retailers and service stations are already offering 6.00x16 tires under $10.

Here are tips on August buying opportunities:

COATS: Furs and cloth coats have joined the parade of lower prices on most items except food, housing, medical care and transportation—the living costs that really hurt.

As far as cloth coats go, the general likelihood is that you will do as well or better in early-winter sales and clearances, than in the August sales. But in furs, the price reductions are sharp this August, and wholesale prices are beginning to rise again. The present comparatively low prices are caused not only by the recent reduction in the excise tax of furs, but by the fashion change to shorter coats, and the depressed state of the industry.

Fur coats have lost a good deal of favor in recent years, although ironically, while the muskrat coats of moderate-income women have been selling poorly, *there has been a continuing boom in the mink coat end of the business.*

Not only does a fur coat no longer have the prestige it once did among wage-earners and salaried people, but many women have learned that a good all-wool cloth with an all-wool liner is at least as warm as a fur coat, is more versatile in use, and is less costly to clean and store. What women have been buying in greater quantity in recent years are the so-called "small pieces"—boleros, stoles and capes. These cost comparatively little and are usable for many occasions, except in very cold weather.

In buying a fur, look for lustrous color, uniform down to the skin, a smooth feel, even texture with no matted or scarred areas or visible seams, and firm but pliable leather (the skin), but not stretchy or stiff. A long-haired fur should be thick over the surface to protect the underfur, but Persian should have tight, silky, complete curls.

Always shop at least five stores for an expensive item like a fur; you'll know more about quality and values in the fifth store than when you started out.

TIRES: Premium tires can be considered a good investment for an owner who drives heavily and on long trips, and for high-speed drivers. The premium tires have stronger cord material and more natural rubber. The thicker tread (and natural rubber) provides more skid resistance, and also can be regrooved after 20,000 miles or so, a potential economy which helps make up for the higher cost.

For people who use their cars moderately and travel at moderate speed, the lower-priced "first line" tires will give good service, especially if you don't expect to run your car 20,000 miles more. *But beware of rejects at any price. A legitimate second may have some minor fault like a tread irregularity, but rejects may have dangerous defects like a split case which can crack open.*

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'Smoke Gets In Your Eyes' From Those Cigaret Blurbs

IF YOU had any visions of a relaxing evening watching TV, without being annoyed by cigaret commercials, you forget it.

At least, that is, as far as Chesterfields are concerned. For an examiner of the Federal Trade Commission has ruled that Chesterfields can go on hammering away with their slogans that its cigarets are "always milder," "cooler smoking," leave no "unpleasant after-taste" and are "soothing and relaxing."

In a decision full of legalisms, the examiner decided that there was no evidence as to whether Chesterfields were "cooler" or hotter; that it wasn't false to say they were "milder" because there was no claim that they were "milder" than any other brand; plus lots more legal lingo.

But the company still faces a hearing on the complaint that it falsely advertised Chesterfields have no adverse effect on the nose, throat or other vital organs.

That's an issue still to be fought out. *Now, where's my pipe?*

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

While CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe is recovering from his recent illness, his column is being conducted by guest writers. This week the writer is Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO United Steelworkers of America. McDonald also is a member of the National CIO Executive Board and is secretary-treasurer of the CIO Political Action Committee.

By DAVID J. McDONALD

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS of America recently concluded successful negotiations with the United States Steel Corp. for a 12c-an-hour package for that company's 200,000 employes who are members of our union.

This set the pattern and within 24 hours, all other basic steel producers in the country under contract to the United Steelworkers of America, quickly fell into line. These agreements covered 600,000 USA members.

When U. S. Steel's Vice Pres. John A. Stephens and I signed the memorandum of agreement barely 24 hours before the old contract expired on June 30, the nation breathed a sigh of relief as television cameras recorded the scene.

Everyone agreed it was a tremendous victory for the United Steelworkers and the next day, newspaper headlines hailed the contract as an outstanding example of collective bargaining.

When negotiations began, we realized that we were in for a tough fight if any contract improvements were to be won. The sagging economy of the nation was a very real fact with which we had to reckon.

Steel warehouses were jammed and the industry was operating at approximately 65% of capacity. More than 180,000 USA members had been laid off and another 200,000 were working a short work week. *No one knew better than I what a tough spot we were in.*

AS TALKS PROGRESSED, it became increasingly apparent that U. S. Steel Corp. negotiators were under tremendous pressure from various sources to resist granting any sort of a wage increase. Bear in mind that last year, we had been successful in winning a 10c-an-hour package, and had at last wiped out the southern differential.

When our Executive Board and Wage Policy Committee were called to Pittsburgh on June 22, a mere eight days before the contract was due to expire, the situation looked extremely bad. The corporation had made a token offer which was considered totally inadequate. I so informed both the Executive Board and the Wage Policy Committee.

In years gone by, negotiations would likely have been broken off at this point. But the spirit of "mutual cooperation," generated by the tours U. S. Steel's Board Chairman Ben Fairless and I had made of the company's properties earlier this year, made itself apparent.

Instead of breaking off the talks, John Stephens and myself, the next day entered into intensified day and night sessions which ultimately resulted in an agreement.

YES, IT WAS A GREAT VICTORY. It was achieved in the face of almost impossible odds which make it even more remarkable. *It was a tribute to the strength and determination of the men who make up our great union.*

It was a striking example of the manner in which labor peace can be brought about by a union which is responsible, strong, and democratic and where management accepts the union and the principles of collection bargaining.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that had it not been for the all-out cooperation of the U. S. Steel negotiating committee, we could not possibly have achieved the results we did. We had the facts at hand and we utilized them in every possible way to justify our demands for a wage increase and improved pension and insurance programs. *It was a tough job but it was done and it was done well.*

VISITING THE MILLS—Continuing their joint tour of Big Steel mills, Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and U. S. Steel Board Chairman Benjamin F. Fairless visited the Irvin Works recently. In group, from left: C. M. Nystrom, U. S. Steel division superintendent, USA-CIO Dist. 15 Dir. James J. Thomas, Local 4090 Pres. D. P. Carson, McDonald, Fairless, Local 1495 Pres. Minor Karr, and Local 2227 Pres. J. H. Hahn.

Steel Union Beats Mine-Mill, ILWU In Western Plant Votes

A TOEHOLD has been won by the CIO Steelworkers in what has long been regarded as a stronghold of the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in the Coeur D'Alene metal mining area of Northern Idaho.

The Steelworkers took bargaining rights from MMSW at the Sunshine Mining Co. in Kellogg, Ida., emerging victorious in a National Labor Relations Board election by a vote of 262 to 225. The company has nearly 1000 employes, with 609 eligible to vote, and is reported planning extensive expansion.

The "toehold" description was applied by Ott Orr, the union's subdistrict director in Spokane, Wash., who was in charge of the campaign.

"We were sure we were going to win," he added. "Now we're going to try to take the rest."

The Mine-Mill union was one of those expelled from the CIO because of its Communist domination. The bargaining election was the first major contest it has lost to the USA-CIO, which has embarked on a long-range campaign to give hard rock miners the benefits of genuine unionism.

THE VICTORY was one of two in which the USA-CIO routed a Communist-dominated union.

The second, reported by CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler to the CIO Organizational Dept., was scored at Cold Metal Products, Los Angeles, Calif., where the workers voted unanimously to get rid of the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and replace it with the USA-CIO.

USA-CIO Reps. John Flannery and George Traviano, who directed the campaign, headed another drive that brought foundry workers at the Price Pfister Co. into the USA-CIO by a vote of 221 to 197, DeShetler added.

Other election reports to the Organizational Dept.:

Rubber Workers: Fleet Perrine, general organization director, reported the URW-CIO won a vote at the Henrite Products Corp., Ironton, O., by a tally of 196 to 151 for the AFL, with Field Rep. Claude Wisdom in charge; at the Nerbalt Rubber Co., North Baltimore, O., under the direction of Field Rep. Paul R. Weiker; and at the Mohawk Rubber Co., Littleton, Colo., where the effort was directed by Edward E. Hester, a member of the general executive board and president of Local 154.

Electrical Workers: CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reported IUE-CIO won bargaining rights in elections at the Metropolitan Telephone Supply Corp. and the Maspeth Telephone & Radio Corp., both in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chemical Workers: Selection as bargaining agent at Mayflower Air Conditioning, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., was reported by UGCCW Pres. Elwood D. Swisher, who also is director of organization.

Steelworkers: At the American Gear & Manufacturing Co., Lemont, Ill., according to word from CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin, the USA-CIO routed the United Electrical Workers and beat off an attempt to move in by the AFL Machinists. The vote: USA-CIO 101, UE 12, IAM-AFL 10.

"It's nice to know that my fellow union members are staunchly behind me on the job; but —"

CIO Hints Legal Action On Party-Line Magazine

"DELIBERATE fraud" was charged by CIO last week to a party-line magazine which claimed CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's support for a circulation appeal.

A threat of legal action against the magazine, the March of Labor, was voiced by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

He charged the publication "peddles the line of the Communist Party."

Goldberg said that if the publication did not immediately discontinue the use of Reuther's name in advertisements, he would bring suit against the magazine.

IN A LETTER to John Steuben, editor of the magazine, Goldberg noted the August issue "carries on its back cover, as part of an advertisement for subscriptions, a quotation attributed to Reuther. This is done with the evident purpose of creating the impression that Reuther endorses your publication."

"In seeking to give such an impression," Goldberg wrote, "you are guilty of deliberate fraud."

The CIO general counsel emphasized Reuther "does not endorse" this magazine. Goldberg added:

"Reuther is devoted to our democratic American system of government, and dedicated to advancing the liberties and material well being of American workers under that system.

"The objectives of your magazine are very different: masquerading as a labor magazine, it peddles the line of the Communist Party. Genuine American trade unionists like Reuther abhor and repudiate the purposes and methods of the Communist Party and its organs.

"For you to imply that Reuther endorses your pro-Communist magazine, is not only fraudulent, but the grossest effrontery."

Steel Union Signs Ohio Firm Pact

The CIO Steelworkers have signed a contract with the American Welding & Manufacturing Co., Warren, O., which provides a 5c an hour wage increase and other benefits.

The agreement, which generally follows pacts in the basic steel industry, improves group insurance by an additional 2c an hour payment by the company and adds to the pension plan by upping the maximum payment to $140 a month including social security.

Kohler Massacre Anniversary Marked On Picket Lines

THE TWENTIETH anniversary of the Kohler Co. massacre was marked last week by 3800 members of the CIO Auto Workers who have been on strike four months against the firm, whose plant is located near Sheboygan, Wis.

Two union members were killed and 47 persons were injured on July 27, 1934, when company plant guards fired into a crowd of 5000 during the abortive strike of an AFL union to gain recognition.

Meanwhile, UAW-CIO Local 833 was considering bringing the twenty-eighth count of unfair labor practice charges against the company, which is a leading manufacturer of bathroom fixtures.

Local Pres. Allan J. Graskamp said the concern "clearly violated federal laws governing collective bargaining procedures in attempting, by letters, to bargain only with the workers and ignore the union."

Further support for the strike was assured with the formation of the Sheboygan County Win-The-Strike Committee. The group, which represented 10,000 members of 23 CIO, AFL and independent unions, aimed to get $1 from each unionist.

The committee conducted a "Win-the-Strike Week" last week commemorating the 20th anniversary of the massacre.

A GOAL of $200,000 to support the strike was set at a meeting of presidents and financial secretaries of locals in UAW-CIO Reg. 10, which includes Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Speakers included UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Reg. Dir. Harvey Kitzman.

The union is seeking to bring the contract up to the standard of other firms in the industry. The Kohler Co. several weeks ago broke off negotiations and spurned a plea from Gov. Walter J. Kohler to submit the dispute to arbitration.

CIO Urges Ike To Outlaw Bias In FHA Housing

THE CIO last week urged Pres. Eisenhower to ban the use of federal funds for any private or public housing that does not completely bar racial segregation.

Signed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, the letter warned the President that unless such action were taken immediately, the pattern of racial segregation in housing "will become crystallized upon such a vast scale as to negate the benefits" of recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

Thimmes is also chairman of the CIO Housing Committee and vice president of the CIO Steelworkers.

THE LETTER recalled the CIO's long interest and concern with problems of adequate housing for the U. S.

"We have opposed vigorously all racial restrictions which have prevented non-white families from bargaining for shelter in a free, open, competitive housing market," Reuther and Thimmes stated.

They cited their mounting concern "about the exclusion of Negro and non-white families from the vast FHA-aided and redevelopment housing in spite of the evidence that substantial profits accruing to builders and lenders are made possible because of various forms of liberal federal aid."

If current trends continue, Reuther and Thimmes warned, "racial tensions and divisions . . . will disrupt relations through the cities of our nation."

The CIO spokesmen pointed out that the CIO Housing Committee had taken up these issues with officials of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Veterans Administration. These officials recognized the problem but, Reuther and Thimmes continued, "it is evident that the decisions necessary can only be rendered at the highest levels of national policy."

They praised the President's "stated position that wherever the federal government is clearly involved, there is no place for any form of discrimination, segregation or restriction based solely upon race."

Reuther and Thimmes expressed their conviction that "the time has come for you to exert full influence of your leadership and your great office in applying this precept to the entire field of federally aided housing."

They made the specific request that the President "direct all federal agencies offering aid to private developers or to local communities for the development of housing to announce a clear cut policy that all such federal aids are to be extended only to those who commit contractually that the housing and related facilities made possible by federal funds . . . are not to be denied to any eligible families . . . because of their race, religion or national origin."

THEY FURTHER asked that federal aids "shall be directed to a systematic program of making adequate new housing available to those most in need because of the accumulated years of racial discrimination in home building activities."

They concluded by stating the steps they had outlined "would serve to establish the same type of free, open, competitive market in the field of housing as exists in practically every other essential commodity available to American families."

Housing Yearbook For '54 Issued

For the first time in its history, the National Housing Conference, of which the CIO is an affiliate, has prepared a Housing Yearbook for 1954 which details major developments in the field during the past year.

Local and international union and CIO council activists in housing will find the volume a valuable source of information on legislative and other developments. The price is $3 per copy, and it may be ordered from the National Housing Conference, 1129 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Ike Urged To Oppose Travel Bias

PRES. EISENHOWER has been urged to speak out boldly for passage of legislation to end segregation in interstate travel.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People advised the President his aid is "urgently needed to assure passage" of the bill.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee has approved the legislation but it is still pending for Senate and House debate.

NAACP BOARD Chairman Channing M. Tobias in a telegram said that congressional leaders are looking to the White House for guidance in the matter.

"We ask that you urge the leadership of both houses to pass this bill before adjournment," Tobias said, "we are certain that with your support it can be done."

At his press conference several weeks ago Eisenhower flared angrily when asked by Ethel Payne, a correspondent of Defender Publications, whether his Administration would support the legislation.

An official of the Illinois Central Railroad admitted to an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing that the line has developed a pattern of handling passengers "that tends to keep the races apart." But he added that Negroes are free to move to any car they wish and practice is to "treat everyone alike."

$650,000 Wage Chisel Charged To Big Business

TAXPAYERS and tenants aren't the only ones to be gypped by builders who got federal help to erect housing projects.

Labor Sec. Mitchell blamed "unscrupulous employers" for cheating building workers out of more than $650,000 in wages on some of these jobs in 10 states and the District of Columbia.

The wage chiseling involved false classification of workers—journeymen carpenters listed and paid as apprentices—and falsification of payrolls. Government agencies will try to recover the differences in wages for the cheated workers involved.

It's Not The 90c—It's Pay For Voting Time

A CIO AUTO Worker's claim for 90c in overtime pay is going to the U. S. Supreme Court for a fifth and final airing of his case.

Arthur Williams, member of UAW-CIO Local 1171 in Liverpool, N. Y., claims his employer, Aircooled Motors, Inc., owes him the 90c since Election Day, 1952. *The legal score is tied at 2-2 for Williams and the company by whom he is still employed as an inspector.*

New York State laws say workers get two hours off on Election Day without loss of "usual wages" in order to vote. Williams says he was working nine hours a day during the period in question with one hour of overtime on top of his regular rate of $1.80 an hour.

But Aircooled scheduled only seven hours work on Election Day, paid Williams for two unworked hours at his regular rate. When his request for the 90c in overtime was turned down, Williams sued in Syracuse Municipal Court. This court found for the company and so did an Onondaga County Court.

Again Williams appealed, this time to the Appelate Div. of the State Supreme Court, which overruled the two lower courts. Then it was the company's turn to appeal to the Court of Appeals, New York's highest tribunal. *It upheld Williams' claim and the company announced it would go to the U. S. Supreme Court.*

"We brought the banners, athletic equipment, speakers' platform, sound truck, records, PAC leaflets, signs, floats and displays—but we forgot the food."

Boston Yard Loses Plea For Carrier

AN APPEAL to Pres. Eisenhower by Sen. Kennedy (D.) and six Massachusetts Democratic congressmen to award a super-aircraft carrier contract to a Quincy, Mass., yard went unheeded when the Navy Dept. gave the job to the Brooklyn Naval Shipyard.

Instead of the fourth carrier of the Forrestal-type, the Fore River yard in Quincy was given a sop in the form of two destroyers. Kennedy scoffed at the reasoning of Navy Sec. Charles Thomas that the experience of the Brooklyn yard enabled it to build the super-carrier for less than the Quincy firm.

"If this is a controlling factor, there is no need for any other shipyards to bid on future jobs," Kennedy pointed out. Kennedy and the Bay State delegation in Congress pointed out the "desperate" unemployment situation in their state.

Earlier, Kennedy attacked the recommendation of the Navy Dept. Bureau of Ships that the carrier be allocated to the New York Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn. He said that although the 1934 Vinson-Trammel Act provided that the first and succeeding alternate naval vessels of certain types were to be built in government yards, this provision could be waived by presidential directive in the public interest.

KENNEDY said Massachusetts yards had not received their fair share of government tonnage. He noted that layoffs had affected men at Fore River with long seniority and said that a contract was essential to prevent dispersal of shipbuilding skills.

Executive Sec. James F. McGonnigal of CIO Shipbuilders Local 5 in Quincy was a leading figure in circulating petitions directly to the President asking for the carrier award.

The House Merchant Marine Committee has approved a bill to authorize $25 million for modernization of laid-up merchant ships. The work would be done in private yards over the next two years, after which the vessels would be returned to the mothball fleet. A Senate-approved bill provides for spending $45 million within a year for the same purpose.

Reuther Aids CARE Flood Relief Drive

MEMBERSHIP on the CARE Committee for Austrian Flood Relief and Rehabilitation, formed to help victims of the recent Danube River flood disaster, has been accepted by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Reuther congratulated Sen. Hendrickson (R. N.J.) for his initiative in forming the committee with the cooperation of the Austrian Embassy in Washington.

"All of us in the CIO have been deeply touched by this tragedy which imposes additional suffering on the people of Austria," he wired Hendrickson. "Be assured that we are eager to do all we can to assist in every way possible to provide aid and succor."

CARE has authorized distribution of $10,000 worth of packages as a starter. The committee is seeking to raise $100,000 nationally, and donations may be sent to it at 1013 Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Civil Defense Stepup Urged

ADOPTION without delay of a "positive and comprehensive" civil defense program has been urged by Rep. Yorty (D. Calif.).

Yorty, who has CIO support as Democratic candidate for Senator from California, suggested establishment of a Secretary of Civil Defense to provide a more effective civil defense program.

Under the present program, largely state controlled, he warned, "valuable time is ebbing away while we take only sporadic action."

A Program for Full Employment (See Page 6)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., August 9, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 32

Senate Sidesteps On McCarthy

—See Page 3

More Jobs Are A Bipartisan Matter— Republican and Democratic lawmakers joined with Ohio CIO officials as the State CIO Council officially began its initiative petition campaign for improved jobless compensation. First signer was Ohio CIO Council Pres. James P. Griffin, who is director of Dist. 26, CIO Steelworkers. Standing (from left): State Sen. C. J. Carney (D.); State Rep. G. D. Tablack (D.); State Rep. T. J. Barrett (D.); Al Shipka, Mahoning County CIO Council president; Youngstown Councilman George L. Stowe, Republican candidate for state senator; Pres. Mike Roberts, Local 1331; and Pres. Sam Camens, Local 1330. **(See story, Page 9.)**

Woman's Place Is In Politics— These delegates to the first Virginia CIO Family Participation Conference are studying up on literature before going into discussion sessions where they talked over women's citizenship responsibilities and women's role in politics. From left: Elizabeth Tiller, CIO Paperworkers, Josephine Stone, CIO Clothing Workers, Vivian Gontkovic, LIU 1779, and Ruby Johnson and Edna Sain, CIO Steelworkers. The conference, sponsored by Virginia CIO Council, drew nearly 100 delegates and guests from eight unions, three councils, 15 towns. The session in Roanoke was one of a series of conferences being held throughout the nation **(Story on Page 12).**

Balanced Budget Goes Way Of All GOP Promises

By MILTON PLUMB

LIKE OTHER GOP campaign promises, that $10 billion annual budget cut which Republican leaders were bragging they would make this year now seems to have just been quietly forgotten.

Appropriations experts on Capitol Hill have totalled up enough of the regular and hidden appropriations to say with certainty that the GOP-promised cut in government spending hasn't been made.

And the deficit, they add, is going to be just about double the amount reported in the Eisenhower budget figures. That's just what House Democratic Leader Rayburn (Tex.) predicted would be the case at the start of the session.

Accurate analysis of appropriations totals is difficult because of two factors:

1. "Phony" GOP bookkeeping which, although allowing the Republicans to claim huge budget slashes, merely defers appropriations to some later date and thus isn't a real saving at all.

2. "Cover-up" appropriations practices, such as the many provisions in this year's money bills which allow agencies to engage in deficit spending.

"Deficit spending doesn't show in any appropriations balance reported by Congress," Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.), former chairman of the House Appropriations Deficiency subcommittee, pointed out. "Yet such spending throws the debt further out of balance, and it's still the people's money that's being spent."

This year was the first that Pres. Eisenhower, who ran on an oft-repeated pledge to balance the budget, reduce the national debt and end deficit financing, had full control in drafting the government's fiscal program.

THE EISENHOWER budget, despite campaign talk, was frankly unbalanced the day he submitted it. It estimated this year's government income at $62.7 billion and made initial government spending requests which exceeded this amount by almost $3 billion.

This was the first time since the end of World War II and the second time in peacetime history that a President has recommended deficit financing and an unbalanced budget.

Although in some years under Pres. Truman the government had operated with unbalanced finances, every Truman budget sent to Congress recommended sufficient tax increases to balance outgo with income. *The deficit came when Congress refused to levy taxes to offset its higher appropriations.*

The Eisenhower Administration, however, not only operated on the principle of an unbalanced budget and deficit financing, but also moved to reduce taxes for corporations and wealthy owners of corporation stocks.

The "relief for the rich" tax bill just passed over Democratic opposition is expected to reduce government income —and add to the deficit—next year by about $1.36 billion.

Last week, however, the Senate—in voting on the President's request for over $2 billion in "supplemental" appropriations—heard Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) open up on the Eisenhower Administration's *"hokum"* and *"hypocrisy"* in its budget practices.

EARLIER Congress had voted three other supplementals totalling over $533 million. Included in these, and in the latest $2 billion request, were many items which the Administration clearly should have known would require funds when the original budget was submitted. *They weren't in the budget, however, and now they make the deficit, instead of almost $3 billion, most likely, somewhere between $5 and $6 billion.*

Douglas called the $2 billion "catch all" supplemental appropriation "extraordinary" and "very bad fiscal practice." He accused the Administration of "withholding" items from the regular budget and then "rushing them through at the last minute."

"It raises the question of whether these items were withheld so the Administration could claim a low figure" on its budget presented to Congress, Douglas said.

TYPICAL of the phony GOP "economy" was the slash of $300 million cut in 1953 from the Veterans Administration fund for compensation and pensions, which are set by law. This year, the Eisenhower Administration had to request $215 million additional for this purpose in an earlier supplemental.

Because of such "cover-up" bookkeeping, however, the Administration now is in real fiscal difficulties. It has asked that the present limit on the national debt be lifted from $275 billion to $285 billion.

USA Gains In 2 Aluminum Pacts

WAGE INCREASES and other benefits for 30,000 aluminum workers were won last week by the CIO Steelworkers in contracts with the Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals Co., the nation's two largest aluminum producers.

The Alcoa pact was reached shortly before a strike deadline. The settlement with Reynolds terminated a three-day walkout of 9000 USA-CIO members in nine plants.

Both contracts provide for a package increase of at least 12c an hour for the aluminum workers, who now get from $1.545 to $2.245 an hour.

The contract with Alcoa provided for a straight wage increase of 5c an hour. Another 3c will be applied to adjust inequities in the present wage structure, 2c an hour will go toward improved insurance benefits and the balance will be applied to pension plan increases.

USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes headed the team that negotiated the Alcoa settlement. It covers workers in Alcoa, Tenn.; Badin, N. C.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Detroit; Edgewater, N. J.; Mobile, Ala; New Kensington, Pa.; Richmond, Ind.; Rockdale and Point Comfort, Tex.

The union regarded the signing of a master contract, which covers all nine Reynolds plants for the first time, as a highly impressive victory. Negotiations were conducted by Dist. 38 Dir. Charles J. Smith and Dist. 37 Dir. Martin Burns.

Smith said the Reynolds firm "insisted that the union give up certain rights in certain plants as the price of reaching a master agreement." The union refusal led to a strike at mines and alumina and reduction plants at Little Rock, Arkadelphia, Jones Mill and Hurricane Creek, Ark.; Richmond, Va.; Phoenix, Ariz.; McCook and LeGrange, Ill., and Troutdale, Ore.

Final negotiations in Washington resulted in the union retaining all local conditions which are better than those provided in the master agreement that have been put in writing in local agreements.

USA-CIO chalked up another victory in a raid by the AFL Aluminum Workers at the Reynolds plant in Corpus Christi, Tex., which had been under a Steelworkers contract since 1952. The tally was 723 for the Steelworkers, 301 for the AFL.

Door Closed On TWUA At Woolen Talks

CIO TEXTILE Workers have been locked out of a government-sponsored conference called by Commerce Sec. Weeks to discuss the problems of the woolen and worsted industry.

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of TWUA-CIO protested Weeks' action in barring union representatives from the parleys. TWUA has been urging a conference for almost a year to act on the industry's grave problems.

When the conference was announced TWUA inferred broadly that it was being summoned more to help Rep. Canfield (R. N. J.) in his re-election fight than to help the industry find solutions for its problems. In turning down the TWUA bid to attend the conference Weeks declared it would be restricted to "industry representatives."

POLLOCK replied that Weeks apparently thought the term "is applicable solely to employers." The term "industry," Pollock wrote, "properly includes both those who provide capital and management and those who provide labor, and industry's well-being depends on both.

"The future of some 150,000 people and an industry vital to the military defense of our country are at stake. You need the accumulated experience of all groups in finding a solution," Pollock told Weeks.

The TWUA official also asked Army Sec. Stevens to allocate orders for the Army's new green uniform cloth to areas in greatest economic distress. Pollock said the order "is the first sign of relief in two years."

Weeks Says Economy Needs Nudge —But You Can't Say That For Profits

PROFIT statements for the first half of the year from several hundred U. S. corporations show earnings and dividends running ahead or abreast of 1953's lush returns.

For many firms, record high profits were registered by the expiration of the excess profits tax even though sales declined.

The first 416 corporations to report half-year earnings showed net profits after taxes of over $3.3 billion, up 2% over the same period a year ago.

The government said that U. S. manufacturing firms made $5.1 billion in profits before taxes during the first quarter. This was 19% above the previous quarter but was 23% lower than the $6.6 billion reported in the first three months of 1953.

AUTO: General Motors, the world's largest manufacturer, rolled up a record $883 million in earnings before taxes, beating the previous $803 million peak in the first half of 1950.

GM's income after taxes was over $425 million, equal to $4.79 a common share, compared with $3.51 a share on a $312 million net in the initial half of 1953. Second quarter sales were $2.6 billion against $2.8 billion a year ago. The usual $1-a-share dividend was voted.

STEEL: Bethlehem Steel, the second largest producer, reported that sharp tax cuts sent earnings up despite lower sales. Directors declared a $1.25 a share dividend. Net profits for the first six months totaled $58.5 million or $5.77 a share compared with $59.4 million or $5.87 a share a year ago.

Inland Steel set a record half-year with profits of $19.4 million or $3.92 a share. In the first half of 1953 the firm equaled $3.20 a share on a net of $15.6 million.

ELECTRICAL: The billion-dollar Westinghouse Corp. received the highest six-month sales and earnings in its history. Net sales of $811 million were up 4% over the first half of 1953. Profits were up 27% to $45.3 million from $35.6 million. The result is equivalent to $2.75 a common share, compared with $2.19 a share a year ago.

Sales of the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries hit a record $444 million for the first six months, up 8% over the previous high mark set in the same period of 1953. Net profits after taxes were $19.2 million, equal to $1.26 a common share, compared with $1.18.

OIL: The Standard Oil Co. of N. J. estimated its consolidated net earnings for the first half at $293 million or $4.84 a share. This compares with earnings of $268 million or $4.42 a share a year ago. Sales were up 3.6% over the 1953 period to $2.7 billion.

Sinclair Oil's gross income set a new high for any half-year with a total of $499 million. Net income climbed 20% to $36.5 million over the same period last year. This is equal to $2.96 a share compared with $2.47 last year. Sales were down 2.7%.

3800 Laid Off In Buffalo Mills

Some 3800 members of the CIO Steelworkers have been laid off in the Buffalo, N. Y., area alone in the past three months.

Dist. 4 Dir. Joseph P. Molony last week reported that a survey of 182 locals showed that mid-July employment was 60,125. A year ago, the figure was 76,853.

A report from Pittsburgh said that July was the low month of the year for basic steel production. Last week production was at a scheduled rate of 64.8 per cent of capacity, up from 64.2 per cent the week before.

AFTER many months of voicing unrestrained optimism on every occasion, Commerce Sec. Weeks has admitted the government needs to give the economy *"a nudge here and there."*

Weeks, at his latest press conference, said once more that the economic picture "looks promising." He saw a "real pickup" this fall. *(A few weeks ago it was predicted for spring.)*

Citing "nudging" by the government in the fields of shipbuilding, road and airport construction, Weeks said:

"There is a conscious policy to speed up procurement. We aren't trying to think up things to be done, but where there is something on which we are going to spend money three to six months from now, we will try to get started in a month or so."

Weeks' report that the economy needs a helping hand from the government contrasts with his past speeches. For example, at Detroit in mid-June he dismissed all concern with recession by claiming that "our home-grown Communists, echoing their Moscow masters, are trying to start a depression."

ANOTHER optimistic Administration prediction on the economy came from Sec. of Labor Mitchell.

He claimed that the over-all employment situation nationally is "very good" and predicted that "by September or October you will find an increase in employment and a decrease in unemployment."

Maybe the jobs which didn't show up with the robins of spring will arrive when the birds head South in the fall.

Pieper Mending After Surgery

Dir. Fred C. Pieper of CIO Region XII is making an excellent recovery at Union Memorial hospital, Baltimore, Md., where he underwent an operation recently.

Senate Sidesteps Showdown On McCarthy

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

A SKITTISH Senate last week sidetracked a showdown on a mild condemnation of Joe McCarthy for "conduct unbecoming a member of the U. S. Senate."

With Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.) and other top Republicans conducting McCarthy's defense, and gaining support from several southern Democrats, the Senate sent to committee the motion of censure authored by Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.).

By a 75 to 12 vote, the Senate set up a special six-man committee to investigate the Wisconsin Republican—and possibly to report before the 83rd Congress calls it quits.

The Senate's decision to order another look into the activities, charges, allegations and conduct of Sen. McCarthy came after three days of stormy and often acid debate.

Protective Cloak

Originally, Knowland had hoped to kill the Flanders censure motion outright. But he didn't have the votes for that.

Knowland's protective cloak failed to save McCarthy from the criticism implicit in the forthcoming investigation. In this sense, the Senate decision was a limited victory for the anti-McCarthy forces.

With only two exceptions, Republican Senators refused to stand and be counted for the censure move introduced by their colleague.

The central figure in the case voted "present" when his name was called during the Senate poll on referral of the Flanders censure motion to a committee. He took little part in the debate except to again smear Gen. George C. Marshall and, in effect, toss another spitball at the White House. That brought an angry defense of Marshall by Pres. Eisenhower at a press conference.

Several times during the debate, McCarthy slashed out at fellow senators—for example ridiculing Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) as *"Halfbright."* Fulbright had presented detailed specifications in support of the Flanders motion. And when the new investigation was voted, McCarthy indicated he may seek to turn it against his senatorial critics.

'Conduct Is Condemned'

The Flanders' motion of censure set forth: *"Resolved; that the conduct of the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. McCarthy, is unbecoming a member of the U. S. Senate, is contrary to Senatorial traditions, and tends to bring the Senate into disrepute, and such conduct is hereby condemned."*

Knowland proposed during debate that Vice Pres. Nixon name a bipartisan committee to consider the resolution. Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.) offered an amendment requiring the committee to report its recommendations before the Senate adjourns, probably about two weeks hence.

Three days later Nixon appointed three Democrats, Sens. Johnson (Colo.), Stennis (Miss.) and Ervin (N. C.), and three Republicans, Watkins (Utah), Carlson (Kans.) and Case (S.D.) to invesigate their fellow senator.

Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) described the Senate's evasive action as a "hoax" and added that those who think any committee can make an investigation of McCarthy "that he will agree is fair and do it in a week or two weeks or a month or six months are the world's greatest optimists."

Several senators recalled the 1952 investigation of McCarthy when he failed five times to appear before a committee to explain his financial dealings. Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) recalled that McCarthy had then called his investigators *"a bunch of puny, cheap politicians."*

In last week's debate, Sen. Welker (R. Ida.) who admitted he has been called *"a junior McCarthy,"* asked if the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action or other "left" groups "masterminded" the censure drive.

Senate foes of McCarthy asserted that the failure of GOP leaders to act against McCarthy had made him that party's leader "by default."

Some senators including Sen. McClellan (Ark.), ranking Democrat on the recent Army-McCarthy subcommittee hearings said Flanders' resolution contained no bill of particulars against McCarthy. In subsequent debate Sens. Morse (Ind. Ore.) and Fulbright introduced detailed reasons for such a move taken from McCarthy's record.

Flanders started the debate with his party's leadership ranged against him and with Democrats' leadership keeping aloof. Minority Leader Johnson (Tex.) took no part in the three days of debate.

Knowland frequently intervened on McCarthy's side, once accusion McCarthy's opponents of picking on him *"when he is a little crippled."*

Monroney retorted that Flanders *"is not a man who would go around kicking cripples."* He added that if McCarthy *"is crippled he has crippled himself before the country by his own exposure of McCarthyism on the television sets of this nation."*

Farm

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) appealed to Senators from non-agricultural states to vote approval of the farm bill approved by a majority of the Agriculture Committee. He asked them *"not to be fooled"* by *Administration propaganda"* against the measure on which the Senate began debate last week.

Among other things, the bill would continue for a year rigid 90% support prices on basic commodities and raise dairy price supports from 75% to 85%. Both of these are opposed by the Eisenhower Administration. Humphrey pointed out that a vote against the bill would be againsts the interests of farmers, the campaign promises of Eisenhower and the GOP, the platform of the Democratic party, the CIO and AFL.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a letter to all Senators, noted the CIO's "strong interest in the effect of farm income upon the opportunity of city workers to achieve full employment at good wages."

"We are concerned also about the survival of the independent family-type farm in America because of the vital contributions our farm families have made to the cultural and political life of this country," he said.

Reuther urged retention of firm price supports. He said the flexible price support program "will add to the numbers of unemployed persons seeking city jobs by forcing hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of farm families to forego the hope of making a living on the land."

Atomic Energy

House-Senate conferees knocked out one of the public's safeguards won in the recent marathon Senate debate to keep atomic energy power out of monopoly hands.

Sen. Johnson (D. Colo.) had forced the right of the Atomic Energy Commision to operate A-power electric generators to serve as a yardstick on private installations. The conferees killed this, limiting AEC to operation of plants "to demonstrate" the practical value of atomic power.

Foreign Aid

Congress was in an end-of-session skirmish to reconcile the 75 points of difference between House and Senate foreign aid measures. Pres. Eisenhower at his press conference deplored as "unfortunate and too deep" the Senate's $500 million slash in the $3.1 billion authorization bill.

Within an hour the compromise committee agreed to restore $314 million in cuts, exactly half the difference between the amounts authorized by each branch. The amended version now must go before the Senate Appropriations Committee for final recommendation and action.

The Senate left intact funds for technicial assistance, a phase of overseas aid in which U. S. labor has an important interest, and for "Point Four" aid to under-developed nations.

Concern was felt that drastic cuts in overseas spending would furnish the Soviet with another propaganda tool and seriously hurt U. S. prestige aboard.

TVA

Senate friends of the Tennessee Valley Authority plan to question Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, who was named TVA chairman last week by Eisenhower to succeed Gordon R. Clapp whose term has expired. If confirmed by the Senate, Vogel will hold the $15,000 a year post until 1963.

"Not only the people of the Tennessee Valley but the people of the entire country are entitled to be assured that a director of TVA is completely sympathetic with—and highly qualified to carry out in a managerial way—the sound objectives of TVA," said Sen. Morse.

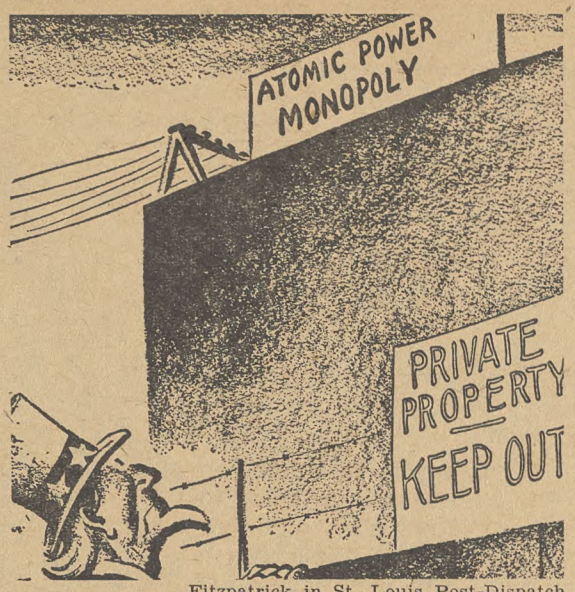
Morse joined with Sens. Gore (D. Tenn.) and Hill (D. Ala.) in calling for full hearings so that Vogel, largely unknown on Capitol Hill, can air his views.

Housing

The President signed the housing bill which is woefully short of public housing provisions but which he optimistically predicted will permit "millions of

(Continued on Page 10.)

—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald
Pussyfootprints On The Sands Of Time



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The New Give-Away

The 'No' Votes

Nine Democrats and three Republicans voted against referring the censure move against McCarthy to a special committee.

The Democrats were: Sens. Chavez (N.M.), Douglas (Ill.), Fulbright (Ark.), Hennings (Mo.), Hill (Fla.), Humphrey (Minn.), Lehman (N.Y.), Magnuson (Wash.), and Monroney (Okla.).

The Republicans: Cooper (Ky.), Duff (Pa.), and Flanders (Vt.).

Guarantees

Adlai E. Stevenson last week flayed the Eisenhower Administration for allowing private power companies to get profits without risk.

He told a meeting of Democrats at Great Falls, Mont., that under the Administration's new power policies:

"Private companies will get the profits, which is electricity, and the government—you and I—get the flood control and reclamation.

"It is hard for me to see that all of us taxpayers should support the non-paying part while utility companies take a guaranteed return out of the profitable part."

Ike's Too Busy To Talk On Schools

LIKE SEC. HOBBY, of what's come to be called the "Dept. of Not-Very-Much Health, Education and Welfare," Pres. Eisenhower is also too busy to see national leaders about emergency help for overcrowded schools.

Miss Waurine Walker, newly-elected president of the National Education Association, wrote Pres. Eisenhower after Sec. Hobby ducked out of an appointment. She asked him to see John Lester Buford, NEA first vice president, and representatives of other national organizations interested in the pressing need for school construction.

But Miss Walker made the same mistake she did with Mrs. Hobby. She announced in advance what she was interested in—more and better schools for children.

The result of her emergency request was a letter a week later from Thomas E. Stephens, secretary to the President, regretting that *"because of his heavily crowded schedule,"* the President could not meet with them.

Miss Walker had asked the President to meet with Buford, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Mrs. Clifford N. Jenkins, National Congress of Parents and Teachers legislation chairman; National Grange Master Herschel D. Newsom and Jewish War Veterans National Executive Dir. Benjamin Kaufman.

The White House letter passed the buck to Education Commissioner Samuel H. Brownell, whose boss, Sec. Hobby, some months ago blocked him from testifying before a congressional committee in favor of emergency school construction legislation.

Representatives of 20 national groups then scheduled a meeting with Brownell, brother of Atty.-Gen. Brownell, *in the hope that somebody in the Republican Administration will listen to a plea for urgently needed federal aid for school construction.*

Amending Taft-Hartley

Lots of people have thought that, because Congress didn't act on it, the Taft-Hartley Law wasn't being amended this year.

In fact, it's being amended every week—not by Congress, but by the National Labor Relations Board.

The latest decision by the NLRB says it's okay for a boss to ask a worker whether he's a member of a union. Of course, the Labor Board's 3-2 GOP majority protects itself a little bit.

It's "wrong," says the NLRB, for the boss to ask that question if he really wants to intimidate or coerce a worker from joining; it's "all right" only if the employer just wants some information.

Perhaps, unions will find themselves hiring psychoanalysts to find out just what is on the boss's mind when he pops the question to the worker.

More realistically, though, the Labor Board's decision throws one more roadblock in the path of unions trying to organize the unorganized. There's not a student of labor relations over the age of seven who doesn't know that a "question" from the employer can also be a command.

In its decision, the Labor Board has, in the words of CIO's lawyers, taken an "outrageous backward step"—*one of very many, in recent months.*

Probing Joe

Vice Pres. Nixon has picked a conservative-complexioned six-man committee to investigate the censure charges against Sen. McCarthy, presumably to report back before the end of the session.

On the face of it, no committee has ever had an easier assignment—for the junior Wisconsin Senator's record of irresponsibility is on the record.

We hope the committee looks squarely at the facts and brings in a report and recommendation that will measure up to the obvious facts.

Back The Rubber Workers

For more than a month now, some 23,000 CIO Rubber Workers have been on strike at Goodyear for a contract with decent wage adjustments.

The company, which has a long record of highly profitable operations, seems little interested in working out a settlement that will be fair to the workers involved.

The Goodyear strike is the business of everybody in CIO. Increasingly, America's big corporations have tended towards an attitude of *"here's our offer—take it or leave it."* That attitude by the companies is a mockery of collective bargaining. If Goodyear can get away with it, other companies in other industries will be tempted to try the same tactics.

Congratulations, Estes

The Democratic voters of Tennessee are to be congratulated for renominating Estes Kefauver for another term in the U. S. Senate.

Kefauver is a valiant liberal. He is an apostle of honest government, who has earned the hatred of the syndicated crime mobs all across America. In addition, Sen. Kefauver is a symbol, in many ways, of the TVA—which is now under attack from selfish private power groups.

In renominating Kefauver, the people of Tennessee have said in effect: *"Hands off TVA."* It's to be hoped that the Administration will hear that message.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vol. XVII August 9, 1954 No. 32

'I Can't Get This Stuff To Stick'

In Other Words—

Elephants Crowd The Water Hole

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK
(CIO-sponsored news commentator on ABC Radio)

ONE OF THE MANY problems that have plagued the Administration that once marched under a banner labelled "The Great Crusade," has been finding enough jobs on the federal payroll for worthy Republicans. *(Curiously, another of the Administration's problems has been getting Republicans to keep some of those jobs after important places have been found for them.)*

In ruder days gone by, patronage, of course, was a recognized feature of our government. The promise of lots and lots of not too strenuous government jobs (it was the less strenuous ones that had the greatest attraction) kept party stalwarts fired with hope of personal advantage while the party of their choice was out of power . . . and steamed up with nervous anxiety to keep the job when the party was in power.

VANDERCOOK

Both emotions, it was believed, kept ward heelers to heel. A devotion to the party, to the needs of the voters, and, to the need of getting them to the polling booths, was kept alive at the grass roots level. The only trouble with that rough and tumble, old style patronage system, of course, was that so many total incompetents ended up on the payroll.

So Civil Service—the theoretically politics-proof method of choosing men and women for government jobs on the basis of their ability (of all things) to do them—was invented.

The scarcely-concealed complaint of the Republican elephant now is that during 20 years away from the water hole, this Civil Service thing grew and grew. By the time the GOP got back to Washington, it seemed as if almost every job in sight was filled by someone who had earned the right to have it—and was hard to shoo away, to make room for a Republican appointee.

There has never been any question that upper-level, policy-making jobs should be filled by people chosen by the party in power. The Civil Service system deliberately does not reach over into that area.

Where an odor reminiscent of a wind off the town dump arises, is in connection with the repeated, uncontradicted assertions that the Republican National Committee, with cooperation from topmost ranks, is still trying to make room for GOP political appointees in a multitude of jobs that are, most clearly, supposed to be under Civil Service.

A staff writer of the Washington Post, Jerry Kluttz, recently made these startling statements:

That under constant pressure, more and more federal agencies have begun to clear with the Republican National Committee applicants for job vacancies, including applicants for places that are unmistakably under Civil Service . . . that anyone seeking a position on the payroll of Harold Stassen's Foreign Operations Agency—including clerks and stenographers—has to produce what is called "proper political clearance."

Clear It With GOP

This, though, is Reporter Kluttz's more startling story. In recent weeks, agency heads in Washington, he says, have received a letter, printed on White House stationery, marked "confidential, not for publication"—directing them to "clear" certain jobs with the Republican National Committee before making appointments to them.

The other side of the Administration's job problem — at the policy-making level where Civil Service has nothing to do with the case—is the difficulty which is being experienced in keeping higher-ranking Republicans working at all.

Cracks are going around about "one-year enlistments"—and so on. A glance at the list of Eisenhower appointees who have served their party and their country for only a very short period—and then have hightailed it back to executive suites where the pay is better and the responsibility is less, is most impressive.

Among the go-homes are: Budget Dir. Dodge; Deputy Sec. of Defense Roger Kyes; Under Sec. of State for Administration, businessman Donald Lourie, Asst. Sec. of Commerce Shaeffer.

"Crusade" was perhaps an unfortunate term. That's just what the original crusaders used to do—their mission to clean up that mess in Jerusalem unaccomplished.

(Hear John Vandercook and the news, every week night on ABC Radio.)

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FLANDERS and Fulbright resolutions to censure Joe McCarthy brought a gaggle of newspaper stories about the last time the Senate censured a member, Sen. Bingham (R. Conn.) in 1929.

Nearly all the stories were inaccurate in detail, but the important thing is that in 1929—when George Norris and other honorable, courageous Republicans were in the Senate—a character like McThing, a mere racketeer in anti-Communism, would never have been allowed to gain importance.

The Decline Of Senatorial Guts

This observer, who has watched McCarthy since his stupendous four-hour Senate speech in 1950 trying to justify his irresponsibilities, does not underrate the junior senator from Wisconsin.

McCarthy is tougher than Huey Long, another demagogue who placed his personal bet on the theory that the United States would "go Fascist." Long died, irrelevantly, from the bullets of an obscure dentist w[illegible] decided, rightly or wrongly, that Huey had done his father wrong.

The point is that the U. S. Senate, in 1929, had more members of character and guts, ready to censure an errant colleague, than it seems to have now.

What did Bingham do? He merely introduced a tariff lobbyist of the Connecticut Manufacturers Assn. into a private meeting of Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, and tried to pass off the paid lobbyist as a member of a congressional committee staff.

The present Republican leadership has tolerated more heinous political crimes from Sen. Joe.

Is it any secret that Pres. Eisenhower despises McCarthy but still doesn't know how to "handle" him?

The President spoke with emotion and anger, at his press conference, in defense of Gen. George C. Marshall, whom McCarthy violently assailed again while the motion of "censure" was under debate.

The President Is Indignant

McCarthy put into the record a letter from former Sec. of War Harry H. Woodring charging that Marshall would *"sell out his grandmother"* for personal advancement.

Eisenhower managed, at last, to get indignant about such accusations—although they were no worse than McCarthy's own earlier charge that Marshall deliberately sold anti-Communist Chinese down the river. The President, obviously at the boiling point, said Woodring's statements were a sorry reward for Marshall's 50 years of honorable and patriotic service.

The President in 1952 kept quiet about McCarthy's attacks on Marshall. *He kept quiet, at least, in McCarthy's state of Wisconsin.*

Let it be agreed, still, that Eisenhower has spoken out at last. Let it be agreed, also, that McCarthy is primarily the Senate's responsibility, and that a President can intervene only as party leader.

What about Bill Knowland, the peerless fighter for Formosa, the GOP majority leader from California who seems to owe some bullheaded allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek? Knowland's whole desire, in this fight, has appeared to be protection of McCarthy.

What about Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Democratic leader, who emerged from his own primary fight on July 30 and promptly cut the heart from fellow Democrats who thought the Flanders and Fulbright resolutions to censure McCarthy were a fine thing?

We don't have any George Norris in the Senate now, a man of such towering stature that he can insistently raise the voice of conscience against a recreant colleague. Flanders and Fulbright are doing the best they can, but the leadership is shifty and adroit.

We have a Democratic leader in the Senate who is apparently more interested in his own political future—a place on the national ticket—than the principle of McCarthyism. We have a Republican leader who refuses to help his own party's President deal with Eisenhower's worst problem.

Collapse Of 'Trade, Not Aid'

The President's decision raising tariffs on watch movements imported from Switzerland was defended by Eisenhower himself, as a special incident, involving the skills of tool and die makers who might later be needed for "national defense." *Actually, it simply pointed up the general collapse of Eisenhower's dreamy notions of liberalized foreign trade.*

The President surrendered to the high-tariff bloc of his party by dropping plans to push the Randall Commission program for legislative liberalization of trade. *(He marched 10,000 men up the hill and marched them down again.)*

Executive Dept. treatment of foreign bids for government business is generally weighted against the foreigners.

Eisenhower made a couple of bad appointments to the Tariff Commission—one of them simply an "error" in staff work—and he now has a high-tariff "protectionist" group on the commission with the legal duty of "advising" him.

One reporter observes that with Eisenhower: *"The era of liberalized trade policy is always going to begin tomorrow, and tomorrow never comes."*

(Willard Shelton is on vacation; his column will be resumed in The CIO News of Aug. 30.)

'Silence Would Be Shameful'—

Bishop Sheil Again Hits McCarthy As Destroying 'Our Way Of Life'

By BISHOP BERNARD J. SHEIL

The following article on religion and public issues is by the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, D. D., and is digested with permission from Look Magazine. Bishop Sheil, Catholic auxiliary bishop of Chicago and founder of the Catholic Youth Organization, was a speaker at the recent CIO Auto Workers Education Conference in Chicago.

AMERICANS have a well-founded reluctance to seeing clergymen get too immersed in secular affairs.

But does that mean that clergymen should not speak out on public controversial issues?

To forbid clergymen to point out the moral issues in matters of public controversy would, in effect, mean silencing the churches and synagogues as spiritual influences in American life.

Some of the causes I fought for years ago—when they were still highly "controversial"—have since become eminently acceptable and downright respectable.

All my life I have fought communism. By identifying myself with the legitimate aspirations of the labor movement, at a time when the Communists were trying desperately to capture the trade unions, I hoped to counteract communism's undeniable influence.

It is almost ironic, against this background, that I recently should find myself involved in a public controversy because I spoke out against a certain kind of anti-communism, personified in the present junior senator from Wisconsin.

Case Of The Junior Senator

I made it clear in the speech, which I addressed to the United Automobile Workers educational conference, that I was speaking only as an American citizen who was disturbed by an ineffective "anti-communism" that I felt would lead to the slow destruction of our way of life if it were not checked. I emphasized that this was my personal judgment.

Labor And Religion

"Communism in this country will get nowhere with effective labor unions and a strong ministry," John G. Ramsay, CIO community relations representative, told the Conference on Christian Education and Vocations.

Ramsay, also a Presbyterian delegate to the conference, told the group that the church "should get into labor matters, politics, government and economic affairs with both feet."

Labor, management, business and the professions meet on common ground in the church on Sunday, Ramsay said, and should "both as American citizens and in citizenship under God meet on a common ground the rest of the week."

"We're all one basic humanity and if the church gives us fellowship, we'll find answers together," Ramsay declared.

The point is important because—through a series of misunderstandings, it seemed to me—the impression was abroad that a Catholic, just because he was a Catholic (and hence an anti-Communist), was obliged to support the junior senator from Wisconsin. There was certainly no basis in Catholic teaching for this belief.

Moral issues in public life simply cannot be ignored.

There may also be times when, as an American, the clergyman may feel—as I have felt—*that silence would be a shameful thing.*

Bishop Sheil's historic speech at the UAW-CIO educational conference describing McCarthyism as morally evil has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It is available at 15c a copy from the UAW-CIO Education Dept., 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

Labor's Direct Stake In TVA Told

Labor has a major stake in TVA, both because it is a major purchaser of electrical equipment and because families living in TVA areas have achieved a rising standard of living through TVA activities. In the IUE-CIO News, John Thomason described that stake. Excerpts from his article follow.

By JOHN THOMASON

IF YOU LIVE outside the nine states in the Tennessee Valley Authority, you may figure that you don't have a stake in the government-owned TVA.

No matter where you live, TVA has meant cash benefits to you during the past 20 years, and if allowed to grow, [illegible] mean ever greater benefits in the future.

The Authority itself is a principal purchaser of raw materials and manufactured goods, using electrical products, steel, cement, autos and thousands of other manufactured items.

The residents of the nine-state TVA area are the world's greatest consumers of electrical appliances, buying at the yearly rate of $200 million. This money for refrigerators, washing machines, ranges, freezers, water heaters, vacuum cleaners, fractional motors, radios and TV sets means jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers.

A Big Buying Area

Families in the TVA states, between 1946 and 1953, bought $1.35 billion worth of home appliances. Relatively few of these appliances are manufactured in the TVA area, coming principally from the industrial centers of the midwestern and northern states.

The critics of TVA charge that this benefit to you is essentially phony because the cost is being borne by all the taxpayers. Untrue, since TVA is repaying the U. S. Treasury for every cent appropriated for the agency and is paying 4% interest on the money appropriated by the Government.

TVA is operated on a sound financial basis and consistently earns a profit on its sale of power. These earnings are used to maintain the property and to repay the government. TVA actually is making money for the taxpayers since it will pay off debts within 40 years and will continue to be owned and operated by the people of the United States.

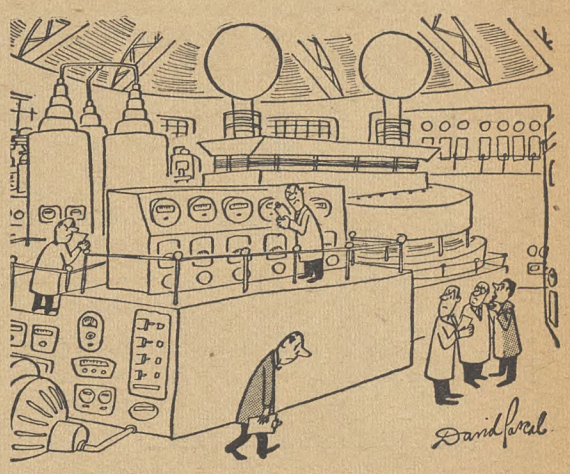
The magnificent contributions of TVA to the area and to the nation cannot be overlooked or ignored, so you may reasonably ask why anyone imagines the Administration would try to cripple this agency.

Many may wonder how TVA could be threatened today when the President is on record with wholehearted praise and firm commitment to maintain and build TVA. But there are other Eisenhower quotations on record. *These statements were made after TVA residents had been lulled into voting for Eisenhower and after Eisenhower had safely taken office.*

The truth began to appear when the President started repeating the hackneyed lies of the power lobby, when he cited TVA as an example of *"creeping socialism."*

Eisenhower continues to straddle the fence by saying he is for TVA while actively fighting it. In (a recent press conference), he said he would never wreck TVA, but he added, significantly, that he opposed any expansion of TVA facilities.

TVA is under threat from an Administration that shows it is determined to wreck this accomplished dream. *The record of TVA means nothing to an Administration so deeply in debt to the power lobby.*



"Hopkins has just come up with a problem that's going to cost the government $2,000,000 to solve."

A New Keyserling Report—

U. S. Action Urged To Gain Full Employment

A PROGRAM for getting the U. S. back on the full employment and full production track was spelled out last week by a new economic study group. Their analysis warned of the possibility of seven million unemployed by next winter unless the economy spurts quickly.

As a countermeasure against this situation they urged numerous steps by which the government could stimulate recovery.

While such measures would heighten the federal deficit, the group—the Conference on Economic Progress — warned that any deficit would be greater if the economy fails to achieve the desired goals.

The first publication of the conference, *"Towards Full Employment and Full Production,"* notes that because of the recession that started a year ago, our total output is now at an annual rate of $27 billion under the full production level.

Lost Production

The staff director for the study was Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Pres. Truman. His technical advisory committee included Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the CIO Research and Education Dept. and Research Dir. Nat Weinberg of the CIO Auto Workers. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is a member of the Conference's national committee.

Because of the "deficit" in production levels, the study said, the true level of unemployment including reduced hours of work and "unrecorded" temporary unemployment is now equivalent to full-time unemployment of about five million.

"The irregular 'leveling-off' of recent weeks is not good enough," the 44-page report said. "The average worker's output per man hour is increasing. The labor force is growing. Thus total production must expand steadily to avoid excessive slack.

"If total output in the first quarter of next year were to be no higher than in the first quarter of this year (about $2 billion above the second quarter), the annual rate of output would be at least $37 billion below the full production level."

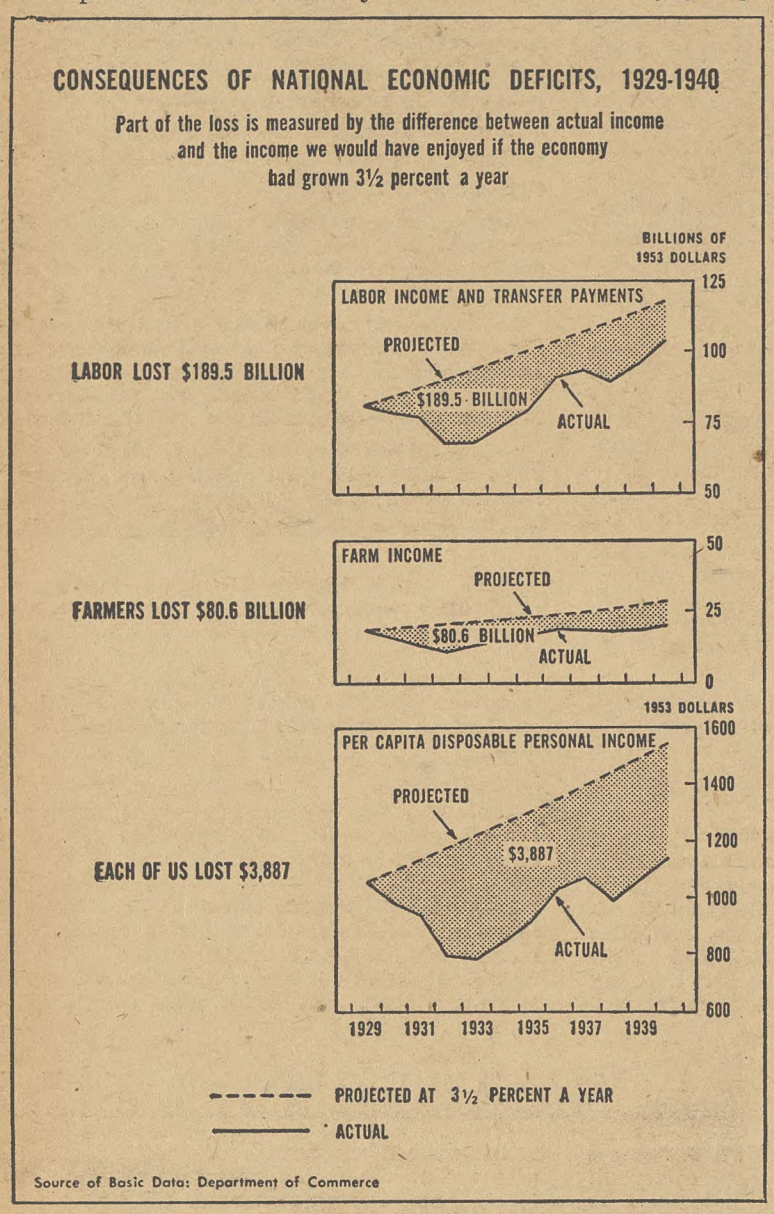
Balanced Economy

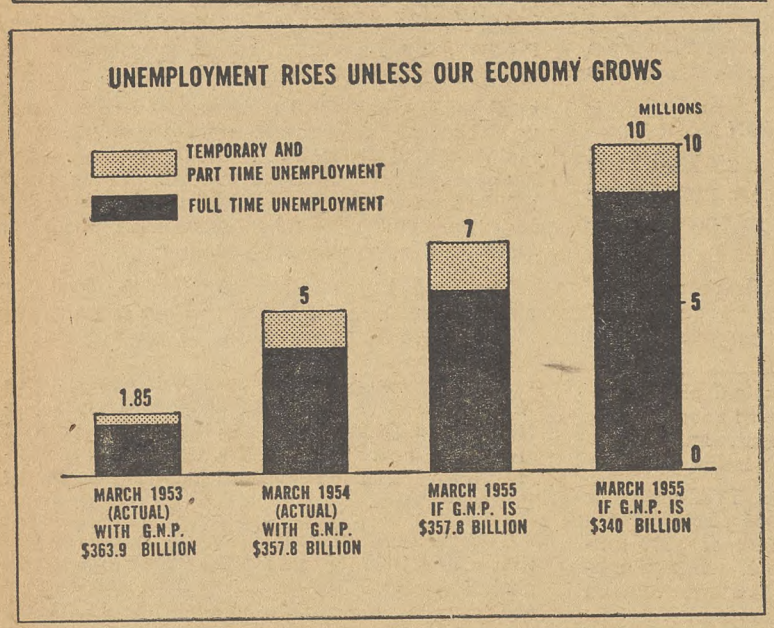
The report declared that the government should shape its fiscal policies with the paramount objective of maintaining a full economy, even when this means abandoning the idea that small Treasury deficits are worse than huge national economic deficits. Moreover, it added, the federal budget can be kept closest to balance in a balanced U. S. economy.

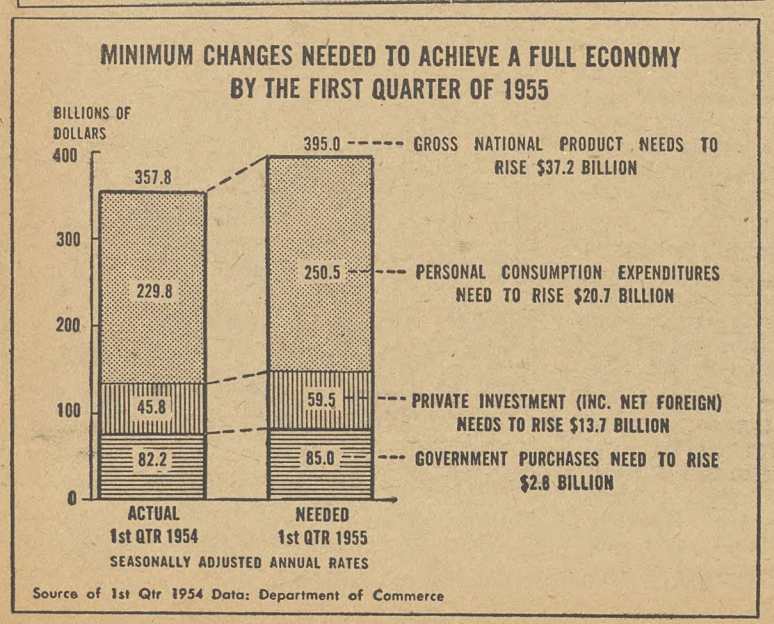
A tax cut of about $4.5 billion, mostly for low-income groups, was advocated by the report, while government spending should be stepped up by about $3 billion a year above present rates.

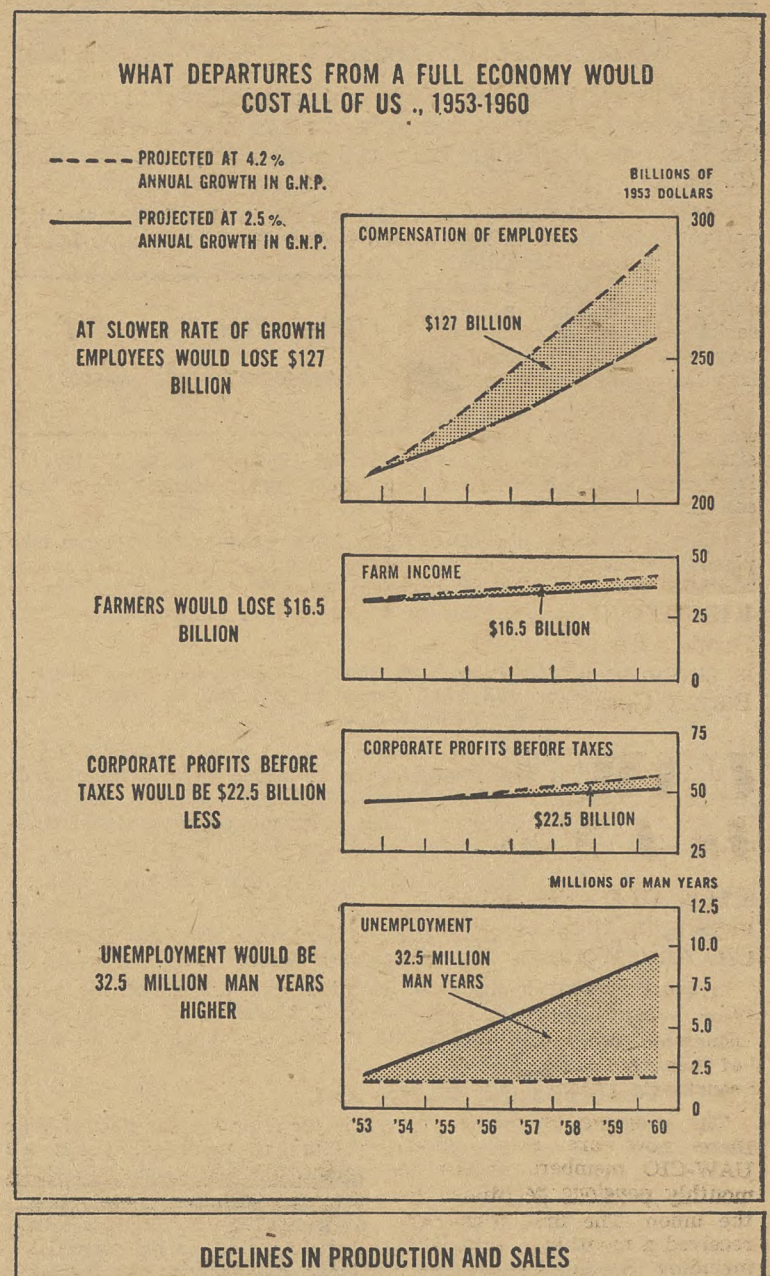
"If increases of this size in national security outlays are not needed—though they well may be—there are enormous backlogs of needs at home, for roads, schools, hospitals and many other public works," the report said.

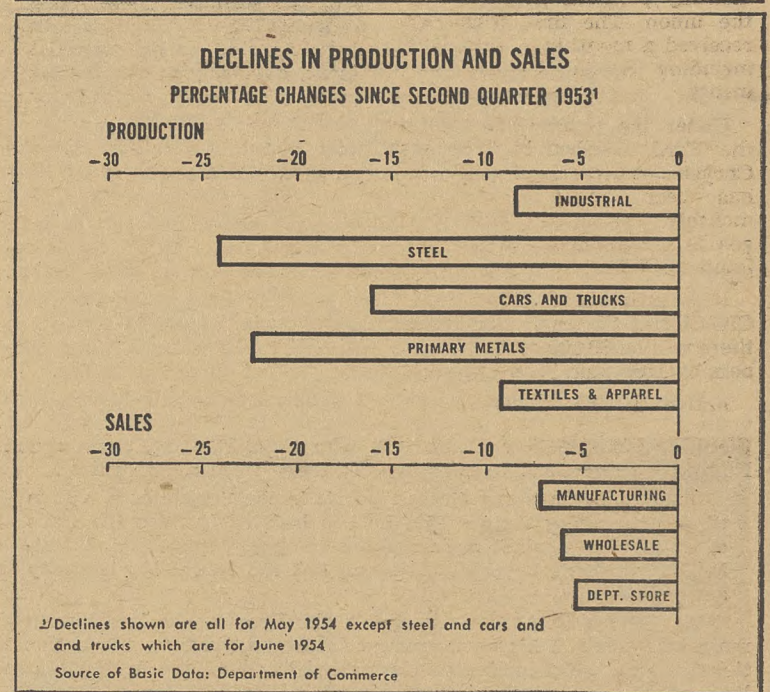
Farm income should be stabilized and enlarged, the Conference said. Also urged were big increases in social security benefits and more public housing, with a goal of two million total housing "starts" a year.

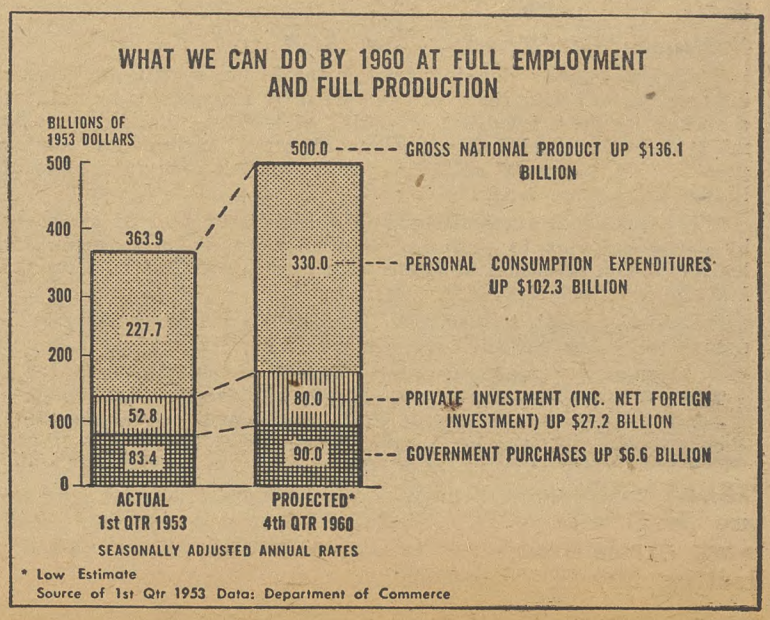












KIBITIZING is popular at UAW-CIO Hudson Local 154 Drop-In Center at Detroit. Joe Rop, 70, plays for a kill and is encouraged (l. to r.) by Tom Birtles, George Brown, Barney Gagle and Walter Shaw.

THEY BAKED A CAKE—Toledo Pensioners Club marks second anniversary as Chairman Jake Burtchin of Reg. 2B Pensioners Club, UAW-CIO, cuts cakes furnished by members' wives. Some 200 retirees attend every meeting. Social activities are part of the program of every retirees' club.

UAW Program For Pensioners Is 4 Years Old And Expanding

THE OLD-TIMERS are kicking up their heels in the CIO Auto Workers.

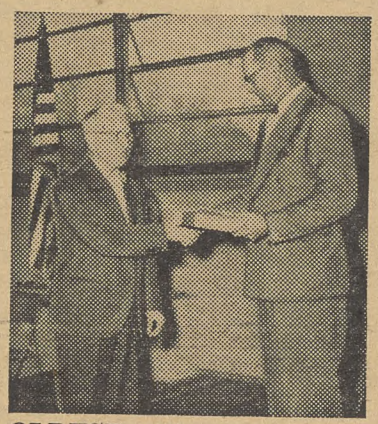
UAW-CIO has developed in four years a recreation and education program for many of them, and the activities are constantly expanding.

The program is needed, for there now are some 36,500 UAW-CIO members retired on monthly pensions negotiated by the union. The first pensioners received a monthly total of $100 including Social Security payments.

Under the revised formula of the Ford, General Motors and Chrysler contracts, this amount has been upped to $137.50 monthly. The current UAW-CIO goal is a combined monthly minimum of $200.

It is estimated by the UAW-CIO Social Security Dept. that there will be 60,000 retired members by 1955, and 90,000 by 1957.

Active in the UAW-CIO for many years, the old-timers themselves wanted a union program.



OLDEST retiree at a meeting of Muncie, Ind., retired members receives prize. He is Charles Douglas, 83.

During the summer of 1951, a steering committee of retired workers from various Detroit area locals was set up. Simultaneously a staff advisory committee was organized. It included representatives from the UAW Recreation, PAC, Education, Community Services and Social Security Depts.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther directed the Recreation Dept. to serve as the coordinator of the program.

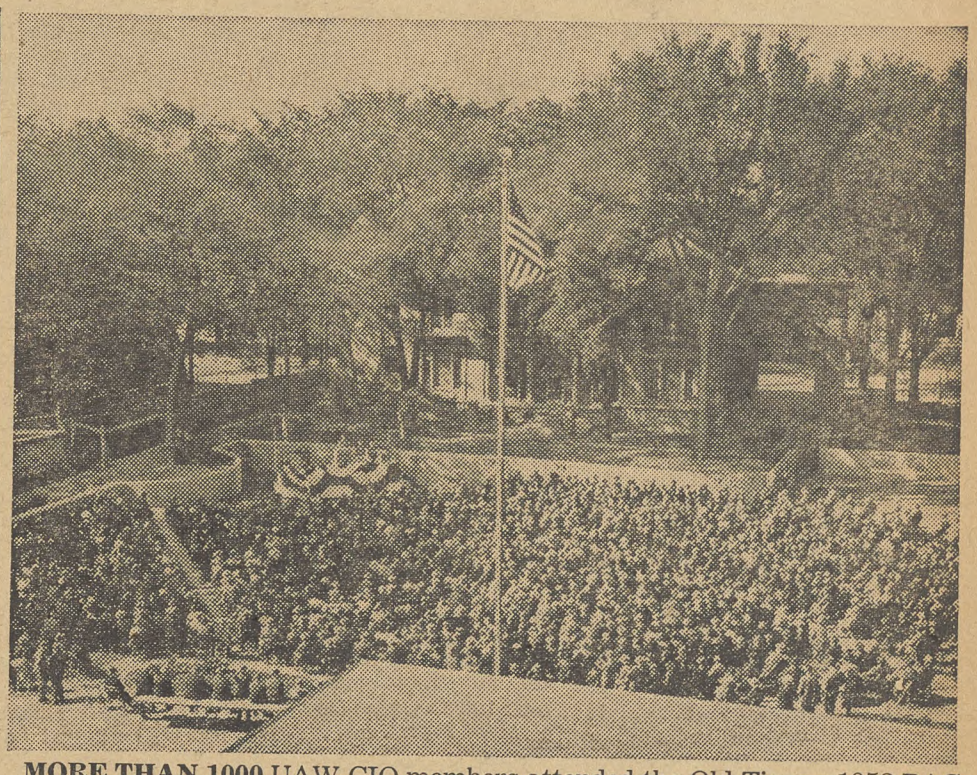
Hudson Local 154 had the first Drop-In Center, opened in February 1953. Activities of the center include showing of special interest films, counselling and hobby classes, card and checker tournaments, visits of sports authorities, television and radio shows, and trips to interesting points near the center.

The success of the Detroit pilot plan inspired the establishment of other programs. Among the first of these was that at Toledo, where the program is three years old.

Steps to set up similar programs have been taken in other cities where there are large numbers of UAW-CIO members.

FOUR RETIRED UAW members help fix up Lincoln Local 900 Drop-In Center, Detroit. A short time after they finished their painting and refurnishing, the club was ready for pensioners of the West Side.

TELEVISION takes to public some activities of UAW-CIO retirees. They are (from left): Walter McCandless, copper tooling; Bill Ward, leather work; Archie Baker, mat making, Ed Moore, drawing; Mrs. Thomas Birtles, knitting; Mrs. E. E. Birchall, crocheting; John Blue, reading.



MORE THAN 1000 UAW-CIO members attended the Old-Timers 1952 PAC Rally at Solidarity House, the international union's headquarters at Detroit. The role of the retirees in political life was stressed.

(All photos courtesy of The Auto Worker.)

'Anything Goes' As NLRB Puts Okay On Bosses' Questioning

"ANYTHING GOES" — almost—when the boss now wants to question workers about their union affiliation.

That was what the Eisenhower-appointed members of the National Labor Relations Board said in effect last week when they junked the traditional ban against employers quizzing their workers about union membership or activities.

CIO Assistant General Counsel Thomas Harris called the ruling "an outrageous backward step."

Harris added: "The decision opens the door to intimidation of workers and the employers' use of espionage against unions —providing they wink, as required by the Labor Board."

THE THREE Republican majority members of the NLRB turned back the clock in a case involving the Blue Flash Express, Inc., of New Orleans and Local 270 of the AFL Teamsters.

According to their reasoning, under "proper safeguards" the questioning of workers individually about whether they signed union cards "does not imply any threat." They concluded the boss only wanted to be guided in responding to the union's request for recognition and bargaining.

Presumably, unless a boss threatens to fire those who admit joining a union or promises to make them foremen if they don't join, employers can query workers as much as they please under the newest NLRB dictum.

The two Democratic holdovers on the board disagreed with the majority and said the decision is *"unsound and ignores the realities of industrial life."* They said the board had found from its inception that "interrogation by an employer prevents employes from exercising freely their right to engage in concerted activities."

NEW UNION HOME—Cedar Falls, Ia., Mayor Pat Touchae cuts ribbon as Pres. B. T. Kennedy (left) and Dist. 3 Dir. Russell Bull hold it, at dedication of new union hall for Local 46, CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Labor's World—

ICFTU Checks Apprentice Curbs On Women Workers

RESTRICTIONS on trade apprenticeships for women are under study by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The survey is being made at the request of the Intl. Labor Organization and the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Affiliated organizations and international trade secretariats have been asked to provide the ICFTU with information about occupations for which apprenticeship is barred to women and girls and the reasons for such restrictions.

The affiliates are also asked to support ICFTU action urging enactment and enforcement of legal provisions aimed at banning discrimination by nationality, religion, race or sex, in employment or education.

ICFTU Rep. Herman Pateet reported to a UNESCO meeting in Geneva the views of free trade unions on the rights of women.

"Economic independence," he said, "is the way which leads to true equality and that is why the ICFTU attaches so much importance to the question of equal pay."

Pateet added that women also frequently suffered disadvantages in the spheres of social security, especially in unemployment insurance and pensions.

Germany

The campaign of West German workers for a new wage scale and a reasonable share in the country's prosperity has grown to the point where four million workers are now involved.

In some cases, the unions have already broken off wage negotiations and have taken strike votes or are preparing to do so. A considerable number of unions have cancelled old wage agreements or have served cancellation notices.

The average hourly wage for men in mining, capital construction and consumer goods industries is equivalent to about 44c, while that for women is equivalent to 27c. Most unions are demanding 10%-15% increases. The only increase won so far is a 6% boost for the 300,000 members of the Metal Workers Union of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Venezuela

Workers' delegates to the new Governing Body of the ILO in Geneva voted against acceptance of the invitation of the Venezuelan government to hold the next session of the Petroleum Council in Caracas. The labor group urged refusal of such invitations until the dictatorial government of Venezuela restored trade union freedom in that country.

Sweden

An official study of the feasibility of introducing the 40-hour week has been started by Minister of Social Welfare Gunnar Strang with the appointment of a committee headed by former Minister of the Interior Eije Mossberg.

The 48-hour week now prevails in Sweden, combined by law with a three-week paid vacation. Strang told the committee the 40-hour week should be regarded as a goal that can be reached only in gradual changes. Anything that might lower living standards or affect adversely the national economy must be avoided, he said.

ILO

Steps to increase productivity "should be accompanied by appropriate policies to insure that the benefits are fairly distributed through higher wages or lower prices, or both, and by safeguards to insure satisfactory working conditions," the Intl. Labor Organization held in a recent report.

Such measures are essential, it maintained, to assure the rapid translation of productivity increases into improvements in social and economic welfare.

Summary Issued On Tariff Bill

The CIO Legislative Dept. has issued a summary of the trade adjustment bill introduced recently by Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) and Reps. Williams (D. N. J.) and Eberharter (D. Pa.)

The bill incorporates suggestions of Pres. David J. McDonald, as a member of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, for aid to workers and communities affected by tariff reductions.

Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Legislative Dept. director, said copies of the analysis and of the bill are available from the National CIO Legislative Dept.

UPA Wins Firing Case After 3 Years

EVEN WHEN the National Labor Relations Board rules in favor of a union on unfair labor practice charges, reactionary company management can use Taft-Hartley obstructions to stall off union organization almost indefinitely.

The CIO Paperworkers added one more such experience to the record when they finally won their 40-month fight against the Shedd-Brown Mfg. Co. in Eau Claire, Wis., which had fired 16 workers back in October of 1950 for union activity.

Shedd-Brown fought the case for two years in the NLRB. Then the case was taken to a U. S. Circuit Court and finally to an appellate court. All 16 employes must be offered reinstatement and must be compensated for all wages lost as a result of the company's action, the court decreed.

ALTHOUGH NLRB officials looked on the decision as a victory, UPA-CIO Area VI Dir. Donald Thomas expressed a different attitude, saying: *"We wonder how much the company saved during these years in being able to continue operations paying substandard wages and fostering substandard conditions in the plant?"*

UPA-CIO Pres. Harry Sayre said that anti-union managements may eventually have to face a day of reckoning for outright unfair labor practices, "but this case also demonstrates the weakness of Taft-Hartley in permitting abusive delay which is no more than outright frustration of the original intent of the National Labor Relations Act."

MEANWHILE, in a separate action, the NLRB ruled that a strike against one member of a group of employers justifies the whole group in locking out their employes.

The 4-1 decision reversed a doctrine laid down by former NLRB members under the Truman Administration. The earlier ruling held that a lockout by other employers, when one of their number was struck, was an illegal discouragement of union activity. The new case involved a group of Buffalo, N. Y., laundry supply companies bargaining with the AFL Teamsters.

CIO Councils In Action

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council is advocating a three-point program to encourage the registration of a million eligible voters who are not on the lists.

State CIO Pres. Paul Krebs has called on county election boards to open ward or neighborhood registration places, to keep county or municipal registration offices open at night, and to provide registration facilities in stores, offices and factories.

Kids' Camp

Some 160 children of CIO members in the Flint-Lansing, Mich., area are camping for two weeks at FDR-CIO Labor Center, near Port Huron, Mich.

The Michigan CIO Council and the CIO Auto Workers are joint sponsors of the children's camp. The last four weeks of the six-week camp are reserved for children from the Detroit area.

- The **Michigan CIO Council** will have a message for farmers at tents it will set up at 10 fairs. The Council will emphasize that the Republican Administration at Washington "has reversed the economic prosperity the nation enjoyed under years of Democratic Administrations." The Auto Workers, the Packinghouse Workers, other international unions, CIO county councils and the Michigan Labor Committee for Human Rights will cooperate in the program.
- Representatives of the **New York State CIO Council** urged the State Democratic leaders to include in the party's platform a demand for the repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law, which revised the formula for determining the employer tax for the unemployment insurance fund. Liberalization of unemployment and workmen's compensation laws also was asked by the group, which was headed by Pres. Louis Hollander.
- A report on Congress by Rep. Madden (D. Ind.) will be a feature of the **Lake County CIO** Labor Day picnic which will be held at Wicker Memorial Park, Highland, Ind.
- The **Greater Buffalo CIO Council** delegates unanimously urged Pres. Eisenhower to appoint Dr. Marvin A. Rapp to the St. Lawrence Seaway Commission because "his knowledge of our Great Lakes and seaways would make a tremendous contribution to the important work." Dr. Rapp is teacher of history at State Teachers College at Buffalo.
- So that CIO counsellors may see at first hand the good work done by a Red Feather agency, the **Boston CIO Council** arranged a visit for them to Camp Denison, Georgetown. The camp is operated by Denison Neighborhood House in Boston.
- The **Pennsylvania CIO Council** has sent to its affiliates a poster, Polio Pointers, issued by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The poster deals with polio vaccine and gamma globulin, as does a pamphlet which the Council is offering union members.

Locals Top PAC Buck Goals

LATEST EVIDENCE of the interest of CIO members in political action is the new record set in CIO Steelworkers Dist. 1 by local 3590 in Worcester, Mass.

The USA-CIO members at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. plant contributed an average of $2.04 in this year's voluntary dollar drive, topping their last year's record of $1.92.

"Any local whose officers and members have a sufficient interest in their union" can do the same kind of job said Dist. Dir. Martin J. Walsh in praise of the local.

Pres. Harold Rommel of CIO Local Industrial Union 520, Philadelphia, has announced that the local has collected $410 for PAC, with every member of the local making a contribution.

HONOR KOHLER MARTYR—A wreath is placed on the grave of Henry Engelman at Sheboygan, Wis., on the 20th anniversary of his slaying by Kohler Co. police during an AFL strike. From left: Pres. Allen Graskamp of UAW-CIO Local 833, now on strike; Clarence Holden, chairman of joint strike committee; and Arthur F. Kuhn, president of AFL union in earlier strike.

GOP, Demos Aid Ohio CIO As Jobless Pay Initiative Begins

(Photo on Page 1)

THE BI-PARTISAN nature of the Ohio CIO Council's initiative petition to improve that state's unemployment compensation law was assured as both Republicans and Democrats participated in the signing ceremony launching the campaign.

First signer was Ohio CIO Council Pres. James P. Griffin, who is also Dist. 26 director of the CIO Steelworkers.

"We ask all citizens of Ohio to cooperate with the CIO in its efforts to amend the law to provide a more decent American standard of living for unemployed families," Griffin said at USA-CIO headquarters in Youngstown where the ceremony took place.

Youngstown Republican City Councilman George L. Stowe, who is a candidate for the State Senate, was one of those witnessing the affair and signing the petition. Others were State Sen. Charles J. Carney (D.), State Reps. G. D. Tablack (D.) and Thomas J. Barrett (D.), Mahoning County CIO Council Pres. Al Shipka, and two USA-CIO local union presidents, Mike Roberts of Local 1331 and Sam Camens of Local 1330.

New York

The Western New York Citizenship Council of the CIO Auto Workers ran a half-page ad in the Buffalo Courier-Express calling on the public to sign an attached petition to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to improve the unemployment compensation act.

The ad pointed that because of inadequacy of the present act the purchasing power of 101,353 unemployed workers in western New York was lost to the community. The ad quoted Pres. Eisenhower: *"Unemployment insurance is a valuable first line of defense against recession."*

New Jersey

In New Jersey, almost as many unemployment insurance claimants exhausted their last possible benefit during the first six months of 1954 as in the entire 12 months of last year, State CIO Pres. Paul Krebs said.

Krebs wrote all members of the Legislature urging adoption of Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations on unemployment compensation because of record unemployment and exhaustions, high benefit reserves and the "miserably low $30 weekly maximum."

Krebs asked an increase in maximum weekly benefits to $45, extension of benefits to at least six weeks for all claimants and coverage of employers of one or more workers under the law as necessary to carry out Pres. Eisenhower's "minimum recommendations."

The CIO's letter noted that latest State Employment Security agency figures showed 102,940 unemployed collecting benefits in the week ending July 17. During the same week of 1953, only 58,609 were on the rolls. An estimated 30,000 more workers have exhausted their benefits.

Wisconsin

A special session of the Wisconsin legislature was urged on Gov. Kohler by the State CIO Council to save the state's "multi-million dollar building program as a part of a program to combat unemployment."

State CIO Pres. Charles M. Schultz and Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum, said the "state building program is looked upon by labor as one of the steps toward halting unemployment for many of Wisconsin jobless."

The action came on the heels of a "recent Supreme Court decision endangering the state building program," the statement said. The Wisconsin CIO reminded the governor that the program had been "number one on its list of state actions to cut down unemployment" submitted to the Legislature last January.

Kohler Strikers' Kids Need Shoes; CIO Seeks Money To Buy Them

THE WISCONSIN CIO Council last week appealed to some 200 affiliated unions to donate money to buy shoes and clothing for children of CIO Auto Workers on strike against the Kohler Co., near Sheboygan.

Some 3600 UAW-CIO members are in the fifth month of a strike against the manufacturer of bathroom fixtures. The issue is to bring the wages and other conditions up to the standard of other firms in the industry.

Council Pres. Charles Schultz wrote 197 Wisconsin CIO unions, with a membership of 113,000:

"To date the strike assistance by the UAW-CIO has cost a little more than a half million dollars. The UAW-CIO has pledged this support and will continue it, even though the burden has become tremendous.

"You can help on this basic problem; many of the strikers' children are in need of shoes and with the school year again approaching many of these children might not be able to go to school unless we, the CIO in Wisconsin, see to it that they have shoes."

The letter asked that money be sent to Dir. Harvey Kitzman of UAW-CIO Reg. 10, 225 East Michigan St., Milwaukee 2, Wis. He is chairman of the Kohler Strikers Defense Committee.

FEEDING three meals a day to between 3000 and 5000 persons at the strike kitchen costs $1000 a week, not including donations of groceries and farm produce. Strike assistance amounts to from $42,000 to $50,000 a week, according to UAW-CIO officials.

Solid support for the strike was indicated by the 7000 persons who attended a recent rally, where the speaker was Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Negotiations were resumed last week, five weeks after the firm broke off the talks.

Ship Union Denies Todd Claim About Agreement

THE CIO Shipbuilding Union last week flatly denied that it had reached an agreement with Todd Shipyards Corp. as the firm stated.

"The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America," said Pres. John J. Grogan, "flatly denies that its Locals 15 and 39 reached any agreement with the Todd Shipyards Corp., or that the membership of those locals ratified any such agreement, or the terms of the contract with that corporation.

"As a matter of fact, Todd did not even make an offer to the locals sufficiently firm to be acted on by them."

Shipowners are shy about putting their ships needing repairs in yards where contracts do not exist. Todd apparently was attempting to get work by representing that it had an agreement.

THE FIRM has not met with the union since July 24, despite repeated efforts by IUMSWA-CIO to resume talks. Todd has repair yards at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hoboken, N. J.

It is one of 30 ship repair or building firms on the Atlantic Seaboard and the Great Lakes where IUMSWA-CIO members continue to work on a day-by-day basis after an appeal by the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service that a work stoppage would be against the national interest.

Negotiations were continuing with Bethlehem Steel Corp., the industry's bellwether, and the other companies, except Maryland Drydock Co., Baltimore, which has set no date for resumption of negotiations.

UPA Wins 2 Elections

TWO VICTORIES in National Labor Relations Board elections were won by the CIO Paperworkers in as many weeks in Ohio.

UPA-CIO defeated the AFL at Aetna Div. of Howard Paper Mills at Dayton. At Cleveland the CIO union soundly trounced the Communist-dominated Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at the Moser Bag and Paper Co.

The UPA also won a 9c an hour package increase at the Fleming and Sons mill at Dallas, Tex. A 7c an hour package was contained at the East Walpole, Mass. mill of Hollingsworth and Vose Co., and at the West Groton, Mass., mill of the same firm there was a 3.75% pay increase.

Peak Auto Layoffs Due For Model Changeover

UNEMPLOYMENT in the auto industry in the next few weeks is expected to reach its highest point since 1946, as car makers shut down for the longest model changeover period of the postwar era.

The impact will be felt in the November elections in Michigan as well as at plants and parts suppliers from coast to coast, says the Wall Street Journal. The protracted layoffs are also expected by the Journal to provide more ammunition for the CIO Auto Workers drive toward a guaranteed annual wage.

The Michigan Employment Security Commission anticipates the number of jobless may hit 300,000 this fall, reflecting the layoffs on assembly lines and suppliers' floors. Unemployment in the state now stands at about 230,000.

A UAW-CIO spokesman told the Journal: *"When we approach the bargaining table for a guaranteed annual wage, all we have to cite is the experience of the past 18 months—we won't have to resort to anything hypothetical.*

Auto output is scheduled to be pared anyway between now and early autumn as dealers get a chance to dispose of 1954 models, of which 574,000 were on hand July 20. Last year the industry turned out 6.1 million cars, 42% above 1952. This year output has been running 11.6% under the same period a year ago.

CHEVROLET is slated for the longest changeover shutdown since the end of the war. Layoffs of from two to eight weeks are scheduled between Aug. 13 and Oct. 1.

In its Detroit gear and axle plant employing 6000, about 5000 will be furloughed and another 1000 will be dropped permanently due to "technological improvements."

More than a third of Chrysler's 107,000 workers will begin varying periods of idleness this week. In early September, two-month layoffs start for over half the 6500 Packard workers. Ford layoffs may be the briefest.

Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams promised *"to do a lot of hollering"* if the model changeovers *"knock the bottom out of things . . . Undoubtedly it will be an election issue."*

Ike Signs Handicapped Bills

LABOR-supported legislation to aid rehabilitation and employment of handicapped workers has finally passed Congress and has been signed by Pres. Eisenhower.

One of the measures, all part of the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, provides $65 million for the next three years for vocational rehabilitation.

The legislation also sets up a national advisory council of labor, management, handicapped persons and professional representatives to consider new projects.

Other action authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to report to Congress whether additional programs are necessary for teaching and training "shut-in" persons, particularly in rural areas. Another bill provides that each of some 1800 state employment offices should have an expert on job counseling for handicapped persons.

CIO leaders who testified for the measures included Joseph A. Beirne, Community Services Committee chairman and Communications Workers president; Michael J. Quill, Safety and Occupational Health Committee chairman and Transport Workers president; and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers.

You And Your Money—

Individual Health Insurance Looks Like A Bad Buy

HOW GOOD a buy is individual health insurance? Not very good, according to a new analysis prepared by the Committee for the Nation's Health.

The non-profit group finds that those health and accident policies you can buy for yourself and your family from many commercial insurance firms aren't all their advertising claims make them seem.

The "freedom from worry" over medical bills so glibly guaranteed in the sales pitch over radio and television and in the newspapers fails to materialize when the insured collides with the fine print in the contract.

The analysis spotlights some of the objectionable features about these individual contracts, among the worst of which is the cancellation clause. *An insurance policy which can be cancelled as soon as it is used is a commodity of very doubtful value.*

Whatever reason the insuring company may give for its action, such a policy does not in fact give the subscriber any assurance of being able to prepay any of his illness costs—which is his only reason for buying the policy.

A Common Dodge

The most common dodge is to cancel the policy immediately after the first claim for benefits is submitted. The claim itself, often a small one, is paid. But then—just when the policyholder is apt to need healthy protection most—the company drops his policy or tries to sell him a new one with limited coverage or with much higher premiums.

Cancellability is a problem only in individual health and accident insurance—that is, policies which are sold to individual purchasers. This individual insurance is quite different from group insurance purchased as a unit by an employer or organization to cover a specific group of people.

CNH finds that compared with group health insurance, individual health insurance is much more costly and, on the whole, pays back much less in benefits per dollar of premiums. *Reports show that, roughly speaking, individual insurance usually pays back in benefits between 45% and 60% of premiums, or about 50% on the average. Group policies usually pay back between 70% and 85%, or about 80% on the average.*

Individual policies normally contain extensive restrictions on benefits, among them age limits for enrolling or renewing, refusal to cover pre-existing conditions and waiting periods and other restrictions for some illnesses. In addition, there's always the less clearly defined limitation on benefits in the "fine print."

Some individual policies are little more than rackets, even the honest ones are costly. Unions can reasonably advise members that individual insurance, cancellable or non-cancellable, is an expensive luxury. Any group insurance, whether provided by a union welfare fund or paid for entirely by the worker as a member of a group, gives much better benefits at lower costs.

CNH concludes with the proposition that only national health insurance—as proposed in CIO-supported bills before Congress—would make it possible for all employed persons to obtain through low monthly payments the kind of comprehensive services they need to keep their families in good health and to make immediately available to them the best medical care when they are sick.

A Directory of Prepayment Medical Service Plans is available at 25c each from the Committee for the Nation's Health, 2212 M St., Washington 7, D. C. Also available are copies of the analysis on individual health insurance plans.

AMA Policies Rapped

The American Medical Association has excessive authority over the practice of medicine, according to a report in the Yale University Law Journal. The results of the two-year study charged the AMA with failure to use its authority as an "instrument of progress."

National Commander Arthur J. Connell of the American Legion called on legionnaires to "fight" the AMA's "anti-veteran crusade." He told the New York State Legion convention:

"As long as the AMA is throwing down the gauntlet to the veterans of this nation, let's pick it up. As long as they want a fight, we're going to see that they get it."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

MRS. DELMA CURTIS of Harrison, Ark., raises some good questions about buying cars: *"Does it pay to keep a car several years or get one every year or two? Is it wiser to buy a new one when you do buy?"*

This is a debate that goes on across many back fences and family dining tables. As a confirmed used-car buyer, this writer is convinced you save by buying a good second-hand car and also by holding on to a car for several years.

How To Beat Car Depreciation

That's because depreciation is the biggest single cost in car ownership. Latest cost figures reported by the American Automobile Association show that if you buy a new car—one of the three leading lower-priced models—and trade it in every two years, your operating costs for 10,000 miles a year would be: depreciation, $442; insurance (fire, theft, $15,000-$30,000 liability), $101; gas and oil (at 2.23c a mile), $223; maintenance, $74; tires, $51. Total: $891, but that doesn't include, licenses; garage, parking, toll fees; financing and other hidden costs.

The total expense is actually twice as much as the average family spends for rent in a year. You have to have pockets lined with gold to own a car on this basis, or sacrifice other needs.

IN THE PAST THREE YEARS, depreciation has become an increasingly large expense. In the first postwar years, cars depreciated in value very little. Now, one large manufacturer reports, the average car depreciates 2.4% of its value each month, or 28.8% a year. *Thus, a car that costs, say, $1800 loses $518 of value the first year, and $375 the second year, at which time you can buy it for about $900, depending on condition, resale popularity of the model and prevailing market conditions.*

Thus the first two years squeeze out half the original cost. Third year depreciation costs you $260; fourth year, $185; fifth, $130, and from then on less than $100.

Naturally you will have increasing repair costs as the car ages. Most service managers and mechanics report maintenance costs jump after 40,000 miles, when such costly components as clutch, brakes, wheel bearings, universal joints and steering gear start to go. But with good maintenance, many owners get up to 60,000 miles of comparatively inexpensive operation.

If body and chassis are in good condition, a new or factory-rebuilt engine can give you an additional 40-50,000 miles at only one-fifth or one-sixth the cost of a new car. Because of the increase in depreciation cost, adequate maintenance to extend a car's usefulness takes on new financial importance. Grease is cheaper than metal.

When you do find repairs plus depreciation add up to more than depreciation plus less-costly ordinary maintenance on a newer car would cost, you have probably arrived at the car owner's point of no return, when it will be cheaper to trade.

WHILE YEARLY MAINTENANCE COSTS on new cars run only about $74 a year, the AAA's National Automotive Service Dept. found that average maintenance costs among a group of members it surveyed, whose cars included older as well as fairly young ones, came to $287 a year. Of this, $105 went for major repairs, and $181 for general maintenance including replacement of ignition points, spark plugs, windshield wipers and lights, body care, lubrication, etc.

Generally people who live in rural areas can hold on to a car longer, than city dwellers. City driving builds up carbon quickly, and is hard on steering parts, brakes, transmission, axles and rear ends.

Here's a tip on shopping for used cars: be especially careful about those usually driven only in city traffic or on short trips. Also the car belonging to an old lady "who used it only to go to church an Sundays," traditionally supposed to be a "wonderful buy," is actually the worst car to buy. *Have your own mechanic check any used car before you buy it.*

More About Events In Congress

(Continued from Page 3.)

our families with modest incomes . . . for the first time to buy new or used homes."

Schools

Congress may adjourn without taking action on relieving the nation's critical classroom needs, warned Rep. Kearns (R. Pa.) The Senate and House Labor Committees have approved a bill providing $400 million in federal aid to help local communities build schools.

Labor Dept.

A move by Sen. Bridges (R. N. H.) to slip through an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill which would have made the administration of the Labor Dept. subject to a patronage appointee was killed when Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) raised a point of order that the proposal was legislation on an appropriations bill.

Migrant Labor

Two labor-backed bills, designed to curb the flow of illegal Mexican "wetback" labor across the border into the U. S., won approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

One bill allows the confiscation of cars, trucks and other vehicles used in transporting Mexicans who illegally enter this country. The other sets fines and jail sentences for violations of injunction orders which could be obtained forbidding individual employers from hiring "wetbacks."

Subversives

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill a strip convicted Communists of U. S. citizenship.

Still blocked are two anti-subversives measures sought by the Administration. One of these permits the use in federal courts of evidence gained by wiretapping.

The other could force reluctant witnesses to testify against themselves before grand juries or congressional committees, thus nullifying the terms of the Fifth Amendment.

Military Training

Just before resigning last week, Assistant Defense Sec. John A. Hannah tipped a secret and the Administration's universal military training apple cart. He said an active and reserve force of 6.1 million men was contemplated by next year. Not quite so, the White House answered the next day. Defense Sec. Wilson told reporters, the day following, that Hannah was substantially right.

The Administration will seek to extend the Draft Act before it expires next June 30 and may also try to make reserve service compulsory. The plans were to have been a secret until next January when the fall elections were safely over.

Social Security

The Senate Labor Committee approved, 11 to one, a bill to liberalize the Railroad Retirement Act. The measure passed the House earlier. The $82 million terms improving retirement and unemployment benefits for railroad workers, not now covered by Social Security, will be borne by the workers and railroads.

Don't Expect Price Dip To Show Up At Store

HOUSEWIVES can expect little real benefit from lower prices which farmers are receiving for their products, according to a report from the staff of the House Agriculture Committee. *And it added, farmers can expect further drops in income, especially those who raise livestock.*

Meanwhile, on both sides of the Capitol there were angry mutterings that investigations into juggling of coffee prices would be spurred by a critical Federal Trade Commission report that speculation and not shortages caused the sharp increase.

For homemakers interested in stretching the family budget the Agriculture Dept. said that "best buys" in the months ahead will be pork, eggs, turkey, fats and oils, fresh vegetables and dairy products such as butter and cheese.

THE HOUSE Agriculture staff report warned that housewives could expect no breaks from lower farm prices unless middlemen — the business boys — *"stopped boosting their processing and distribution charges."*

The statement was made in an analysis of the extent to which recent farm price declines have and have not been passed on to the consumer.

Rep. Hope (R. Kan.) released the report which noted that retail food prices have gone up an average of 1% since 1951 while the pay the farmer received for them dropped 18.8%.

The report implicitly criticized the Administration's plan to abandon rigid 90% of parity support prices and further leave the farmer at the mercy of processors and economic decline.

"The city housewife," the report said, "is paying the highest prices on record for bakery products and cereals, yet . . . farm prices of wheat are now at their lowest level for several years. In view of this record it is difficult to see how urban consumers expect to benefit from lower prices on wheat."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

While CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe is recovering from his recent illness, his column is being conducted by guest writers. This week the writer is Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock, of the CIO Textile Workers.

By WILLIAM POLLOCK

THERE ARE TIMES when all of us in the CIO tend to forget that we started out, first as a committee and then as a separate federation, with one primary goal—*organizing the unorganized.*

There are times when we tend to forget that this goal is still a long, long way ahead of us.

True, we have built great unions, with large memberships and big treasuries. True, as the pages of The CIO News reveal in every issue, we are occupied with all manner of administrative problems, including the very worthy one of negotiating better wages and working conditions for our members. True, a substantial share of our energy is devoted to broad social and political problems.

But if we lose sight of our original goal, if we grow complacent, our treasuries and our membership will shrink; we will no longer be able to negotiate gains; and our political and social programs will fail. Worst of all, we will have abandoned an ideal.

I don't think it is going to happen. Nevertheless I think it is well for us to re-dedicate ourselves, now and then, to the bitter struggle on the frontiers of organizing.

Undeveloped Frontiers

Where are these frontiers? One of them is in the so-called white collar field—office and clerical workers, salespeople and those on the fringes of the professions.

We have talked about white collar organization for years; we have made a number of efforts; here and there we have gained a foothold, or more accurately a fingernail-hold. *But we haven't done the job.*

Another frontier is in southern textiles—which, despite the industrial diversification of recent years, means the South itself. Thus no union in CIO—nor in the AFL, for that matter—has a more vital stake in organizing than TWUA.

About a third of the nation's textile workers are members of our union. Another 5% are in splinter organizations. More than 60% have no union representation at all, and most of these are in the South.

The Stake: Life Itself

Unless the South is organized, the percentages will get worse. The industry is shrinking, and the shrinkage is more rapid in the higher wage, better organized areas. *What is true in textiles is also true in lumber, furniture, cotton garments and other industries.*

What is at stake is not only the survival of TWUA, nor even the living standards of the textile workers, important though these are. *The whole political and economic life of the South is at stake—and since one area inevitably affects others, of the nation as well.*

An unorganized South means a low-wage South. And although some unions have succeeded in equalizing rates by applying pressure on nationwide chain companies, the job as a whole can't be done until it is done in textiles.

So while we take pride in our prowess in collective bargaining, while we gird ourselves for greater political action, while we use our treasuries for the general good, let us also remember that life is still harsh and bitter on the frontiers of organizing.

Until the last frontier comes within the civilization of unionism, we will not be safe, and we will not have fulfilled our high purpose.

Carey Challenges GE But Wage Talks Get Nowhere

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week "challenged" General Electric to share its "history-making" profits with its workers.

The challenge was voiced in a letter by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey to GE Pres. Ralph Cordiner as negotiations reopened in New York City.

The talks held in the presence of a federal mediator got nowhere because of the company's unyielding attitude.

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, noted that GE's profits after taxes for the first half of 1954 were $93,856,000, compared with $75,417,000 for the similar period last year.

"This represents an increase in net profits of 24.5% and gives GE its most profitable half-year in the company's history," he said.

"This extraordinary jump in profits also means a return of $1.08 per share of common stock as compared with the 87c in the same period last year.

"These are truly amazing figures, and it is very probable that no other company in the entire electrical, radio and machine industry will come close to these unprecedented GE profits."

Carey noted that the profits were made by discharging or laying off at least 20,000 employes, cutting the hours of other workers, starting a speed-up system and moving plants from unionized locations to rural areas where substandard wages could be paid.

CWA Gains 4.6c Hike In Illinois Pact

A TOTAL of 11 new contracts between the CIO Communications Workers and Bell System units have been settled so far this year covering about 62,000 of the more than 325,000 Bell employes represented by CWA.

Most recent settlement is with Illinois Bell, covering 11,000 traffic operators and other traffic workers. CWA said it is the best traffic wage settlement so far this year, with an average increase of 4.63c an hour.

Under the basic increase, half the workers covered by the Illinois contract receive a $1.50 weekly hike with reclassification of 13 towns adding a sizeable number of workers to that category.

BARGAINING is moving slowly elsewhere in the system, CWA reported. Negotiations are underway in 16 other units, including the Buffalo, N. Y., Western Electric manufacturing plant which has been struck since June 17.

All contracts have been settled peacefully except for the Buffalo strike, and a three-day strike of 16,000 Western Electric installers over the nation.

One new independent contract has been signed with General Telephone of the Southeast, a new company, which bought out the Bluefield, W. Va., Telephone Co., some time ago. It provides an average 3.5c hourly hike with increases ranging from 2.5c-17.5c for all workers.

In another independent company, Western Light and Telephone Co.—operating in Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri—the National Labor Relations Board has ordered a representation election for 325 employes.

Vietnam Policy On U. S. Seamen Rapped By CIO

A PROTEST was lodged again last week by the CIO Maritime Committee against the confiscation by Vietnamese customs officials of money and other articles from merchant seamen.

Hoyt S. Haddock, committee executive secretary, who complained to the State Dept., said that as a result of the first protest some confiscated currency had been returned and fines lightened. He said that the situation remained unsatisfactory.

Haddock pointed out that the currency and articles were seized even though they were declared, and that in all cases heavy fines were imposed. He asked the department to make sure the Vietnamese government was not just interested in "picking up some quick U. S. dollars from seamen."

Guild Asks Vote In Charlotte

Employes of the Charlotte, N. C., Observer, largest paper in the Carolinas, have petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election to determine whether the CIO Newspaper Guild will represent them in collective bargaining.

GET the FACTS

. . . and spread the word. Here's ammunition from CIO-PAC for '54—

Just check the list of publications you want, sign your name and address, enclose payment, tear out this ad and mail to:

CIO Political Action Committee
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Books and Pamphlets

1954 Political Action Handbook. The fourth edition of PAC's Speakers Handbook supplemented from time to time so that it is always up to date. Price for union members, $1.50.
☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

'54 Facts. The palm sized pamphlets that tell the story, a point to a page, of some of the main issues of the day. '54 Facts—Jobs. '54 Facts—Social Security. '54 Facts—Farmers. Price, $3 per 100.
☐ Send me _____ copies of Jobs, _____ copies of Social Security, _____ copies of Farmers, sub-total price _____.

Roll Call. Pocket magazine sized pamphlets that tell the story behind the roll call on a particular issue . . . what it means . . . why it's important to you . . . and how your congressman voted.

Roll Call-Majority Rule tells the story of the fight in 1953 for a rule to end filibusters in the Senate.

Roll Call-Giveaway tells the story of the fight to save the off-shore oil for the people of the United States. Price, $3 per 100.
☐ Send me _____ copies of Majority Rule, _____ of Giveaway, sub-total price _____.

Registration Manual, a how-to-do it manual on methods of conducting a registration campaign. Price, $5 per 100.
☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

A Manual For Precinct Workers, a how-to-do-it manual on political action published by the Labor Education Div. of Roosevelt College, has some useful tips on precinct work. Price, $5 per 100.
☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

Leaflets

Politics Is Your Baby, Too, a leaflet, addressed to the housewife and the woman trade union member, explaining what politics means to them. Price, $.50 per 100.
☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

Everything We Have, which tells in words and pictures how workers and farmers produce everything we have and should work together for mutual protection. Price, $3 per 100.
☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

What Is PAC, the basic pamphlet to answer the basic questions on what PAC is, what it does, and how it works. Free.
☐ Send me _____ copies.

Inside Story of Your PAC Dollar, a reprint of an old favorite that tells what happens to the dollar the member gives to PAC and how it comes back to him many-fold in the form of better government. (Ready soon.) Free.
☐ Send me _____ copies.

Speak Up For Prosperity, a handbill that tells what the Administration's thinking is on unemployment and urges people to speak up—the job they save may be their own. Free.
☐ Send me _____ copies.

Posters

Register Today So You Can Vote For a Better Tomorrow, a large 17x22 inch poster that pictures a family registering. Price, $10 per 100.
☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

Your Vote Is The One That Counts is a large size (17x22) poster and also comes in red, white and blue, in a small (8½x11) size. One series urges registration, the other urges voting. Free while they last.
☐ Send me _____ copies large size, _____ copies small size.

Periodicals

Political Action of the Week is a weekly, four-page newsletter that rounds up political developments during the week.
☐ Please enter my subscription, $1 a year.
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Ladies Get Dander Up At Virginia Parley

By ED LASHMAN

THERE'S an advertising slogan for one of the big women's magazines that says *"Never underestimate the power of a woman."*

Anybody inclined to underestimate the ladies should take a lesson from the Family Participation Conference in Political Action held in Roanoke last week under the sponsorship of the Virginia CIO Council.

For the 82 delegates—women members of CIO unions along with housewives and a sprinkling of husbands—who participated in the two-day session really got their dander up with their first major opportunity in Virginia to have their say about *"woman's place is in politics."*

ONCE THE LADIES realized the State CIO Council and the Virginia CIO Political Action Committee, both of which are headed by Lawrence Marine of the CIO Steelworkers, were really interested in their opinions and in their help, they began to sound off about what politics means to family members.

The conference was divided into discussion groups with a leader and a reporter for each group.

6-8

The groups talked over such things as whether women should be interested in politics, what reasons they have not been in the past, how they can work with the political action committees of CIO unions and state and area councils, how CIO women can work with other community groups, where they can look for information on political matters and Virginia problems of interest to women.

Most startling fact to most of the delegates was that there are more women in Virginia who are potential voters than men.

After seeing a list of 27 Virginia cities, in 25 of which there are more women over 21 than men, one delegate said *"it's up to the women, then, to break the hold machine politics has in our state."*

One of the groups made the point that since women are closer to "human problems" and have more understanding of a community, they ought to be working politically to improve the community.

Evidence of the fact that human problems do interest women was the list of community issues that the delegates felt were important. Such matters as improved schools and school transportation, the problem of juvenile delinquency and the need for more playgrounds, the need for more and better hospitals, the problem of full employment, better care for the mentally ill, abolition of the poll tax and improved teachers' salaries all came in for discussion and suggestions.

A lot of the worries that women have about participation in the political life of their communities were brought up and answered during the sessions.

All the women felt the lack of education and information in the field and they learned of ways in which they could become better informed. Chief among these were union literature and newspapers and CIO-sponsored ABC radio commentator John W. Vandercook.

Many of the women present said they realized for the first time that the issues of most concern to them had political solutions. And as one woman put it, *"We mustn't let our husbands tell us how to vote. We want to use a little of gray matter we've got ourselves to learn how to solve these problems."*

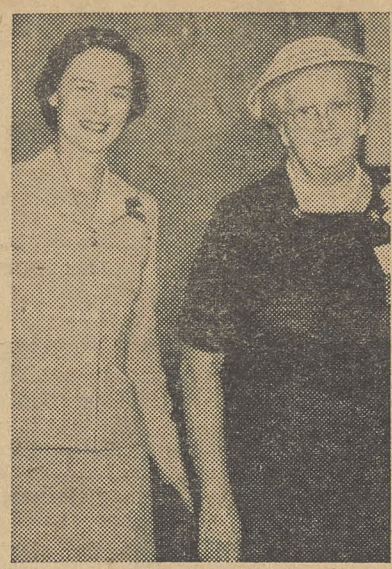
The conference, the first of its kind ever held in Virginia, was an outgrowth of a similar national conference held by the CIO Political Action Committee in Washington last January. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll has encouraged state and area conferences on family participation in political action because they "reaffirm the importance of the individual in a democratic society."

CHAIRMAN of the Virginia conference was Mrs. Lettie Marie Harrell, a member of the Top Committee of Local 495 of the CIO Chemical Workers at the Hercules Powder Co. arsenal in Radford.

Conference speeches were kept to a minimum so that the delegates could participate to the fullest extent. The two major addresses were by Col. Francis Pickens Miller, a leading anti-Byrd Democrat and former candidate for senator and governor, and Robert Whitehead, another anti-organization leader and a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

MILLER TRACED the history of the Byrd machine in Virginia from the 1901-1902 constitutional convention when the late Carter Glass "evolved the poll tax—the most ingenious method ever invented by the mind of man to reduce suffrage." He called for establishment of a Joint Women's Citizens Committee to abolish the poll tax and "return to the people the government of Virginia."

Whitehead, who spoke at a final luncheon session, told the delegates that *"family unity in political participation means greater family influence on our society."*



WOMEN'S PLACE in politics is discussed at Virginia CIO Family Participation meet. At left, Mrs. Lettie Harrell introduces Mrs. Delia Trainham, CIO Paperworkers, to group as one of first women to vote in Virginia in 1916. At right, Mrs. Harrell and Virginia CIO Council Pres. Lawrence Marine register delegates.

No Problem

In one of the discussion groups at the Virginia CIO Council Family Participation Conference, a group of women delegates were talking about the question of getting information about political affairs.

"It's no problem for me," said one of the ladies. "I get it from reading my husband's mail!"

The Primaries: Kefauver Wins 2-1 After A Bitter Campaign

SEN. KEFAUVER won a landslide 2-1 victory last week in Tennessee's Democratic primary over Rep. Sutton (D.), thus virtually assuring his reelection in November in that normally Democratic state.

Gov. Clement won his primary fight against three-time former Gov. Gordon Browning by an equally wide margin. Judge Raulston Schoolfield who campaigned on a pro-segregation platform ran way behind with 22,381 votes.

The Kefauver and Clement victories were important triumphs for liberals, and both candidates had strong CIO support.

Incomplete returns gave Kefauver 331,617 to 141,271 for Sutton who campaigned as an isolationist and accused Kefauver of being a "left-winger."

Ray Jenkins, special counsel in the recent Army-McCarthy hearings, whose name was on the ballot for the Republican nomination for Senator without his authorization, won the primary. But Jenkins repeated he did not intend to run against Kefauver in the fall.

MICHIGAN: Former State Police Commissioner Donald S. Leonard won a four-way race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination to oppose incumbent Gov. G. Mennen Williams, who is seeking a fourth term in November with CIO support.

Williams, unopposed for the Democratic renomination, won a serious challenge to his party leadership with the nomination of Philip A. Hart to run for the lieutenant governorship over George S. Fitzgerald, a bitter foe of Williams.

In the U. S. Senate race, incumbent Sen. Ferguson (R.) was unopposed, and the death of former Sen. Blair Moody left a clear field for Patrick V. McNamara, ~~AFL~~ Plumbers Union official. Moody got an impressive "memorial" vote of 76,588. Seventeen of the 18 incumbent Congressmen won.

MISSOURI: All 11 of the incumbent congressmen won renomination, including Rep. Short (R.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who had the most serious opposition.

One key general election race will be in the 4th Dist. where former Congressman George H. Christopher will face incumbent Rep. Hillelson (R.). Christopher, who probably will have labor support, lost his seat in a redistricting in 1950.

KANSAS: Top race in the Sunflower state was the Republican gubernatorial primary, won by incumbent Lt. Gov. Hall in a major defeat of the scandal-racked state Republican organization. He will be opposed by George Docking, Democrat.

Incumbent Sen. Schoeppel (R.) won easy renomination and will face former Sen. George McGill who took the Democratic nomination in a come-back try at age 75.

All six incumbent congressmen won re-nomination, three of them without opposition. In the 1st Dist. Rep. Miller, the first Kansas Democrat in recent history, will have farmer, labor and liberal support against Wm. H. Avery (R.). In the 2nd Dist. Rep. Scrivener (R.) will face liberal Democrat Newell George, former secretary to Sen. McGill. In the 4th Dist., Taft-Hartley supporter Rep. Rees (R.) will be opposed by State Rep. Robert Green (D.).

WEST VIRGINIA: Veteran Sen. Neely (D.) won renomination for a fifth term at age 79, over a field of three opponents. He will meet Thomas B. Sweeney, Wheeling insurance executive who won the Republican nomination, in November.

All six incumbent congressmen, including Rep. Kee (D.), the only woman in the delegation, and Rep. Neal, the only Republican, won renomination without trouble.

ILLINOIS: Despite his often-asserted comment that he would support candidates who favored his programs, Pres. Eisenhower has given hearty endorsement to Republican Senatorial nominee Joseph T. Meek, also backed by the Chicago Tribune.

OHIO: Democratic Party leaders, seeking to unseat Rep. Brown (R.) in the 7th District, faced a serious problem with the withdrawal of Charles West, former New Deal congressman, from the race for reasons of health.

The Answer To Your Question, Gals, Is 'Yes'

By LES FINNEGAN

"THE WORLD'S most beautiful union" was born in Rome, Italy, out of resentment against a single member of the Italian National Senate. Sen. Bartolo Galletto, 79 years old, announced he would introduce legislation prohibiting beauty contests anywhere in the country.

Italy's beautiful women, who have found beauty contests a road to movie, stage and modeling contracts, immediately announced they were forming a union to seek Sen. Galletto's defeat.

"There wouldn't be any sense in our setting up an association or club," said one beauty contest winner, *"but with a union we can appear before other unions to ask their support. And if we appeal to them in our 'working clothes,' don't you imagine they'll go all out for us?"*

CIO Union Conventions (See Pages 8 and 9)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

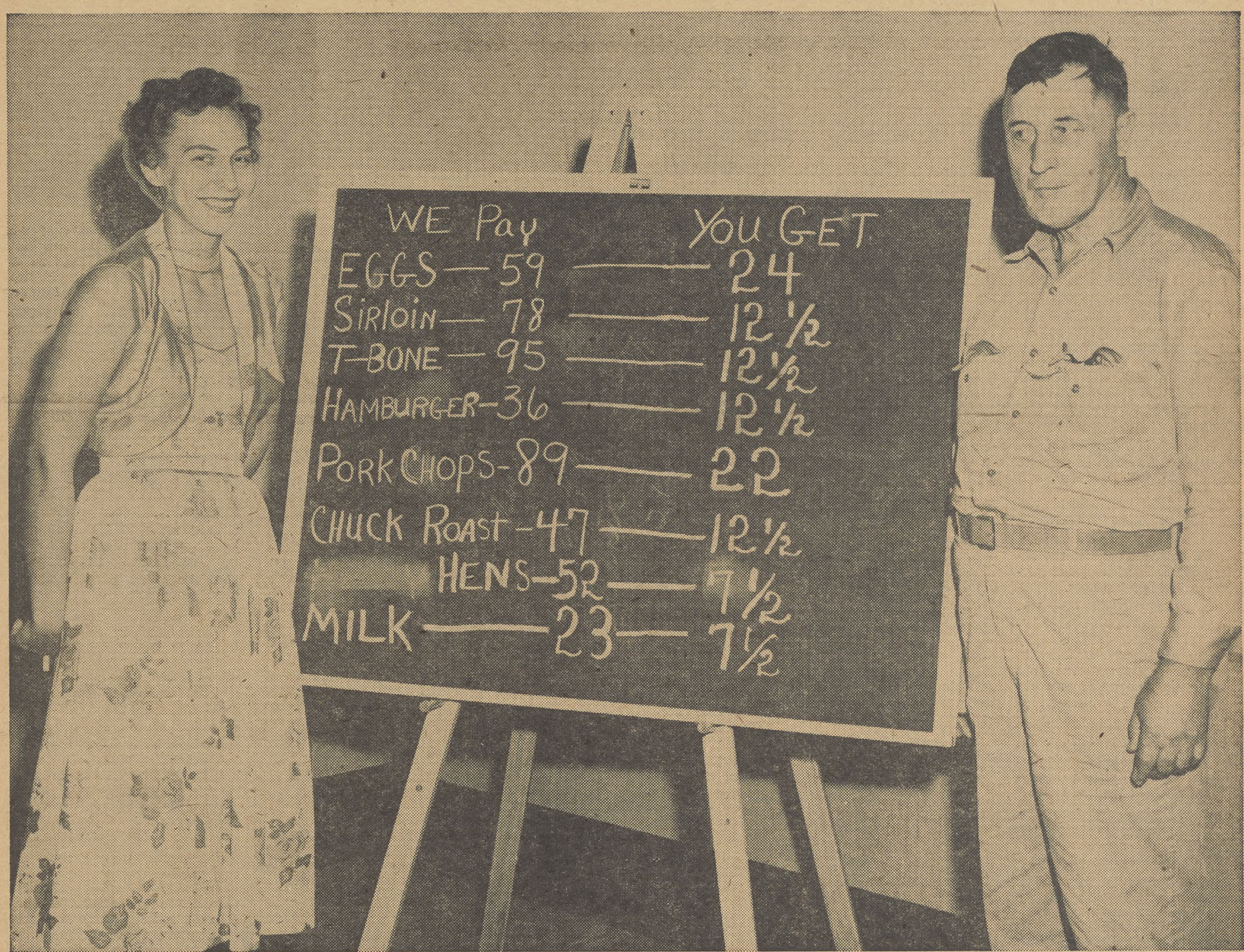
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 33

'Swat-The-Farmers' Bill Voted

—See Page 3

Kroll Sees Liberal Gains In Congress

—See Page 2



What The Shooting Is All About— Farm prices are big headlines, with the Senate approving the GOP Administration's plan for "flexible" price supports which will give farm income another downward nudge. One of the big issues for farmers and city workers alike is the wide spread between what farmers get for foodstuffs and what consumers have to pay at the grocery. That's illustrated by a farming-father and a unionist-daughter, Floyd Rutchin and Ruth Rutchin, at a recent Kansas CIO Council farm-labor conference at Parsons, Kan. She's a CIO Communications Workers steward. The chart shows the gap between retail food prices and what farmers receive. **(For a report on Senate farm bill action, see Page 3, and a review of the farm-city price spread, see Page 10.)**

Blacklist Firings Sweep Guatemala

—See Page 5

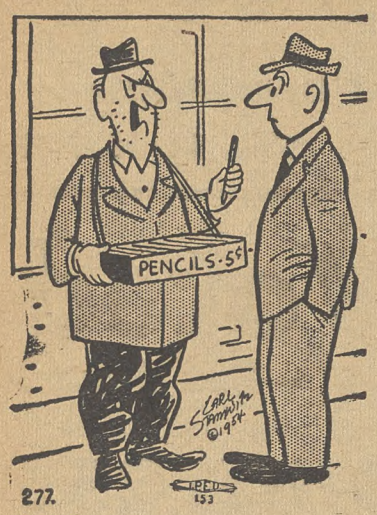
A Visit South Of Border

—See Page 7

Atom Workers Hit By T-H Injunction

—See Page 12

Job Figures Show Economy's Still On 'Dead Center'



"Well, you'd better use one to register to vote, before we all wind up with jobs like mine!"

"DEAD CENTER" is where the U. S. economy continues to perch, with no significant gains in employment or declines in unemployment contained in the latest government report.

Instead, the combined review of the Labor Dept. and Commerce Dept. (covering the week of July 5-11), showed continuing drops in non-farm and basic industry employment and lengthening layoff periods for workers without jobs.

Here are highlights of the U. S. report:

Total employment was 62,148,000, an increase of 50,000 from June.

Total unemployment was 3,346,000, a drop of only 1000 in a month, and affects 5.1% of all civilian workers.

Non-farm employment declined by 289,000, to a total of 47,900,000.

Thirty-day layoffs (which aren't recorded as unemployment by the government statisticians) increased by 70,000 in the month, to a total of 300,000.

Industrial unemployment continued to increase in such basic durable goods industries as fabricated metals, transportation equipment and machinery, and also in retail trade. Job gains were reported in construction, finance and service trades.

"The average duration of unemployment," the joint U. S. report said, "was estimated at about 11.5 weeks in July as compared to 11 weeks in the previous month."

Another government report, by the Bureau of Employment Security, said 19,000 workers in eight large states were dropped from rolls the last week in June alone.

With the July figures (which were comparable in many points to June's), the government claimed that "the employment downtrend of the past year has virtually ended."

"Although unemployment has not increased as much as expected this summer," the report added, *"the jobless total in July was roughly twice as large as a year ago and the highest for the month in the postwar period except for 1949."*

"It's a darned shame the way our business has been picking up so much lately!"

Kroll Hails Southern Primaries, Sees Liberal Congress Gains

RECENT victories of liberal Democrats in southern primaries brought a prediction from CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll last week that "this liberal trend will continue through the November elections."

Kroll's comment came after PAC-supported candidates in the South changed the political complection of five congressional districts, three gubernatorial and one Senate seats, and two PAC-backed incumbent senators were re-elected.

No incumbent with PAC endorsement has lost a race to date.

The "outstanding liberal victories," Kroll said, were attributable to four factors:

1. "Resentment against the obvious domination of our government by big business.
2. "A demand that the government face up to its responsibility to provide the country with an expanding economy in which there are full-time jobs for everyone who wants to work.
3. "Concern about our loss of prestige and friends abroad.
4. "Disappointment with a divided and leaderless Administration that offers only honeycombed words instead of action."

HERE IS A state-by-state rundown of the liberal victories, which PAC bucks contributed by CIO members helped bring:

Alabama: Incumbent Sen. Sparkman won a major victory over Rep. Battle heavily financed by Texas oil interests who were seeking to defeat Sparkman for his role in fighting the off-shore oil give-away.

Former Gov. James Folsom won over incumbent Gov. Persons, signer of the open shop bill passed by the last Legislature. And George Huddleston, son of a former congressman, took a runoff primary for the 4th Dist. seat vacated by Battle in his try to dump Sparkman.

North Carolina: Nomination of former Gov. Kerr Scott over incumbent Sen. Lennon was regarded as a major triumph for PAC, since power, textile and tobacco interests and arch-conservative Gov. Umstead, who appointed him, were all backing Lennon.

Tennessee: PAC scored a three-way victory in hotly-contested primaries. Sen. Kefauver bested Rep. Sutton better than 2-to-1 despite Sutton's heavy financial support, allegedly from oil, gambling and Republican sources. With a helicopter and radio and TV talkathons, Sutton covered the state, calling Kefauver a "left-winger" and drawing the issue between isolationism and internationalism.

PAC support paid off, too, for incumbent Gov. Clement, nominated for a first four-year term, under a change in state law, over former Gov. Browning who used state militia to help break a CIO Textile Workers strike some years ago. The other key election was that of Ross Bass for the 6th Dist. seat vacated by Sutton.

Texas: In the 12th Dist., Jim Wright beat Rep. Lucas, author of the notorious, unsuccessful Taft-Hartley amendment to ban industry-wide bargaining. In the 16th Dist., Rep. Regan bowed before State Sen. J. B. Rutherford, who had strong CIO and AFL support.

Virginia: Highlight of the 6th Dist. primary win of Del. Ernest Robertson was the attempt to use PAC support as a smear. Powell Glass, Roberton's Byrd machine opponent, tried to make capital out of CIO backing.

But in two radio talkathons in the district during which Robertson answered questions from all comers, he faced up to the charge by saying he was "proud" of the support of working people and listing the unions which had endorsed him. Result was that all the other candidates in the race wound up claiming or seeking labor backing, and Robertson was nominated.

Another important issue revolved around the fact that Rep. Poff, the incumbent Robinson will face in November, is a Republican. Glass, son of the late Sen. Glass, had been an Eisenhower supporter in 1952. He repudiated the support to run in the Democratic primary, but couldn't escape charges of party disloyolty.

Arkansas: Orval Faubus, a publisher, defeated incumbent Gov. Cherry—the first such defeat in that state for an incumbent governor seeking relection in 75 years.

Three other southern primaries are scheduled this month: Aug. 24 in Mississippi; Aug. 28 in Texas, a second primary where incumbent Gov. Shivers and his scandal-racked Administration face a serious threat from Ralph Yarborough; and Aug. 31, a second primary in Louisiana.

'The Veep' Gets Big Vote In Kentucky

THE VEEP, former Vice Pres. Alben Barkley, scored a smashing triumph in the first step of his return to politics in Kentucky's primary voting for U. S. Senator.

He led his nearest opponent better than 50-1 in the Democratic primary and polled more than two and a half times as many votes as were cast for incumbent Sen. Cooper, who won the Republican nomination.

Arkansas: Gov. Cherry, arch-conservative incumbent, was defeated for a second term by Orval Faubus in the Democratic primary. It was the first defeat of a governor running for a second term in 75 years.

Nebraska: In a complicated race for three U. S. Senate seats, Rep. Curtis, social security opponent, won the Republican nomination for a six-year term over Gov. Crosby, who had Eisenhower backing. He will be opposed by former Gov. Keith Neville, Democratic primary winner, in November.

Idaho: Former Sen. Glen Taylor, Progressive Party vice presidential candidate in 1948, by a close vote won the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senate. Incumbent Sen. Dworshak (R.) will be his opponent. Reps. Pfost (D.) and Budge (R.) had no primary opposition.

Delaware: Democrats nominated Sen. Frear for re-election by a scant 41-vote convention margin over former State Supreme Court Justice James M. Tunnell, Jr.

'It's Everybody's Fight'— URW Mobilizes Help For Goodyear Strikers

"SINCE IT'S everybody's fight, everybody should pitch in and help," said Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers, as he called on some 200,000 members to support financially the strike at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Announcing that the URW Executive Board had called on all non-striking members of URW-CIO to contribute to the strike fund, he said:

"The members of our local unions who are not now on strike can best help Goodyear employes by contributing enough money so as to keep them and their families from suffering.

"Since it's everybody's fight, everybody should pitch in and help . . . Don't lose sight of the fact that they (the strikers) are making an all-out effort to establish a wage pattern which can be duplicated throughout the Big Four and among most of the URW plants as well."

"Not once during all of the present negotiating," Buckmaster added, "has Goodyear complained about inability to pay more than the 5c which it has offered. We all know that Goodyear and all other Big Four companies are in excellent position to absorb a decent wage increase (and that's more than 5c) this year."

The URW president pointed out that last year when "all of the Big Four companies made the greatest net profits in their history . . . Goodyear alone cleared more than $49 million, after paying all costs including the excess profits tax." Since then the excess profits tax has been dropped.

THE BOARD urged all non-striking members of the union to give $2 a week to support the strike and all offices and staff of URW-CIO to contribute substantial amounts to the strike fund.

Some 23,000 URW-CIO members have been on strike six weeks at 10 Goodyear plants. A key issue in the strike is improvement in wage area differentials at the various plants.

At the Topeka Kan., plant, the firm has a wage scale for tire makers which is 34c an hour lower than in comparable plants, 33c lower than the industry's average and the lowest paid by any rubber company.

The union also is seeking a substantial general wage increase.

Bulletin

Some 25,000 members of the CIO Rubber Workers late last week struck Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plants after two months deadlock in negotiations.

Like their fellow URW-CIO members at Goodyear, Firestone workers rejected an offer of a 5c wage increase. Negotiations were scheduled to resume.

The struck plants are at Akron, O., Des Moines, Ia., Newcastle and Noble, Ind., Pottstown, Pa., Fall River, Mass., and Memphis Tenn.

CIO Leaders Set Labor Day Talks

Labor Day addresses of two CIO leaders will be broadcast nationally.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will make a Labor Day speech at 3:45 p.m. EDT, Sunday, Sept. 5, on NBC Radio.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will be heard on ABC Radio at 4 p.m. EDT, Monday, Sept. 6.

Check your newspaper radio log for the time of local broadcasts.

Marcantonio Dies On N. Y. Street

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, for 14 years American Labor Party member in the House, dropped dead of a heart attack on a New York street last week. Unseated in 1950 by a Democratic - Republican - Liberal coalition, the 51-year-old Marcantonio had announced his intention to run again this year for the post he had lost.

Swat-The-Farmer Bill Voted By Senate

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

ACTING at the rate of 400 bills a day, the 83rd Congress last weekend was racing toward adjournment day—and the trip home to meet the voters in November.

There were two big developments last week:

1. Senate approval of the "swat-the-farmers" bill—the Administration's flexible farm price support measure.

2. Threats to free unions contained in a Senate drive for approval of the Brownell-Butler bills.

Still pending—and a big issue—is the GOP Administration measure which would improve social security benefits, but wouldn't go far enough.

The speed of legislative action was indicated when the Senate, on Aug. 11, passed more than 400 bills, most of them minor, in a single day. In comparison, during the first seven months of this session, the Senate acted on a total of only 1031 measures.

Farm

The Eisenhower Administration scored a major legislative victory last week. *The victims were the nation's farmers and their bankrolls.*

After six days of debate, the Senate voted 62 to 28 to pass the Administration's flexible farm bill. The measure slid through the House a month ago. A joint conference committee will resolve differences between the two versions, with dairy price supports providing the biggest issue.

Farm state Senators, with one eye fixed on angry constituents back home, fought a losing battle. The key vote was 49 to 44 for the Benson plan. Some Republican Senators even predicted the Eisenhower victory would cost the GOP seats in the next Congress.

The President and Agriculture Sec. Benson staked everything on ramming through a system of flexible price supports. The new bill provides for a sliding 82.5%-90% scale of parity in place of the former mandatory 90% support plan. *Its passage greases the chute for another drop in farm income, which has been falling steadily for the past two years.*

A further drop in the agricultural economy was guaranteed in the Eisenhower bill through a gimmick that provides a new formula for figuring parity prices. Instead of a mild 10% cut, the new formula will hack a whopping 35% from the old yardstick. (Parity is a system set up to give the farmer a fair price for the things he sells in relation to the necessities he buys.)

There was another GOP *"give-away"* angle, this time of government-owned forest and grazing lands. A 54 to 41 roll call vote on an amendment would require the government or a successor permit holder to compensate any permittee for water development or other permanent improvements made on federal land. Opponents of the amendment claimed it would give cattlemen and other permit holders a *"vested interest"* in federal lands and allow them the land's use forever.

Security

Prodded by the Administration's frenzied haste for an anti-subversive bill, both houses came up with identical bills that could cripple free trade unions. Here are the developments:

1. The Senate voted a revised bill by Sen. Butler (R. Md.) giving the government power to crack down on "Communist-infiltrated" unions and other organizations.

2. Chairman Velde (R. Ill.) turned in a similar bill from his House Un-American Activities Committee.

3. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and several other Democrats introduced an amendment which would outlaw the Communist Party, which the Administration opposes.

The House Judiciary Committee—after CIO protested—last month rejected the measure that Velde sponsored. Velde's group held no hearings and heard no witnesses. Over protests from three Democrats, Reps. Walter (Pa.), Doyle (Calif.) and Frazier (Tenn.), Velde said his committee heard enough testimony "over the years."

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) assailed Butler's bill as potentially "a deadly anti-union weapon." He noted that the CIO and AFL which have succeeded "in a very remarkable degree" in fighting communism "are strongly opposed to this measure."

An anti-union Attorney-General, warned Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), could "wreck" any union by simply launching an attack upon it under the Butler bill. With Lehman, Morse said it could be used for breaking strikes.

Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) tried to sidetrack the legislation by a resolution establishing a Presidential commission to study the matter and report next January. This was defeated by a 56 to 31 roll call vote.

In another roll call, 78 to 1, the Senate approved a modifying amendment by Sen. Ives (D. N.Y.) providing that any union in "good standing" with a labor organization opposed to communism "shall be presumed" not to be a "Communist-infiltrated organization." Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) was the lone dissenter.

Ives said his amendment would help unions that are "trying to clean their own house" by exempting unions "whose loyalty has been proven on numerous occasions." He particularly cited the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods as having fought communism.

Sen. Daniel (D. Tex.) won 85-1 approval of a motion to combine the proposal outlawing the Communist Party with the Butler bill. Final passage of the joint measure was by a vote of 85-0. The bill goes back to the House, where, if Atty.-Gen. Brownell and the President maintain their opposition, it was predicted it will die in a committee pigeon-hole as the session ends.

The Administration's blanket measure to permit use of evidence obtained through wiretapping did not fare so well. The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 7-7 to table the bill.

TVA

Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel was confirmed without debate by the Senate to be a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a nine-year term. He probably will be named chairman, succeeding Gordon R. Clapp.

Vogel said he did not share the Eisenhower view that TVA was "creeping socialism." He said he believed in "the wisdom and feasibility" of the project.

Atomic Energy

A new battle loomed as the Senate and House considered the compromise atomic energy bill. Minority Leader Johnson (Tex.) supported a move to redraft the Administration's bill along lines approved by the Senate after 13 days of bitter debate.

Democratic amendments inserted some safeguards for the public's $12 billion stake in the development of atomic energy that is now being considered as a source of cheap electric power. These safeguards were absent in the Eisenhower-backed measure which swept through the House. Some were knocked out in a conference between leaders of both houses to resolve the differences.

Pay Increases

The House voted a 7% pay increase for postal workers. On the Senate side a 5% increase for postal employes and all other classified federal workers first was approved and then reconsidered.

Unemployment

The President signed a bill, opposed by labor groups, which gives state politicians discretionary use over funds paid by employers to finance their unemployment compensation systems.

The Reed Bill sets up a $200 million reserve fund out of surplus payments by firms. Once this reserve is established, the remaining excess collections could be used in states for administrative or benefit costs at the discretion of the states.

Labor organizations opposed the measure, contending that states hit hardest by mounting unemployment need federal grants, not loans. Loans, they pointed out, must be repaid through higher taxes on employers with consequent tightening of the employment situation.

McCarthy

Hope faded for early action on the censure case against Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.). While this had been almost explicit in the Senate vote to investigate McCarthy's activities, the select committee named by Vice Pres. Nixon last week devised enough delays to defer a start until Aug. 30.

After at least two weeks of testimony-taking, another lapse would ensue before the committee report was written. When the Senate will act on the report could not be predicted.

Foreign Aid

The House approved a compromise $3.2 billion foreign aid bill that was $314 million over the Senate's version. The upper house has yet to act on overseas aid funds.

Bricker Amendment

Sen. Bricker (R. O.) introduced a revised version of his treaty-curbing constitutional amendment but will not press for action until the next session. The latest Bricker proposal differs only slightly from the one that tied up the Senate for five weeks a year ago.

Labor Dept.

The Senate lopped millions from the Labor Dept. request for funds to carry out its programs during the fiscal year. The action was taken during consideration of a supplemental appropriations bills.

Investigations

The House has given $2.7 millions for investigations during the two years the Republicans have been in control. This does not include $500,000 a year spent by the House Appropriations Committee.

—And Warmer

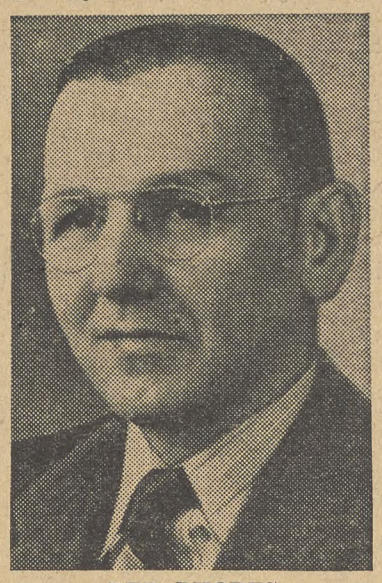
"Washington heat is usually alleged as the major reason for Congress's desire for adjournment. Given that this is election year, I suggest that it may be warmer for some at home than in Washington."—Rep. Williams (D. N. J.).

'How About Action Before We Quit?'

When is Congress going to act to help the thousands of unemployed working people?

That's the question asked Republican House leaders by Rep. Rhodes (D.), veteran Pennsylvania AFL leader, as he charged that jobless millions and their families are being ignored in the GOP rush to adjourn.

"How can the Republican leadership continue to ignore the plight of these people, or to say that it is not a serious matter?" asked Rhodes, citing his own hard-hit district.



REP. RHODES

"The prosperity now being enjoyed by big monopolies is of little comfort to the millions of workers and their families who must live on inadequate unemployment insurance benefits.

"It means much less to those whose unemployment insurance checks are running out.

"Tax advantages voted by this Administration to monopoly interests have permitted increased profits to empires like duPont, General Electric and General Motors. Yet the Eisenhower leadership has refused . . . to aid the average citizen with tax relief or a public works program.

"The rush by this Administration to give to the special interests natural resources, tax advantages, public lands and the people's investment in atomic secrets is a sorry contrast to its do-nothing policy on issues involving the health, prosperity and welfare of the people.

"Let's have some action before we quit!"

GOP Drive Against Farmers Hit

THE AGRICULTURE Dept. drew the fire of Senate Minority Leader Johnson (Tex.) during debate on the farm price bill.

Johnson charged the department with "the advertising campaign which has accompanied the effort to sell" the flexible price theory.

"It has turned—or sought to turn—city folks against country folks," Johnson claimed, "even more important, for the first time in more than 20 years it has convinced many of our farmers that the Agriculture Dept. is their enemy—and not their friend."

Flexible supports' "immediate effect would be to lower farm income" but their "long range effect would be to set a dangerous precedent that could be harmful to every segment of our economy," Johnson argued.

". . . Is the next step to be a flexible minimum wage law which lowers the floor whenever there is a 'surplus' of labor? *I can hear the propagandists now crying that 75c an hour is a 'high, rigid' wage level."*

The Eisenhower flexible support program could pave the way for another depression, according to Sen. Langer (R. N.D.). It was a Republican president who vetoed farm support bills twice in the 1920's and "laid the groundwork for what followed," he said.

"Now we have another Republican President going right down the same road," Langer reminded.

Sen. Young (R. N.D.) predicted his party's victory in the bitter farm price fight will turn into a Republican defeat in the November elections. He predicted the Senate's action will cost the GOP congressional seats.

Price supports, maintained Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), are "not a program for farmers alone but a program for national prosperity."

"It would be economic lunacy for Congress to deliver a blow against our agricultural economy," Humphrey said. "It would hurt the entire national economy. Farm prosperity and business prosperity go hand in hand."

Oh, To Be A Trout!

The House of Representatives spent two full days debating and passing a bill to require that restaurant menus clearly state whether the trout being served are 100% American or 100% alien.

It's possible there's merit in this proposal—though it's a little hard to guess what that merit may be.

But it's significant, perhaps, that the GOP Congress which has shown so little interest in the needs of plain people has devoted so much time to the alleged needs of plain fish.

We're led to the wish that the 83rd Congress, having started worrying about the needs of fish, may eventually get around to further consideration of the needs of people.

What Goes On There?

People throughout the western hemisphere were generally glad to see Communist influences halted in Guatemala.

But we doubt that the peoples of North, South and Central America had any desire to see the clock of progress turned way back in that little country. The CIO had made clear that communism can be beaten back by increased social and economic progress, not by a campaign of repression.

Yet it's the latter course that seems to be under way in Guatemala, with the outlawing and dissolution of some of the country's most important trade unions. That's no solution, there or elsewhere.

Two Important Strikes

Which part of the paper do you read?

The business pages are full of stories of continued corporation prosperity. Tucked away on the news pages, you're apt to find corporation alibis why they can't pay decent wages.

For weeks now, two big strikes have been in progress—the CIO Woodworkers and the AFL lumber union, seeking decent wage increases in the Pacific Northwest; and, in 10 cities around the country, the CIO Rubber Workers seeking decent wage increases from the Goodyear Co.

In both cases, management has given a haughty "no" to the unions' requests for substantial wage increases. The big lumber operators have even refused a suggested plan for arbitration of the issues.

Goodyear, perhaps taking a leaf from the book of General Electric and North American Aviation, has offered a nickel an hour—and refused to consider anything more. *Goodyear, it is to be noted, made a record $49 million profit last year, a return of 17.5% on its owners' investment, and has been doing even better in 1954.*

In both cases, justice and fairness lie on the side of the unions. They have the full support of the entire CIO in their fight against a callous and greedy attitude by management.

No Confidence?

An official of the toy industry predicts that sales, which have risen each year for the last 15 years, will decline in 1954. What's the trouble? Don't the kids have confidence in the Republican Administration?

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
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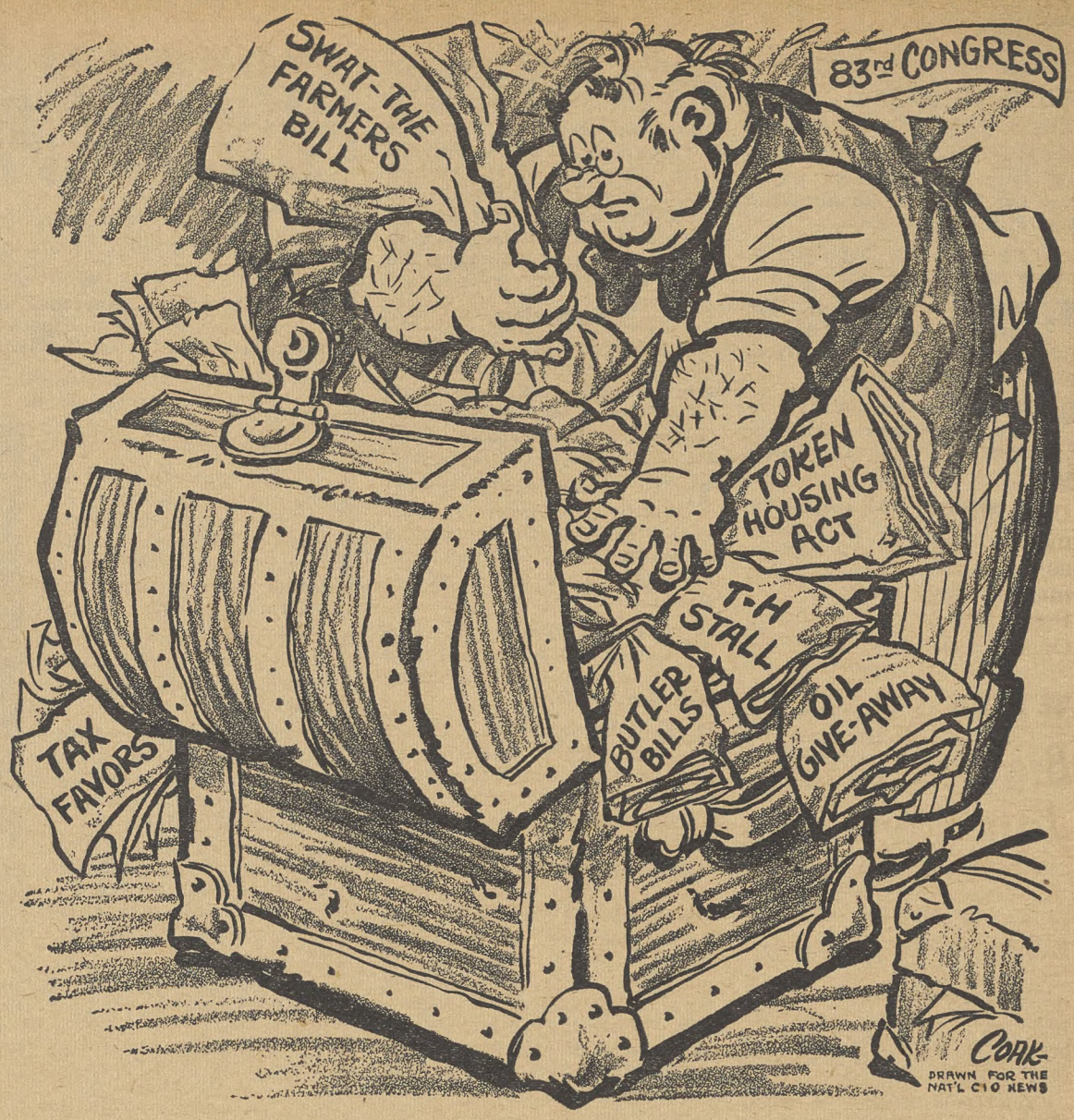
Souvenirs For The Folks Back Home



In Other Words—

10 Basic Facts About Asia

In an article in the New Leader magazine, Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine delegate to the United Nations and a 1941 Pulitzer Prize winner, spells out 10 basic facts on Asia for Americans. Excerpts from his article follow:

By GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO

THE MOST dynamic single fact of our time is the awakening of Asia. This must be true, because everybody outside Asia seems to know about it and speaks about it constantly.

In Asia, however, we do not talk about it. We simply adjust ourselves to the fact, and we keep on with the process of awakening.

There is no excuse for hazy thinking about Asia. For it is not true that Asia is mysterious, enigmatic and unpredictable.

It is important to remember that there is no mystery about what hungry, impoverished and oppressed peoples will do in the end, if no relief is forthcoming. Asians are also human beings, and what Europeans or Americans would do or have done in the same circumstances, the Asians will do also.

Easy Solutions

To understand Asia, it is necessary, first of all, to realize that many of its problems will not yield to pat, easy solutions. One such solution is embodied in the common notion that Asia must somehow be saved. Saved from communism, we are told. *But saved for what ends? In whose interest? And by what means?*

I do not speak as an expert on Asia, or even as a spokesman for Asia. However, anyone who has studied the situation in Asia no further back than the last decade will be in substantial agreement with a capsule analysis of the Asian problem which I have tried to formulate in the following terms:

1. The Asian peoples will no longer tolerate the shackles of colonialism. What they want is a status of equal partnership and voluntary cooperation with other peoples.

2. The Asian peoples are fired with an aspiration to human dignity and economic well-being which can no longer be held in abeyance.

3. The Asian peoples will not fight for the vague concept of a free world; they will fight on the side of the free world only if they have a stake in freedom themselves.

4. The West must work with and through the responsible nationalist movements in Asia rather than through puppet regimes that have no popular support.

By denouncing and opposing genuine freedom movements in Asia as Communist-inspired, the West in fact exposes such movements to Communist infiltration and control.

The objective must be to isolate Communist agitation from the legitimate nationalist aspirations of the Asian peoples.

5. Military measures are at best a short-term device for staving off an immediate threat of Communist aggression. The long-term struggle against communism, however, requires economic and financial assistance that will enable the Asian peoples to raise their standards of living.

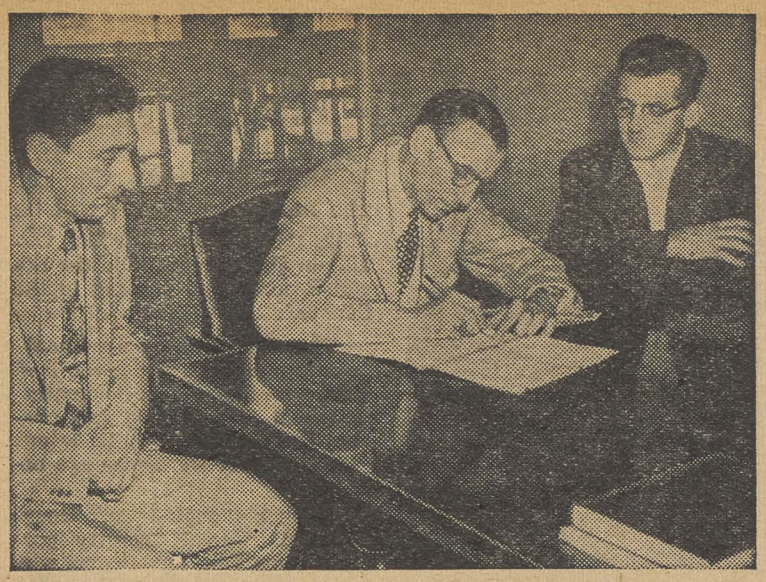
6. Assistance should be offered on a basis of equality and mutual respect, and not as a special favor with political strings or as a disguised survival of colonialism.

7. As there can be no world peace without Asia, so there can be no economic stability in the world without Asia. You cannot neglect Asia and, by continuing to pour dollars into Europe, expect to stabilize the world economy, including the European economy itself.

8. Asian political, economic and social organization is predominantly on an authoritarian pattern. Therefore, it should not be assumed that the Asian peoples will automatically adopt democracy of the Western type; rather, they will adopt it with necessary modifications and only as it demonstrates its superiority in the actual experience of daily life.

9. Asian neutralism must be recognized partly as the result of a genuine desire for peace, partly as dictated by the serious internal problems of many countries in the region, and partly as inspired by a lingering distrust of the motives of the colonial powers.

10. The Asian peoples will not give their support to any program, policy or course of action affecting Asia that is taken without consulting them.



COLUMBUS MAYOR M. E. Sensenbrenner (center) commends "the CIO for launching this humanitarian action" as he signs State CIO Council's initiative petition to "humanize" state unemployment compensation law. First Vice Pres. Joseph Mohler (left) and Recording Sec. James B. Ogden of the Columbus CIO Council look on.

'Turning Back The Clock'

Wave Of Blacklist Firings Hits Workers By Guatemala Edicts

By DANIEL BENEDICT
Associate Director of the CIO International Affairs Dept.

LATEST reports from Guatemala point to serious trouble ahead for that country, and its working people.

Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas was visited about a month ago by a representative group of Guatemalan unionists, who were accompanied by AFL Rep. Serafino Romuladi, Cuban CTC Rep. Paul Valdivia and this writer.

We heard the President's repeated assurances that there would be no attempt to hinder the development of free trade unionism and no attempt to destroy the land reform gains of the peasants.

U. S. Ambassador John Peurifoy, who makes no secret of his important role in the events which led Castillo Armas from exile in Honduras to the armed taking over of power in Guatemala, has also been quite vocal about no *"turning back the clock"* of social progress.

Yet non-Communist workers known for, or suspected of, strong trade union feelings have been, and are being, fired by the score.

ABOUT HALF the Communist Party members in Guatemala (reported to number about 2,000) have either taken refuge in foreign embassies—hundreds of them are sleeping on and under the desks of the bulging little Mexican Embassy—or fled the country. *Yet, it is estimated that between 5000 and 8000 people have been thrown in jail.*

The long lines of obviously poor Indian peasant women seen by this writer waiting outside the jails with little baskets of food to send in to their arrested menfolk were certainly no indication that the thousands in jail are foreign Communist agitators or local Party big shots.

One of the first steps of the new government, taking away the right to vote from the Indian peasants on the grounds of illiteracy, was immediately pointed to by Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee as a danger signal of a move towards "turning back the clock."

The new land law not only stops the process of giving unused land to poor peasants, but now makes it possible for the rich landowners to re-open their cases and get their lands back.

As a New York Times dispatch of July 27 pointed out, this opens the way for the powerful United Fruit Co., a symbol of "Yankee" exploitation to millions of Latin Americans, to take hundreds of thousands of acres from the peasants.

IN SHOPS with five or six Communists, bosses have decided that the fall of the Communist-dominated Arbenz regime was a good opportunity to fire dozens of workers whose "crime" was merely union activity or protesting against wage cuts. Many of these workers have been thrown in jail.

The United Fruit-controlled IRCA (International Railways of Central America), which runs the railways of Guatemala, has taken the lead in the reactionary wave of drawing up blacklists of union men to be fired.

Even members of the National Committee set up provisionally to start a free trade union movement (the CNRS), have been menaced by the employers, although Castillo Armas has now given assurances that at least National Committee members would not be fired.

THE GOVERNMENT has decreed the abolition of all leadership committees of the old Communist-dominated union federation (the CGTG), including those of the few unions which had escaped Communist control.

A new government decree made Aug. 10 ordered dissolution of the CGTG and a number of its affiliated unions—including these of the railwaymen, teachers, and employes of the United Fruit Co. New union elections are to be held by October, but the employers are doing everything to make those elections impossible or meaningless.

If this trend towards the destruction of social progress and civil liberties in Guatemala is allowed to continue, the new government of Guatemala—and U. S. companies and officials who have influence with it—will bear the responsibility for driving more people into the arms of the Communist Party than there were under the regime which the Communists controlled.

That would also have a disastrous effect upon the people of other Latin-American countries who are watching closely the way things develop in Guatemala.

Direct support will be given to Guatemalan labor in this fight through the ORIT, the Inter-American Regional Organization of free trade unions, of which CIO is an active member along with the AFL, the Mine Workers and other democratic labor organizations from Canada to Uruguay.

CIO Tells Concern Over Firings

CIO "concern" was voiced last week over the dismissal and jailings of trade unionists by the new Guatemala government, which has suspended constitutional guarantees of labor rights.

Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO Latin America Affairs Committee, in a message to the State Dept., said the United Fruit Co., through its rail subsidiary, is "among the leading employers in this drive to prevent a growth of a stable democratic labor movement."

"CIO is concerned," Knight said, "because continuance of this trend will weaken all democratic forces in the Americas, strengthen anti-U. S. feelings and add to the force of Communist and other totalitarian agents. We urge our government to impress upon all its officials and upon U. S.-owned business firms the danger of this course."

270.

"Men certainly value a good job that pays union wages! I'm glad daughter has one!"

Which Page Do You Read?

Big GOP Dailies Jubilant In Editorials—Job Layoff Stories Are Another Matter

By DON SMITH
(Publicity Director of Ohio CIO Council)

EVER SINCE unemployment started to increase under the present Administration, most Ohio papers have been beside themselves trying to cover the whole thing up.

You could hardly blame them in a way. After all, 20 years is a long time to wait for a Republican president.

The editorial page is an interesting page to read these days because it is here that the papers really ignore the facts. The papers' columnists also join in the campaign.

We noticed recently that the (Cleveland) Plain Dealer was doing a dandy job of ignoring the facts.

ONE of its columnists, Philip Porter, wrote a column in which he poked fun at what he called the *"prophets of doom"* for their warnings about the anemic state of our economy. Porter poked fun because he said such dire predictions were only echoes now. They were echoes now because things were fine and looking better, Porter wrote.

One editorial, entitled "The Recession Recedes," assured its readers, *"Calm optimism over business prospects is sweeping the country."*

But in the news columns which are based primarily on fact, the Plain Dealer reported—on the same day Porter's "everything is rosy" column appeared—that:

"Akron began to feel the pinch of poor relief today when City Council's finance committee approved transferring $50,000 into the relief account . . . This marked the first time since before World War II that the general fund was tapped for poor relief."

And this one from Mansfield, O.—"With county relief rolls growing here, Richland County Commissioners today announced a plan to put able-bodied but jobless men to work on county work crews. The relief roll workers will earn up to $5 a day which will be credited on their grocery and rent bills."

In short, the editorial writers fly in the face of the facts printed in their own newspapers. *While they are attempting to put rose-colored glasses on their readers, their news columns are printing the true facts of the case.*

Now that the One-Party Press has a Republican president, it just can't admit that business and people aren't as well off as under the Democrats.

If people started to believe such things, they might elect some Democrats to office. So, the papers must do their best to protect the "New Team." And they do it by constantly reassuring their readers that times have improved since January 1953.

The only trouble is, that many of their readers may be looking at such editorials and columns as they stand in line to collect their unemployment checks.

Vandercook Away; MacVane Substitutes

While CIO-sponsored Commentator John W. Vandercook is on vacation, newsman John MacVane will substitute for him on the nightly ABC news program.

An expert on world affairs, MacVane has covered key sessions of the UN after serving in World War II as a correspondent for newspapers, INS and radio from the fall of France to the fall of Berlin.

Oil Refinery Jobs Decline By 10,000

SHUTDOWNS of some refineries and modernization of others has led to a deep shrinkage in oil refinery employment, according to the CIO Oil Workers.

Citing figures issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the OWIU-CIO notes there are 10,000 fewer production workers in U. S. refineries now than in 1948. That year there were 147,000 workers, by 1951 it had dropped to 143,000.

Last April only 137,000 were at work in this phase of the oil industry. The OWIU says that only in the past few months can a "recession" be blamed for the drop in job opportunity. The downward trend has been consistent while at the same time refinery production was climbing steadily.

In April of this year refinery employment was 7% below the 1948, while refinery production was 22% over the 1948 mark.

A BIG FACTOR, according to the OWIU, is the modernization of refinery facilities, with an accompanying decrease in manpower requirements. Some of the older refineries have been completely shut down and new refineries, needing fewer workers, have been replacing the output of the obsolete plants.

Another element, OWIU points out, is the new technical skill and improvement in methods that have been provided by refinery workers themselves.

Note

Willard Shelton is on vacation. His column *"It's Your Washington"* will be resumed in The CIO News of Aug. 30.

Mitchell Cancels Certificate Plan

LABOR SEC. MITCHELL has called off his plan to allow for regional handling of learner certificates in industry in place of dealing with them through Washington.

The program was opposed by Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers. Barkin wrote Mitchell that the procedure had been rejected by two previous Secretaries of Labor and administrators of the Wage-Hour law.

"The granting of the learner certificates is a matter of major policy determination," Barkin wrote, "involving serious competitive interests and constitutes legislation through administrative action. To invest local officials with this authority is a policy decision of high order which should not be made unless there is the most careful determination."

Looking To November

Sen. Douglas Battles The King Of Lobbyists

By Press Associates PAI

STOCKY, jovial Joseph T. Meek, Republican, is warming up for his campaign in Illinois against labor-endorsed Sen. Douglas (D.).

Observers are betting that it will be one of the bitterest campaigns which this key midwestern state has seen in many years.

Joe Meek's profession is lobbying. For some 20 years he has represented a powerful pressure group, the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations, in the state capitol at Springfield. The 50-year old Meek, himself, founded the group which now numbers 60,000 members.

Some of the keystones of Meek's lobbying activities have been his opposition to minimum wages for women, fair employment practice legislation and a sales tax. Minimum wages and fair employment practices, he will tell you, increase the costs and cut production.

SEN. DOUGLAS

Joe Meek just never did like anything about the New Deal. To him, the great era of social welfare legislation was "socialism." And because Paul Douglas strongly supported the New Deal his opponent is already labeling him a "socialist."

Never Liked New Deal

Plain-talking and pleasant, Meek has made thousands of speeches over the state in the interest of retailers. In the primary last April, backed by the Chicago Tribune, he topped a field of nine candidates by a sizable count. He had a well heeled organization, making widespread use of such outlets as outdoor advertising.

Ike Is Embarrassed

One of Meek's opponents in the primary was Chicago Alderman Herbert F. Geisler, who warned that to have the Republican party nomineee a "paid lobbyist of an association of retail businessmen would be pitiful to behold."

Meek's victory in the primary left the Eisenhower Administration in an embarrassing position. The lobbyist is a staunch supporter of McCarthy (R. Wis.).

Three and a half months after the primary, the President has written Meek a hearty letter, warmly endorsing his candidacy.

Sen. Douglas commented on the Eisenhower action by noting he had supported the President's foreign policy while Meek had "taken an exactly opposite course."

JOSEPH T. MEEK

"I have also," Douglas said, "supported the President on those features of his domestic program which were in the best interests of the American people, such as housing, social security, health and so forth.

"I was working for these programs years before the President joined us. My opponent has fought these measures throughout his life."

Both Douglas and Meek have promised to conduct a clean campaign this fall. Said Douglas: *"I'll wage my campaign without malice and in good temper."*

Said Meek: *It's always been 'Paul' and 'Joe' between us."*

The fact is that Meek has a lot of solid ground to overcome. Six years ago Douglas won his seat by a margin of 407,000 votes and since has become a powerful figure in Washington. He has consistently been voted one of the ablest Senators and a recognized authority in many fields.

Most observers are sitting back, waiting for the fur to fly.

DISABILITY protection for the nation's workers will be sought by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) in an amendment to the Social Security bill pending in the Senate.

The Douglas amendment would permit workers who became totally and permanently disabled to retire on full annuities, on the same basis as those who retire at the age of 65.

"Meager though it is," Douglas said, "Social Security provides some help for persons who must retire after age 65. So far as it goes, it is a fine program. Nevertheless, workers who become totally disabled often have even greater needs than the aged since they are younger and generally have more family responsibilities.

"Protection against the personal disaster of becoming unable to earn a living stands today as a major gap in providing our nation's workers with adequate security," Douglas stated.

Organizing

Permanent precinct groups are being organized by the Cook County CIO Council and local union political action committees to support the campaigns of Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and other PAC-backed candidates in the Chicago area.

A series of precinct leadership training courses are being conducted, as a preliminary to registration and get out the vote drives. Heading up the program are Bob Levin, Council PAC director, and John Alesia, State CIO-PAC chairamn.

The Low Road

A prediction that the Republicans will use "low-road tactics" against Sen. Douglas (D.) in the Illinois campaign was voiced by Stephen A. Mitchell, national Democratic chairman.

"It will be a campaign half Eisenhower and half McCarthy —half smile and half smear," he predicted.

"Eisenhower will take the high road and do the smiling. But down underneath, the bullyboys will take the low road."

Labor's World—

ICFTU Supports Tunisians; Strikes Grow In Germany

A CALL for "democratic self-government" in Tunisia and adoption of "substantial economic and social reforms" has been voiced by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The call was contained in a joint declaration adopted by ICFTU and Tunisian trade unionists, meeting in Paris as new resistance to French colonial rule was reported in North Africa.

In Tunisia, the French have set up a new colonial cabinet, but outlawed any representation for the Neo-Destour Nationalist Party.

In Morocco, there have been bloody outbreaks in Port Lyautey and other cities. Premier Mendes-France has been under attack from French colonists for his moves to moderate the stern military rule in Morocco.

THE ICFTU's plea on Tunisia was presented to Mendes-France by Sec.-Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek of the world free labor organization.

The labor group appealed for "a just and lasting solution of the Franco-Tunisian problem on the basis of the charter of the United Nations, which recognizes the right of the peoples to govern themselves."

The ICFTU statement "condemned violence from any source whatsoever" and said the present situation is "a vicious circle of repression and terrorism in which the one is used as a pretext for the other."

Earlier, Oldenbroek addressed the fifth congress of the Tunisian Trade Union Federation (UGTT), which reiterated previous calls for national liberation through negotiation. The ICFTU officer reaffirmed support of the world's free trade union movement for the Tunisian workers.

Germany

A half-dozen of West Germany's unions in basic industries, transportation and public services last week were pressing for substantial wage increases and reversal of the low-wage policy generally in effect.

An estimated two million West German workers either were on strike or were threatening strikes to enforce their demands. The West German Federation of Labor (DGB) declared that the postwar honeymoon with management is over because 80% of the country's labor force earns less than 350 marks ($83.33) per month.

Two major strike settlements broke the previously united front of employers. In Hamburg, 14,000 public service workers accepted a 1.7c hourly wage increase, and the big SKF ball-bearing factory settled with the Bavarian metal workers union. Still striking were 100,000 metal workers.

Outbreaks of violence occurred at a dozen plants in southern Germany as police clubbed pickets trying to prevent strikebreakers from entering. In one town, the Metal Workers Union summoned police to prevent leaflet distributions by Communist agitators.

Wage demands came from 900,000 metal workers in the Ruhr, river shipping workers on the Rhine, civil service employes, textile workers, office workers and chemical workers.

South Africa

According to a dispatch in the Christian Science Monitor, the Nationalist government in the Union of South Africa has named labor as its next target in its drive for absolute racial segregation.

Prime Minister Malan is driving for parliamentary approval of an industrial conciliation bill, containing several race segregation clauses which ban unions representing all workers and reserve some trades for whites.

The dispatch said the measure has resulted in united labor opposition and a warning that the bill would "stifle the freedom of the unions, divide the workers on racial patterns, and confine the non-white people to the most menial and worst-paid jobs."

Bad Foods Seized

U. S. Food & Drug Administration agents seized 40 shipments of contaminated food products and 11 drug and medical devices during June, the agency has reported.

Los Angeles CIO Urges End To Job Bias In Fire Dept.

IMMEDIATE action to end segregation in the Los Angeles Fire Dept. has been demanded by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Council Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford, in a protest to Fire Chief John H. Alderson, said the department was practicing "the abhorrent and undemocratic policy of racial discrimination."

He pointed to the existence of fire companies containing all colored personnel as proof of "shameful Jim Crow arrangements."

"The reputation of the City of Los Angeles as well as the Fire Dept. is at stake here," Lunceford said, "and to allow such a situation to continue would be a mockery of our highly regarded American democratic processes.

Our armed forces have met the problem squarely and successfully, recognizing that if a man is good enough to die for his country, he is good enough to be promoted without regard for his race, creed or color. Our fireman, no less than our servicemen, may be called upon to risk their lives at any moment and deserve the same treatment."

LUNCEFORD's statement set forth three measures to end fire department segregation: breaking up existing "Jim Crow" companies; integrating white and Negro firemen in all city companies; and instituting and enforcing new regulations to insure that no discrimination is practiced in promotions.

Australian Unionist Is Guest Of CIO

Assistant Sec. James D. Kenny of the New South Wales, Australia, Trades and Labor Council last week renewed friendships during a visit to CIO headquarters and a luncheon at which he and Mrs. Kenny were guests of honor.

Other guests included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Associate Education Dir. George T. Guernsey and Associate Dir. Daniel Benedict of the Dept. for International Affairs.

Kenny is enroute home after attending the Intl. Labor Organization convention in Geneva.

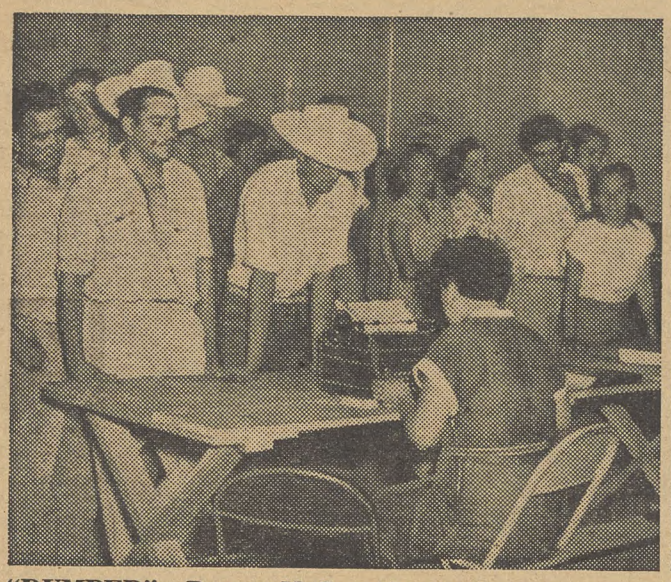
PAC Sets Three Family Parleys

Dates have been set for three more Family Participation Conferences in Political Action, two under the sponsorship of the Colorado CIO Council and one sponsored by the Philadelphia Council.

Olive Saits of the CIO Communications Workers will chair the Pueblo, Colo., conference Aug. 21-22 and Mrs. Nettie Sides, CIO Clothing Workers and state council vice president, will chair the other in Denver Aug. 28-29. Sara Fredgant of ACWA will be chairman of the Philadelphia conference Sept. 18 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

'Germs Don't Need Passports'—

Your Health's Stake On Mexico Border



"DUMPED"—Recent U. S. action to deport wetbacks from California's Imperial Valley resulted in an influx of as many as 40,000 stranded braceros a day into the little border city of Mexicali. In an effort to alleviate suffering the Mexican government provided free transportation back home. At left, braceros register for transport; right, others wait their turn in 120-degree sun.

By MILTON PLUMB

"Los microbios no necesitan pasaporte."

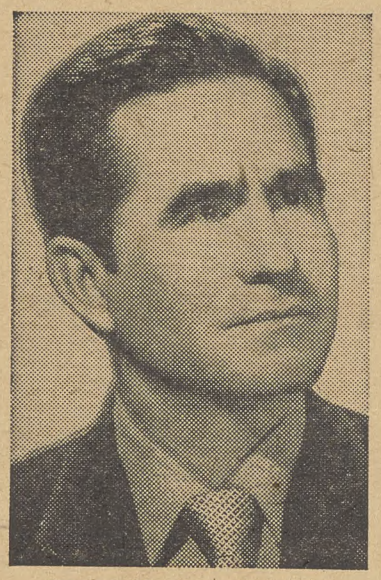
Thus, Gov. Braulio Maldonado of the seven-month-old Mexican state of Baja California summed up what he regards as the most crucial immediate problem of U. S.-Mexican relations along our Southern border.

His remark, which can be translated as meaning that *"germs don't need passports,"* is typical of his deep humanitarian concerns. These, translated into the far-sweeping social reforms inaugurated during his seven months in office, have already made him known as *"the Abraham Lincoln of Mexico."*

Contaminated Foods

The governor was referring to the serious health problems in his community and the fact that, without proper cooperation between the U. S. and Mexican governments, there is no way of preventing their spread over the border. This is reflected in a much higher communicable disease rate in Southern California counties than in the rest of the state.

Today, however, a serious threat to the health of the entire U. S. exists because of the fact that the Imperial Valley, which ships tomatoes, lettuce, peas, carrots, melons and other food to all parts of the country, is being irrigated in large part by a river contaminated with human manure.



BRAULIO MALDONADO
Governor of Baja California

Every visitor to Mexico is familiar with U. S. Health Dept. warnings against eating raw fruits and vegetables, but no one so far has discussed this unpleasant and tabu subject affecting the richest agricultural region within our own borders. The threat to health, as a result, has increased daily.

Last month a group of CIO officials stood, with handkerchiefs to their faces, on a bridge over the New River which runs through the heart of Mexicali. Along its banks were clustered the pitiful hovels making up the slums of this city claiming 100,000 inhabitants.

The stench was revolting, because this open river has long been the "sewer" of Mexicali. Yet this New River, leaving the border, runs for 60 miles through the heart of the U. S. Imperial Valley and collects in the Salton Sea.

Efforts by Maldonado soon will have removed much of this health menace as it affects his own people. His administration has almost completed a 10-million-peso sewer project to remove the contamination from that part of the river flowing through the city. But the waste must still be dumped into the New River *and it will continue to flow into the U. S.*

Maldonado is trying to get the Mexican-U. S. governments to establish an international sanitation plant because he realizes that, even the work he is doing inside the city, will not be enough to prevent disease germs from spreading back—this time from the U. S. into Mexico.

"I'd like to build it myself." Maldonado said, "but I'm afraid our state just hasn't money enough to undertake it alone."

Migrant Problem

Because growers' propaganda and the Eisenhower Administration's "go it alone" recruitment of Mexican farm labor early this year caused millions of Mexicans to rush across our California border in the expectation of work, Baja California had to bear the brunt of the problem.

ENRIQUE VILLEGAS LEYVA
Lieutenant Governor

The new governor showed his ability to act in a crisis without losing his head. When rioting broke out over U. S. policies, he got Mexican troops to restore order but issued strict orders that they were not to fire on the braceros who had congregated by the millions at our border.

The governor is quite proud of the fact that, during the recent "wetback" round-up, when as many as 40,000 braceros a day fled to Mexicali, not one bracero starved, due largely to emergency feeding facilities he set up. However, 88 died of sunstroke during the 14-day period.

Deaths would have totalled many more if the governor's wife had not only a few months before, given the land and building for a new Red Cross center.

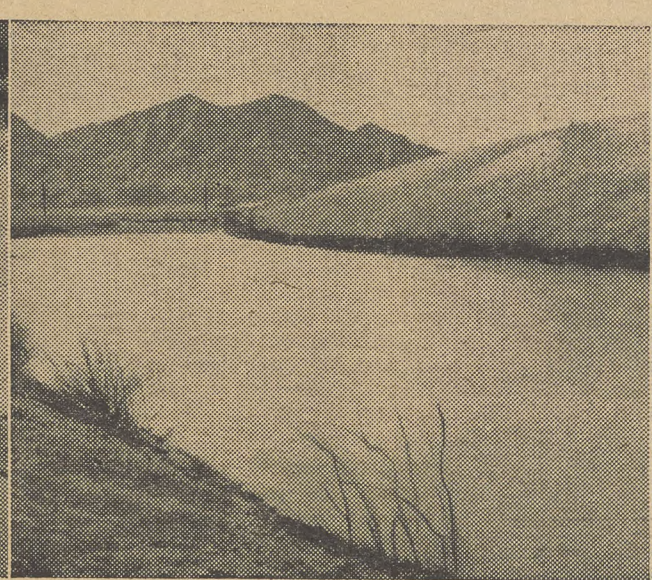
Although Maldonado's progressive reforms have led to some charges that he is a "leftist," the true picture seems to be that he's one of those rarities of Latin American politics—a good, honest, progressive who, as the governor describes himself, is simply "a realist."

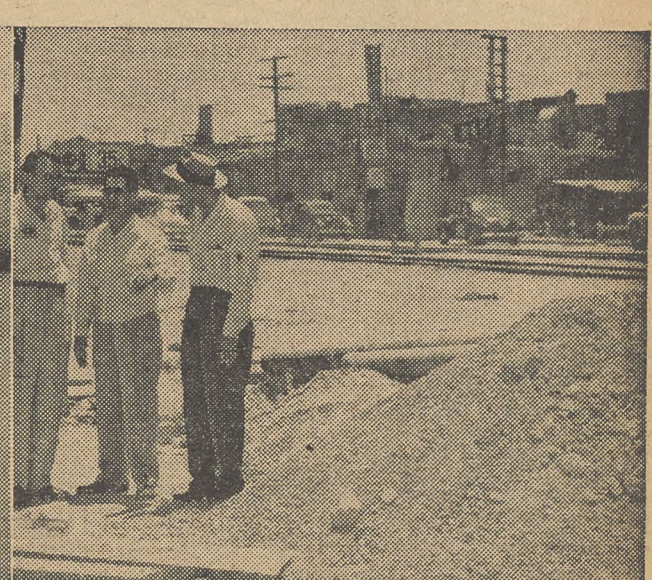
He chose as his able and devoted lieutenant governor, Enrique Villegas, former secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who insisted upon disposing of his substantial business holdings before assuming office at a much lower annual income.

But the governor is definitely "of the democratic Revolution and a liberal." He also used to be a labor organizer in the Mexican miners' union, and only a few years back he was helping the U. S. win the last war by his work as a "wetback" in San Francisco shipyards.

His solution to the wetback problem is a novel one.

"Our problem is not to make contracts from government to government, but from unions to unions," he said. "Then there would be people from the ranks of the workers to see that the contracts were fulfilled."





HEALTH PROBLEMS—The first lady of Baja, California, Mrs. Carlota de Maldonado (left), and the lieutenant governor (center) show CIO delegates through new Red Cross Center. Middle picture shows part of the $38 million All American Canal near El Centro. At right, CIO representatives inspect the new 10 million peso sewer system which Gov. Maldonado is installing to replace open sewage in New River.

Guild Sets Defense Fund, Bars Communists

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN
Special Correspondent

A LONG-RANGE program to raise a $1 million Defense Fund—$250,000 of it during 1955—topped a broad program adopted by the CIO Newspaper Guild, in its 21st annual convention in Los Angeles.

Some 200 delegates from throughout the United States and Canada debated and voted upon basic Guild programs and policies. Joe Collis, ANG president, presided.

Highlight of the Guild's actions was adoption of a policy declaration aimed at barring Communist Party members from Guild membership. Adopted after several hours of debate was a report by a special committee which stated:

"This convention declares it to be the policy of the American Newspaper Guild to hold ineligible for membership in the Guild any proven or admitted member of the Communist Party or any similar subversive organization."

The report directed the ANG Executive Board to prepare constitutional changes needed to implement the declaration, and submit them to the Guild's 1955 convention in Albany, N. Y.

'Growing Pressure'

In order to begin building the defense fund, per capita payments to the international were upped 10c, from $1.40 to $1.50. The fund was proposed by Guild officers because of what they charged was "growing pressure" on the organization, "leading to costly and lengthy strikes."

While striking out at Communists, by moving to bar them from the Guild, the ANG convention also hit sharply at "unwarranted infringements" against the rights of individuals.

Convention delegates approved a resolution asking ANG officers and Guild locals to "resist by every means possible any discharge or discipline of Guild members on grounds that they refused to sign a loyalty oath, or that they exercised their right of freedom of expression, or that they invoked the protection of the Bill of Rights."

On collective bargaining, the Guild served notice it will continue to press for a $150 weekly wage for key classifications, and intensify its drive for a 35-hour week and four-week vacations.

The Guild noted the progress made in reducing hours, and that only some dozen Guild contracts now remained which do not provide for three-week vacations after three years. Top minimum weekly wages of $130 and more have been set in many contracts, while a growing number of contracts now call for severance pay of 30 weeks or more.

Membership Gains

On organizing, delegates were informed that membership had climbed to a new high, but that "at the same time, we have been forced to throw more and more of our organizing manpower and resources into a defense of bargaining rights and contract gains." A four-point organizing program adopted in 1951 was reaffirmed.

The convention made no change in the administrative set-up for the wire services (such as United Press and Associated Press), which presently operates as a council under the direction of the ANG. A move to give the council an administratively autonomous organization was voted down.

On political action, the Guild took steps toward strengthening its PAC program by urging district councils to take leadership and "provide a closer and more personal link between the locals and ANG."

While urging locals to increase their PAC activity, the report suggested that "political action gains in effectiveness when combined with a community service and citizenship program."

The Guild noted "encouraging results in organizing, bargaining and political action" during the past year, because of increasing attention to inter-union cooperation.

Press Union Unity

"Most dramatic example," said the Guild ". . . occurred in New York, when 4,000 newspapermen in all departments . . . honored the picket lines of 400 striking engravers and shut down six great Manhattan dailies for 11 days."

It was urged that Guild locals "integrate the Guild more closely with the CIO" through participation in state and local CIO Councils, and take the lead in their communities in forming newspaper union councils.

Concerned by the changes developing in newspaper production processes, the convention authorized a "continuing study of newspaper production methods as they may be affected by new machines and new processes."

A Human Rights report to the convention urged Guild locals to embark on a specific program during the year in one of four fields: freedom of opportunity, freedom of the press, responsibility of the press and freedom of the individual.

The convention took sharp issue with an arbitrator of a recent Guild case who stated he believed a newspaperman could be fired for "just and sufficient cause" if the newsmen took a position on a controversial subject, because, claimed the arbitrator, such would injure his ability to report the news objectively.

Decision Protested

The issue arose out of the case of a United Press staff member, fired after invoking the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The controversy went to arbitration, and the Guild was upheld by the arbitrator. However, the arbitrator added the wire service management could have justifiably dismissed the man involved for taking a position on a controversial subject.

"This gratuitous generalization," said the Guild, "if allowed to stand, imperils the right of any newspaperman to voice any opinion on any subject which is or might become controversial."

The convention directed that "every legal effort to force the reinstatement" of the UP staff member be exerted.

THE NATION'S newspapers must share the blame for "the weird development" of what has been called "the McCarthy myth."

CIO Reg. XIII Dir Irwin L. DeShetler attacked the record of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) in an address at the convention banquet of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

McCarthy was an obscure circuit judge only 15 years ago, DeShetler recalled, "yet now, he can make an otherwise sane Governmental body tremble with fear trying to decide whether he should have his wrist slapped in public."

"He can precipitate panic in our State Dept. or our Army, and cause chills to run down the spines of responsible people throughout the free world," the CIO aide noted. "He can thumb his nose at the President of the United States . . ."

This "weird development," DeShetler said, ". . . cannot be separated from the impact of headlines and newspaper stories on the public mind over a period of years."

Help From Press

DeShetler said that McCarthy's headline-producing "techniques" involved "hearings behind closed doors and 'developments' fed to the press by McCarthy, himself."

"McCarthy, who knows very well that a good newspaperman must report the remarks and antics of a public official, no matter how violent or irresponsible they may be, has coldly exploited this fact to produce headlines," DeShetler said.

"It is also true that too much of the press has been over-eager to let him get away with it—or has vigorously cooperated with him in doing so."

The CIO official pointed out that there is "an increasing tendency among our papers to size up McCarthy for what he is," but that "this has not been as wide-spread a fact as we would like to have it."

Twin Dangers

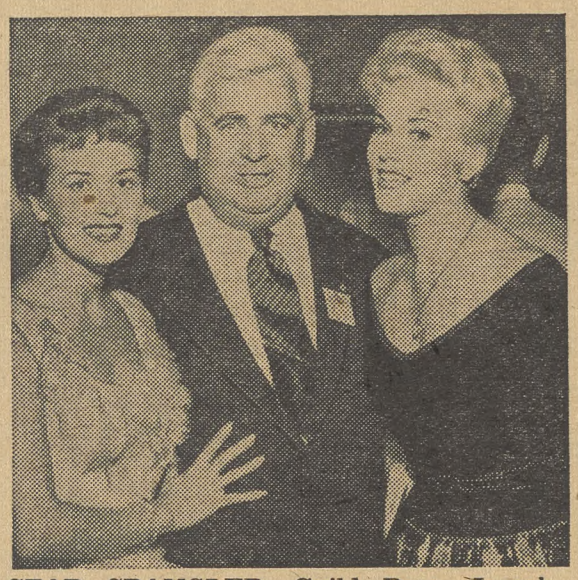
"Thoughtful, concerned newsmen—who observe closely the twin threats of totalitarianism—McCarthyism and Communism—know that we, as a nation, are faced with real dangers," DeShetler said.

"McCarthyism and Communism are both enemies of democracy. To join McCarthy to fight the Communists, or to join the Communists to fight McCarthy is to lead democracy into a death trap. We must continue to fight them both."

DeShetler also charged that "a heavy and shameful portion of the blame for helping to produce a climate in this country that made a McCarthy possible must go to those politicians who use reckless and irresponsible smear tactics in the partisan arena."

"The argument that McCarthy is, after all, fighting Communism and one should not be too squeamish about how he does it, because he has to use dirty methods to fight dirty opponents, falls with a pathetic thud in the face of McCarthy's own disgraceful record," he said.

"His own record makes it clear that McCarthy is a no-good phony."



STAR SPANGLED—Guild Pres. Joseph Collis, at left, is surrounded by Columbia stars Mae Winn, left, of Caine Mutiny and Kim Novak of Pushover at Guild banquet.

At right, Board Member Philip Price addresses convention session as Executive Vice Pres. Ralph Novak (left) and Board Member Adolph Rahm listen.

Sacrifice

ANG convention delegates contributed some $1625 in cash and pledges to strikers in their Wilkes-Barre, Pa., local — and lusty credit for the biggest sacrifice of them all went to the San Jose, Calif., representatives.

The $50 San Jose contribution may not have been the largest, but it had the most spirit behind it. The money represented their "whiskey fund," which had been set aside to entertain the delegates as part of San Jose's campaign to be considered as a future convention site.

San Jose went ahead with their entertainment—with beer.

Hollywood Was There For ANG Convention Festivities

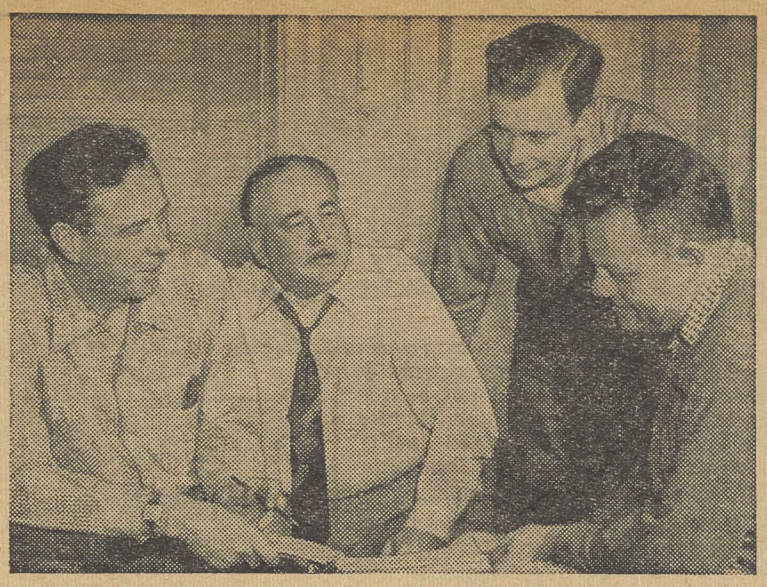
GETTING acquainted with Canadian Board Member Joseph Beauclerc is Warner's starlet Ann Robinson.

THE STARS were out for the American Newspaper Guild convention last week —thanks to the host local, Los Angeles.

Jack Webb, star of the TV show, Dragnet, appeared at the Guild's convention banquet as master-of-ceremonies and introduced ANG officers. Leon Ames, star of "Life With Father," addressed the opening session as an officer of the Screen Writers.

Among the stage, screen, radio and television personalities who greeted delegates at the opening cocktail party were Ames, Rita Moreno, 20th Century; Spring Byington, CBS-TV; Ralph Story, CBS-TV; Lurene Tuttle, CBS-TV; Mae Wynn, Columbia; Kim Novak, Columbia; Joanne Gilbert and Martha English, Paramount; Gill Stratton, CBS-TV; Reed Hadley, CBS-TV (Public Defender); Patricia Lynn, TV, and Marian Carr, Warner Brothers.

"JUST THE FACTS" are given Dragnet TV star Jack Webb by CIO Reg. XIII Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler.



LONG HOURS of volunteer work are being given by an administration committee of CIO Twin Cities Newspaper Guild pending selection of successor to late Executive Sec. Wilbur E. Bade. Shown, left to right, are Local Pres. Frank Murray, Board Members Earl Almquist and William F. Brooks, Jr., and Treas. Harold Chucker. Not present when photo was taken was John R. Finnegan.

IWA Offer To Arbitrate Strike Is Turned Down By Operators

STALLING by Northwest lumber operators was charged last week by the CIO Woodworkers, now in the eighth week of their strike, as management rejected the union's offer to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Some 75 smaller operators have defied threats by lumber barons of a probable blacklist and signed contracts incorporating IWA-CIO's demands of a 12.5c hourly increase and other benefits.

(IWA has postponed its Milwaukee convention, scheduled for Aug. 23-27, because of the "emergency situation" of the Pacific Northwest strike.)

About 100,000 CIO and AFL lumber workers are on strike in five Western States.

The lumber operators, at a recent meeting with IWA-CIO's Northwest Policy Committee, rejected the union's offer to return to work if they would agree to submit the dispute to a three-man board to be chosen by the American Arbitration Association.

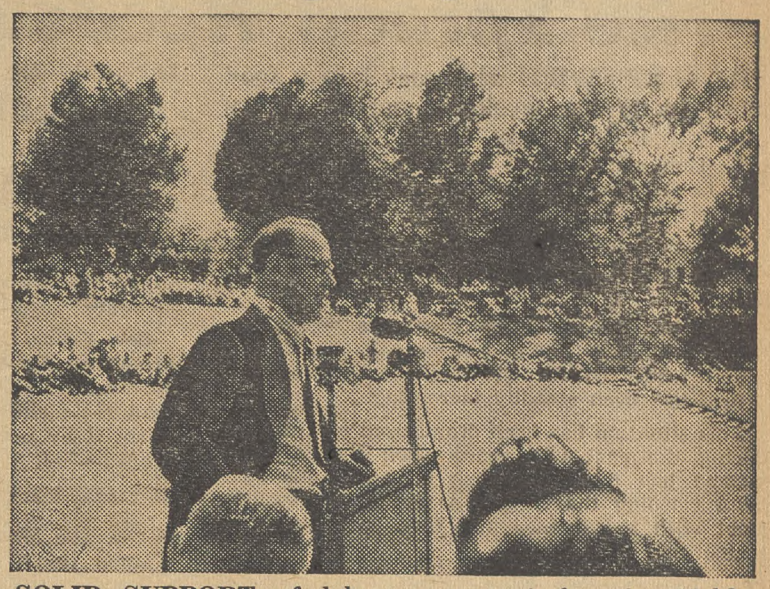
"WE PROPOSED that our members return to work and our case for a wage increase, employer-financed job study program and three weeks of paid vacation after five years of work be submitted to an impartial board of arbitrators," said IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung.

"The employers caucused among themselves for a short time and then returned. Their spokesman, H. J. Greeley, said that the employers would not agree to arbitrate because they knew it would cost them money.

"We told him we were interested to learn that even his group recognized our case was so strong that an impartial group of citizens would see the justice of our demands.

"WE REPLIED that usually in negotiations previous to 1952, the facts about profits, cost of living, increased national productivity and the conditions of the lumber market were considered as primary factors in bargaining.

"This year, however, the employers seem to think the only factor to determine is 'which can win the economic war?' We can assure them that we are not about to capitulate if that is to be their attitude."



SOLID SUPPORT of labor movement for the Kohler strikers was pledged by Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, at win-the-strike rally cosponsored by CIO, AFL and independent unions in Sheboygan. Some 3600 members of CIO Auto Workers now are in fifth month on the picket lines.

Working Memorial Keeps Bade's Union Spirit Alive

SOME DAY, members of the CIO Twin Cities Guild are confident, there will be a permanent memorial to Wilbur E. Bade, longtime ANG-CIO leader who was executive secretary of the local when he died suddenly last Mar. 29.

The day after his death, leaders of the local met to talk over what had to be done to carry on his work. Bade, former editor of the CIO Newspaper Guild's *Guild Reporter,* had died as he left a meeting of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch unit called to discuss contract proposals. Negotiations with the Minneapolis Star and Tribune also were coming up.

Out of that meeting has come a living memorial to Bade and the work he did in the form of a dedicated administrative committee of five members who volunteered—and have carried out their pledge—to give up as much time as necessary for so long as necessary to keep the local functioning properly.

Heading the group is Local Pres. Frank Murray, of the Star and Tribune. From St. Paul are Earl Almquist, an executive board member, and John Finnegan. From Minneapolis are Treas. Harold Chucker, former local president, and William F. Brooks, Jr., a board member.

EVERY DAY one or more of them drops into the Guild office in Minneapolis to do, with the help of Mrs. Mary Hartmann, office secretary who has given unsparingly of her time, the essential things that Bade would have done. On Saturdays, all of them show up and put in anywhere from a couple of hours to a full day of work.

CIO News Is Applauded

THE CIO NEWS was given a pat on the back for "consistently high standards of journalistic endeavor" in a resolution adopted by the CIO Newspaper Guild at its Los Angeles convention.

The ANG commended The CIO News for a "notable job in covering the trial for libel against the notoriously anti-labor reactionary Westbrook Pegler," and pointed out it was "practically alone among newspapers" that gave attention to the trial.

Quentin Reynolds, well-known writer, was awarded $175,001 as the result of the libel suit he filed against Pegler and the Hearst newspapers.

The Guild resolution also urged affiliated locals to subscribe to The CIO News, saying it "easily ranks among the finest labor publications in the country."

Bade Award Planned For ANG Leaders

AN AWARD for "Guild leadership," honoring the memory of the late Wilbur E. Bade, veteran Guild leader, was established by the CIO Newspaper Guild convention.

The award will be granted each year to a Guild member judged to have contributed most to "the continuous development of strong, intelligent leadership from within the ranks of the Guild."

The Newspaper Guild paid tribute to Bade, former executive secretary of the Twin Cities local, who died "with his boots on" when struck by a heart attack following a Guild meeting.

JOHN BIDDISON, retired executive officer of the local, recalled for the delegates Bade's vigorous career in the Guild since its early years, when he organized the Lake Superior local.

In 1941, Biddison recalled, Bade began building what came to be known as the "Pro-Guild Caucus" which led to the successful drive to break Communist influence in unions.

"He was a large-scale study in complexity, a voluble mixture of generosity, humor, compassion and camaraderie," Biddison said.

The Guild voted an annual appropriation of $500 for the Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award. The Twin Cities local volunteered to meet the first year's expenses.

Registration Week Gets A Push In Los Angeles

REGISTRATION WEEK was proclaimed in Los Angeles Aug. 15-21 by Mayor Norris Poulson, in response to a call by Albert T. "Blackie" Lunceford, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Lunceford had asked the chairman of the Board of Supervisors and mayors of all sixth class cities in Los Angeles County to make such proclamations to help create the largest possible vote in November.

"The larger the vote in November," Lunceford said, "the better chance we have of getting public officials who truly represent the interests of all the people."

Celler Asks Dismissal Of McLeod

REMOVAL of Scott McLeod, State Dept. security chief, has been demanded by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), who blasted McLeod's hampering of the U. S. refugee program.

Celler said "only a trickle" of displaced persons have been admitted to this country under last year's law because McLeod "sees a subversive under every bed."

He said he would introduce a liberalizing amendment to the special refugee act to oust McLeod as administrator of the refugee program.

The goal of admitting 214,000 refugees "will never be achieved," Celler declared, as long as the program is operating under McLeod's "ridiculous attitude" toward security. He said only 2200 refugees have so far been admitted under the three-year program.

CELLER SAID McLeod's insistence that "his agents prowl around the countries from whence come the DP's" and determine the character, habits and associations of the applicants has "slowed down the process." The governments of these countries "refuse to allow McLeod to invade their sovereignty and act as local police," he added.

Pres. Eisenhower has "finally realized" the program has failed, Celler noted, and has "issued a proclamation asking aid from 48 governors."

Holder Is Named To Council Post

J. W. Holder has been named to the post of full-time executive-secretary of the North Carolina CIO Council by the executive committee. Holder, former president of CIO Communications Workers Local 3060 at a Western Electric Mfg. Co. plant in Winston-Salem, will serve for a three-year term.

NLRB Adds Strike Curb By Decision

A "NO-STRIKE" clause, in effect, has been written into labor contracts without such clauses, where the contracts also have no reopener provisions, by a new National Labor Relations Board decision.

The 3-2 decision by the Republican majority means that unions no longer are free to strike at any time during the life of a contract to change its terms where there is no reopener clause. The decision applies even if there is no prohibition against strikes in the contract.

The case in point, however, resulted in a victory for the CIO Oil Workers. The Board ruled that Lion Oil Co. of El Dorado, Ark., had to reimburse 600 strikers for six weeks' loss of wages. The company contended that the union had failed to observe waiting requirements before striking.

Provision was made in the contract for alterations during its life. The question of a right to strike over wage and other reopeners is currently before the courts.

Factory Pay Still Falling

Factory work-hours and pay slumped again last month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Blaming vacation production cutbacks, BLS said the mid-July weekly pay of factory workers was $70.92. This is 76c below the high set in mid-June and 41c under the average for a year ago. BLS estimated the average hourly earning of factory workers at $1.80 last month, down a cent from June.

The average factory workweek was estimated at 39.4 hours in mid-July, down two-tenths of an hour from June and the lowest month in five years.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

You And Your Money—

'What's Going On Here?' Food Price 'Spread' Needs An Answer

THE HOUSEWIFE who goes into a food store to do her weekly shopping, comes out with little, if any, change from a $20 bill. Then she reads in her morning paper that the farmer is getting less and less for his products.

"What's going on here?" must be her reaction. And she is completely justified in asking that question.

During the past few years the "spread" between what the housewife pays for food and what the farmer gets for that same food has been steadily increasing.

This situation has been dramatized particularly during the past two years when the farmer's income has taken a sharp drop, accompanied by a warning that major American depressions start with the farmer and then spread to the rest of us.

The Investigation Was Killed

Take the latest figures on the cost of living issued by the Labor Dept. These show that between May and June of this year food prices led the way in boosting the cost of living by a tenth of 1%. *It was the third consecutive month that food prices had advanced.*

At the same time the farmer was getting less for his products, his cash receipts dropping from $258 million in May to $248 in June.

This phenomenon of the farmer getting less for his produce and the consumer failing to get a corresponding benefit in his grocery bill is something that has puzzled a great many people for a great many years.

Pres. Truman was enough intrigued by it to direct the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the problem while he was still in the White House.

Unfortunately for those who would like to know the answer, the Congress killed an appropriation for the study last year and even went so far as to forbid the FTC to continue it. *Obviously there were a good many people who didn't want to know the answer.*

Efforts to explain the "spread" have been frequent. The New York Journal of Commerce has blamed it on several factors, such as higher wages, expensive packaging, better store equipment and increased transportation costs.

Again it is pointed out that the cost of the amount of wheat in a loaf of bread is so small that fluctuations in the price paid to the farmer for his wheat have little influence on the price of the finished loaf. *This conflicts with claims that farm subsidies are responsible for high food prices, but this, of course, is another study.*

While net income for the farmer goes down, profits for the food processor and chain store are standing up handsomely. Thus, while the farmer's share of the food dollar has dropped 10c during the past nine years, the net income of leading corporations processing agricultural products has stood up well and even increased between 1952 and 1953. Since 1951 farm proprietors' income has dropped over $3 billion, or 20%.

Until a study of the "spread" of food prices from the farm to the dinner table, is made, it is likely that the farmer will continue to be blamed and labor continue to be blamed. *But where the money really goes and who pockets it will remain a mystery. It may well be that there are powerful groups in America who would prefer to keep it that way.* —(PAI)

Barbs At Benson

"No man in history has succeeded in bringing down the price paid to the producer so low or raising the price of food to the consumer so high."

That's the blast leveled at Agriculture Sec. Benson by Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) during the debate over the Eisenhower-Benson proposals for a "flexible" farm price support program.

Sen. Young (R. N.D.) countered Administration arguments for the program by citing the newest BLS figures showing a 13.8% gain in consumers' food costs since 1949 while the index of prices received by farmers dropped eight points in the same period.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

MANY FAMILIES, especially in industrial areas, have had the mystifying and costly experience of seeing their nylon curtains, hose and nylon goods seemingly disintegrate for no apparent reason.

Others have had such experiences as ironing an Orlon garment and finding that creases accidentally made by the iron could not be removed, or pressing a Dacron blouse or shirt with a hot iron and finding the material fused into a hard substance.

A Guide On Synthetics

Now that synthetic fabrics have come down to more reasonable prices and are coming into wide use, you need to avoid having such mishaps happen to you.

Many of these unfortunate incidents occurred because manufacturers themselves were inexperienced in how to make up and finish the new fabrics, some sought also to capitalize on the "wonder-fabric" publicity with poorly-made products, and Dupont's vast publicity campaign extolled the virtues of the new fibers without also explaining their defects.

The case of the disintegrating nylons is now explained this way: Industrial gases found in many large towns near factories attack nylon with damaging effects which have been observed often in nylon curtains and hose particularly.

Also, one type of nylon—the so-called "dull" nylon used in dresses because of its preferred appearance—deteriorates in sunlight, and many curtains have been made of this kind of nylon. This is the worst possible idea since curtains must be sun-resistant. The "bright" nylon, which more careful curtain manufacturers use, is more sun-resistant.

If you do live in an industrial center where fumes are a problem, note that for curtains, Orlon and Dacron resist gases better than nylon.

This department has prepared the following table of synthetic fibers indicating their chief characteristics and uses, and preferred laundering methods:

DACRON: Considered strongest and most resilient of the new fibers, it is often blended with rayon to reduce the cost, or wool to provide absorbency and other qualities of wool. Dacron can be washed in warm water with a synthetic detergent, or in a washing machine for a short period. It should be rinsed well and dried carefully because any accidental crease may become permanent and is not removable in ironing. It should be ironed at a low temperature.

ORLON: Orlon looks like silk but can be processed to resemble wool, and is often used by itself or in blends with other fibers for suits, sweaters, coats. It has good wear resistance (equal or better than cotton) and is highly resistant to sunlight. It should be washed by hand with warm water with a synthetic detergent, and rinsed well. Iron at a low temperature.

ACRILAN: One of the newest synthetic fibers, it is similar to Orlon in qualities and uses and sometimes a little less costly, but not quite as resistant to sunlight.

NYLON: Most familiar of the synthetic fibers, it has high strength and resistance to abrasion (excellent for socks) and good recovery from wrinkles. But is uncomfortable in humid weather, ravels if not properly woven and forms fiber pills in some types of goods (most frequently spun nylon). Even as little as 5% or 10% of nylon in a blend adds abrasion resistance, but 15% is needed for adding strength.

DYNEL: Looks and feels like wool, but is shrinkproof and quick drying, thus easier to wash. It is also mothproof. Best washing method: by hand, with a synthetic detergent, but don't try to iron Dynel as it is sensitive to heat.

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'Blank Check' Auto Deals Boomerang

A WARNING about unscrupulous used car dealers and phony home-repair outfits operating in the Linden, N. J., area has been issued by Lester Wiener, attorney for CIO Oil Workers Local 337.

The used car racket, Weiner explained, is based on getting the customer to sign blank forms after he and the dealer agree on the price of a car and he has paid his down payment.

In case after case, Weiner said, "the purchase price has been raised after the sale has been consummated, and the new purchase price inserted on the signed blank agreements."

In the home repair racket, the salesman promises all kinds of guarantees and high quality work. The customer then signs what he thinks is an order for the work. Actually, it's a contract and a note. The salesman's firm then discounts the note with a bank, getting its money and leaving the bank to collect from the home owner.

If the home owner then finds things wrong with the work done on his house, or that the work is not completed, and complains to the bank, he gets nowhere. The bank was not party to the contract and is only concerned with getting paid for the note it holds.

CIO Urges BLS Bring Price Index Up To Date

CIO and the CIO Auto Workers researchers joined hands to rap government statistics gathering for the second time recently with suggestions for specific changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

Earlier the CIO had charged that government statistics are deteriorating for lack of funds. Further support for that charge came last week as the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report hit Congress for such "economizing."

The House-Senate group said the government should be compiling more and better data about the economy to help private groups and government policy makers make "intelligent economic judgments."

AS TO THE CIO and UAW criticism of the Consumer Price Index, three areas of the sampling methods came in for comment.

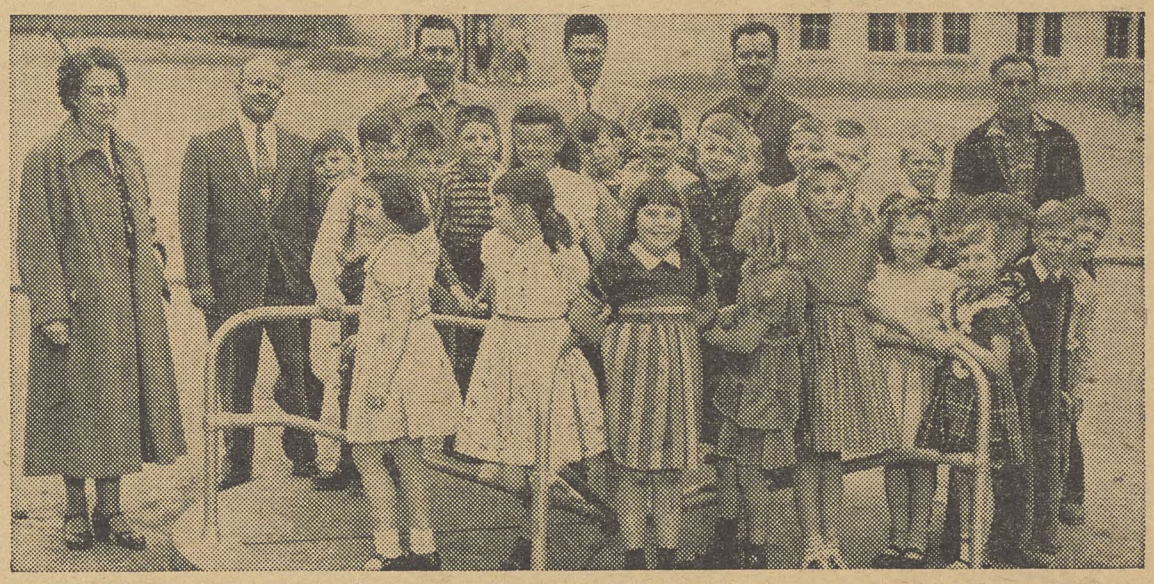
First, CIO said, geographic movements of population aren't reflected "to the extent that there exists a net migration from low-price areas to high-price areas, or vice versa."

Second, the importance of different types of retail stores changes, so, for instance, the sample of stores is bound to become "obsolete" because of the growth of suburban shopping centers.

Third, CIO said, construction of new housing requires changes in sampling methods to include the new and to record changing prices of the old.

CIO fire was also directed at pricing policies, especially for items newly added to the index, and procedures that don't take into account hidden price changes such as where a priced item disappears.

Inclusion of "boom towns" as a separate part of the index was also asked.



DELIGHT is written on the faces of the pupils as they try out the merry-go-round given by Steelworkers Local 4303, Dover, N. J., to the Mine Hill Township, N. J., School. Local Pres. Joseph DeCaro is third from left. Others are members of the local's Community Services Committee and township school teachers.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

While CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe is recovering from his recent illness, his column is being conducted by guest writers. This week the writer is Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers. Quill also is a CIO vice president and chairman of the CIO Safety and Occupational Health Committee.

By MICHAEL J. QUILL

WE IN TWU believe that we have set a hopeful precedent for public employes across the country in their struggle for decent working conditions and job security.

When TWU and the New York City Transit Authority officials sat down on Thursday, July 22, and signed a contract, a 14-year TWU effort was capped with success.

We are proud to have led the first successful union fight in the country for a signed collective bargaining contract covering civil service workers.

Besides substantial pay increases, the agreement sets up a genuine grievance procedure which culminates in a mutually-agreed-upon impartial chairman.

AT LAST, CIVIL SERVICE employes are getting their long-delayed trade union rights!

How did the New York transit workers achieve this great victory?

They did it by standing solidly united in their CIO Transport Workers Union and rejecting every effort over the past 14 years to either lull them into a false sense of security because of their Civil Service status or to threaten them with New York State's vicious anti-labor Condon-Wadlin Law.

They expressed it resoundingly on Friday, July 25, when they cast a hearteningly heavy vote in favor of their majority union. (Only 118 voted "no union" out of almost 30,000 ballots cast.)

IT WAS ONLY a few days later that the TA—whipped into submission by this outstanding expression of trade union support—really began to deal genuinely with the Transport Workers Union.

The trail-blazing document followed.

Now, the challenge is to duplicate this contract for every civil service worker in the country.

★

Here are recent representation victories as reported to the CIO Dept. of Organization:

CIO'S WOODWORKERS continued winning in their southern organizing effort with a 2-to-1 victory at United States Gypsum Co., Greenville, Miss., where 343 workers were involved in a representation election. IWA-CIO Vice Pres. Claude Ballard said that IWA organizers Claude Hill and A. C. Hudson were assisted by CIO staffers John Ritter and A. Stewart O'Bannon.

The victory follows close on the report of IWA-CIO triumph at Ocala Manufacturing Co., Ocala, Fla., and Southern Lumber Co., Warren, Ark. The three southern elections involved some 1000 workers.

IWA-CIO also reported a victory at the Tunison & Wilson Logging Co., Heppner, Ore. The campaign was conducted by IWA-CIO Council 6 and local union 6-312.

ACTING DIR. MICHAEL LIVODA, CIO Reg. XII, reported a CIO Steelworkers' victory over Mine-Mill. USA-CIO won bargaining rights for employes of Empire Zinc Div., New Jersey Zinc Corp., Gilman, Colo., by a 4-to-1 margin. USA-CIO Sub-District Dir. M. J. Soldren took personal charge of this campaign, which was followed by an equally impressive victory at Continental Can Co., Denver, Colo. Under the leadership of USA-CIO Rep. Llewellyn Johns, workers again defeated Mine-Mill by a 4-to-1 margin.

Another USA-CIO win was reported at Igoe Brothers, Inc., Newark, N. J., where USA-CIO defeated the AFL Teamsters by a vote of 85 to 3.

From Reg. I, CIO Dir. Hugh Thomson sent word of a CIO Auto Workers' victory at American Machine & Foundry, Boston, Mass. UAW-CIO Rep. Bob Walkinshaw was in charge.

CIO REGION II DIR. MICHAEL MANN, advised of victories for CIO Retail-Wholesale Workers at Glaser Lead Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. and CIO Furniture Workers at Glenham Mfg. Co., Beacon, N. Y.

RWDSU-CIO also was victorious at the Pepsi-Cola plant in Portsmouth, O., according to Asst. CIO Regional Dir. Robert Edwards. Gerald Hughes, Ohio Director for RWDSU-CIO, conducted the campaign.

Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the CIO Chemical Workers reported victories for his union at Stebbins & Roberts, Inc., Little Rock, Ark.; U. S. Gypsum Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Huron Portland Cement Co., Detroit, Mich. These victories are in addition to others at Electro Metallurgical Co., Div. of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Marietta, O.

CIO Glass Workers now represent workers at Stylon Southern Corp., Florence, Ala., where CIO Rep. Miles M. Sweeney played a significant role in the campaign. CIO Rep. Carl Mahl headed a victorious campaign at Berol Pen Co., Waynesboro, Va., where workers overwhelmingly selected the CIO Rubber Workers to represent them.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

3 CIO, AFL Ship Unions Start Joint Rivers Organizing Drive

By JULES WEINBERG

DELEGATES from three major CIO and AFL maritime unions met in Houston, Tex., last week to set up officially the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee — the first unified CIO-AFL organizing drive in history.

A hard-hitting program for organization of workers on barge lines, tugs and ships along 2800 miles of rivers and canals was set up at the initial meeting.

Participating in the Houston session were officers and representatives of the CIO Marine Engineers, CIO Maritime Union and AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots.

THE JOINT rivers organizing drive was hailed by William J. Smith, of the CIO Organizational Dept., as demonstrating that co-operation between CIO and AFL is a *"matter of deeds as well as words."*

Smith, field assistant to John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, aided in setting up the committee.

Co-ordinator of the rivers drive is Charles Barranco, veteran CIO organizer. Headquarters have been set up in St. Louis, Mo.

MEBA Pres. Herbert Daggett and NMU Vice Pres. Steve Federoff praised the joint maritime union effort, for which support was pledged by fraternal representatives of the CIO Steelworkers and CIO Oil Workers.

Daggett praised CIO's efforts to coordinate the organizing efforts of the three maritime unions, while Federoff called the joint committee a "dream come true."

ALONG WITH the joint organizing effort, Capt. Thomas E. Kenny, MMP vice president, suggested coordinated legislative action in support of improved working and safety conditions for river boatmen.

Each of the three unions has assigned full-time staff organizers to the drive. They are: James Bennett and Martin Carey, MEBA; James Bruno and Gordon Knapp, NMU; and Capt. Thomas P. Craig, MMP.

A joint statement issued by the Houston meeting said:

"In the establishment of a Rivers Joint Organizing Committee composed of unions of the AFL and the CIO, we are proud that maritime unions within the two great labor organizations of the United States have taken the lead in bringing the benefits of labor's unity of purpose to the thousands of unorganized workers who man the vessels on our nation's rivers.

"There is every reason to believe that all workers will profit by the history being made at our inaugural conference of the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee, for we are pioneering in the kind of unified labor activity which makes for greater trade union organization. We pledge every resource available to the success of this drive."

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

ALL SET TO GO are leaders of CIO-AFL Rivers Joint Organizing Committee at initial conference at Houston, Tex. Seated: Vice Pres. Thomas E. Kenny, MMP-AFL; Field Assistant William J. Smith to CIO Exec. Vice Pres. Riffe; Pres. Herbert Daggett, MEBA-CIO; standing: Vice-Pres. Steve Federoff, NMU-CIO; and National CIO Rep. Charles Barranco, coordinator.

IUE Wins Again At Big Jersey GE Plant

THE CIO ELECTRICAL Workers have scored their biggest victory over the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in a General Electric plant since IUE-CIO won the right to represent the employes at GE's big Schenectady, N. Y., plant.

The IUE-CIO victory was at the GE air conditioning plant at Bloomfield, N. J., where it received 725 votes. UE got 544, and no union 43 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Since the vote was held at the Schenectady plant, IUE-CIO has won a half-dozen NLRB elections at GE establishments, in two of which UE appeared on the ballot. In the four most recent elections IUE-CIO gained representation rights for more than 2000 workers.

UE OUTSMARTED itself in the Bloomfield contest. Organizers, including four who had lost their own shops to IUE-CIO, rigged up a merry-go-round on a truck. The merry-go-round bore a slogan blaming IUE-CIO for red smears on UE.

The effort boomeranged when IUE-CIO organizers simply asked the workers over an amplifying system whether they wanted to stay "out of the UE merry-go-round."

IUE-CIO also recently won at the GE Christmas bulb plant at Memphis, Tenn., by a vote of 345 to 30 for no union. CIO Rep. W. A. Copeland was in charge of the IUE-CIO campaign.

THE IUE-CIO victories included two over the AFL Electrical Workers at GE plants. At Quebec, Que., a card check by the provincial labor board showed that IUE-CIO was entitled to represent the workers at an electric computation plant, where they had voted earlier to disaffiliate from IBEW-AFL.

At a Charlotte, N. C., plant, the vote was IUE-CIO 20, IBEW 1 and no union 1.

CWA Gains Pay Raises For 11,000

CONTRACTS providing pay increases have been signed by the CIO Communications Workers with Wisconsin Bell and General Telephone of California covering some 11,000 employes.

The Wisconsin Bell pact brings to a dozen the settlements that have been reached by CWA-CIO in negotiations with AT&T subsidiaries.

Some 6500 workers got pay hikes in Wisconsin, with the increases for traffic workers averaging 3.64c an hour and those for plant employes averaging 6.5c.

Ten towns were moved in higher classifications, with tours ending at 9:30 p.m. cut by a half hour to seven hours.

THE NEW agreement with General Telephone of California, the largest independent telephone company in the U. S.—brought benefits to some 4500 employes.

The union won wage increases of from $1 to $2.50 a week for all except beginners. The increases brought the pay for both plant and traffic workers substantially above that paid in comparable towns in the Los Angeles area of the Bell system.

The efforts of Indiana Bell to set up an "independent" union for its accounting workers failed recently when CWA-CIO got 233 votes and the other union 105 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Oil, Chemical Groups Push Merger Talks

By FRED ROSS

A RANK-AND-FILE committee of the CIO Oil Workers and Chemical Workers met all last week in Washington to discuss plans for a merger of the two unions.

Meeting in CIO headquarters, the committee devoted most of its time to drafting a proposed constitution for the new union which would have some 200,000 members and a much larger potential membership.

The constitution must be submitted for approval to conventions of the two unions, and a merger convention. UGCCWA will hold a convention at St. Louis, Sept. 13. The time and place of the next OWIU convention has not been set, but it will be held later this year.

RICHARD LEONARD, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, was impartial chairman of the Washington meetings.

Also participating in the discussion were the executive officers of both unions, except UGCCWA Vice Pres. Joseph R. Joy, who was engaged in negotiations for union members employed at atomic energy plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.

CHART UNION MERGER — Representatives of CIO Oil Workers and Chemical Workers met in Washington to draw up proposed constitution for merged union. From left, seated: OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight; Richard Leonard, assistant to CIO Pres. Reuther and impartial chairman; UGCCWA Pres. Elwood Swisher; standing, Arthur Marcos, Rodeo, Calif., and Bernard Schultz, Alloy, W. Va., members of OWIU and UGCCWA committees, respectively. Meetings were held in CIO headquarters.

The rank-and-file committee discussions grew out of meetings of the leaders of both unions to explore merger possibilities. The meetings were held in Cleveland, O., and Denver, Colo.

THOSE sessions were prompted by the almost parallel jurisdiction of OWIU and UGCCWA in certain phases of the chemical industry, especially in the petrochemical field.

Participating in discussions at Cleveland, Denver and Washington were Pres. O. A. Knight, Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer and Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the Oil Workers; Pres. Elwood D. Swisher and Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin of the Chemical Workers. Joy participated in the two meetings prior to the one in Washington.

Members of the joint rank-and-file committee included:

OWIU: C. E. Robinson, Bakersfield, Calif.; Arthur Marcos, Rodeo, Calif.; Edward Martian, Laurel, Mont.; Arthur Griggs, Pampa, Tex.; L. L. Crane, Port Neches, Tex.; Vincent Lena, Port Arthur, Tex.; James Diemert, Cleveland, O.; Raymond M. Davis, Westville, N. J.; Hubert Burden, Lawrenceville, Ill.; B. J. Reilander, Regina, Saskatchewan; Len Yarborough, Tulsa, Okla., and Charles C. Lipscomb, Dawes, W. Va.

UGCCWA: Austin Prendergast, Lynn, Mass.; Warren DeLong, Tonawanda, N. Y.; John Heza, Long Island City, N. Y.; Arthur Ernst, Edgewater, N. J.; Charles Douglas, Kobuta, Pa.; Joseph Bommarito, Detroit, Mich.; Clarence J. Spies, St. Paul, Minn.; Arthur E. Junghaus, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Roberts, Radford, Va.; Bernard Schultz, Alloy, W. Va.; L. E. Redden, Sarnia, Ont., and Leo Schnell, New Orleans, La.

A COURT TEST will be made this week over the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, under which Pres. Eisenhower obtained a no-strike injunction in the long dispute over wages to be paid atomic energy workers.

The President last week got an injunction halting the walkout of some 4500 members of CIO Chemical Workers employed at privately-operated Uraninum 235 plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.

For four months, UGCCWA-CIO has been seeking a 21c an hour wage increase from the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co., which operates the two plants.

It also presented its arguments before the Atomic Energy Labor Management Relations panel of AEC, but the company adamantly refused to offer more than a 6c an hour increase. AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss refused to intervene in the dispute.

BENJAMIN C. SIGAL, UGCCWA-CIO counsel was planning to appear this week before the the U. S. District Court at Knoxville, Tenn., which issued the temporary injunction.

He will seek to keep the court from making the injunction permanent. Sigal has told a Taft-Hartley board of inquiry set up by the President that a recent four-day walkout of atomic workers at the plants did not constitute a national emergency.

At that time, Supt. G. H. Dykes of the Oak Ridge plant said supervisory personnel "are maintaining normal operations and intend to do so."

Sigal reminded the board that company representatives did not deny the statement at an earlier hearing.

He also recalled that the company spokesmen were apprehensive of the effects of a prolonged strike on production and on the completion of new facilities at Oak Ridge.

"NO DATES were given," he said, "as to when operations in these additions might be expected even under normal operations and in the absence of a strike.

"The union further reported to the board that it was informed that representatives of AEC had advised the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of Congress that the atomic energy plants could probably operate for 30 to 40 days with the supervisory and technical staff.

"Although Mr. Cook, who spoke before the board on behalf of AEC, was pressed to do so, he did not deny that some such figure had been given to the Joint Committee.

"If there is no present peril to the national health or safety, or if it cannot be shown that such peril would occur within the immediate future, there would be no justification for pursuing the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. *It is the position of the union that no such peril has been shown."*

GOP Moves To Save Defense Contractors Who Gypped Guam Workers Of Millions

THE GOP Administration last week asked Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act so as to deprive foreign workers who have been cheated out of several million dollars in wages by contractors at defense bases of their right to collect.

Acting for the Administration, Chairman Smith (R. N. J.) of the Senate Labor Committee promptly introduced a bill to accomplish this objective. It is now before the Senate Labor Committee.

The Fair Labor Standards Act sets a minimum wage of 75c per hour and requires that time and one-half for all hours beyond 40 in a work week be paid to employes covered. As far back as 1948, the Supreme Court held that its provisions covered persons employed by U. S. contractors engaged in constructing military bases even on foreign territory.

THE ACT itself clearly states that its coverage applies to *"any Territory or possession of the U. S."*

In introducing his bill, Smith read into the record a request for the amendment from Acting Navy Sec. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. In it Gates disclosed that "the principal problem" is that for "a large number" of workers imported from the Philippines to work on defense facilities at Guam, a U. S. possession, "total compensation and benefits had not amounted to the 75c minimum prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act."

"This proposal would forestall claims that could amount to several million dollars from foreign workers on defense bases who have been paid less than the 75c minimum wages," Gates said. "It also would make unnecessary increases in the wage scales for foreign workers on such bases to pay all employes who may be covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act not less than this minimum."

Gates said that, on Guam alone, "if the Fair Labor Standards Act is enforced" the Defense Dept. is faced with a potential cost of "more than $3 million" for retroactive wage payments, and that annual wages would increase by a minimum of $1.5 million.

2 Tanker Bills Signed By Ike

Pres. Eisenhower last week signed two bills to boost the government tanker fleet and stimulate tanker construction.

He said the measures would "reduce our serious mobilization deficit in such tonnage and create a government-owned and maintained tanker reserve essential to our mobilization requirements."

So He Joined A Union—And Learned!

By BARRY MATHER
(Columnist in the Vancouver, B. C., Sun)

HOW MUCH BETTER would we all be without unions? *Yes, how much?* A gentleman, and no doubt a scholar, had a letter in one of the papers advising workers against getting organized.

He said that employes joining unions lose their liberties as individuals and become dominated, also regimented. *How true this is!*

Before the unions came, a man was free to do an honest day-and-a-half's work for an honest day's pay. He was at liberty to stand on his own heels and bargain with the boss. He could be pushed around at any time. Nobody regimented him against it.

The unions have changed this. Today not even the non-union employe is free from the evils of unionism. *As a result of union people being dragooned into accepting raises, many non-union people have been intimidated into accepting raises, too.*

I speak with sad personal experience. I once, misguidedly, helped organize a union. My hopes for greater individuality were high. *Imagine my remorse when I saw what unions really do to you!*

The good old six-day week, that we employes know so well and were so attached to, was scrapped!

In its place the five-day week was foisted on us!

Instead of being free to work 70 hours in six days, we were quickly dominated into working 40 hours in five!

And from the very moment the union got us we had to take more pay!

To show you how unions treat you—for every $20 a month raise the union forced on us we had to pay, I believe it was, as much as $1 a month in dues!

The fate of union members' wives must be particularly trying.

In place of the happy times of long hours, low pay and personal insecurity, unions have dominated entire families, indeed, entire communities, into a better standard of life.

Utility Local Sends 2 Children To Camp

Local 105, CIO Utility Workers, Pontiac, Mich., has sent two underprivileged children to the FDR-CIO Center at Port Huron, Mich.

Ike Challenged On Job Hopes
—See Page 2

The CIO News

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MONUMENT AT GRAVE of the late Philip Murray, president of CIO and Steelworkers, in St. Anne's Cemetery, Castle Shannon, Pa., was dedicated last week. USA Pres. David J. McDonald here places a wreath on the memorial. **(More pictures on Page 7.)**

'Selective Optimism' On Jobs Challenged

THE MID-YEAR economic statement by Pres. Eisenhower represents a "case of selective optimism" and is not a realistic appraisal of the economic scene, Chairman Emil Rieve of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy declared last week.

"It concentrates on the few statistical trends from which optimism can be derived," he said, "and ignores important areas of economic data from which no objective student of economic matters can derive optimism.

"Is this an objective economic report? The conclusion comes inevitably that it is the spiritual product of Republican politicians and publicity men whose eyes are focused on the hope of winning the November election."

The President, in his statement, went out on a limb by declaring the economic decline *"has come to a halt."* He came to this conclusion by listing what he called "numerous signs" of improvement, and glossing over others less hopeful.

The CIO would like to be as cheerful as the President about the state of the nation, Rieve said, but *"we have a responsibility to our members and their families—millions of whom are unemployed or on short work-weeks—to call the shots as they are."*

"WHEN THE President tells the American people that the economy is operating at a slightly higher level than in 1952, he is dodging the issue," Rieve maintained.

"The American economy is a dynamic economy that must constantly expand if it is to maintain its health. Our economy must operate at considerably higher levels each year in order to sustain prosperity.

"Looking back to 1952 will not solve our problems. We should be looking forward to continued economic growth and taking realistic steps to attain it, rather than to exhibit the unjustified complacency which characterizes the President's economic statement."

Eisenhower's statement was just that, and nothing more. *It was not the usual midyear economic report to Congress, which the country has come to expect at this time of year, and did not bear the imprimatur of the Council of Economic Advisers, whose chairman, Arthur F. Burns, makes a weekly economic report to the President.*

DISSENT from Eisenhower's conclusions was registered by Leon H. Keyserling, who was Burns' predecessor as head of the economic advisers.

He particularly noted that it is "irrelevant" and "beside the point" to compare this year's economy with that of 1952—the country's best year under the Democrats, the President said, and not as good as either 1953 or 1954.

"The true measure," Keyserling explained, "is where we are now against where we would be with maximum production and full employment."

The answer, he added, is a gross national output at least $25 billion a year higher than at present.

While the President was exuding optimism, additional signs of economic storm were rolling up on the horizon.

Steel production scheduled for last week was 62.1% of capacity, the lowest level since industry-wide vacations were in progress during the first week of July. Pittsburgh, with 50,000 steel workers idle and thousands more on short weeks, viewed the message with a jaundiced eye. So did Detroit, where the Great Lakes Steel Corp. greeted it by laying off 1000 employes—its second layoff of that size.

Another economic indicator, the index of man-hours worked in manufacturing industries, in July dropped to the lowest point in more than four years. The index in July was 97.9, down 2.2% from the previous month.

In **railroads**, the job situation is the worst since the early 1930's, Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the unaffiliated Railroad Trainmen told a union conference in Fort Worth, Tex.

The **automobile industry**, according to the Wall Street Journal, is getting rid of unsold new car stocks by ruthlessly cutting back production—with, of course, additional layoffs.

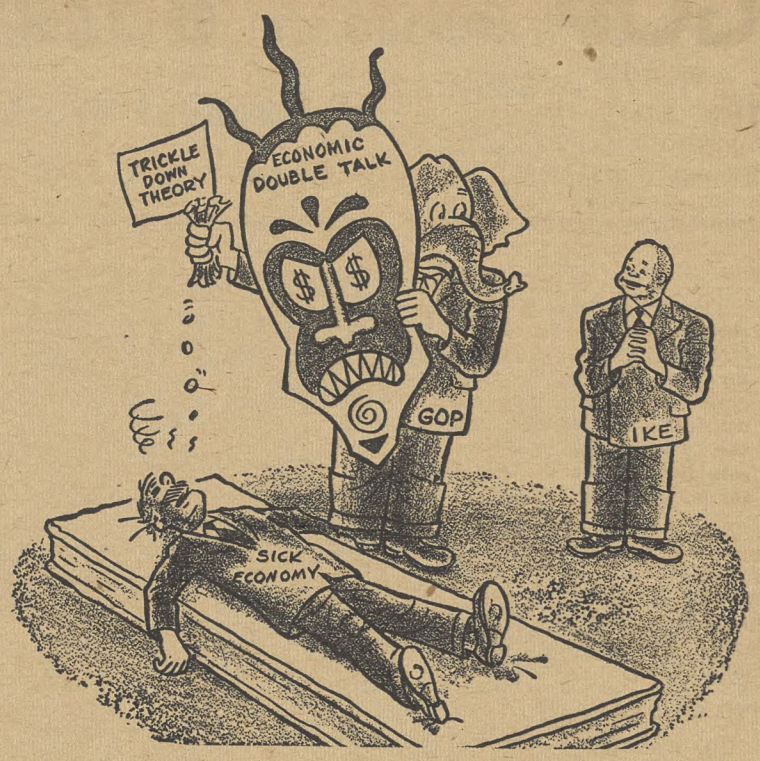
Since the first of the month, 28,000 employes have been furloughed by the Chrysler Corp. alone, with another 7300 facing the ax on Aug. 25.

In **textiles**, the American Woolen Co. told the CIO Textile Workers of its "irrevocable" decision to liquidate all but seven of its mills in New England and two in the South. The remaining mills will employ about 2200, one-tenth of the number formerly employed in the chain's more than 20 plants.

Among the mills scheduled for liquidation are three in the Lawrence, Mass., area which three years ago employed over 13,000 workers. Shrinkage of the woolen and worsted market was blamed by the company for the closings.

A company spokesman said that if Lawrence mill workers would work for 40c an hour it would not affect the decision to close the plants. TWUA-CIO Sec.-Treas. John Chupka and Arthur W. Brown, the union's American Woolen coordinator, were told that the firm had no quarrel with the union or employes in the areas to be abandoned.

In **New Jersey**, unemployment compensation payments to 140,000 jobless (as of now) are expected to total well over $100 million for the full year. This is the highest since 1946.



—Belland in The CWA News

"Let's Hope This Works By Nov. 2"

Some Questions for Ike

"How can the President be satisfied with the state of the economy?" Chairman Emil Rieve, of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, asked in view of the following facts:

1. **Employment in manufacturing industries has declined for 11 straight months and is now almost two million less than a year ago.**
2. **The average work-week in manufacturing industries is now more than an hour less than it was a year ago.**
3. **By the end of July, over 800,000 people had exhausted their unemployment compensation.**
4. **Steel production is down almost 30% from last year, and is now operating at 63% of capacity.**
5. **New auto sales in July were down 20% from June's sales figures, and 15% below July 1953. The auto industry is now witnessing widespread lay-offs throughout the nation.**
6. **Retail sales in July were still lagging behind a year ago.**

IUE Wins 3 More Elections In Week

THE CIO Electrical Workers within a week won three more National Labor Relations Board representation elections involving some 1100 workers.

The largest was at the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., where the IUE-CIO defeated the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers 434 to 340. This was a bitter defeat for UE, because it had held representation rights 15 years.

The Westchester County CIO and AFL Councils joined in running a quarter-page ad in a Yonkers newspaper the day before the election urging Anaconda workers to vote IUE-CIO. IUE-CIO conducted its campaign orally and in literature printed in English, Italian, Polish and Russian.

EMPLOYES at two plants of the Donnelly Electric Co. at Boston and Hingham, Mass., cast 112 ballots for the IUE-CIO and 48 for the AFL structural iron union.

Clerical workers at the Underwood Typewriter Co. in Bridgeport, Conn., chose IUE-CIO by a vote of 63 to 13 for no union.

In another election covering Monroe Calculator Co. plants at Orange and Morris Plains, N. J., IUE-CIO obtained the largest number of votes, but a run-off will be necessary. The results were IUE-CIO 398, UE 248, AFL Electrical Workers 192, and no union 9.

CIO Leaders Set Labor Day Talks

Labor Day addresses of two CIO leaders will be broadcast nationally.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will make a Labor Day speech at 3:45 p.m. EDT, Sunday, Sept. 5, on NBC Radio.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will be heard on ABC Radio at 4 p.m. EDT, Monday, Sept. 6.

Reuther will give two major Labor Day speeches, the first in Windsor, Ont., and the second in Detroit.

Stevenson Hits Republicans For 'Smile and Smear' Campaigning

COMEBACK — In drive to return to Senate, former Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney got a big complimentary vote in Wyoming's Democratic primary, will oppose Rep. Harrison (R.) in November.

THE "SMILE and smear" campaigning of Republicans was criticized by Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic nominee for president, as he addressed the Illinois State Fair in Springfield.

Speaking the day before Pres. Eisenhower's visit, Stevenson said he hoped the President would make it "emphatically clear" to the GOP that their campaigning this fall **"is not to be just smile and smear—his smiles and their smears."**

"But I hardly see how he can be very convincing when his reason for coming here is to smile on the smears and nonsense of the Republican candidate," Stevenson added.

He criticized the President for offering his "good wishes" to Joseph T. Meek, GOP candidate for the Senate seat of Sen. Douglas (D.). Stevenson said Meek "has indicted much of what the President has said is good for America."

"It is with all respect that we remind the President that he leads not only his political party but our country, and that we view with misgiving such obvious subordination of even his own view of the national interest to party expediency," he added.

Meek, he went on, seems to favor "peace, private enterprise and chicken for Sunday dinner," but is "irritably opposed to virtually every step towards these objectives." The former Governor said the election in his state will determine "whether democracy will hang on to yesterday or meet tomorrow . . . whether democracy . . . is to stand still . . . or go forward."

Douglas, on the same program, charged that Republicans have "scuttled" Eisenhower's "great crusade" and that Democrats are his only "real friends."

He termed the GOP "a party of irresponsibility and incapacity" since it returned to power, while the Democrats "are the party of public responsibility."

"The great crusade has broken down," Douglas said. "It has broken down because the Republican pastime has been throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery."

Congress-In-Summary—

GOP Plans Backfire As Red Ban Is Voted

By MILTON PLUMB

THE EISENHOWER Administration's insistence on passage now of anti-Communist legislation aimed only at unions backfired last week as the 83rd Congress neared adjournment.

The Republican Party and the President got the anti-labor provisions they asked for, but they had to swallow with them a bill they didn't want—a bill which outlaws the Communist Party and establishes severe penalties for being a member.

The original Administration bill would have barred unions found to be "Communist-dominated" or "infiltrated" from using government labor facilities such as the National Labor Relations Board.

CIO Urged Inquiry

CIO had opposed the measure because of its loose language, and had warned against hasty action. Its spokesmen urged that the bill not be reported until a special committee had studied the problem and the constitutional issues involved.

The House Judiciary Committee concurred in this view. In the Senate, however, Republican leaders insisted on bringing the anti-union and anti-Communist proposal to a vote. They voted down an amendment offered by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) which would have set up a committee as a substitute.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), who had supported the Magnuson proposal, then moved to outlaw the Communist Party and make membership a felony subject to fines up to $10,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both. This bill passed 85 to 0.

Hoping to save face, the Administration drafted a substitute House bill which would have stripped the Communist Party of its rights and privileges. But it softened the Senate proposal by knocking out all penalties against being a Communist. The House passed this 305 to 2.

The Final Bill

GOP haste on the anti-union bill, however, opened a Pandora's box of trouble not to be turned back so easily. The Senate by a vote of 41 to 39 rejected the Administration attempt to water down its anti-Communist penalties, and insisted on the stronger Humphrey amendment.

By this time the House—all of whose members are about to go before the voters—would no longer back the subsititute. It sent the bill to conference, but with instructions, voted over the protests of House GOP leaders, that the conferees should accept all Senate provisions.

Frantic behind-the-scenes negotiations followed between the Administration and the Republican conferees to find some way of getting the GOP off the political hot seat. They resulted in a final bill which still makes the Communist Party illegal, but does not "outlaw" membership as such.

Under the compromise, individual Communists will, however, be subject to penalties provided for "Communist action" organizations under the Internal Security Law.

This forbids them to obtain passports, hold federal jobs or office, or hold jobs in defense plants. Moreover, if they fail to register as Communists, they become subject to $10,000 fines and imprisonment.

The Butler Bills

Besides its anti-Communist features, the bill carries the provisions aimed at unions, familiarly called the Butler Bills, to which all branches of organized labor have objected.

Charging that the bill is the "culmination of a very unfortunate situation" for which the Republicans are responsible, Sen. Kefauver (D. Ten.) warned that the measure is so broadly worded the Justice Dept. now can crack down on one of the major political parties if it chooses to do so.

"Certain people in the Republican Party," he said, "brought this on themselves by bringing accusations on practically every Democrat" of softness toward communism.

Farm

The Administration's "flexible" farm bill, which Rep. Cooley (D. N.C.), ranking minority member of the House Agriculture Committee, charged makes farmers "the only victim," passed both houses and went to the White House.

Most Democrats and a number of farm state Republicans, led by Sen. Young (R. N.D.), voted against the measure. Despite the recent drop in farm income, the bill puts reduced price supports on five basic crops for the first time since World War II.

The measure also establishes a "modernized" and lower parity, which further cuts income under the price supports program. Wool growers, however, came out with a special provision allowing price supports up to 110% of parity under a system Republicans previously had attacked as "the Brannan Plan."

Despite strong White House pressure for passage, many farm state Republicans agreed with Rep. Gross (R. Ia.) when he said it was **"selling the farmer down the river."**

Wetbacks

While Congress continued to sit on the legislation requested by Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., making it illegal to employ or transport "wetback" Mexican farm labor, Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee sought to stir up some action.

He wrote Brownell expressing "skepticism" over the fate of the legislation "unless you take a new strong position in support of this recommendation."

Brownell had promised representatives of all major labor and religious organizations on Mar. 29 that he would seek enactment of such laws this session.

Atomic Energy

The Republicans took a setback on their plan to turn the fruits of the people's $12 billion investment in atomic energy over to private monopoly. Both Houses approved a conference report knocking out this effort.

But GOP leaders made it clear that the fight is not over. Chairman Cole (R. N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee served notice that "the first bill I shall introduce in the session of Congress in January will be to repeal the provision of this bill calling for compulsory licensing."

If this safeguard is knocked out next year as Republican leaders hope, patent holders would then be able to prevent others from using their product. Such monopoly, opponents of the proposal pointed out, could hold back atomic development for years.

In announcing his plan to make another try in the next Congress, Cole indirectly made clear where he thought credit for blocking the give-away should go.

He labeled the licensing feature a "highly un-American provision" promoted by the CIO, Americans for Democratic Action, the Rural Electrification Association and the American Public Power Association.

Rep. Price (D. Ill.) noted that Pres. Eisenhower himself had seen the possibility that a few companies could set up a patent monopoly, and had urged Congress to adopt the five-year licensing provision.

Shortly before, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers, also is CIO secretary-treasurer, joined leaders of 17 other organizations representing electric consumers in signing a letter to all members of Congress calling for enactment of the section and other safeguards.

Finances

The rivers and harbors appropriations — usually regarded as the top "pork barrel" measure in each Congress—was sent to the President, carrying authorization for the government to spend $1 billion. But it was a mere piker compared with the $1,669,000,000 supplemental appropriation which Congress also approved.

Rep. Cannon, senior Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, called the latter—which contained money for items left out of the original Eisenhower budget—**"one of the biggest, juiciest, pork barrel bills ever brought to the floor of the House."**

House and Senate conferees also agreed on a $2.7 billion foreign aid appropriation—a cut of nearly $700 million in the total asked by Pres. Eisenhower. The bill passed the House and awaited Senate action.

These last-minute appropriations involved deficit financing certain to lift the national debt far above the $275 billion ceiling. To get around this failure to reduce spending and balance the budget, Congress authorized what it called a "temporary" $6 billion increase in the debt limit until June 30, 1955.

House Republican Leader Halleck (Ind.) conceded, however, that the debt may still be above $275 billion on that date, and Congress may have to pass legislation next year continuing the higher ceiling.

Social Security

A House and Senate conference committee was deadlocked on the issue of expanding social security coverage to include farmers and most professional groups. A compromise —last major barrier to adjournment—in sight.

House conferees were insisting on inclusion of 3.5 million self-employed farmers and some 400,000 lawyers, dentists, architects and accountants. Senate members, however, were just as strongly opposed to putting these groups under social security.

A companion measure which extends the unemployment compensation program to four million workers, but does nothing to increase benefits, was sent to the President. It will become effective Dec. 31, 1955.

The Balance Of Power

GOP worries over keeping control of the Senate in the next Congress increased last week when Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) announced that he will vote for Democratic control next January.

Twice during the 83rd Congress, Morse held the balance of power. Although sharply critical of Republican policies, he refused to vote his former party out of control on grounds that the people had voted the GOP into office.

Morse said that the Republicans have had their chance and made their record and "if they have a clear majority in the Senate after the elections, then my position will be academic."

"If not," he continued, "then they will have been repudiated. The public interest demands a check on the Eisenhower Administration by the Congress."

Relief

The New York Herald Tribune quoted the following item appearing 100 years ago:

"Congress finally adjourned yesterday, immediately after meeting. In consequence of a breakdown in the telegraph, we have no details of the dispersion. The whole country will experience a grateful sensation of relief, when they hear that their representatives have really separated." —(PAI)

'Fair Play' Code Gains Support

A code of "fair play" to protect the rights of witnesses before congressional committees has been endorsed by the American Bar Association.

The wide-ranging resolution covers such matters as right to counsel, objections to questions, permission to make brief statements at conclusion of testimony and the right to testify without television or radio coverage.

Well, Tax Lawyers (And Clients) Are Happy

SEVERAL senators fired another barrage at the White House while Pres. Eisenhower was signing the Republican soak-the-poor tax bill last week.

The President was beaming as he used nine pens to sign the measure, presenting them to GOP leaders who led the congressional fight to deal tax favors to corporations and wealthy families.

At the Capitol end of Pennsylvania Ave., Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) assailed the tax bill, saying he knew of no legislation more opposed to the "general interest of the American taxpayer."

Morse said the "sugar-coated features" in the bill, giving relief to working mothers and a few other classes, should have been granted but *"there ought to have been relief for millions of other Americans that Dwight Eisenhower didn't give."*

"If you really want a tax bill that protects the interest of the people," Morse said, "elect a Congress that will place a check on Dwight Eisenhower."

Sen. George (D. Ga.) said the tax bill is "nothing to be bragging about." He declared he could not understand why Senate Republicans and the President have been "misled into believing that it makes a real contribution to the economy of the country."

George recalled that he had sponsored the first medical expenses exemption some years ago and commented that the new baby-sitter allowance for working mothers was actually sponsored by a Democrat.

He contended that relief would not have had to be given to special groups if the increased personal exemptions, which he proposed several months ago, had been granted. George said it was "perfectly ridiculous" in the days of a "54c dollar" that the individual exemption is only $600.

Tax relief on stock dividends, George went on, should have been given only when Congress could give tax relief to everybody. He maintained the tax bill should not be billed as "a great accomplishment" because its "philosophy leads very definitely away" from what is needed for an expanding economy.

Sen. Long (D. La.) criticized the tax bill because he said 80% of the tax relief goes to 20% of the taxpayers. More than 50% of the tax-paying families will get no relief, he predicted.

As Eisenhower held up the 929-page tax bill he had just signed into law he grinned broadly, exclaimed:

"Boy, there's a lot of work in there for lawyers."

Dog Days In Washington

Maybe it's all a coincidence, maybe not, but this is what happened within a few days:

Herbert Hoover went out to West Branch, Ia., for his 80th birthday, made another speech calling for the repeal of the last 20 or 21 years of history.

The former President's son, Herbert Hoover, Jr., was named Undersecretary of State.

And then Hoover's famed prediction, that *"grass will grow in the streets,"* came true—in the Year Two GOP, in the City of Washington, no less, and only four blocks from the White House at that. The offending grass, sprouting on Pennsylvania Ave., was soon uprooted. *At any rate, Hoover's first prediction has come true.*

Looking Through Blinders

Isn't it wonderful to live, as Pres. Eisenhower apparently does, in a nice cheerful world where troubles can be made to vanish simply by ignoring them?

Isn't it wonderful to wear economic blinders with a fringe on top—to come right out and say that the recession *"has come to a halt"* when 5.1% of the country's labor force isn't working and heavens knows how many more are working short work weeks for slim pay envelopes?

However wonderful it may appear in reports from the White House, we wish to remind the President that it isn't so wonderful when you're one of that 5.1%, one of the 3.5 million unemployed. It's not very wonderful to wonder if you can stretch your unemployment compensation to pay the butcher and the grocer, to wonder what the landlord is going to say when the first of the month comes around again, to worry about what the kids are going to wear when school opens up again.

The President should be reminded that Emil Coue, with his philosophy of *"day by day, in every way, I'm getting better and better,"* was not an economist.

Off To A Good Start

For the past several days, 12 unionists from the ranks of the CIO Oil Workers and 12 from the ranks of the CIO Chemical Workers met in Washington, drafted a proposed constitution for an amalgamated union of workers in the oil, chemical, atomic and related fields.

It was a good demonstration of trade union democracy in action—and a good lesson for press and political critics of labor. The members of the Oil and Chemical Workers, as they make their own decisions, can count on the support of CIO in their efforts to build a stronger union.

Summer Fantasy

That dubious friend of Sen. McCarthy, Mr. J. B. Matthews, has had another vision—which he has written out in detail in the August issue of the *Police Gazette.*

In a magazine more devoted to display and discussion of feminine charms, Matthews has written an article in which he finds Communists operating inside the Catholic church; attacks Bishop Bernard Sheil of Chicago, one of the most liberal and beloved of Roman Catholic figures, and pours vitriolic scorn on two esteemed Catholic magazines.

Matthews, it will be recalled, stirred up a hornet's nest a few months ago when he alleged to see a big red plot within the Protestant clergy.

His latest argument confirms the fact that to Matthews any person who voices belief in democratic liberalism and the rights of labor is a "red." *That's just what the Commies and the lunatic-fringe reactionaries would like people to believe. And it plays right into the hands of Communists.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE — Executive Vice President
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Breaking 90 At Last

In Other Words—

Betting On A Pair Of Treys

Gerald W. Johnson, former editorial writer for the Baltimore Sun, says that the U. S. was "caught betting on a pair of treys" in Indo-China. He appraises this country's role in the affair in a New Republic article, which follows:

By GERALD W. JOHNSON

PERHAPS THERE ARE under the surface deep mysteries that explain the pained bewilderment of our public comment on the affair of Indo-China, but superficially it seems as easy to understand why France left Indo-China as why Friar John quit the monastery. There were seven reasons, he explained, *the first being that he was thrown out.* Nobody listened to the others.

JOHNSON

We, on the other hand, prefer listening to all the others while shutting our ears to the first. Some of our pundits have elaborated a theory that Geneva was another Munich with Mendes-France playing the role of Neville Chamberlain. The fact that Munich was at one end of the war and Geneva at the other is ignored, as is the fact that Czechoslovakia was willing to fight and Indo-China is not, unless, indeed it fights for the invader.

Without doubt, one reason for the desperate efforts to find some way of accounting for the situation other than an admission that the French were licked is that the admission entails a sharp reduction in our estimate of our own moral superiority.

We had announced loudly that the Communists must be stopped at the "bottle-neck" and that we were going to help stop them, and the announcement made not the slightest impression upon the Communists. They assumed that our words were a mouthful of wind and proceeded as if we had never spoken and events justified them.

This could not have happened to a nation whose moral superiority is recognized by all the world, but it is bound to happen to any nation that is once caught betting on a pair of treys.

If the new Administration had told the French in unmistakable terms back in January 1953, that it was going to risk no more Koreas, we might not have saved the French, but we would have saved face and when the end came we might have been able to exert some sort of influence upon the course of events.

Dulles did not "lose" Indo-China any more than Acheson "lost" China; but Dulles was not one whit better off than Acheson at preventing the disaster. This is a fact that we are extremely reluctant to face, but it will not go away because we shut our eyes to it.

As a mere outside observer utterly ignorant of high politics, this writer clings stubbornly to the conviction that we do, in fact, have a very decided moral superiority over Communist ideology; but we have not brought it to bear since we lost in two fields in which we had material superiority to begin with.

Yet the slightest inquiry into why we have failed to employ our best weapon in this struggle leads to embarrassment. The reason is definitely internal politics.

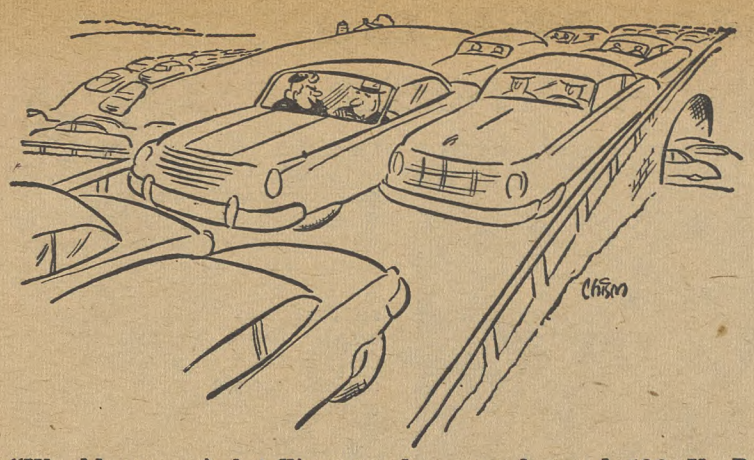
The Reality Of Freedom

Not a single Russian infantryman has been killed, unless by accident, in the wars that have extended Communist influence in Asia; communism has advanced by offering the semblance of economic as well as political freedom to oppressed people.

The obvious way to stop it was to offer the reality of freedom to the same people; but to do that would have interfered with countless diplomatic and business arrangements throughout the world. More, and from the standpoint of reactionary Americans, worse, it would have afforded aid and comfort to battlers for social justice at home.

So we have laid aside the weapon of moral suasion and have relied on nuclear fission instead. So China has gone. Indo-China is going, and India stands perplexed.

If India goes, the rest of Asia is pretty sure to go with it; and if Asia goes the bomb may, indeed, become our last hope and a slim one, because Russia has it, too. *Too much faith in military and too little in moral force may end by costing us a dozen of our biggest cities, to say nothing of our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.*



"Would you mind telling me how much good 192 H. P. is doing us?"

CIO Aide Reports—

U. S. Group Offers Help Against Job Bias

(The first year of operations of Pres. Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts, designed to prevent discrimination in that field of employment, is reviewed by George L-P Weaver. Weaver, director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, represented CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on the government committee.)

By GEORGE L-P WEAVER

ANYONE who has ever been denied a job, pay increase or promotion because of his color, religion, race or birthplace, will need no explanation as to why the CIO is determined to use every means at hand to eliminate job discrimination.

Although we have made great strides during the past 10 to 15 years, we know that even today there are many plants where Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews and other minorities never get past the hiring gate. There are many more plants that hire only a handful and countless others in which these workers never get away from a broom.

WEAVER

Even in 12 states and 31 cities where Fair Employment Practice laws have been passed we are faced with the difficult and challenging task of getting enforcement.

In states where there are no FEP laws, the most important resource we have is in the non-discrimination clause in all government contracts, which requires every firm to give equal opportunity to all workers, regardless of race, creed or color.

Since these contracts, which amount to almost $40 billion a year, are paid for with taxpayers' money, it is logical that the government should make such a demand. The agency responsible for enforcing the clause is called the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Because we believed that the non-discrimination clause, if properly enforced, would afford protection against discrimination to many thousands of workers who were not otherwise protected, the CIO agreed to lend its resources and support to this program.

Although the Committee has been operating since last August, the number of complaints it has received has not been significant, partly because the public is not fully aware of its existence. The fact that there are six million contracts in operation at the present time makes enforcement more difficult.

On the other hand, the Committee has just worked out a set of revised procedures which are expected to speed up compliance. These include: posting the non-discrimination clause in a prominent place in each contractor's plant; publication of a pamphlet entitled *"Equal Opportunity Is Good Business,"* and establishment of advisory groups of interested government and private agencies.

Most important, the Committee has arranged for each of the 30-odd agencies that award contracts to set up its own procedures for handling complaints.

Hopeful Of Results

While no one could honestly claim that the Committee has chalked up an imposing record during the past year, we are hopeful that these many months of planning will soon bring concrete results. *Until such time as we have enough support in Congress to get a federal Fair Employment Practices Law, we must continue to utilize every possible resource.*

If the plant you work in is under government contract or sub-contract, you can help by reporting any violations of the clause to: The Chairman, President's Committee on Government Contracts, Washington, D. C.

Be sure to include the name of the company and the city where the plant is located, together with all the facts that led you to believe that the company is discriminating. *With teamwork and goodwill the important task of making equal employment opportunity a living reality can be advanced a step further.*

(Distributed by Jewish Labor Committee's Labor Reports)

Washington Window—

Oil Barons Get Their Political 'Scratch' From Tax Favoritism

By Public Affairs Institute

OIL MILLIONAIRES, especially the Texas kind, seem to be everywhere in the news these days.

Not only are they becoming more and more powerful in the financial world but their money, position and influence are felt in many other fields.

Their pressure has decided the fate of many pieces of legislation—in state capitals as well as in Washington. Their money has elected many candidates for public office — defeated others.

Their backing has put millions of dollars worth of programs on radio and TV, designed to influence the thinking of the American people.

Rarely are they friends of organized labor or sympathetic to social efforts to raise the living standards. They are the rugged individualists of the 20th Century. Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) is a noteworthy exception.

Why are these men in oil so powerful today? Why are they becoming millionaires at a far faster rate than merchants or manufacturers or other types of businessmen?

Result Of Tax Favors

The answer is that we have made them millionaires.

The oil millionaire of today is the product of tax legislation passed by our elected representatives in Congress. He is kept in his favored tax position by those he helped to elect to Congress and those who fear the wrath of his opposition if they oppose.

The Administration successfully squelched efforts to give low and middle income citizens a tax break through increasing individual exemptions in the tax bill which recently passed Congress. It would cost the Treasury too much, they said. *Yet nothing was done to stop the special allowances to oil and gas producers which cost the Treasury $1.5 billion a year.*

This tax break is known as depletion allowance. Depletion means to empty. When the operator of an oil well sells his oil the resource is used up. The law is intended to compensate him for using up his property.

The odd thing about the law is that it has nothing directly to do with how much the oil well has been depleted. Rather it permits an oil well operator simply to deduct 27.5% from his gross income and it cannot be taxed.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"We Need Joe In Our Business."

Recently Sen. Williams (R. Del.) revealed just how much average oil companies save in taxes under the oil depletion allowances. Below, the savings are shown for three companies typical for the taxable year of 1952:

	Net Taxable Income Before Excess Depletion	Net Taxable Income After Excess Depletion
Company A	19.4 million	$ 2.4 million
Company B	54.3 million	27.6 million
Company C	131.5 million	44.3 million

These are not particularly large companies but one firm gains $17 million, another $26 million and a third $87 million of tax-free income on which they would normally be paying taxes in other businesses.

This is the stuff from which today's newest kind of millionaires are made.

. . . Minnesota Is A Case In Point

FROM WAY DOWN Southwest, oil millionaires are tossing healthy quantities of money way up North to Minnesota in an effort to defeat the re-election drive of one of labor's warmest supporters in Congress—Sen. Humphrey (D.).

Early indications are, however, that it will take more than money to defeat this battling legislator. Public opinion polls give him a heavy lead over his Republican opposition and he's still gaining. Both city and farm areas are backing him for his efforts in their behalf.

Humphrey supporters are expecting an "Eisenhower-type" two-level campaign. Herbert Waters, Jr., his campaign manager said: *"I expect the candidates to operate on a high level in the Minnesota tradition. However, down below, the Republicans will operate with oil money. And they just won't stop McCarthy from coming in, although they won't admit they agree with him."*

There's no doubt about oil money here, Waters said. One of the more famous of the oil millionaires, H. L. Hunt of the controversial Facts Forum programs, has bought up large amounts of TV and radio time throughout the state for Humphrey's opponent.

Go Hat In Hand

Last month a delegation of Minnesota Republicans was reported visiting Hunt and several other fabulous oil moneymen in an effort to secure still more contributions for the fight against the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party candidate.

The oil people have reason not to like Humphrey's politics. For one thing, he has been a leading opponent of 27.5% oil depletion allowance through which oil companies save something like $1.5 billion in taxes each year. The tax break makes them as rich as they are.

Another reason why they oppose Humphrey is that his entire record of battling for labor and labor's rights and social progress, in general, conflicts pretty strongly with their social philosophy.

As in 1948, organized labor is carrying a large part of the campaign for Humphrey. CIO-PAC, AFL-LLPE, and the railroad brotherhoods are working close together in a complete registration check and registration drive.

Union members make up a great part of "phonorama," a committee of 1500 volunteers who will make 100 telephone calls each for registration and getting out the vote.

Humphrey's opponent is a chunky, blond, 52-year-old State Treasurer, Kristjan Valdimar (Val) Bjornson. Just as was Joe Ball, whom Humphrey defeated in 1948, Bjornson is a former St. Paul newspaperman. He filed for the race after Gov. Elmer Anderson, Rep. Walter Judd and Dr. Charles Mayo, among others, refused to face Humphrey.

There's a primary election on Sept. 14, but Bjornson as well as Humphrey—each with two opponents—are expected to win easily.

On a straight labor issue Bjornson has yet to challenge Humphrey who has been given a 100% voting record by labor organizations. However, the Republican is known to be close to men like Minnesota's Sen. Edward J. Thye, who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act.

The State Treasurer has some opposition in his own camp. Mrs. Mike Holm, the Republican secretary of state, is on record as favoring Humphrey and she has a sizable political following.

Another thing that undoubtedly worries Bjornson are the polls being conducted by the Minneapolis Tribune, a paper incidentally vigorously supporting him. Its latest poll, July 25, shows Humphrey with 59%, Bjornson with 30% and 11% undecided. The rural areas show Humphrey with 67% and Bjornson with only 20%, *giving some pretty strong support to the talk about a farm revolt against the Eisenhower Administration.*

Looking To November—

Clint Anderson Fights GOP Smear Drive

(Another in a series about outstanding senators and their campaigns.)

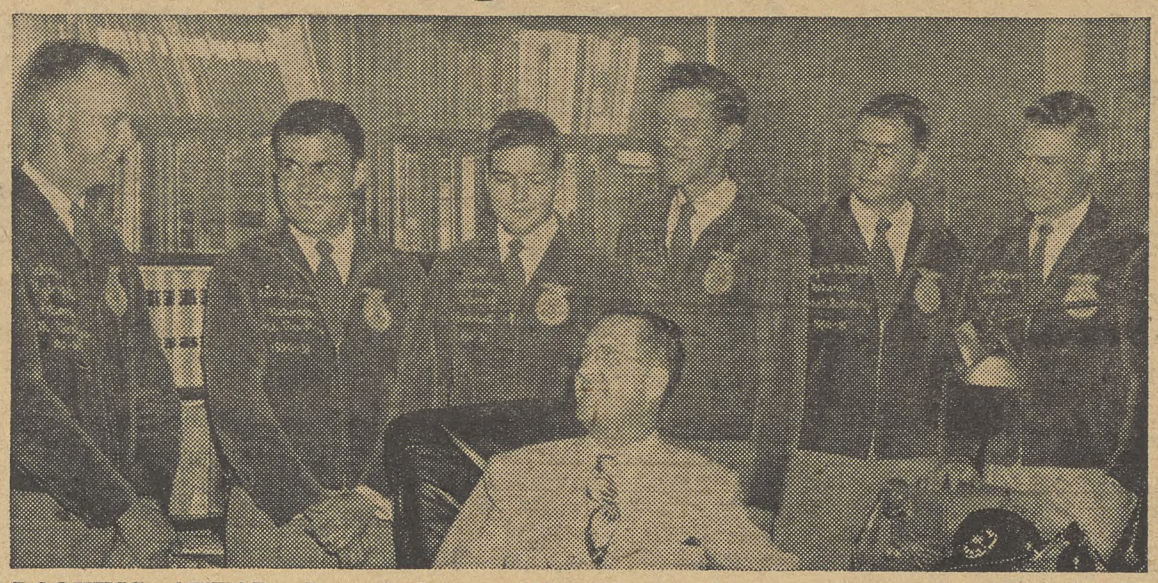
By MILTON PLUMB

"THE LAND of Enchantment," as New Mexico calls itself, has come to be known instead as the land of hotly contested politics. It certainly will be that from now until next November.

Able Clinton P. Anderson (D. N.M.) today faces as tough a battle to win re-election to his second term in the Senate as his colleague, Sen. Chavez, faced two years ago.

Chavez won the election handily, but GOP leaders tried to grab his office by having the Senate refuse to seat him. The issue wasn't finally resolved in his favor until this year.

Chavez's opponent was Patrick J. Hurley, an oil man who had only recently settled in the state.



LOOKING AHEAD—Sen. Anderson (D. N. M.), seated, takes time out from his fight on current issues to advise this group of Future Farmers of America on farm problems. His eye on the nation's needs as Secretary of Agriculture aided farmers.

Citation

The latest of many awards bestowed on Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.) for his services to American farmers was recently presented by the Central Valley Empire Association of California. It's a certificate of appreciation "for outstanding service to western cotton growers and western agriculture."

"Reduced to simpler terms, that meant I got a little extra cotton acreage for those areas," Anderson explains modestly.

This time, however, the big oil, cattle and other interests behind the Republican Party in New Mexico have persuaded Gov. Edwin L. Mechem to carry their banner against Anderson.

Faces Labor Foe

Mechem, a smart politician, has kept closely in line with the wishes of the people of his state on major local issues. He has, for example, followed Anderson's lead in the Senate by also working for drought aid and water conservation measures.

Because this was good politics, the GOP leadership forgave Mechem although he had to buck established Republican Administration policies in doing so.

Here the resemblance ends, however. Mechem several years ago became one of the two authors of a proposed "right-to-scab" amendment to the state constitution. Anderson, on the other hand, played a major part in defeating the proposal in 1948.

It still isn't on the books, and the big business, anti-labor forces—chiefly from outside the state—who were behind the amendment, have never forgiven Anderson's contribution to its defeat. *They will provide most of the money spent on this year's New Mexico election, and it's all riding on Mechem.*

While Anderson has been busy this year fighting as part of the liberal bloc in the Senate to protect the people's interests, the Republican National Committee picked New Mexico as one of the first states in which to spend a big hunk of its $3.8 million slush fund.

Mechem began campaigning early, and last June Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall turned up at a $50-a-plate New Mexico GOP dinner. He set the tone of the campaign by declaring that the election of Anderson and other Democrats would mean *"going back to a government where the Walter Reuthers will have . . . control."*

The local GOP smear crew has been busy ever since, and following the pattern set in Texas, Tennessee, Alabama and other Southern states, Anderson is being depicted as "a tool of the CIO."

To set the facts straight, here's Anderson's reply:

"In three terms in the House and six years in the Senate, I don't recall a CIO representative talking to me about pending legislation since my first term in the House. I had never met Walter Reuther until a few weeks ago."

Whatever Hall's purpose in distorting the facts may be, it hasn't proved successful in states like Tennessee and Alabama, where the voters overwhelmingly re-elected Democratic Sens. Kefauver and Sparkman in spite of similar charges. And it isn't likely to have much effect in New Mexico.

CIO Unions Aid

On the other hand, CIO's small membership in New Mexico is solidly behind Anderson in his fight. CIO Oil Workers throughout the state, and CIO Communications Workers in Albuquerque and Sante Fe, will give him effective support because of his outstanding record both in Congress and as Secretary of Agriculture from 1945 until 1948.

Anderson was credited with casting 29 "right" votes out of 30 key issues listed in the CIO News Voting Records for the last two Congresses. Those issues included farm, power, irrigation and other matters in which the people of New Mexico are deeply concerned.

In the present Congress, Anderson has been one of the nationally-respected leaders of the liberal minority. Although ill at the time, he ignored doctors' orders to lead the unsuccessful fight at the start of the session to amend the Senate rules in order to prevent filibusters.

This battle raised constitutional issues which the Republican leadership was unwilling to face, and the Senate therefore adopted a motion by the late Sen. Taft (R. O.) to table the Anderson motion. By doing so, the Republicans wiped out any hope for passage of fair employment practices and other civil rights legislation during the Congress.

Recovering his health, Anderson took a major part in the Democratic fight for enactment of a fair tax law that would have given individual tax reductions to all taxpayers instead of just to wealthy owners of corporation stocks as provided in the Administration bill. He also had an important hand in the successful battle to prevent the GOP attempt to give away the nation's atomic energy program to private monopoly.

Born in Centerville, S. D., Oct. 23, 1895, Anderson was educated at Dakota Wesleyan and Michigan Universities. He has lived in New Mexico since 1917, working at Albuquerque as a political writer and editor and in the insurance business.

He moved into politics in 1920, and a decade later served for two years as state treasurer. He also was New Mexico State Relief Administration director and chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. When he was elected congressman-at-large in 1940, his vote topped FDR's in the state.

During his three terms in the House, Anderson's work as chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures in the 78th Congress first exposed the activities of right wing reactionaries like Joe Kamp and Edward A. Rumely.

His service in the 79th Congress as chairman of the special committee to investigate food shortages gave real aid to the nation's farmers and led to his appointment as Secretary of Agriculture. He resigned from the latter post in May 1948 to run for his present Senate term.

Practical Experience

Anderson's work for agriculture stems from practical experience. For many years he has operated his Lazy V Cross Farm near Albuquerque. He has 530 acres under irrigation, raising feed for beef cattle, so that he knows the problems of farmers and cattlemen first hand.

This accounts for his leadership in Congress to save the REA program in the face of the Administration's attempts to curtail it, and for his deep concern over Republican policies against public power and soil conservation. During the recent drought, he tried in every way to get relief for New Mexico's hard-hit farmers and ranchers.

His Hobbies Help The People

What leisure Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.) has had during his first term in the Senate he's spent at three practical hobbies, each of which has added to his services to the American people.

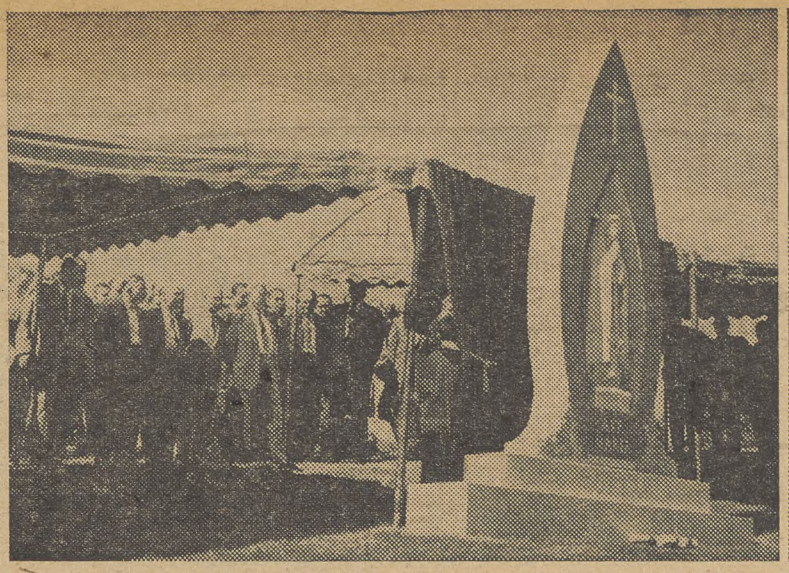
Besides farming, which has given him immediate knowledge of the problems confronting U. S. agriculture, Anderson built up what is probably the greatest private collection of original documents on the early development of New Mexico and the West. His library now answers western legal problems which even the Library of Congress can't solve.

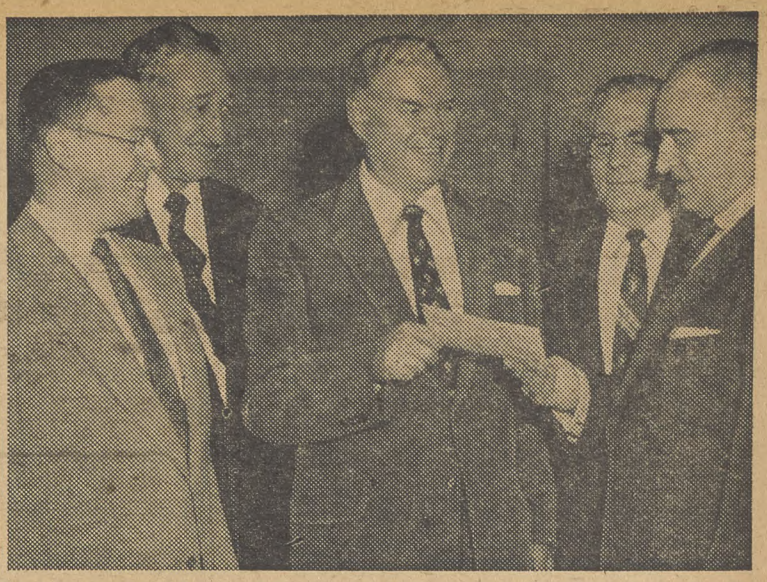
Experimental home-building was his third and most ambitious undertaking. The first section of his home was built of typical New Mexican adobe, but when he later decided to enlarge it he experimented with a "rammed earth" process.

Anderson says he found the job "difficult and slow," but it paid off for U. S. taxpayers when the government used it to reduce material costs in construction of buildings on Indian reservations.

FARMERS' FRIENDS—U. S. Agriculture reached its highest period of prosperity under the full-production, high-consumption policies advocated by these three Democratic former secretaries of agriculture. Left to right, Claude R. Wickard, Anderson and Charles Brannan discuss drop in farm income under GOP program.

"HOME ON THE RANGE."—Anderson (right) joins Sens. Sparkman (D. Ala.), Morse (Ind. Ore.) and the late Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.) in highjinks at the Saints and Sinners dinner, annual get-together of the circus fraternity. His other hobbies include dramatics, book collecting, farming and rammed earth home building.





TWIN MEMORIALS—Dedication of monument at grave of late Philip Murray, beloved president of CIO and Steelworkers, was followed by union presentation of $100,000 to Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh for new cobalt bomb cancer treatment center in his memory. Left, Rev. Richard Sherer, of St. Anne's Church, Castle Shannon, Pa., and Rev. Charles O. Rice, noted Pittsburgh labor priest, arrive at dedication, general view of which is seen in center. Right, check presentation ceremony shows (L. to R.) Dr. C. R. Perryman, head of Mercy's Radiation Therapy Center; USA Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, USA Pres. David J. McDonald, USA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Dr. Joseph Perrone of hospital.

Bethlehem Ship Talks Recessed Indefinitely

THE PROLONGED negotiations between the CIO Shipbuilding Workers and the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyard division were recessed indefinitely last week.

IUMSWA-CIO said that it was agreed that future talks would be held at the call of the federal mediators.

The union said the interruption was due to "the company's adamant insistence that IUMSWA-CIO accept its settlement package."

Bethlehem made an offer conditional on 14 changes in working rules which the union has won during 13 years. The firm proposed a 3c an hour wage increase, a 2c-2.5c increase in its contribution to the insurance plan, and an increase from $100 to $140 a month in pensions, including social security.

NEGOTIATIONS were conducted on behalf of 16,000 IUMSWA-CIO members in eight yards on the Atlantic Seaboard.

IUMSWA-CIO bitterly denounced the Bethlehem offer as a "brutal offensive to smash the resistance of the shipyard workers to its dictatorial demands aimed at undermining seniority rights, cutting take-home pay and indiscriminately transferring workers from ship to ship at the caprice of supervisors."

The union also took issue with a company statement which said that its offer was equal to that agreed to by its principal competitor in the New York area.

THE UNION said that the competitor referred to was the Todd Shipyards Corp.

"We challenge Bethlehem, Todd, or anyone else to produce a signed written agreement between the union and Todd incorporating those terms proposed by Bethlehem," IUMSWA-CIO said.

The union asserted that the joint negotiating committee of Local 15, Hoboken, N. J., and Local 39, Brooklyn, N. Y., rejected an offer by Todd on Aug. 4, and that Todd did not have the "temerity" to ask for the qualifying conditions proposed by Bethlehem.

Firing Of Civic Union Member Hit

DISCIPLINARY action against 15 CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee members by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission was appealed last week by the union.

Participation in a work stoppage of 100 GCEOC-CIO members led to the firing of Pres. Colie Young of GCEOC-CIO Local 7, and a three-week no-pay suspension of 14 other members of the local.

Local 7 last week appealed to the Maryland Commissioner of Labor on behalf of the 15 employes of the commission, which operates the water system and refuse collection in a Maryland area adjacent to Washington, D. C. All workers involved are Maryland civil service employes.

Martin Wagner, assistant to GCEOC-CIO Chairman A. J. Federoff, said that the local has been seeking to get an understanding with the commission for a year, but that the commissioners would not even talk to the union representatives.

He pointed out that there was nothing in the law to prohibit an understanding on better pay and working conditions.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

"I hear the big industrialists are saying that we northern workers are willing to take a cut!"

Economic Outlook Says—

One Family In Five Is Paying For Our Blighted Housing

ABOUT one-fifth of America's families live in slums and blighted areas despite years of programs setting the objective of decent homes for all Americans.

If all substandard dwellings in cities and rural areas alike are added, more than 15 million units—almost one-third of the total — are either dilapidated, surrounded by decaying dwellings or lack plumbing or running water. More than 15 million units are beyond repair and must come down.

THIS CRITICAL estimate of the nation's housing situation and a call for two million new homes each year is made in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, publication of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

"If 'Home, Sweet Home' is ever to be more than a hopeful dream for most of our low and moderate income families," the Outlook said, "it is time the American people took an honest look at our present and future housing need, consider practical ways to meet it, and then do something about it."

The richest nation in the world, the report said, must not allow the power of special interests to stand in the way of achieving the goal which Congress set up in passing the Housing Act of 1949—*"a decent home in a suitable living environment for every American family."*

Unfortunately, the 83rd Congress turned its back on that laudable objective when it passed the so-called Housing Act of 1954, noted the Outlook.

"It has taken far too long for America to realize that decent housing is more than a matter of individual concern and some of us are not aware of it yet. Humanitarian instincts and enlightened self-interest gradually merged, however, to produce the first laws affecting housing," the CIO publication said.

Since its beginning in 1934, but particularly since the end of the war, the guaranteed loan program of the federal government has been a boon to home construction.

But millions of low and moderate income families have not enjoyed the benefits of the post-war building boom although, the Outlook charged, the real estate boards and bankers whose federally insured loans involved no personal risk seem highly satisfied.

Only 400,000 units of low-rent public housing have been built since this phase of the federal program was started. Yet the 1949 Housing Act authorized 810,000 units in six years.

THIS YEAR President Eisenhower whittled the target down to a mere 35,000 public housing units annually; Congress went him one better. The Outlook declared that new legislation insures that even this token number will not be built and no public housing will be approved beyond next year.

At least 100,000 and as many as 160,000 new homes are needed every year to replace those destroyed by fire, windstorm, razed for highway development or converted to non-residential use.

More than 15 million substandard dwellings were listed by the 1950 Census. Only about 4.6 million of these can be brought up to standard by repair and modernization.

Thus, said the Outlook, our total housing goal calls for a construction program ranging from two million new housing units annually for the next five years and progressive upward steps to 2.4 million units a year in the period from 1959-1965. In addition, if we are to salvage the 4.6 million units capable of rehabilitation back in 1950, we must repair and modernize these structures by 1965 at the rate of 400,000 units every year.

Pa. CIO Helps In Jobless Pay Case

The Pennsylvania CIO Council has helped the CIO Textile Workers win an important unemployment compensation case in the State Superior Court.

The P. McGraw Wool Co., Pittsburgh, had appealed benefit payments during a work stoppage, contending that it was a strike rather than a lockout. The decision upheld the compensation award, holding the company responsible for the stoppage because it had refused to furnish work on the basis of existing contract terms.

Named City Clerk

Pres. James J. McCabe of Steelworkers Local 2479, Buffalo, N. Y., has been named to the $7500 a year post of Buffalo city clerk.

How Far We're Behind

	Total Substandard	Require Replacement	Can Be Rehabilitated
URBAN			
Dilapidated	2,200,000	2,200,000	
Lack plumbing or running water	4,700,000	2,700,000	2,000,000
In substandard blocks	2,000,000	2,000,000	
TOTAL: Urban	8,900,000	6,900,000	2,000,000
RURAL NON-FARM			
Dilapidated	1,100,000	1,100,000	
Lacking running water	1,900,000	700,000	1,200,000
TOTAL: Rural Non-Farm	3,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
FARM			
Serious Deficiencies	2,000,000	1,500,000	(500,000)*
Other	1,400,000		1,400,000
TOTAL: Farm	3,400,000	1,500,000	1,400,000
ALL HOUSING	15,300,000	10,200,000	4,600,000

* Expected to be abandoned

'Brazenly In Broad Daylight'—

Demo Chief Tees Off On Ike For 'Favoritism' On TVA Deal

A CHARGE that one of Pres. Eisenhower's "closest friends" benefitted by the White House drive to curb TVA was voiced last week by Stephen A. Mitchell, national Democratic chairman.

Mitchell described as a "scandal" the Presidential order that the Dixon-Yates syndicate furnish power to an atomic energy plant in Paducah, Ky., without competitive bids and for $140 million more than TVA's charges.

He noted that Bobby Jones, former golf champion, is a lawyer and director for the Southern Co., one of the two companies in the favored syndicate.

"In my view," Mitchell said, "giving away the people's property is corruption, even if it's done brazenly in broad daylight. A director in one of the two companies is one of the President's closest friends, with a cottage next to Pres. Eisenhower's at the Augusta (Ga.) golf course."

Mitchell made his statement during a debate with Republican Chairman Leonard W. Hall before the American Bar Association convention in Chicago. Hall challenged him to cite any "corruption" in the Eisenhower Administration.

REPLIED MITCHELL: "Let's look at the Dixon-Yates scandal which occupied so much attention during the atomic energy debate in the Senate a couple of weeks ago.

"Here was a deal to buy power from a plant to be built by Dixon-Yates to meet the needs of the atomic energy plant at Paducah. A competing syndicate offered to provide the power for $90 million less than Dixon-Yates—and the TVA would provide the power for $140 million less.

"Yet, the President issued a personal order to give the contract to Dixon-Yates, over the protest of both the Atomic Energy Commission and TVA, without competitive bidding."

REFERRING to the close friendship between Eisenhower and Jones, Mitchell said:

"Maybe they never even talked about it, I don't know. Maybe it's just a coincidence that some of the bankers in this Administration—like the Director of the Budget—came from banks which underwrite this kind of project."

In Atlanta, Jones denied that he had used any influence "directly or indirectly" to get favored treatment for the firm of which he is a director.

EISENHOWER, at his press conference, summarily rejected Mitchell's criticism of the Dixon-Yates contract, said he is willing to make public the full record of the agreement which opens up the TVA area to high-rate private utilities.

As to Jones, the President said he was astonished at Mitchell's criticism, said the golfer is a man of unexcelled character and probity.

Senate Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.) tore into Mitchell, claiming his statement "appears to cast reflections and tends to break down the confidence of the country" in the President.

STARTING OUT RIGHT—Five-year-old Toby Pellici, almost hidden by umbrella, starts out his trade union career by helping his mother, Rita, picket Buffalo, N. Y., Western Electric plant. Eleven hundred members of the CIO Communications Workers have been on strike since June 17 against a company attempt to take away seniority benefits won during another strike two years ago.

Sec. McKay Gives Blessing To Still Another Give-Away

By HENRY ZON

ANOTHER give-away is in the making. It's not as big as the atomic energy, interest rate, and off-shore give-aways but it rivals a lot of the others that have taken place since January 1952.

Sec. of Interior McKay has approved a report made by a five-member Bureau of Mines survey committee which recommended that the government dispose of facilities for making helium gas, and discontinue production at its multi-million dollar Nevada titanim plant.

The report also recommended that the government discontinue production of zirconium at its multi-million dollar plant in Oregon, and of oil shale and oil from shale in Colorado. Other recommendations were that the government cut down on fuel research in West Virginia and gradually turn mine inspection over to the states.

The report was prepared by two coal mine operators, an oil corporation executive, a copper corporation executive, and a mining school dean.

It promptly aroused opposition in Congress and there will be a fight on it. The Interior Dept. said most of the recommendations will be put in effect immediately and the remainder within a year.

The government has been engaged in the production of helium since 1925. In the late 1930's Sec. of Interior Harold Ickes refused to sell helium to the Nazis in inflate their zeppelins.

Only last month Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress for more production at the government's four helium extraction plants.

'Peanut Politics' Of GOP Hit In Northwest Power Project

"PEANUT POLITICS" by the Republicans on Northwest regional power development were exposed by Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic candidate for Senator from Oregon.

Neuberger cited a recent proposal that the Army's report be revised to place Hells Canyon and other Snake River projects far in the future.

The Democratic candidate, who is running against Sen. Cordon (R.), said he was opposed to any plan that would eliminate Snake River from the Northwest regional development program.

"Hells Canyon, on the Snake River, is the only great power project not opposed in any sense by commercial or sports fishing groups," Neuberger said.

"To delay Hells Canyon and other Snake projects would be to sacrifice the prosperity of a vast Oregon region.

"If I am elected to the Senate, I will fight to prevent the political re-writing of the 308 Report, insofar as I am able. The destiny of our region is more important than the balance sheets of some power companies, which are striving to block Hells Canyon forever and ever."

'Bootleg Play' Hit On Grazing Lands

Rep. Magnuson (D., Wash.) last week branded the grazing amendment which the Senate tacked onto the unrelated farm price supports bill "the slyest legislation bootleg play of the 83rd Congress."

The measure would give stockmen with grazing permits vested property rights in public lands. Protests from conservationists caused House and Senate conferees finally to shelve the amendment.

CIO Councils In Action

MILWAUKEE CIO COUNCIL sparked action of county authorities in drafting a stand-by $40 million public works program. The county board of supervisors recently announced a program charted at its direction by department heads. The Council called for the plan last April in a letter to the board.

The Council also is preparing for a Women's Forum on Political Action to be held Sept. 23 at Milwaukee.

Irked By Ike

Dissatisfaction with the Eisenhower Administration was voiced by many farmers who visited the CIO booth at the Ionia, Mich., fair. It was the first of 11 fairs in which the Michigan CIO will maintain booths in cooperation with various international and local unions, and local councils.

- Action to aid unemployment was indicated at Cincinnati, O., where the **Greater Cincinnati CIO Council** is represented on the city's full employment commission which recently was organized.
- The drive of the **Fostoria, O., CIO Council** to have the Labor Dept. declare the city an area of critical unemployment—entitled to priority in awarding of defense contracts — has finally been won.
- All of the half-dozen candidates endorsed for Genesee County, Mich., offices by the **Greater Flint CIO Council** won nomination in the recent primaries. However, three candidates supported by the Council for city commissioner failed to win nomination.
- **The Minnesota CIO Council** has alloted funds for radio and television programs to aid candidates it is supporting. The Council reported it had received $3471 in voluntary PAC contributions by the end of July.
- **The St. Paul, Minn., CIO Council** for the fifth year sponsored a CIO baseball night in support of the Saints against the Toledo Sox.
- **The Pennsylvania CIO Council** sent a letter to all affiliates reminding them that Sept. 11 is the final day to register to vote in the Nov. 2 election.
- **The Cook County (Chicago) CIO Council** is holding additional eight-week training courses for PAC precinct workers in anticipation of the November election. The Council's Community Services Committee recently sponsored a program in Spanish on its program.
- **The Indiana CIO Council** is backing the campaign of the Marion County (Indianapolis) CIO Committee to have all local unions turn over membership lists as part of a campaign to get all CIO members registered.

UAW Center Plans To Burn Mortgage

COME LABOR DAY they're going to burn the mortgage on the big CIO Auto Workers Center in Ottawa, Ill.

Four years ago Reg. 4 convention delegates from Illinois and Iowa directed their officers to purchase the 14-acre tract for $30,000 for its 100,000 members. Now, the cost is being paid off with the proceeds from sale of tickets to more than 100 local unions.

The big celebration will be part of a three-day jamboree at Ottawa, Sept. 4, 5 and 6. The turnout is expected to be the largest in the Union Center's history.

The Union Center has some of the finest and most modern facilities enjoyed in union camps.

FACE OF POVERTY—One of the reasons CIO unionism is growing in Puerto Rico is that seven persons quite often have to live in such filthy shacks as those at left, which are near San Juan. Center, David Sternback (left), CIO representative in Puerto Rico, listens as Gov. Luis Munoz Marin (center) and CIO National Rep. Adolph Germer discuss workers' problems. Right, Vice Pres. Russell Lasley of CIO Packinghouse Workers leans across the table to ask Gov. Munoz a question. At far right is Pres. Armando Sanchez of UPWA-CIO Sugar Workers.

Labor's World—

Commie-Run WFTU Aids Purge Of Free Unionists

THE COMMUNIST-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions must not be allowed "to misuse democratic privileges for the destruction of free trade unionism," the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions declares in the current issue of its monthly magazine.

"Anyone who believes in the principles of free trade unionism is persecuted ruthlessly by the Communists in the countries ruled by them," the ICFTU says in a 7000-word examination of the Red world labor body printed in its publication, Free Labor World.

"Many trade union leaders have been jailed and killed because they demanded the same trade union rights as those enjoyed by Communists in democratic countries.

"It is not suggested that the same methods should be used in democratic countries against the WFTU and its followers. However, that should not prevent the free trade unions from applying against their Communist enemies methods which are both democratic and effective."

THE STUDY debunks the WFTU's claimed membership of 80.7 million members. It shows how the figures have been inflated by arbitrarily increasing the alleged membership in Russia and the satellite countries from 39.5 million in 1949 to 64.5 million at present, while claiming 16.2 million in other nations—a figure the ICFTU declares actually is only about 7.2 million.

Communist influence cannot be accurately assessed on the basis of numbers of labor groups belonging to the WFTU or other affiliates, the study declares. It offers a simple test for penetrating the camouflage of front organizations—*"the WFTU always supports Soviet policy and never opposes it."*

The article also warns against yielding to WFTU "unity" proposals, describing the organization as successor to the Comintern and Cominform in the task of achieving Russian aims "under the guise of trade union activity."

Germany

One-fourth of West Germany's 16 million workers were attempting to wrest wage increases from recalcitrant employers last week.

The Transport & Public Service Workers, which had threatened to strike in support of demands for a 2.4c hourly wage increase, was polling 820,000 members on a 1.42c offer. In Bavaria, negotiations were under way to end a strike of 230,000 members of the Metal Workers Union. The Postal Workers Union, representing 224,000 federal employes, joined the parade with a demand for increases of 2.3c per hour and 10% in monthly wages.

Ruhr metal workers, North Rhine coal miners, inland port and shipping workers and additional civil servants also are demanding pay boosts.

England

The British Confederation of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions, representing 39 unions with about three million members, at its annual conference instructed the executive committee to open negotiations for substantial wage increases. In the metal industries, it called for a new wage structure aimed at widening the differential between skilled and unskilled workers.

Spain

According to information reaching the ICFTU's affiliated Spanish trade unions in exile (UGT), additional workers have been arrested on charges of belonging to an underground trade union organization. Six are members of the Communications Workers Unions and one is a Food Workers Union member.

Many workers arrested earlier on similar charges are still being held in preventive imprisonment in Spanish jails. —G.N.L.

CIO Joins Mourning For Metal Unionist

CIO's three top officers cabled condolences last week on the death of Konrad Ilg, head of the International Metal Workers Federation.

"The free labor movement of the world has lost a staunch and courageous leader," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said in a message to Federation headquarters in Berne, Switzerland.

Three CIO international unions are affiliates of IMF: the Steelworkers, the Auto Workers and the Shipbuilding Workers.

Island Sugar Workers Warned On Low-Wage Industry Influx

MAJOR improvements in organizational structure and an increased per capita tax were voted by Puerto Rico's sugar workers at their three-day convention.

The 400 delegates, members of the Sindicato Azucarero of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, also played host to a fraternal delegation of UPWA-CIO members from U. S. plants including fellow sugar workers from Louisiana.

Rapid organizational growth and increasing stability were predicted for the Sindicato by UPWA Vice Pres. Russell Lasley who attended the convention in Caguas, P. R.

THE CONVENTION, representing 67,000 sugar workers, heard Gov. Luis Munoz Marin stress the importance of collective action on economic problems through labor unions.

Fernando Sierra of the Puerto Rican Insular Labor Dept. told the group that island officials are doing all they can to encourage industrial expansion in Puerto Rico.

"But we want new plants for a better economy," he said. "If industry wants to locate here only to exploit workers by paying low wages instead of helping to raise the standard of living, then we don't want them at all."

The U. S. group, including CIO National Rep. Adolph Germer and CIO Puerto Rican Rep. David Sternback, along with UPWA island leaders, met with Gov. Munoz at his mansion. Under discussion were Puerto Rico's economic problems and governmental policies to meet them.

The UPWA spokesmen urged speedy efforts to make the 75c minimum wage universal throughout the island.

Gov. Munoz is "working realistically to make the Puerto Rican economy as good as that of the U. S.," Germer said.

The visitors were guests of honor at a typical village fiesta in Santa Isabel. The affair, held in the city square, wound up with a street dance.

Armando Sanchez was reelected president of the Sindicato Azucarero by the convention.

Price Jolts Amid Tragic Poverty

U. S. fraternal delegates from the CIO Packinghouse Workers to the convention of the Puerto Rican Sugar Workers were "deeply impressed" by the tragic poverty of Puerto Rican workers and equally "shocked" at high price tags on daily necessities.

"We got a terrific jolt," UPWA-CIO Vice Pres. Russell Lasley said, "when the price of a cup of coffee jumped from 15c to 25c while we were there."

Yearly earnings for workers in the sugar fields average from $300 to $500, he reported.

RICE KITCHEN is run for the 13,000 strikers against Ohmi spinning mills in Japan. The workers want the right to associate with husbands or wives and to leave their dormitories at will. ICFTU supported strikers and helped produce a mediation plan to end two-month dispute.

Memorial To Moody Set

FORMATION of a Blair Moody memorial fund, to pay off campaign expenses of the former Democratic senator and to help educate his two youngest sons, was announced in Detroit last week.

John E. Murphy, chairman of the memorial fund committee, said Moody nearly exhausted his cash reserves while "once again seeking the opportunity to serve his country." Moody died at 52 of virus pneumonia while campaigning for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Michigan CIO Council Pres. August Scholle and Mike Novak, president of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council, are among the committee members. Fund headquarters is at 2257 National Bank Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.

'Reckless Assault' On Social Security Hit By Larson

ATTACKS on the social security program are "a reckless assault on one of our most valuable institutions," according to Undersecretary of Labor Arthur Larson.

He challenged the belief that social security, unemployment and workmen's compensation are "a socialist government handout in exchange for which we have bartered away our liberty, self-respect and our ambition."

Larson expressed doubt that anyone could prove social security has adversely affected the morale, drive or character of the American people. He termed it "an insurance benefit bought and paid for by the systematic contributions of the employe and his employer."

You And Your Money—

'How Can We Get Surplus Foods?' CSC Has Answers For Jobless Areas

HOW CIO councils can help secure government-held surplus foods for distribution in areas of unemployment and under-employment is spelled out in a special memorandum prepared by the National CIO Community Services Committee.

Butter, cheese, non-fat dry milk, shortening, beans, beef and gravy and potatoes are all available to state governmental agencies for use of persons and families certified to be in need.

The foods, declared surplus by the government when they are in oversupply, are purchased by the Agriculture Dept. and stored in government warehouses.

THE MEMORANDUM, Distribution of Federal Government Surplus Foods, is available on request from CIO-CSC, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. In it, CIO-CSC gives a step-by-step procedure for either state, city or county CIO councils to follow in obtaining the foods.

The state council should first find out whether the program is already in effect within the state. A U. S. Dept. of Agriculture bulletin from the Agricultural Marketing Service, "Federal and State Agencies Handling Distribution of Donated Commodities," gives the name and location of the proper person and agency to contact.

"If the surplus food program in your state is limited to charitable institution and school use," the CIO-CSC memorandum says, "the State IUC should try to convince the state agency handling distribution to enlarge its program to include areas where there is unemployment and under-employment."

The memorandum suggests that the program should also include persons receiving state or county public welfare relief. State cooperation can be gained in some instances, the memorandum points out, if a responsible county agency such as the county welfare board, county relief board or the county commissioners will accept responsibility for securing the foods through proper governmental procedure. Certification by the county agency that recipients are qualified is also required.

AT THE COUNTY or city level, the CSC memorandum suggests meeting with the county commissioners to enlist their support for such a community food distribution plan.

"The IUC or local union should let it be clearly known that the CIO looks upon this project as a community program designed to benefit all people in need in the community and not only unemployed CIO members," the memorandum stresses.

Should the county commissioners take a hostile attitude toward the request, because of anti-labor sentiments or because of additional expense, CSC recommends asking support from community and civic organizations such as the Community Chest, Red Feather member agencies or the Council of Social Agencies.

CSC warns councils to be cautious of attempts to use the program as a substitute for relief grants or of attempts by "unscrupulous politicians" to use the program for personal advantage.

Example

One state CIO council already helping operate a surplus food distribution plan in areas of unemployment and under-employment is the Pennsylvania CIO Council.

Council Pres. Harry Boyer and Charles Ferguson, executive secretary of the council's Community Services Committee, have been instrumental in developing such a program in 33 counties in the state.

$25 Million In Chest Gifts Credited To CIOers In Year

CIO MEMBERS last year gave more than $25 million to community chests and united funds, according to Treas. John Brophy of the CIO Community Services Committee.

Brophy so reported at a dinner in honor of more than 20 graduates of the first counsellors' training course conducted by the Knoxville, Tenn., Area CIO Council.

"The CIO-CSC program of 'giving once for all,'" Brophy said, "has helped to establish a number of united funds throughout the country which promote federated fund-raising and community-wide budgeting on the basis of relative needs."

Brophy, who is also coordinator of the CIO Free World Labor Fund, said the aim of local Community Services Committees is to advise union members and their families, and to keep them informed of available health and welfare services.

The CSC also plans participation in community fund-raising campaigns and maps programs for union members during layoffs and strikes.

Brophy said that as a result of these activities "much as has been done to eliminate the paternalistic attitude so prevalent prior to the last depression, so services in time of need come as a matter of right."

Another result of CSC activities, he said has been to give CIO members a greater share in determining the policies of chest agencies.

Price Of Coffee Dips As Refiners Boost Gasoline

CONSUMERS got a break on their food budget last week, but the cost of operating the family car climbed.

The price of coffee was cut 10c a pound by a number of small distributors, then by A. & P. and the other majors. Coffee prices have mounted steadily for several months. A reported shortage of Brazilian coffee was denounced as a "hoax."

Motorists found it cost more to say "fill 'er up." Gasoline prices were advanced from .8c to 1c by leading refiners and distributors.

TAKING A LOOK—Busload of Washington, D. C., CIO members inspect Community Chest agencies at first hand. Guide is Maxine Lucas (left), Labor Participation Dept. director, handing literature to CIO Community Services Committee Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, also Communications Workers president, and Armiger L. Jagoe, Jr., of Chest.

IUE Pact Ends Pay Bias Against Women Workers

DISCRIMINATION against women workers is wiped out in a new contract won by the CIO Electrical Workers with the Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass.

All inequities were ended by a 13c an hour general pay increase to all women workers. In addition, IUE-CIO also gained an across-the-board raise of 5c an hour, bringing the total increase to all women workers to 18c.

Other gains included a 30-minute paid lunch period for employes working overtime two hours or more and a rotating shift premium of 8c an hour, which practically every worker will receive.

IUE-CIO also obtained an extra day's pay if any of 10 paid holidays occurs during the employe's vacation.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

YOU CAN EXPECT a little easing of living costs in September for the first time this year, as the result of lower prices for meat—the largest single item in your food bill.

Costs of rent, which have boomed for the last four years with disastrous effects on wage-earners' budgets, have also leveled off. There is even visible for the first time since 1950 a slight beginning downtrend in building costs. *If they actually are starting downward, this event will be eagerly welcomed by many moderate-income families still waiting to buy a house.*

Buying Calendar

The most notable price reductions this month are on television sets. You can now buy a good-quality table model for a little over $100. *Here are tips on these and other buying opportunities:*

TV SETS: Emerson's new 17-inch table model listing at $130 is now the lowest-priced full-quality set to our knowledge. Cost has been reduced by making the cabinet of Masonite in a leather-like finish, but the chassis itself is the same 20-tube quality as in more expensive Emerson sets.

Since improvements in color television are developing rapidly and prices beginning to come down to more attainable levels, a low-priced black-and-white set like the Emerson looks like a good value for anyone wanting television now. Any much larger investment in black-and-white is not advisable now since such sets are on the way to becoming obsolete.

With discounts widely available (few retailers now insist on full list prices for television sets and household appliances) this new Emerson is available in many stores at around $105-$110.

Several manufacturers have also introduced so-called "portable" television sets with carrying handles. But unless you really expect to carry a set to different places or different parts of the house, a standard table model is a better buy. It costs less than the portable, which requires a more expensive cabinet.

In larger-screen sets, Admiral has been running a special on its 21-inch table model in plastic cabinet, at a list price of $160—$40 off the previous $200 list. This is another full-quality set, and the reduction, plus additional discounts on the retail level, should be available until Labor Day at least.

Crosley has introduced a new low-priced 21-inch console set in wood cabinet at $190 list. Admiral, too, has a good-quality console set in the $200 list-price bracket.

FALL CLOTHING: Prices of family clothing for this fall are slightly less than a year ago. But remember that price tags are always highest at the start of the season, and manufacturers and retailers start making reductions in October.

In women's coats, the fashion emphasis this year is on soft materials. But there are going to be disillusioning experiences among women who buy them. The nap of soft woolens wears off quickly at cuffs, elbows and around buttonholes, and such coats quickly look threadbare.

Coat fabrics are often mixtures of new and reprocessed wool. The label tells you the kind of wool the fabric contains. If it just says "wool" that means all new wool. This is generally preferable to a mixture, both for warmth and durability. Even a mixture should be at least half new wool for reasonable wear. But there are differences in quality of new wool, too. A good wool fabric feels springy and resilient in your hand. When you grasp it and let go, it resumes its shape without wrinkles.

HOUSES: Prices of building materials have been edging down slowly this past year while the overall cost of building a house has remained level following a drop from 1952's peak. But significantly, price tags on larger, more expensive houses are being trimmed now that this market seems gorged, and builders are beginning to produce moderate-price houses in greater volume. *The tags on low and medium-priced new houses are still holding up, but they are remaining on the market longer, which is a portent of possible impending reductions.*

FOOD: If you shop carefully, you have a chance to cut your food bills this fall. There will be an abundance of grass-fed beef on the market, with hamburger, pot roasts and stew beef reasonable in price.

Pork, too, is coming down from its high recent prices, and veal will be a little cheaper. Hens for fricasseeing will be another comparatively economical food buy. Eggs are unusually cheap for this time of year, with the mediums and pullets now offering better value than the large eggs.

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Murray Fund Gift Is Praised

PRAISE for "breadth of social responsibility" in the recent Philip Murray Memorial Foundation grant of $200,000 to the National Council of Churches of Christ was voiced editorially by the Cincinnati, O., Enquirer.

The Enquirer editorial cited the gift, along with various other Foundation contributions to universities, hospitals and other organizations.

"The record is a commendable one," the editorial said, "for it bears witness to the breadth of social responsibility felt by the leaders of an important labor organization."

The Foundation, established in honor of the late CIO and CIO Steelworkers president, made the donation for use "on behalf of the practical application of religious principles to the everyday world of economic life."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

MRS. RIFFE and I would like to thank all of the friends from all over the country who have written and sent cards and flowers during my absence from the office. Their warmth has helped us greatly.

After a good rest I am looking forward to taking up my duties in Washington. I am grateful for the way the men and women of CIO have carried on their work in my absence and I am equally thankful for the efforts of my co-workers among the officers of CIO and its affiliated unions who have taken their time to carry this column in my absence.

★

By R. J. THOMAS
Assistant CIO Executive Vice President

SEPARATED from the American mainland, but bound to it by strong ties, are Puerto Rico and St. Thomas Island. The people of those islands are awakening to the gains they can achieve through organized labor activity.

CIO is extending a helping hand to them. Never satisfied with the status quo, CIO has always sought further advances, explored new frontiers.

It is natural that CIO should not be content to confine the benefits of trade unionism to the continental boundaries of the United States.

Adolph Germer, CIO national representative, has just returned from an intensive tour of these two islands on behalf of CIO. Brother Germer gives a grim account of the working and living conditions of the people there. And he tells of the great strides they are making in their effort to build a strong, democratic labor movement.

We have some 65,000 Puerto Rican workers affiliated with Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO, mostly sugar workers. Our CIO Transport Workers Union is attracting numbers of members in Puerto Rico. There is sentiment for organization in other segments of the island's economy. The CIO Communications Workers and CIO Oil Workers have received inquiries indicating considerable interest among the workers in their jurisdictional fields.

All these CIO members are affiliated with the Puerto Rico Industrial Union Council, which is working closely with CIO Rep. David Sternbach to develop an effective council program.

Recently, we chartered a local industrial union in St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands. Brother Germer visited these CIO members during his trip and relates the enthusiasm with which they welcome CIO membership and plan for CIO growth and expansion.

A NUMBER of our internationals have found it necessary to resort to strike action to enforce their current collective bargaining goals. In the Northwest, the Intl. Woodworkers of America-CIO is conducting a militant strike against powerful lumbering interests. Our CIO Rubber Workers are on strike against major companies in the industry. The long strike in Port Arthur, Tex., in the retail field continues unabated.

Numerous other strikes, in various parts of the country, are being conducted by other CIO international unions, amidst harassing tactics of the companies, the courts and governmental agencies.

All of this shows a definite trend on the part of management to break the back of the labor movement. Encouraged by a friendly federal administration, they have adopted again the arrogance and high-handed tactics of former times.

For years, management has been telling us that it has come to accept organized labor and to recognize its collective bargaining role. *Recent events indicate that some representatives of management have never meant what they said. They were just biding their time.*

Not only in the economic field, but also in the legislative and political they are using their vast resources to impair the effectiveness of our unions. In their callous disregard for human rights, some of them even welcome the fact that there are nearly five million unemployed in this country.

They believe that condition weakens the spirit of the workers in their industries and they rejoice in the government's refusal to take practical steps to halt the spread of unemployment with all the misery it brings.

IN THE FACE of growing consolidation of employer strength, through association or actual merger, and the growing hostility of federal and state governments, some of our unions are seeking to unite their forces.

Thus we have seen the recent merger of unions in the wholesale and retail field, and exploratory talks toward possible merger of such great organizations as the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and the CIO Oil Workers in the petro-chemical field, and the CIO United Railroad Workers of America and CIO Transport Workers Union in the field of transportation.

These discussions and these amalgamations reveal the growing conviction on the part of union members and the leadership of our unions that stronger unions are the only answer to the onslaughts of the reactionary forces abroad in the land.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM
John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**
every weekday evening on the ABC Network

UAW Hits Denial Of Jobless Pay

MORE THAN 11,500 Michigan workers of the Ford Motor Co. have been disqualified for unemployment compensation benefits in a decision described by the CIO Auto Workers as "the most outrageous ever taken since the law was first enacted."

A decision by Referee Samuel Sternberg was called "completely contrary to law and precedent" by Dir. Ken Bannon of the UAW-CIO National Ford Dept. and Dir. Clayton Johnson of the union's Compensation Dept.

They said the union would promptly appeal the decision, and a letter containing the union's protest was being sent to the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

THE DISPUTE arose over the payment of unemployment compensation to Michigan workers who were idled in May 1953 during a strike over local issues at Ford's Canton, O., forge plant.

"For the first time in the history of Michigan law," Bannon and Johnson said, "it has been held that the union may not represent its members in any case before referees.

"For the first time in the history of Michigan law, it has been held that a strike in another state serves to disqualify claimants for benefits laid off through no fault of their own in the State of Michigan.

"We have before us a stupid and degrading spectacle of an arbitrary and wilful individual, known for his hostility to unions, trying to introduce Dixiecrat practices into the State of Michigan."

TWU Issue To Arbiter

A DISPUTE over a proposed new schedules on the IND subway division of New York City's transit system will go to arbitration under the new contract between the CIO Transport Workers and the Transit Authority.

TWU - CIO representatives, headed by Local 100 Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper, told the authority committee on grievances last week that the proposed changes would endanger the health and safety of the workers.

The union said the new schedules would reduce rest time for train crews between trips and would increase the number of split shifts. The authority representatives rejected the union objections.

The disagreement will go to an adviser selected by the two parties from a list prepared by the American Arbitration Association. If there is no agreement on the third party, Labor Sec. Mitchell will choose him. The adviser's award will not be binding.

CIO Employes Vote Guild Strike $100

CIO Local Industrial Union 1695, which represents the office workers at CIO headquarters in Washington, has voted $100 to support the strike of the Wilkes-Barre Newspaper Guild, CIO, against the Wilkes-Barre daily papers.

A Call For Organizing—

'None Of Us Can Rest On Our Laurels'—Potofsky

By JACOB S. POTOFSKY

President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO; member of the CIO Executive Board; and chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee.

IDEALS AND THE ORGANIZATION to make them living realities have always been the source and mainstay of labor's strength.

Organization, the one great lesson our people learned from their early struggles against sweatshop conditions, has proved to be labor's most effective weapon against the economic and political power of the exploiters of labor.

It was through organization that labor won better wages and working conditions and greater security, built a powerful and responsible labor movement, and transformed industrial chaos into industrial democracy.

But organization must be continual to be effective. It must be continual not only to bring the benefits of unionization to the still unorganized but also to maintain our hard-won gains and to go onward to even higher standards and the achievement of those ideals which have always animated us.

While labor unions are now a recognized part of our society and while in most sectors of our economy they are firmly established, there are still, around us, substantial areas in which the benefits of organization have not been won. These are the frontiers of the labor movement, and they represent both a threat and a challenge. They attract the chiselers, the "industrial hoboes," the free-booters who compete with established industrial plants by exploiting unorganized workers.

COMPETING ON THE BASIS of substandard wages and conditions, they menace our employment opportunities, our living standards, and the gains won through many years of struggle.

Political and economic reaction thrive in such communities, particularly facilitated by the anti-labor climate created and intensified by the Taft-Hartley Act and the host of state so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Nor are these merely local problems, for there are those who would use such localities as operating bases in the campaign for the destruction of the entire labor movement. *This is a challenge of far-reaching significance, and we must meet it by intensifying our organizing efforts.*

None of our organizations—no matter how old, how strong, how rich in achievement—can afford to rest on its laurels.

The Amalgamated is one of the oldest unions in the CIO. This year we celebrated our fortieth anniversary. During our 40 years, we pioneered in the development of collective bargaining, the arbitration of disputes, comprehensive welfare programs, political action, labor banking, and cooperative housing.

We have gone a long way toward making labor's ideals living realities for our members. Yet we are more active than ever before in every field that affects the welfare of our members as workers and citizens. And we feel as strongly today, as at any moment in our history, that organizing the unorganized is of the greatest importance, that it deserves the best of our efforts and resources.

WE KNOW from experience that organizing is a tough and tedious business. We know that it is costly, full of heartbreak and disappointment, and sometimes brutality—*that with the Taft-Hartley Act, the so-called "right-to-work" laws, and the encouragement given reaction by the Republican Administration, organizing is costlier and tougher than it has been for many years.*

But we know, too, the necessity of organizing and its many gratifications. We are confirmed in the righteousness of our cause and know the satisfaction of assisting workers to overcome the powerful opposition of selfish interests and launch a union of their own in areas where unionization has never before been tolerated.

We know that, for the workers, the union means more than higher wages and better conditions. It means a new freedom and dignity and an opportunity to share more fully in the good life of America. We know that, for their communities, it means economic, social, and political progress.

Despite innumerable obstacles, the labor movement is advancing in the South, and I have every confidence that the South will be organized. I say this because, essentially, the workers in the South are no different from the workers anywhere else in the United States. They have the same needs, the same aspiriations, and the same fundamental belief in the right of self-determination implicit in our American way of life.

I visited the South several months ago and was very much impressed by our organizations there. The enthusiasm, the positive fervor with which our new members are building and expanding their unions are reminiscent of the spirit with which our founding pioneers launched the Amalgamated 40 years ago.

I AM SURE that the needs and aspirations of the workers in the South will be fulfilled through organization, just as the needs and aspirations of other workers have found fulfillment through democratic labor unions.

It was heartening, too, to see the political transformation being wrought by organization in the South. Wherever CIO unions have been established, there has been an improvement in the political situation in the community. In the South, as elsewhere, the key to effective political action is organization.

At its Fortieth Anniversary Convention this year, the Amalgamated pledged *"to continue in the tradition of its founders to organize every worker in its own industrial branches and to assist other unions to organize the unorganized." We are devoting ourselves to this vital task.*

Parleys Stalled In Rubber Strikes

NEGOTIATIONS continued last week but were getting nowhere as the CIO Rubber Workers patiently attempted to settle strikes involving 50,000 members employed by two of the industry's giants.

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The 23,000 members who walked out of 10 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plants on July 7 were joined Aug. 13 by 25,000 others who struck eight operations of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The negotiations were being conducted in Cleveland, where meetings also were being held with spokesmen for the remaining two of the industry's Big Four, the U. S. Rubber Co. and the B. F. Goodrich Co. Work is being continued at the latter two on a day to day basis.

Despite profits at or close to all-time highs, Goodyear and Firestone have refused to offer anything in the way of wage increase other than a 5c an hour boost which their workers in all plants had rejected before walking out.

THE UNION is demanding a substantial wage increase plus elimination of geographical differentials between plants of the same firm. At Goodyear's Topeka, Kan., plant, for instance, tire builders are paid 33c an hour less than the industry average and 34c lower than in comparable plants.

While Goodyear and Firestone were standing firm in their refusal to talk realistically about pay hikes, the strikers were just as firm in their determination to fight for what is justly due them.

Picket lines have remained solid from one end of the country to the other.

PICKETING has been peaceful, too, with no incidents reported to URW-CIO headquarters in Akron, O. In most of the affected communities, the strikers have the support and sympathy of a majority of their fellow citizens.

They also have the support of their fellow union members, who are paying a $2 a week strike assessment, of the rest of the CIO, and the remainder of the labor movement.

The Firestone strike was voted by the executive boards of the eight locals—which had been authorized to act by the membership—after eight weeks of fruitless negotiations. It began upon expiration of the full contract. The other firms are negotiating under a wage reopening clause.

"The company had failed miserably even to approach anything like a favorable agreement," the union said. *"In fact, the sessions never came close to resembling collective bargaining."*

Goodyear Sets Profits Record As Sales Drop

THE GOODYEAR Tire & Rubber Co. chalked up record profits in the first six months of 1954 while sales fell off, the semi-annual financial report showed last week.

The firm earned $24.6 million in the first half of the year, compared to $22.9 million in the corresponding 1953 period, and is so prosperous it is calling for redemption of $59.2 million in preferred stock. Sales during the period dropped to $551 million from $616 million last year.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. estimated first-half net income at $18.2 million, or 8% more than last year's $16.8 million, while sales were declining from $350 million last year to $304.9 million in 1954.

8-23

Gas, Coke, Oil Merger Talks End

A PROPOSED constitution has been drafted for a merged union of the CIO Oil Workers and the CIO Chemical Workers. The amalgamated union would have some 200,000 members and a much larger potential membership.

A rank-and-file committee of the two unions last week completed work on the constitution after meeting for 10 days at CIO headquarters in Washington.

As the meeting concluded, the following statement was issued by Richard Leonard, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and impartial chairman; OWIU-CIO Pres. O. A. Knight and UGCCWA-CIO Pres. Elwood D. Swisher:

"THE RANK-AND-FILE committee has completed its work and has agreed upon a proposed constitution by which the merged union would be governed.

"This proposed constitution will be presented to the convention of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Union, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13 to 16. It will subsequently be presented to a convention of the Oil Workers Union in Cleveland, O., Nov. 15.

"The proposed constitution will be finally submitted to a merger convention of both unions, at a time and place as yet undetermined.

"Details of the constitutional provisions agreed upon will not be announced at this time."

UPWA Taking Vote On Strike

The CIO Packinghouse Workers last week began taking strike authorization votes as negotiations with each of the Big Four employers continued. Contracts expire Sept. 1.

Bargaining sessions have been held with Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Co. The union is seeking a 35-hour week with present 40-hour pay, a wage increase and other contract improvements.

STRIKE SCENE—CIO Rubber Workers gather at Plant 1 gate of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron shortly after national strike involving 25,500 Firestone workers begins. Eight plants are down. At Firestone and Goodyear, some 50,000 are out.

URW Veterans Warn Goodyear To 'Forget' About Splitting Ranks

About 35 veteran leaders, who helped organize CIO Rubber Workers Local 2 at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, O., 20 years ago, recalled the "bad old days" with the help of the present strike and warned management that "if it is anticipating a break in our ranks . . . forget all about it." Their statement follows in part:

WE RECALL the sacrifices and suffering of rubber workers' families whose breadwinners worked themselves to the bone for a mere existence.

We all suffered those hardships while many of our friends were thrown upon the scrap heap—burned out or disabled by speedups and unnecessary accidents. All the result of employer greed.

Yes, we are fortunate to have survived *"those bad old days."* We have lived to enjoy the results obtained through the sacrifices of pioneer members like Sherman Dalrymple, John House and many others who suffered physical violence in the interests of rubber workers of today and tomorrow.

IN THE MEANTIME, we have occasionally disagreed among ourselves. But today in this emergency which confronts our union we are as one.

Most people don't realize that the present strike was precipitated by the reluctance of the Goodyear Co. to correct inter- and intra-plant inequities, and there are glaring differentials in existence among a great many similar Goodyear jobs right here in Akron.

We didn't go out for the sole reason that Goodyear refused to grant us more than a 5c increase. We have gotten completely fed up with the geographical wage differentials which exist throughout the Goodyear chain.

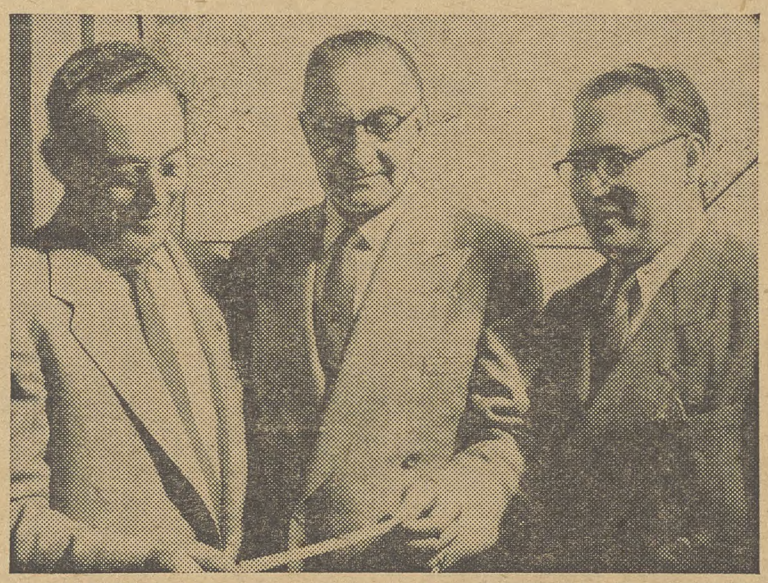
We vigorously contend that there is no rhyme or reason why Goodyear should pay our Topeka, Kans., members 34c less on plantwide averages than prevail in Akron. *The tires which are made by Goodyear in Gadsden, Ala., sell for the same price as those produced in Akron.*

MANAGEMENT STOOGES are hopeful that they can stir up old antagonisms at their Akron plant and use them to their advantage during this strike.

They are shrewd and unscrupulous enough to know that if you can divide, you can conquer. But they have not reckoned with the fact that we are all good union men. Further, they have not been impressed with the fact that we will stand together today as we stood together many years ago.

Yes, let this be our notice to those who would wreck our union and rob us of our great protection for which we fought so many years, that we loyal members of URW Local 2 will see this strike through to a successful conclusion.

Therefore, if the Goodyear management has been anticipating a break in our ranks, let them just forget all about it. It was just wishful thinking on their part.



CHECK FOR $1500 from Port Alberni (B. C.) Local 1-85 of CIO Woodworkers, representing "first installment" of its strike contribution, is presented to IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung (center) by W. F. Allen (left), Dist. 1 representative on IWA executive board, as Dist. Pres. Joe Morris looks on.

IWA Gains 12.5c Pact At 51 Firms

CIO WOODWORKERS have won a 12.5c an hour wage increase from 51 smaller companies, some of whom want it kept secret because they fear reprisals from larger outfits in the Timber Operators Association.

IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung said most of the companies signing with the union are relatively small, hiring as many as 30 employes. He declared that the fact that these small outfits can afford the pay increase is another indication of the justice in the union's demands.

THE IWA Northwest Policy Committee meeting at Portland, Ore., reaffirmed the union's proposal to call an immediate halt to the nine-week strike if the employers would agree to place the dispute before impartial arbitrators.

"We have tried to bargain on the basis of facts," Hartung said. "The employers have never pleaded inability to pay. For two years in a row, most of our members have seen workers in other industries make wage gains while Woodworker wages stood still and the cost of living went up."

The union's Columbia River District Council pledged its 15,000 members to continued all-out strike support.

The Oregon State Board of Conciliation planned to enter the strike, which began June 21 when 110,000 CIO and AFL workers walked off their jobs.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Reuther Urges Unity For Jobs
—See Page 3

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., August 30, 1954 Vol. 17, No. 35

Labor Day Reminder:

The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

...Register!

...Give A Buck to PAC!

...and Vote!

CIO Asks Atomic Energy Group To End Horse & Buggy Practices

LEO GOODMAN

A FOUR-POINT program as a start toward improving labor and community relations in atomic energy establishments was proposed last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at a conference with officials of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The meeting was the first opportunity of CIO and AFL officials to lay complaints of their members before top AEC personnel.

At its conclusion, Commissioner Joseph Campbell and AEC General Manager Kenneth D. Nichols said they would "earnestly reexamine the problems discussed and whenever practicable within the agency's power effect improvement."

Reuther was accompanied to the session by Pres. Elwood Swisher of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; Pres. Emerson Pownall of UGCCW Local 288, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Pres. Barney Sanders of Local 550, Paducah, Ky.; Franz Daniel, Reuther's aide; Ben Sigal, UGCCW general counsel, and Leo Goodman, its Washington legislative representative.

REUTHER, in a statement presented to the AEC, covered collective bargaining, community relations, hospital replacement and schools. On the first, he said:

"Present procedures for handling collective bargaining in atomic energy installations are wholly inadequate and antiquated, and must of necessity be brought up to date if they are to meet the requirements of current labor operations.

"The recent labor dispute resulted from the inadequacy of present procedures under which unresolved grievances accumulated, and laid the basis for growing dissatisfaction and unrest.

"IN THE WAR emergency, the patriotism of atomic energy workers was relied upon as a substitute for adequate collective bargaining. In the present situation it is dangerously, unrealistically and morally wrong to expect wartime policies to provide the basis for needed and desired labor-management stability.

"We urge the AEC and other responsible agents of the government to take immediate steps to review the collective bargaining machinery . . . with a view to develop new and more effective procedures that will insure encouragement and strengthen collective bargaining in a free society."

So far as community problems are concerned—housing is the most pressing—Reuther recommended the appointment of a National Advisory Committee by the President "to make a comprehensive study of housing and community policy."

He also urged the AEC to replace the wartime hospital structure at Oak Ridge, and maintained the Oak Ridge policy of reducing school standards should be reversed until the community "provides a model program for all children of workers currently employed at the installation."

SWISHER GAVE the AEC representatives a more detailed statement covering a wide range of problems. He particularly asked the commission to support efforts to end government ownership of AEC communities under conditions which will permit the residents to buy their own homes and form their own democratic governments.

He also pointed out that "from the very beginning of the whole atomic energy program, the prime irritant, the basic source of dissatisfaction, has been the inadequate supply of housing and the lack of free choice" in securing the accommodations desired or needed.

The meeting was arranged by Sec. of Labor Mitchell as a result of his intervention last month in the wage dispute affecting UGCCW and AFL production workers at Oak Ridge and Paducah.

Goodman Named Secretary Of CIO Resources Group

APPOINTMENT of Leo Goodman as secretary of the CIO Committee on Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development was announced last week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The committee, headed by Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, represents CIO's interests in a wide field of resources and conservation matters.

Goodman, a veteran CIO staff member, recently has served as Washington legislative representative of the CIO Chemical Workers and was concerned particularly with atomic energy legislation in the recent Congress. He formerly was secretary of the CIO Housing Committee.

In his new post, Goodman succeeds Anthony W. Smith, now on the staff of the CIO Legislative Dept.

Hiring Rate Drops 27%

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics estimated that during July the nation's factories hired 30 new workers for every 1000 on payrolls, a decline of 14% from June.

The July hiring rate was 27% under a year ago and was equal to the low for the month set in 1930 and 1931.

The average layoff rate for all manufacturing was figured at 17% in July, the same as in June, 55% higher than a year ago and 23% below the July 1952 rate.

The factory quit rate, estimated at 11 per 1000 workers in July, has shown no change for eight months in a row. The July rate is the lowest for that month since 1949. *(More on jobs, Page 9.)*

Steel Production At 2-Year Low

Steel production for the week ending Aug. 21 was at the lowest level for a full week in two years, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported. Production fell to 1,474,000 tons or 61.8% of capacity, the smallest output since the spring of 1952.

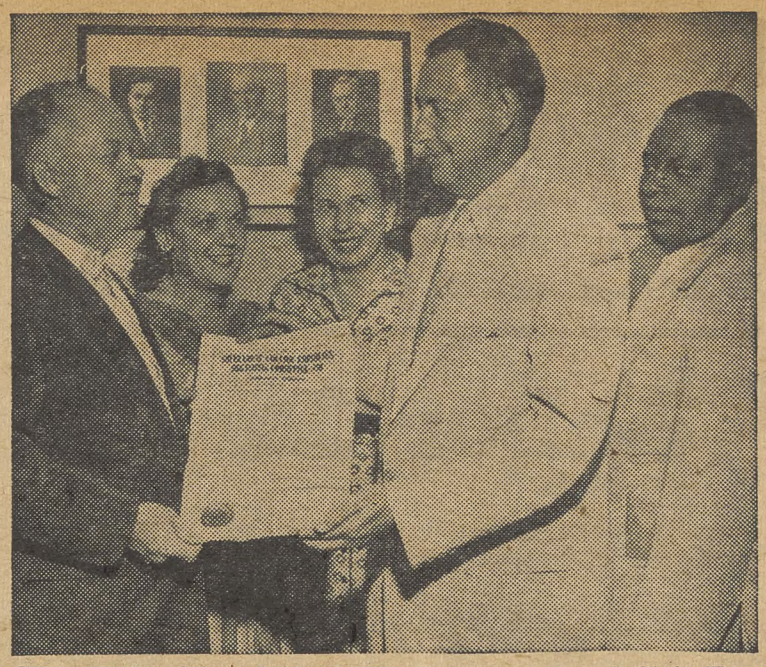
Cleveland UAW Aide Is Slain

Raymond Weirouch, 36, a vice president of CIO Auto Workers Local 515, was dragged from his car and beaten to death a short distance from his home in Cleveland, O. He was chief steward at the Iron Fireman Stoker Co. plant.

The slayer escaped in his car when witnesses started towards the scene. Officials doubted there was a union connection in the killing.

Milton Miller Quits

Milton Miller will resign this week as editor of Frontpage, publication of the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York. He had served for the past five years.



CHARTER of Local 10 of CIO Government and Civic Employees is presented to local Pres. Grant Reese (left) by GCEOC-CIO Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray. Local officers smiling approval are (from left): Beatrice Halt, Beatrice May and Robert Ames. The local represents civilian employes at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington.

CIO Attacks 'Travesty' Of Ike's Pay Hike Veto

THE BILL raising the pay of federal civil service and postal employes was vetoed last week by Pres. Eisenhower because it didn't provide increased revenue to meet the estimated cost of $312 million a year.

The measure would have given nearly two million workers a pay boost of 5%, their first general increase in several years of rising prices.

The veto, announced at the summer White House in Denver, was promptly denounced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as a "travesty on economic justice."

"This Republican Administration, which has given away billions of dollars worth of the people's resources — tidelands, atomic energy and other benefits—to wealthy industry, now denies a modest and long overdue salary increase to millions of deserving government employes," he said.

"THE VETO is economically unsound, morally wrong and contrary to the President's declared policy of being liberal with people.

"Unjust and unwise tax reductions given to corporations in the recent Republican-sponsored tax bill would have paid many times over the cost of this modest salary increase."

In the veto message, Eisenhower appeared particularly irked by the fact that Congress had voted the pay boost without enacting higher postal rates designed to offset the added cost in that department, as he had requested.

AFL Pres. George Meany accused Eisenhower of "penalizing government workers in retaliation against what he regards as an omission by Congress."

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'Take-Away Title' Awarded To Ike By GCEOC-CIO

HAVING won the title of *"Give-Away Champion,"* Pres. Eisenhower *"and his caddies are now after the Take-Away title,"* the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee declared in the wake of the federal pay boost veto.

"The President's veto of even the inadequate pay increase voted by Congress," said Chairman Anthony J. Federoff and Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray, "cynically calls upon federal employes to shoulder the burden of a so-called postal deficit.

"The President, with equal justice, could call upon the American GI to take a pay cut to pay the cost of a new bomber fleet.

"Jointly, the President and his congressional bloc have imposed injury upon the faithful men and women whose toil makes possible the functioning of American government."

Ike And Hoover To Fish—Talk

Pres. Eisenhower and former Pres. Hoover will go trout fishing together this week in the Colorado Rockies The fishing trip will give them an opportunity to discuss Hoover's current study of government reorganization.

Joe's Finances Won't Be Checked

THE TANGLED financial affairs of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) will not be considered by the Senate committee weighing censure charges against him.

Sen. Watkins (R. Utah), chairman of the special six-man committee, made the statement after disclosure that initial hearings would be held on five categories of charges by fellow senators against McCarthy.

The committee did single out McCarthy's refusal to answer questions of an earlier Senate group which investigated the $10,000 Lustron housing pamphlet and other financial dealings of McCarthy's.

Watkins said the committee will ultimately report on "each and every one" of the 46 charges made by Sens. Fulbright (D. Ark.), Morse (Ind. Ore.) and Flanders (R. Vt.).

The five-point "bill of particulars" included: "incidents of contempt for the Senate or a senatorial committee; incidents of encouragement of U. S. employes to violate the law and their oaths of office or executive orders; incidents involving receipt or use of confidential or classified documents or other confidential information from executive files; incidents involving abuses of colleagues in the Senate; and incidents relating to Ralph Zwicker, a general officer of the Army of the United States."

Meantime, the Christian Science Monitor reported a survey it conducted of all public hearings on domestic communism held by the Senator before his controversy with the Army. The Monitor concluded:

"Sen. McCarthy has not found a single Communist spy whose guilt stands proved in court.

"No person charged with treason by the Senator has been indicted."

N

Reuther Urges Unity For Peace, Prosperity

By GERVASE N. LOVE

AMERICA must "work, plan and build together to win the peace and to build permanent prosperity," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his annual Labor Day statement.

The CIO chieftain was one of many leaders who glanced back at the past on the holiday and seized the opportunity it offered to call for greater achievement in the future.

He proposed a 10-point program of full production and full employment "geared to meeting serious economic deficits in both America and the world," and "to keep America fully at work for many years to come."

At the same time, he called upon organized workers to rededicate themselves to cooperation "with men and women of good will everywhere in the common effort of winning a world founded upon the principles of peace, freedom, social justice and human brotherhood."

They are better equipped than ever before, he asserted, to make their "maximum contribution to the strengthening of American democracy and in the world struggle for peace, freedom and justice."

Carey Denounces GOP

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, utilized the occasion to urge the labor movement to act on the political front as well as in the areas of organizing and collective bargaining. He denounced the Eisenhower Administration as a *"government of business, by business and for business,"* and called for the election of a Congress *"responsive to the needs of the people, not the special interests."*

Political action and a plea to workers to use their votes "well and wisely and put democracy's house in order" in November keynoted the statement of National Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee.

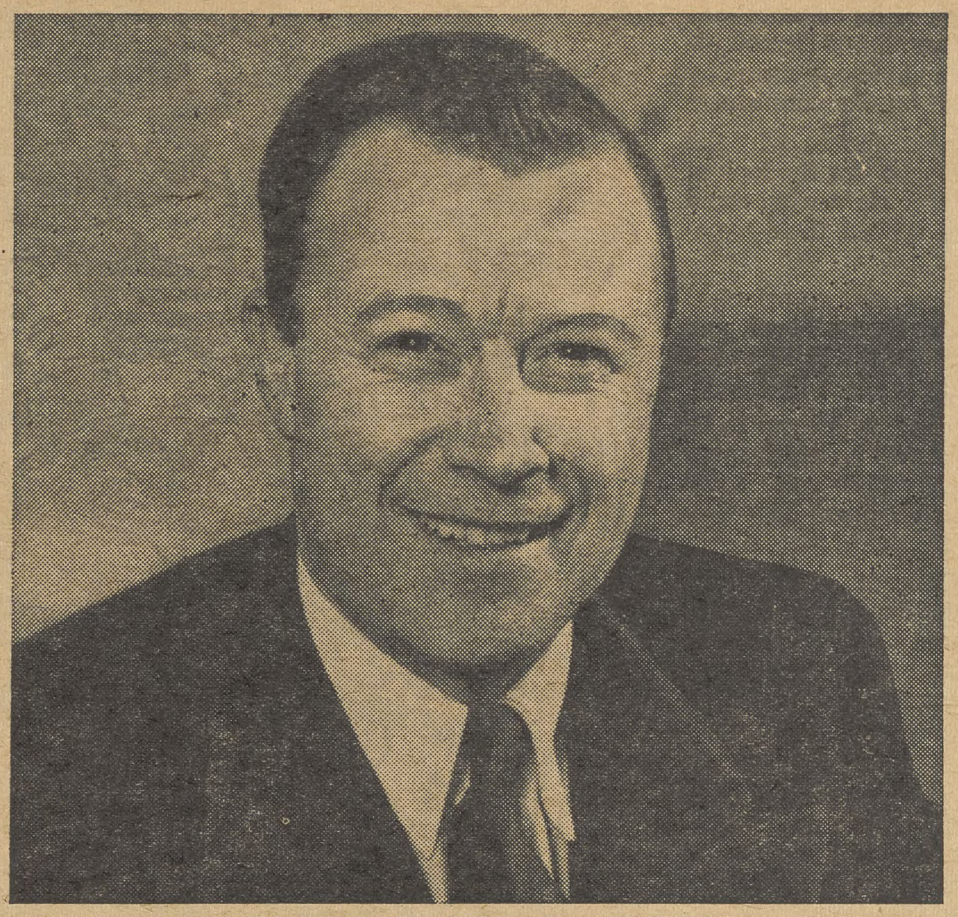
He, too, attacked the Eisenhower Administration for its concern for wealthy corporations and individuals, as well as for making U. S. families "poorer" than on Labor Day 1953 *"because of what has been given away by an Administration dominated by a concern for big business."*

A Job To Do

Sec. of Labor Mitchell, recounting the advantages American workers enjoy both as workers and as Americans, declared it is a "privilege . . . to join with my fellow workers throughout the land in striving for a still better America." There is still much to be done, he said, to give low-income workers and their families a full share in our prosperity.

From abroad, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization cited past contributions of the American labor movement to the ILO's efforts, and pointed out the opportunity of the people of North America today "to make a real contribution to lasting peace through the ILO."

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in sending fraternal greetings and best wishes to its North American affiliates on Labor Day, asked for "the continued cooperation of North American labor in the struggle for freedom and prosperity for all." To insure the development of a really free world and a genuine and lasting peace, said Pres. Omer Becu and Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, "more democratic action and more democracy are needed."



CIO PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER
"We need to act . . . to win the peace and to build permanent prosperity."

On The Air

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will deliver a Labor Day address to be heard on many stations of the CBS Radio Network at 11:30 p.m., EDT, on Sept. 6.

In addition, he will present another speech on the NBC Radio Network at 3:45 p.m., EDT, Sunday, Sept. 5. Reuther's talk will precede the regular NBC "Weekend" show.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will speak over the ABC Radio Network at 4:00 p.m., EDT, on Labor Day, Sept. 6.

Reuther also will speak at two Labor Day rallies in Detroit and Windsor, Ont.

Messages From Churches

The time is ripe for a "generous and forthright" experiment in the direction of expanded collective bargaining to give it more of "the character of organized labor-management cooperation," the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference said in its Labor Day statement.

Such an experiment, wrote Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, department director, should be aimed at *"consciously applying the principles of morality to the complicated and ever-changing problems of American industry."*

Workers who have exercised their right to organize unions "to obtain a living wage and some measure of security for themselves and their families" are commended in the annual Labor Sunday message of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

The council also pointed out that labor, management and owners all have the same obligation "to strive under God for good human relationships," and "the same moral imperative to seek the goal of Christian community" with its "full acceptance of the worth of the individual."

If major labor and management problems were to be judged on the basis of the Talmud, "it would be safe to say that our religious tradition would approve the gains made by labor in its right to organize and bargain collectively," the Commission on Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis said in a Labor Day message. On the giant corporations, the conference added, *"the Talmudic rabbis would, we believe, impose whatever restraints were necessary to protect the inalienable dignity and the basic rights of worker and consumer."*

THE EISENHOWER Administration was singled out for heavy attack by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and National Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee in Labor Day statements.

"Labor Day 1954 should be one of great rejoicing for the special interests that run the Eisenhower regime," said Carey, "but not for us, not for America's workers and farmers and housewives.

"For government for the people has been replaced by government for profit and government of business, by business and for business. The New Deal and the Fair Deal have been replaced by the Stacked Deal. The 'Cadillac Crusade' is in high gear."

Kroll said this Labor Day finds every American family poorer than the last "because of what has been given away by an Administration dominated by a concern for big business," adding a warning to *"beware of merchants of pie in the sky."*

Gains Are In Danger

Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, contended that "every one of our economic and social gains is in jeopardy" because "reaction and big business are undermining the foundations and tearing down the economic protections and social benefits built between 1932 and 1952."

"The Eisenhower 'businessmen's' administration promised to cut the cost of living, cut taxes, balance the budget, reduce the federal debt and give the country a 'hard' dollar," he recalled.

"The cost of living today is near an all-time high. The budget has not been balanced. The national debt has climbed by about $5 billion. The purchasing power of the dollar in June hit the lowest point in our national history. Our economy is sagging, with more than 3.5 million jobless. Taxes have been cut only for the rich. And Congress is steadily giving away the people's resources."

The Republicans have sacrificed national defense in the name of economy, he continued, have alienated other free nations whose friendship we need by their "bluff and bluster" foreign policy, and have divided Americans "by spreading fear and suspicion and hysteria in the name of fighting communism."

The Political Task

Organized labor must do a job not only on the organizing and collective bargaining fronts, Carey said, but on the political front as well.

"Reaction and special privileges," he declared, "can never restrain their own greed and lust for power. We must beat back reaction at the polls this November. We must elect a Congress responsive to the needs of the people, not the special interests.

"Organized labor and liberalism are the only major roadblock to rule by reaction and economic aristocracy. There is no equally effective force for the pres-

(Continued on Page 10)

Reuther Calls For Joint Action 'To Build Permanent Prosperity'

By WALTER P. REUTHER
President of the CIO

LABOR DAY is a day of celebration, of reverence, and of rededication. On this day American labor celebrates its past achevements, honors the memory of those who pioneered labor's early struggles, and rededicates itself to continue in the task of cooperating with men and women of good will everywhere in the common effort of winning a world founded upon the principles of peace, freedom, social justice, and human brotherhood.

On this Labor Day, 1954, we face a future pregnant with the possibilities of war and disaster and at the same time filled with the greatest promise of human betterment . . . if we have the good sense to learn to live at peace and gear our scientific and technical progress to the needs, the hopes and aspirations of the human family.

We live in a period of twilight. We have neither war nor peace in the world; we have neither prosperity nor depression at home. Neither war nor peace, neither depression nor prosperity are inevitable. *We need to act in the knowledge that we can drift to war and depression, but to win the peace and to build permanent prosperity, we must work, plan, and build together.*

In the world struggle between freedom and tyranny, America remains as freedom's last best hope. As the strongest of the free nations of the world, we must assume a major share of responsibility for providing military, economic and political leadership; but of equal, if not of greater importance, we must provide comparable moral leadership to the free world in its struggle against Communist tyranny.

If we are to be worthy of leading the free world, we must of necessity stand before the world not only as a symbol of material wealth and industrial and military power, but also as a great moral symbol.

We must demonstrate by practical performance that we are a nation possessed not only of great material and economic wealth, but a nation with the needed sense of moral and social responsibility and the practical know-how to translate material wealth into human values. *We must gear our unprecedented technical progress to the achievement of greater human progress, human betterment, and human dignity.*

Only as America's great economic and material wealth and productive power have a conscious and continuous moral purpose can we as a nation earn the right, and equip ourselves, to lead the free world.

The American labor movement from its early beginning has been unselfishly dedicated to the task of relating material wealth to human values and reflecting technical progress in human progress.

The free labor movement of the

(Continued on Page 10)

Hasty Legislation

In the final hectic days of the 83rd Congress, a bill was hastily passed without full consideration of its connotations and complications. It was voted for by numerous Democratic liberals as an answer to a prolonged and vicious smear by the GOP that the Democrats are *"soft"* on Communism.

It is understandable, under the circumstances, why the liberals voted for the bill, and observers who saw the look of chagrin on the faces of the GOP's extreme right wing could realize that the liberal Democrats had spoiled their hypocritical game.

Signed by the President, the new law has two principal provisions: (1) it makes the Communist Party illegal, and (2) it denies Communist-dominated unions the right to act as bargaining agents and, in effect, makes them illegal.

It is hard to see how the Communists, who seem to be operating on an underground basis now, will be much more penalized by the new law. *But that law does raise some major questions of civil liberties which cannot be easily answered.*

Ever since the introduction into Congress of proposals for the virtual outlawing of Communist-dominated unions, the CIO Executive Board has pointed out that such proposals were in effect *"government licensing of trade unions"*—which is dangerous to a free labor movement since it would give the government the power of life and death over all unions.

The Communists will not be licked by repressive anti-labor legislation—in fact, they are already making propaganda out of it. Communism will be licked, as it has been in America, by high living standards, personal security and the constant common-sense exercise of our traditional civil liberties and rights.

Early last month, the CIO and AFL suggested to both the Senate and House that, before proceeding with legislative action on the sundry proposals offered by Atty.-Gen. Brownell and other such bills, a prominent study commission should be named to investigate what legislation might be desirable to meet the problem of Communist infiltration of labor or other organizations. Such a proposal was in fact accepted by the House Judiciary Committee. If there was any question then about the wisdom of the CIO-AFL proposal, there certainly should not be any today.

We hope that after the excitement of the election campaign is over, the Congress will take a second more reflective look at what it has done.

Pay Raise Vetoed

After Pres. Eisenhower vetoed the government workers' 5% pay raise, a number of GOP newspapers had words of praise for the Chief Executive.

He had, these papers maintained, risen above politics in the interest of principles.

To us, it looked more as if he had cast aside the principle that Uncle Sam should be a model employer, in the interest of Republican politics.

Government workers need and deserve a pay raise. Their pay schedules are below those of people doing similar work in private industry—sometimes far below. Their job security, during these past two years, has been shaken many times.

As CIO Pres. Reuther pointed out, the tax give-away to wealthy individuals and corporations far exceeded the total cost of the pay increase.

But the GOP doesn't see anything wrong in that.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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Vol. XVII August 30, 1954 No. 35

Quote—'Our House Is Partially In Order'

In Other Words—

A Vision Of Atomic Power

A "new vision" of low-cost electricity possible from atomic power for farms, homes and factories in arid areas is discussed in a report on a western trip by Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. Excerpts from his report follow:

By CLYDE T. ELLIS

ABOUT A HUNDRED of us, including REA officials, newspapermen and atomic scientists, made a 200-mile, two-day tour of the uranium mining section of southwestern Colorado and eastern Utah.

ELLIS

The trip was sponsored by several rural electric cooperatives, the Colorado State Association of REA Cooperatives, the Uranium Producers Association and several city chambers of commerce in the hope of finding a solution to the area's ever-worsening power shortage.

Very little hydro power could ever be developed in the semi-arid uranium country. While there are vast quantities of coal in all that region, those people already have a vision of low-cost atomic electric energy flowing from the rock of the mountains.

There's no mystery about producing electricity from the atom. By one process, for instance, atomic heat is simply used to produce steam to turn the turbines to turn the generators, just as coal and gas heat are used to turn turbines and generators.

At Cortez, the atomic scientist, Dr. Darol Froman, technical associate director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, told us of the future possibilities of unlimited electrical energy from fissionable fuel at low cost.

He said that even now a piece of U-235 uranium one-twentieth the size of a penny would produce heat equivalent to a ton of coal. *A ton of uranium ore, he said, would produce heat equal to that of "5000 to 10,000 tons of coal."*

At Monticello, Utah, and other towns we saw uranium processing plants surrounded by great piles of ore. But some of the plants also have to produce their own electricity. *This is both expensive and inefficient.*

Finally, we moved north into huge canyons and beautiful valleys where, along the rugged, barren mountain sides, many of the 400 operating mines were visible. Most of them, too, have their own little inefficient, expensive and undependable power plants.

And more mines are evidently on the way, for we could see countless 4 x 4 posts among the sage brush, each marking the corner of a claim. More than 700 of these claims had been filed at one county court house during the preceding week.

Energy—But No Power

No private power company operates in this southwestern Colorado-eastern Utah area. The people in town, country and mine alike know they can solve their power problem only through electric co-ops. They seem equally as confident that very soon their future needs should be met by an atomic-fueled plant.

They think there would be sound logic in the Atomic Energy Commission locating a plant of its own in the area, or in AEC cooperating with REA and Colorado UTE Electric Association in the building of an atomic-fueled unit there.

"We are producing the ore for more electrical energy than was ever known before," one miner said, "and yet we have none ourselves."

Hydro power, wherever available, will no doubt continue to be the cheapest energy source for many years, and efficient coal-burning units will no doubt continue to operate. But I am convinced that the age of atomic power is at hand.

Already the experts and responsible officials are saying that our known deposits of atomic fuel exceed by many times the amount of coal, oil and gas reserves in the United States.

This all means that the age of abundant, low-cost energy is at hand, too, and the all-electric farm, home and factory are in sight—if we pursue the proper course.

This will require the enactment of legislation in the next Congress to encourage full participation by all groups in the atomic program and to prevent monopoly from gobbling up most of the benefits, as seems likely under existing laws.

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IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE WHITE HOUSE quickly welcomed Adlai Stevenson's message to Premier Mendes-France of France on the European Defense Community. James C. Hagerty, Eisenhower's press secretary, amiably announced that the President was "delighted" that Stevenson "joins with us in supporting the American position."

Eisenhower needed some help from somewhere. The plain fact is that his foreign policy is in bad shape.

The President inherited his policy from Harry S. Truman. But when the showdowns came, Truman had nerve enough to use American troops and military "advisers" in odd corners of the world.

Ike Really Needed Help

Vice Pres. Nixon told the American Society of Newspaper Editors last April that he thought Eisenhower would have no choice except to order in American troops if France appeared to be "losing" Indo-China. *But France lost Indo-China—and the order to American troops never came.*

William Philips Simms, longtime foreign editor of the pro-Eisenhower Scripps-Howard newspapers, recently mocked the claims of Republicans that this country has regained the *"initiative"* in relations with the Soviet Union.

A Critical Report

Simms reported, in effect, that the Russians are licking the pants off us diplomatically. He said, bluntly, that they are successfully picking off our potential friends and allies, that we are losing the cold war, and that Eisenhower ought instantly to start making generous offers to the Soviets, if only to prove what liars they are.

After a year and a half of Eisenhower and Dulles, after a year and a half of brave announcements of bold programs from which Dulles is quickly forced to retreat, we have few dependable friends left in the world.

Stevenson intervened at a critical moment to assure Mendes-France that Democrats, as well as Republicans, favored the concept of a Western European army including both French and German troops. It wasn't hard for him to make this statement; the idea of EDC was born, after all, during the term of Truman and Dean Acheson, Democrats.

Even Stevenson's intervention, however, did not persuade Mendes-France to make parliamentary ratification of the EDC treaty a test of confidence in his government. *And among some Republicans, remembering the Dulles threat of an "agonizing reappraisal" of our foreign policy, the late Sen. Taft's dream of dropping our allies and relying on a Fortress America program began to take on new beauties.*

★

A Service To The Public

Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic National Committee chairman, has performed a public service, as well as a service to his party, by his repeated attacks on the now-notorious Dixon-Yates contract. He made an accurate point in charging that the so-called documented record released by the Budget Bureau left more questions unanswered than it cleared up.

The Dixon-Yates contract was invented, apparently, in the fertile mind of Joseph Dodge, the Detroit banker who then served as Budget Bureau director, but since has resigned to private life.

When the TVA needed to increase its kilowatt capacity to serve both the Atomic Energy Commission facilities near Paducah, Ky., and the expanding requirements of TVA customers in Memphis, Tenn., Dodge decided it was not the "policy" of the present Administration to let the TVA increase its own production.

He procured from Eisenhower a "directive" to the AEC to negotiate a contract with the Dixon-Yates syndicate to build a private power plant near Memphis to furnish electricity to the TVA for its Memphis customers.

The pretense was that Dixon-Yates power would go, theoretically, to the AEC. Actually the TVA will continue to serve the AEC near Paducah with power from closer installations. *The AEC's needs were used as an excuse to force the TVA, an independent public-power agency of the federal government, to start buying power from a private-utility combine near Memphis.*

A Handpicked Deal

The published documents did not include any specifications on which bids to the AEC might have been based. They did not tell how or why the Dixon-Yates syndicate was handpicked as the one group that could meet terms and conditions established.

They did not justify the extraordinary decision to order TVA to buy enough power from Dixon-Yates to pay for the private plant, pay profits on its operations, pay taxes on its earnings—and leave the property, after 25 years, title-free with its fortunate "windfall" operators.

A competing syndicate, whose approaches were turned down, charged publicly that its engineering firm was threatened with loss of other utility business unless it pulled out of any endeavor that threatened to interfere with Dixon-Yates.

This single allegation, in a different administration, would have been sufficient to warrant an investigation of possible anti-trust law violations. It would have been enough to warrant a Justice Department inquiry or a congressional committee hearing to determine the facts.

Apparently the only interest of the Eisenhower Administration is to hamper the TVA and to use the Dixon-Yates syndicate as the instrument.

Record Of Deal To Curb TVA Leaves Key Points Unanswered

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

PUBLICATION of a chronological history of the Dixon-Yates power contract has only "raised more questions than it answered" about the multi-million-dollar deal to hamstring TVA.

A 132-page history of the contract was released last week by the Budget Bureau and the Atomic Energy Commission after Pres. Eisenhower defended his order to award the the contract to the two utility firms. Bobby Jones, former golf champion and close friend of the President, is a director of one of the favored firms.

Last June 16 the President directed the AEC to give the Dixon-Yates syndicate the contract to build a $107 million steam generating plant at West Memphis, Ark., to feed 600,000 kilowatts into TVA systems to replace an equal amount supplied by TVA to an atomic energy plant at Paducah, Ky.

Links To Power Trust

Friends of TVA claimed it was a move to curb TVA, which Eisenhower once described as "creeping socialism." The contract award was assailed during the record 13-day debate on the Administration's atomic energy give-away. After Democratic Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell called the Dixon-Yates deal a "scandal," the chronology was published.

Sen. Gore, bitterly critical of the proposal from the first, wondered if the delay in releasing the chronology was used for "digging out or covering up" and suggested "a close liaison existed between the Budget Bureau and the power trust."

Gore demanded to know why the contract was "tailor-made" for one firm; why prospective bidders were required to have "back up" capacity of 600,000 kilowatts when Dixon-Yates was the only utility combine in the area that could possibly have it and why the contract itself had not been made public.

Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.) charged the Dixon-Yates deal contains federal tax reimbursement provisions despite a congressional prohibition on such arrangements. He said he was told it would take six months to negotiate the power contract for TVA customers.

"But, lo and behold, within 10 days it is ready in proof form," Anderson said.

Both Anderson and Gore noted that the contract indicated a desire by AEC to provide "tax immunity for the present and future" for the Mississippi Valley Generating Co., formed by the Dixon-Yates syndicate.

"But How Do We Turn This Off?"
—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald

Mitchell re-entered the controversy by demanding the contract be cancelled. He noted that no call for bids was ever made and that competition was not only not invited, "but it was stifled."

"The deal has been shot through with favoritism by the government to a particular group of private businessmen and on a multi-million dollar scale. It is a raw deal for the taxpayers and for other businessmen who sought to compete," Mitchell said.

Mitchell quickly accepted a challenge by Chairman Cole (R. N. Y.) of the House Senate Atomic Energy Committee to present his 10 questions about the contract. Cole's invitation referred to "repeated intemperate charges" against the President by Mitchell.

This, said Mitchell, seemed to show that Cole had prejudged the case and raises doubts over his "ability to conduct an impartial hearing."

He said GOP apologists have focused discussion on the Eisenhower-Jones part of the controversy "instead of discussing the merits of the Dixon-Yates deal." *"The question,"* Mitchell said, *"is not whether Pres. Eisenhower is an honest man. The question is whether the deal he personally ordered is a good deal. If it is a raw deal, then the mere fact that it was ordered by the President does not make it right."*

GOP Power Policies Cost Jobs

By WARREN G. MAGNUSON
Democratic Senator from Washington

A $21 MILLION annual payroll has been lost to the Pacific Northwest by the Eisenhower-McKay power policy.

That policy has decreed no new starts on the Columbia River or its tributaries. That power policy has assured that there will not be a single new kilowatt on the line—put there by this Administration.

That policy has substituted the word "partnership" for performance. It has substituted "confusion" for comprehensive development. It has driven a $270 million investment and a $21 million yearly payroll from the Pacific Northwest into the arms of British Columbia.

I document these statements. On Aug. 5 the lead story in The American Metal Market bore this headline, *"Reynolds metals to Participate in Big Frobisher Project."*

The Frobisher Project is a projected $700 million power and metallurgical development on the headwaters of the Yukon River in British Columbia. Site of the huge project is the Atlin Lake region along the British Columbia-Yukon border, 800 miles north of Vancouver.

Reynolds Metals is taking a 30% interest in the joint enterprise and again Reynolds Aluminum Co. has signed for 30% of the hydroelectric power. American capital which should be available for development in the Pacific Northwest is moving to Canada. *The aluminum industry now must consider the possibility of moving elsewhere—and out of the United States, just as the textile industry has moved out of New England.*

One-third of the electric output at Frobisher will provide power for about 200,000 tons of new aluminum capacity . . . that represents a potential permanent payroll of 2500 workers diverted from Washington and Oregon by the Administration's short-sighted policy of blocking further development of low-cost power in that area.

Add a proportionate amount of basic fabrication and this becomes a permanent payroll of 4000 workers, enough to support a city the size of Wenatchee, Wash. With the addition of the community services and related employment such a payroll would create, the total becomes 7000 employed persons—which, with families, is a city the size of Everett, Wash.

This is a single example of what the Eisenhower-McKay power policy has done to our region. *Seven thousand jobs at a single crack is a price too high to pay for a slogan, or the word "partnership"—coined in the last campaign and parroted ever since.*

Another Example

Oregon is confronted with a major economic crisis as a result of "Republican do-nothing policies in the realm of development," according to Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate.

Neuberger charged that the crisis is so desperate that the state's unemployment compensation fund seemed "in serious peril of depletion."

He said that during the first seven months of 1954, Oregon paid out $16.9 million in unemployment compensation. During the same period it collected only $7.6 million. He reminded that strikers are ineligible for unemployment benefits and the high payments are due entirely to the "rising tide of economic joblessness" and not to the lumber strike.

IWA Is 'Hanging Tough' In Long Strike

By GEORGE HOLCOMB
Editor, The IWA-CIO International Woodworker

LABOR DAY of 1954 will see the beginning of a new era of enmity in the Northwest's biggest industry—lumber.

The lumber barons picked up the habit of trying to ride roughshod over their workers' backs in the last century, and they can't seem to get it through their heads that unions are here to stay.

On June 21, about 100,000 lumber workers in two traditionally rival unions—the CIO Woodworkers and the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers—*"went fishing."*

Several thousand are back with wage gains ranging from 2.5c to 15c an hour. A few thousand of these are CIO Woodworkers who got what they were after—12.5c an hour and a third week of paid vacation after five years. About 120 smaller companies agreed to that demand.

There are some defections and back-to-work movements in scattered places, aided by the hiring of as many scabs as can be found. From the newspaper headlines, it would seem that this has ended the strike. But a majority of the strikers were still hanging tough as this was being written at the start of the tenth week.

The employers, in the opinion of IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung, one of the loggers who helped start the union, began the current fight more than a year ago. In 1953 they refused to make any wage offer, refused to permit the issue to go to arbitration, and took advantage of the political situation to discourage the membership into voting by a slight majority not to strike.

Last November, the union's Northwest Negotiating and Policy Committee began to try to collect wage data from them. They took a united stand against furnishing such information, so charges of unfair labor practices are pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

Preliminary negotiations last spring brought nothing but contemptuous refusals to discuss "cost items" from the employers.

Union negotiators took a strike vote to see if the members were willing to fight for their demands. A substantial majority declared they were. May 3 was set as the deadline.

Rival Unions Join

But the employers refused to budge until just before the strike date. Then they asked the union to postpone the walkout so as to permit another meeting. With some misgivings, the IWA-CIO negotiators agreed. The misgivings proved well founded, for the employers did nothing more than repeat their earlier rejections.

Meantime, the AFL lumber workers, a unit of the Carpenters, began negotiations and met with similar results. Leaders of the two unions established contact early in June and made history by laying plans for a joint strike, which began June 21.

The joint union committee includes Hartung and Kenneth Davis, executive secretary of the AFL union's Northwest District Council. Both had been in on the 1935 organization of lumber workers, but had gone separate ways when the CIO and AFL split.

The employers haven't claimed inability to pay. They claim their workers are better paid than most, that they can't afford to raise wages because then they'd have to raise prices.

That, they maintain, would weaken their competitive position with other construction materials. But in trying to "prove" their point in big newspaper advertisements, they used such distorted figures that the Portland (Ore.) Daily Journal of Commerce printed an editorial setting things straight.

Less Than Adequate

Most Northwest Woodworkers get $1.775 an hour—when they're working. Most of the loggers get more than that, but they do well to get in eight months of work a year and the millmen are lucky to get 10 or 11 months.

Because the bosses refuse to give wage data, the real facts on annual earnings of Woodworkers are not known. Union officials are confident they are less than would provide an adequate standard of living for the average family.

Two things particularly nettled the strikers: the continued refusal of the employers to arbitrate (it would cost them money, they admit), and the fact that the lumber barons have lost more in profits thus far as a result of the strike than it would cost to pay the 12.5c pay boost for the next six years.

Meanwhile, the employers continue a policy of harassment and back-to-work propaganda. They are greatly aided by Gov. Paul Patterson of Oregon and Gov. Arthur Langlie of Washington, both Republicans.

Oregon has an excellent conciliation law that requires the Governor to set up a three-man fact-finding board which must hold public hearings and has the power to subpena records and witnesses. Its findings are not binding, but they can be published.

It took weeks before Patterson appointed such a board. Now it has to study the situation. The employer member has indicated that if it subpenas any employer to appear before it, the latter will challenge the validity of the law and turn the whole thing into a time-consuming court case.

The two Governors proposed on Aug. 20 that the strikers return while a seven-man fact-finding board studies the problem and proposes a settlement within 90 days.

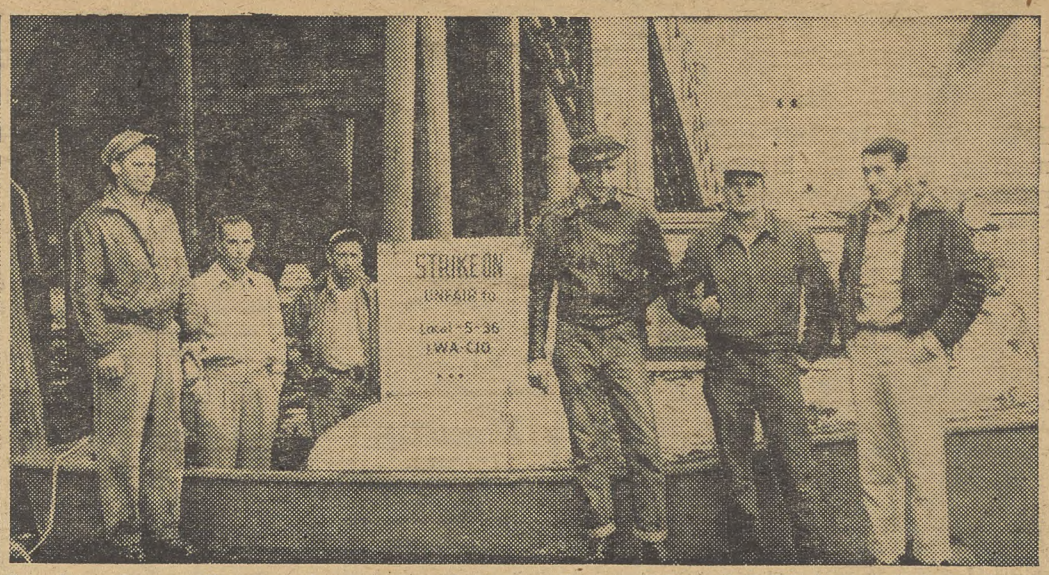
The IWA-CIO turned down the proposal because the board would be unable to make a binding decision; it could not subpena records or witnesses; the scope of its probe would be limited; the 90-day period would permit stalling a report until winter, when loggers can't work because of snow in the mountains, and there was no provision for public hearings.

First Gesture

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. on Aug. 19 made the first conciliatory gesture of any of the big operators, offering a 2.5c an hour pay increase. AFL leaders said they would recommend its acceptance by their membership.

The IWA on Aug. 21 asked for more, then offered to submit it to a referendum vote without comment. The company turned down this suggestion with the explanation that they knew it would be rejected without a recommendation.

"No matter how this thing turns out, the operators can't win," observed a leader of the boommen. *"They found out we still can't be pushed around, and they've lost enough in profits so they'll think twice before they start another free-for-all."*



"CHARGE IT"—Usually it's strictly "cash-and-carry" at the Fred Meyer chain store in Portland, Ore., but striking CIO Woodworkers say "charge it" under food relief plan set up by Local 5-3 during long Pacific Northwest walkout. Most IWA members are picketing along rail lines and at plant gates, but members of Local 5-36 (at right) took to the water. Small Columbia River boat is part of the "loggers' navy," used to picket huge Long-Bell and Weyerhaeuser mills at Longview, Wash. Some 70,000 IWA and AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers are on strike.

Dodgers

Lumber operators have spent a lot of money on big ads in Pacific Northwest papers, blasting the IWA-CIO and urging potential scabs to take advantage of Taft-Hartley provisions aiding strike-breakers.

But they've been shy about debating strike issues with union leaders, turning down an invitation to appear on a Portland television panel program, along with union officials, for questions and answers on the walkout.

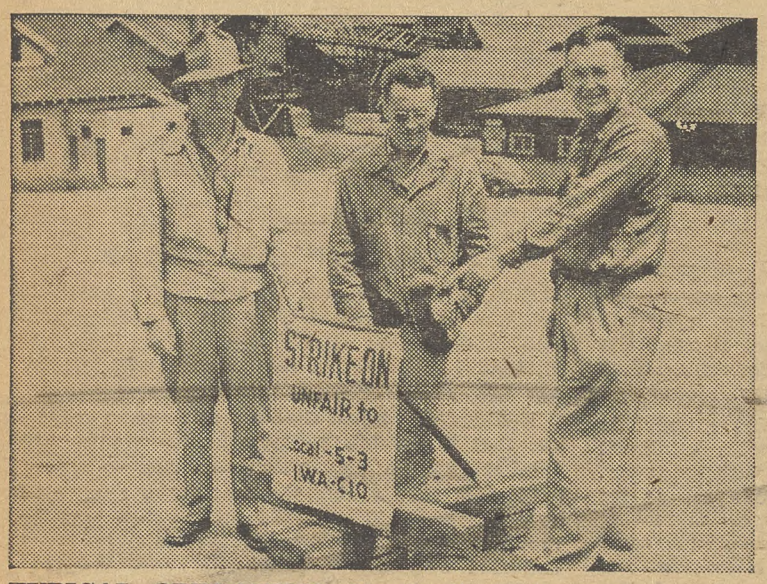
IWA Gets Help When It Counts

CIO Woodworkers are getting increasing financial support for the long Northwest strike.

Last week Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers advised IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung of a $25,000 donation from the UAW to assist the Woodworkers.

The IWA International Executive Board in mid-August set up a $50,000 fund for strike welfare.

One IWA local in British Columbia—where the union has won wage gains in recent settlements—sent a strike contribution of $1500 to the U. S. workers, said that was a "first installment."



TYPICAL OPERATION—Portland's Multnomah Lumber & Box Co. is typical of hundreds of struck operations in IWA strike. The Local 5-3 pickets (from left) are Carmen Rose, Business Agent Ed Coulter and Chalmers Williams.

Vigilantes Pull In Their Horns When IWA Wives Hint Boycott

STRANGE things happen in strikes and one of the oddest occurred at the small eastern Oregon town of Redmond.

On July 8, while some members of the CIO Woodworkers local were picketing the Ponderosa Sales Lumber Co., an employer rammed his car into them and struck the 64-year-old president of the local before he could get out of the way. The union official was hospitalized for a few days, but that didn't seem to upset the town people.

A few days later, when a few scabs started to go through the picket line, the town was in an uproar. A vigilante committee was organized to protect the scabs, but quickly disbanded after the wives of some IWA-CIO members said they might shop in other neighboring cities if the businessmen vigilantes didn't stop interfering with the strike.

Later one Woodworker was reported missing and possibly kidnapped because he didn't show up to go through the picket line. He had a big family and was getting bonus wages. Ponderosa Sales threatened him with the loss of his job if he didn't scab.

He succumbed to the temptation for a few days, then went to the local union office, and said he was ashamed and would stop going through the line.

The employer, meanwhile, reported him missing to the police. The Portland Oregonian had a banner headline on the report, and sent a reporter and photographer to the scene. *The reporter quickly located the "missing man"—at his home.*

N

Welfare Plan Helps Goodyear Strike Click

RELIEF RULES for URW-CIO Local 2 strikers are checked by Roger Cerasuolo, Virginia Heard (l.) and Sarah Artis.

EACH DAY Welfare and Relief Committee of strikers at Goodyear plant in Akron processes 365 applications for aid. Signs remind members that pickets are needed.

'Rubber Workers Are Victims Of Drive To Undermine Labor'

A radio address aimed at spreading "a better understanding" of the CIO Rubber Workers' strikes against Goodyear and Firestone was given over Station WAKR, Akron, O., by Dr. A. L. Lewis, the union's publicity director. Excerpts follow:

By DR. A. L. LEWIS

FOR NEARLY 20 years, collective bargaining has worked well in the rubber plants of Akron and elsewhere. Under that arrangement, the interests of both employers and employes have been protected. And best of all, a gratifying degree of prosperity has resulted for both management and labor—especially management.

The decline of labor-management relations began when the Taft-Hartley statute became effective. A vengeful Congress wished that monstrosity upon the land, and wage earners have been on the receiving end of all sorts of abuse and unfairness ever since.

In spite of the unnecessary and unjustified interference with our efforts to bargain collectively, we carried on with comparative success. However, with the advent of Ike's Administration, anti-labor members began to dominate the NLRB.

That was apparently the encouragement which big business had been awaiting. In their own words, they started to clip labor's wings. From that period on, a new attitude was clearly apparent at the bargaining table. Where heretofore an acceptable degree of harmony existed, the new look altered that atmosphere very materially. *The national hostility generated by the new Republican Administration toward wage earners quickly caught hold of corporation officials.*

The climate has proceeded to go from bad to worse. The climax was reached in our industry last month when Goodyear, U. S. Rubber and Goodrich assumed the old autocratic corporation pose which existed in what they so fondly refer to as *"the good old days."*

But it remained for the Firestone corporation's team of alleged negotiators to reach the last word in modern labor baiting and agitation. For two months, 25 officers of Firestone's eight URW-CIO local unions attempted to work out a mutually agreeable new contract to cover about 23,000 people.

Their efforts were met by the most insulting exhibition of indifference, contempt, condescension, sarcasm and derision that rubber workers have endured in 20 years.

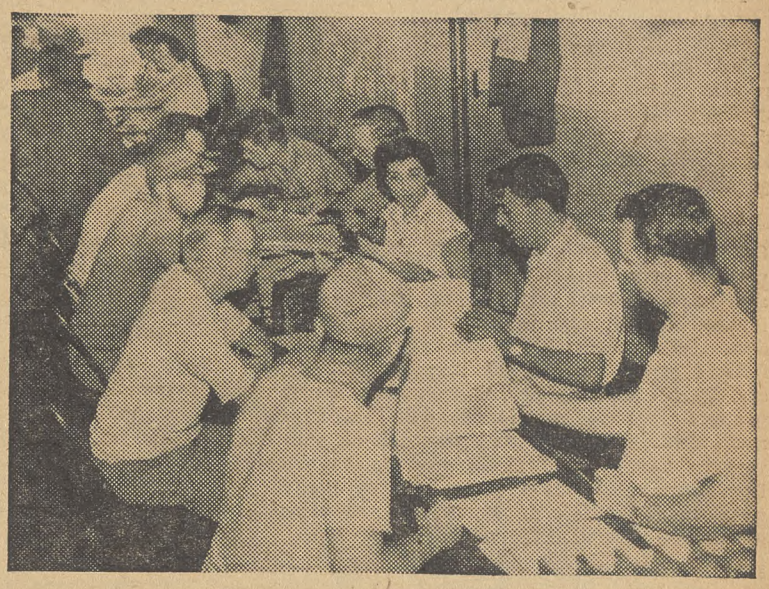
Other Unions Are Hit

The Rubber Workers are not the only victims of this new attempt to undermine and break organized labor. Other unions, notably the CIO Electrical Workers and the CIO Woodworkers, are undergoing this same experience.

It is incredible that the Big Four of rubber, who have profited so handsomely since 1940, should suddenly assume an arbitrary, unbearable attitude. With the elimination of excess profits taxes they can make about the same profits this year as they did last, even though they sell 20% less.

Then, in addition to that windfall, a big business-operated administration has put through numerous other big business reforms which can be translated into wads of folding money. So, why should these high moguls of business suddenly undertake this foolish campaign of vindictiveness? What can they gain by developing an overwhelming spirit of resentment and bitterness among employes, as well as other millions of Americans?

This high-handed treatment of working men and women went out of style with the Model T Ford. It is our fervent hope that the gents who pull the strings in Big Four rubber will quickly recognize that their present tactics are 'way behind times and are extremely unpopular among the great general public.



INTERVIEWERS question members who are in need of assistance (top), other interviewers (lower) fill out order blanks. Rubber Workers' strike at Goodyear began July 7.

STRIKE KITCHEN's fine meals are praised by Local 2 Policeman R. L. Gowens to Art Harrison (l.), Brady Athoy.

ABOUT 1000 MEALS are served daily in strike kitchen, which Local 2 bought from a defunct Akron restaurant. Delicious food is prepared by 35 members who volunteered.

You And Your Money—

Coverage, Benefits Expanded Under Revised Social Security Measure

THE ADMINISTRATION'S revision of the Social Security Act, containing virtually all the changes proposed by Pres. Eisenhower, passed both houses of Congress and was at the White House last week—the last important bill enacted by the 83rd Congress.

The legislation increases benefits, broadens coverage, raises rates and makes other changes in the Old Age and Survivors Insurance System.

The CIO has described the Administration's program as *"good so far as it goes,"* but maintained it does not go far enough. The measure, as passed, provides benefit increases too small too meet the needs of present and future pensioners, the CIO declared, and does nothing to ease the plight of the temporarily or permanently disabled worker beyond freeze his rights.

The Lehman-Dingell Bill, which the CIO supported, would have granted greater benefit increases, protected the permanently sick or disabled, and contained a new program providing payments up to $45 a week for workers temporarily sick or disabled. Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) declared during final debate in the Senate that he will push his proposals again in the next Congress.

Major features of the revised law are:

COVERAGE: Approximately 10 million additional persons were brought under social security coverage. Included were about 3.6 million self-employed farm operators, two million farm workers, 250,000 domestic workers, 150,000 otherwise unprotected federal employes, 100,000 industrial home workers, 50,000 fishermen, and certain self-employed professional workers, including accountants, architects, engineers and funeral directors, as well as clergymen by individual option. In addition, some 3.5 million state and local employes were made eligible if a majority in a governmental unit votes for such coverage.

PRIMARY BENEFITS (the amount due a worker himself): For workers now retired, the minimum increases from $25 to $30 a month, the maximum from $85 to $98.50. For workers retiring in the future, the benefits will range from $30 to $108.50.

(The wife of a retired worker, if she also is over 65, gets half of her husband's primary benefit. Thus minimum benefits for a retired couple are increased from $37.50 to $45 a month. Maximum benefits go from $127.50 to $147.75 for those already retired, and to $162.50 for those who retire in the future.)

FAMILY BENEFITS: Maximum benefits are increased from $168.75 per month to $200 per month for both those now retired and those who retire in the future.

TAXES: Will be levied on the first $4200 ($350 monthly average) of annual earnings beginning Jan. 1, instead of the present $3600. Present rates of 2% each for worker and employer, and 3% for the self-employed, remain unchanged until 1960. Then they begin a climb which will make them 3.5% each for workers and employers, and 4.875% for the self-employed, in 1970, with a further rise to 4% and 6%, respectively, in 1975.

EFFECTIVE DATE for higher benefit payments: Generally, after six calendar quarters of coverage under the higher ($4200) tax base. Transitionally, coverage for six quarters after June 1953. Average increase for a retired worker will be $6 a month, proportionately more for spouse and dependent children.

COMPUTATION BASIS: Now the average of covered earnings in all years after 1937 or 1951, whichever is higher. The revision continues this basis, but eliminates the five years with lowest earnings, as well as periods of total disability lasting more than six months.

EARNINGS AFTER RETIREMENT: One month's benefits are lost at present for each $80 a pensioner earns in covered employment up to the age of 75, when he collects full benefits regardless of earnings. Henceforth, the pensioner may earn up to $1200 a year in covered employment without losing his benefits, and will be paid full benefits after reaching the age of 72 regardless of earnings.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: The temporary $5 a month increase in the federal share of relief funds for the needy aged, which would have expired Sept. 30, was continued for two years.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES have become interested in mutual funds as a possible method of making their small savings earn more money, especially for retirement needs. In the past decade's boom in mutual funds, small investors have already put over $4 billion into them.

Caution On Mutual Funds

As this department has cautioned, mutual funds carry some of the same risks as buying stocks. Since a mutual fund pools your money and those of other investors, and buys an assortment of stocks, if the stock market goes down, fund shares drop too, although in the case of diversified funds, probably not as sharply.

Also most mutuals charge a comparatively high sales fee. On an investment of $1000, you pay $80 in sales expense in most funds, compared to $15-$20 of broker's commission to buy $1000 of stock.

Some advisers, like Louis Engel, author of "How To Buy Stocks," recommend people buy their own stocks rather than invest through mutual funds. A family could buy one of the so-called defensive stocks (which usually don't go down as much in case of a general drop in stocks), and get a yield of 5-6% compared to the 3.5-5% many mutual funds currently pay.

SUCH DEFENSIVE STOCKS include telephone and utility companies, some of the large food and dairy corporations and shoe manufacturers, and banking and insurance company stocks.

Our own feeling remains this: you can still earn more by investing in yourself first. Without risk of capital, a family can earn 4-8% by prepaying its mortgage, life and property insurance premiums, and 12-36% by buying its cars, furniture and appliances for cash instead of on time.

For those who wish to make additional investment in mutual funds, this department has prepared a list classified according to investment objective, with the help of Arnold Green, mutual-funds department manager of Bache & Co.; Philip Gordis, insurance and investments specialist, and other professional advisers.

GENERALLY MUTUAL FUNDS are of three types: *balanced funds* hold bonds and preferred stocks as well as common, and yield lower earnings but also fluctuate less; *income* or common stock funds provide more current income but tend to fluctuate in value as the stock market goes up or down; *growth* funds emphasize investment in corporations believed to have more than average growth possibilities, although current dividends may be small.

Advisers generally suggest that older people wanting retirement income now select an "income" fund, while younger families building future savings might pick a growth fund.

Among the most conservative "balanced" funds are Wellington, Boston Fund, Eaton & Howard Balanced Fund and Scudder, Stevens & Clark.

Among representative "income" funds are Massachusetts Investors Trust, Dividend Shares, Axe-Houghton A and B Funds, and National Stock series.

Leading "growth" funds include Eaton & Howard Stock Fund, Loomis & Sayles, Axe-Houghton Stock Fund, Incorporated Investors, Fundamental Investors, Affiliated Fund, Value Line Fund.

Comments: If you buy fund shares outright rather than on monthly installments, more of your money goes to work right away to earn dividends, and you don't lose as much if you want your capital back in the early years of your investment.

(Copyright 1954 by Sidney Margolius)

BLS Index Hits The Rafters; Auto Workers Get Penny Back

THE COST OF LIVING, pushed by ever-rising food prices, went up for the third consecutive month in the 30-day period ending July 15 and gave a 1c per hour wage increase to one million members of the CIO Auto Workers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported an increase of .1 point in the Consumer Price Index to a reading of 115.2. This matched the 1954 high, set in January, and was only .2 point under the all-time high of 115.4 chalked up in October 1953.

Acting BLS Commissioner Aryness Joy Wickens said the .7% hike in food prices was attributable to the drought, which sent up costs of fresh fruits and vegetables. Eggs, milk and coffee also rose, as did rents, fuel, cigarets and various services, but costs were down for new autos and summer clothing.

The 1c wage increase for UAW-CIO members offsets a decrease of the same amount they suffered in April under the escalator clauses in major contracts. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also is CIO president, pointed out that while it enables them to keep pace with mounting costs, millions of other people must cut down on purchases.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1953:	Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	188.8	114.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15		114.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15		115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15		115.2
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15		115.4
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15		115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15		114.9
1954 monthly average	114.9	1954:	Jan. 15		115.2
			Feb. 15		115.0
			Mar. 15		114.8
			Apr. 15		114.6
			May 15		115.0
			June 15		115.1
			July 15		115.2

Reuther Hails Housing Project In Detroit Slums

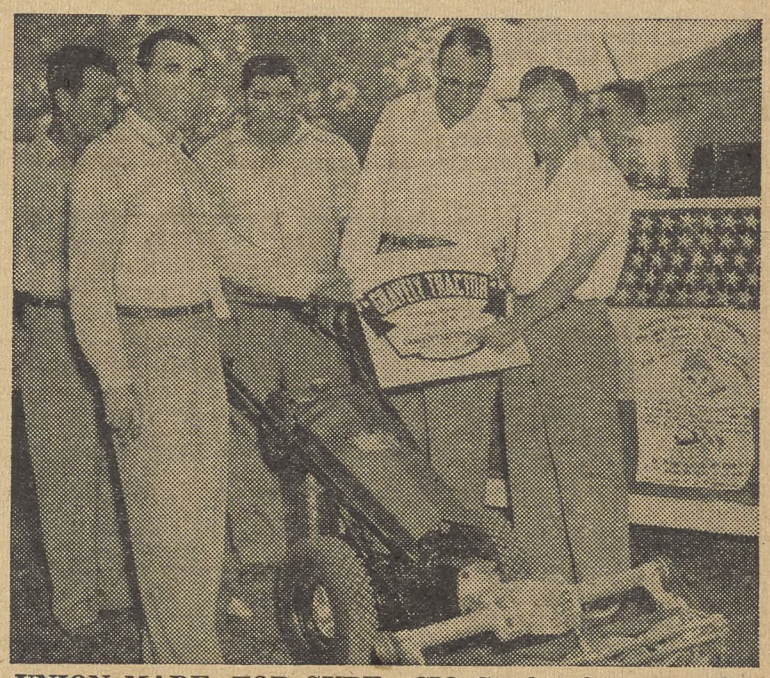
THE PROPOSED Gratiot-Orleans housing development in Detroit was hailed last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He is chairman of the Committee on Planning and Design of the Citizens Redevelopment Committee, which is in charge of the project.

Reuther said the development "is being approached not just as another housing project but as an opportunity to demonstrate the great possibilities that cleared slum areas offer in developing wholesome healthy neighborhoods in the centers of our urban communities."

He also announced the appointment of three of the country's leading architectural firms to draw up project plans. They are Oskar Stonorov, Philadelphia, consulting architect in the building of Solidarity House, CIO Auto Workers' international headquarters in Detroit; Leinweber, Yamasaki and Hellmuth of Detroit and St. Louis, and Victor Gruen Associates of Detroit,

Bread Prices Up As Parity Cut

A few hours after passage of the Eisenhower Administration's sliding scale support law was assured, big baking companies announced that the price of bread would go up. The law cuts wheat support levels 8%.



UNION MADE, FOR SURE—CIO Steelworkers award a union label to Gravely garden tractors at Dunbar, W. Va., union picnic. Holding label are V. D. Tipett (left), Gravely representative, and Miles Stanley, USA-CIO Local 3715 president. Approving are USA-CIO Reps. Ralph Spindler (left), H. R. Richards and J. C. Carroll.

DOLLARS to help train an Asian trade union organizer were collected at a CIO Rubber Workers summer school at Ohio State University. Building a democratic Asia was the theme of classes on international affairs.

Dollars From URW School Help Malayan Rubber Union

"DOLLARS for a democratic Asia" was the theme at the CIO Rubber Workers summer school at Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Over $50 was collected from URW-CIO members at the school to help train an Asian union organizer at the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions school in Calcutta, India.

Appropriately enough, there is an excellent chance that this organizer may be signing up union members on Malayan rubber plantations, where the wage is 50c a day.

The collection was taken after three lively sessions on world affairs. Bill Kemsley, CIO representative to the ICFTU in New York, and Ray Larkin of URW Local 5 in Akron, O., who recently took part in the CIO Scandinavian workshop, led a discussion.

Classes in international affairs were taught by Herb Levine of the American Friends Service Committee and James Turner, URW fair employment practices specialist.

The Asian Trade Union College in Calcutta, first and only permanent school of its kind in the Far East, holds three-month classes in trade union history, collective bargaining, law and economics. Students learn by doing, visiting plantations and factories and helping local unions.

One URW student put it this way:

"Workers helping workers is the best effective way I know of winning a democratic world, a world based on human dignity instead of Communist or corporation exploitation of man. As a Rubber Worker and CIO member, I'm proud to take my part in building a better world."

De Gasperi Mourned By CIO President

The "deep regret" of the CIO over the death of former Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy was extended to his family and country in a cable from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Amintore Fanfani, secretary of the Italian Christian Democratic Party.

"Alcide de Gasperi was a great Italian patriot," Reuther said, "but his vision was not limited by narrow, nationalistic interests. He carried on his tireless efforts to achieve the unity of Europe until almost the very moment of his death. We know that the ideal which he exemplified will continue to inspire countless millions of his fellowmen."

'Prosperity' Myth Punctured By Michigan Jobless Rulings

THE GOP's "prosperity" myth was punctured again in Michigan as long model change-overs start hitting the auto industry.

The developing fall peak in auto unemployment—with shutdowns for new models coming after weeks of declining production of 1954 cars — forced changes in reporting schedules for unemployed workers filing for jobless compensation.

At Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, unemployment hit 27,000 with a peak of 35,000 idle expected soon as plants closed to retool for new models.

Bracing itself for the surging tide of jobless, the Michigan Employment Security Commission instituted new rules for those reporting to collect unemployment checks. The new schedule, MESC said, "will reduce the time necessary to stand in line in order to file."

The revised procedure is aimed at readying the commission for an increase in unemployment which is expected to reach 300,000 in the state this fall.

The model changeovers are expected to run at least six weeks and as long as 10 weeks in the cases of some auto firms.

Great Lakes Steel in Detroit has cut its work force by 1000 and said more would be laid off in the near future because of the drop in the demand for steel. More than 2000 of this firm's 11,000 workers are out on the streets.

Detroit's welfare department reported that thousands of workers who have exhausted their unemployment checks are applying for relief aid.

Despite stringent rules some 6000 families are now on welfare in contrast to a budget estimate that the figure would average 3700 for the year which began in July. Unemployment in Detroit is estimated at 10% of the work force.

1000 In Buffalo Face Job Elimination

"Ike's 'Good Times' Not Evident Here"

So headlined The Buffalo Union Leader, local CIO weekly, in reporting that 1000 auto workers face elimination of their jobs in the upstate New York industrial city.

The Buffalo Chevrolet management informed Local 424 of the CIO Auto Workers that 1000 workers in the gear and axle plant will not be recalled after the coming shutdown for new models. Their jobs have been eliminated by new machinery and method changes.

Referee Bars UAW Lawyers From Jobless Pay Claim Cases

A DOUBLE-barreled blast at the compensation rights of more than 11,500 Ford workers directly, and at all CIO Auto Workers members indirectly, has been fired by Samuel Sternberg, referee for the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Sternberg ruled that UAW claimants for jobless pay cannot be represented by a UAW attorney without direct authorization by them and that claimants cannot be represented by any lay person or organization.

Earlier, he disqualified the Ford workers in Michigan from collecting unemployment checks for the period they were idled because of a strike in Ford's Canton, O., plant.

STERNBERG dismissed the appeals of 5800 claimants who had not given express authorization to UAW Attorney A. L. Zwerdling and did not ratify his filing of appeals in their behalf.

The referee, described by the UAW as "known for his hostility to unions," cited the canons of the American Bar Association as opposed to an organization attorney appearing for individual members.

He also contended that the Michigan Legislature intended representation in unemployment compensation cases to be the same as in courts—by lawyers only, chosen by individual clients.

In his ruling that laymen and individuals could not represent claimants, Sternberg admitted he was reversing 16 years' practice under Michigan laws. His decision is also contrary to the Labor Dept. Bureau of Employment Security custom, which does not regard a referee proceeding as a judicial process.

Republic Aviation To Lay Off 3000

The Republic Aviation Corp. at Farmingdale, N. Y., announced that it is laying off 3000 employes because too many completed planes for the Air Force had accumulated on the field.

Open Shop Move Fought In Maryland

THE CIO is preparing to meet head-on a Maryland campaign for a "right-to-scab" law.

The Maryland CIO Council immediately countered the opening of headquarters of the Maryland Right-To-Work Committee at Baltimore.

The Council called a meeting to chart the course in fighting the so-called "right-to-work" bill, which the committee will push at the 1954 session of the Maryland General Assembly, opening next Jan. 2.

Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della said the Maryland CIO will make every effort to defeat the committee-proposed measure. A similar bill did not get out of committee at the 1947, 1952, and 1953 Assembly sessions.

DELLA SAID that he understood the bill is patterned after a Virginia law, which makes the union shop ineffective and bans the closed shop.

The Council's board will meet with Maryland directors and staff members of CIO unions to plan the fight at 7:30 p.m., Aug. 31, at the CIO Auto Workers Hall, 526 St. Paul Place, Baltimore.

Eisenhower Bars Higher Tariff On Lead And Zinc

HIGHER import duties on lead and zinc were rejected by Pres. Eisenhower in a ruling in which he ordered a sharp increase in federal stockpiling of the metals from domestic production.

Both moves were urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a request to Eisenhower last July in which he explained that members of CIO unions, particularly the Steelworkers and Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, work in the mines and smelters. The higher import levy had been recommended by the U. S. Tariff Commission in answer to the industry's plea that it was no longer able to meet foreign competition.

The Steelworkers and UGCCW, at a conference of delegates from 17 states in Denver in March, proposed a detailed program for aiding the economically ailing industries.

Ike Gets Bills Hiking Shipyard Jobs

SEVERAL bills passed by the 83rd Congress will mean more employment for shipyard workers but none for merchant seamen and licensed ship personnel, according to Executive Sec. Hoyt S. Haddock of the CIO Maritime Committee.

Haddock said that "status quo" of employment of merchant seamen will be maintained even if Pres. Eisenhower signs the permanent 50-50 bill. This bill would require that at least 50% of all foreign aid be shipped in U. S. merchant ships in the future.

He said that there is some doubt that the President will sign the measure because of the pressure from the State Dept. acting on behalf of the foreign merchant marine.

"The U. S. is the only maritime nation in the world," Haddock said, "that does not have an active policy of promoting its merchant marine over those of foreign nations."

OTHER MEASURES will mean additional employment in the depressed shipyard industry. Haddock said that there will be no additional seamen employed because the new ships to be built simply will replace those in use.

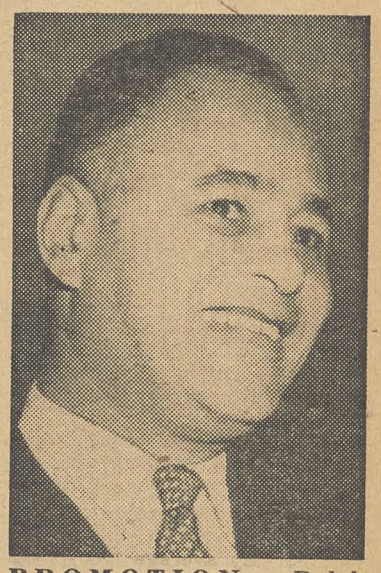
One bill provides $82.6 million for ship construction, repair and conversion. Under it $44.5 million will be a subsidy to the Moore-McCormack Lines and the Grace Line for the construction of four passenger-cargo ships.

Also provided by the measure is $11.1 million for modernization of four Liberty cargo ships. Haddock said this is an experiment to determine whether the government should embark on a program of modernizing ships in the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

Haddock said that in his opinion no additional ships would be built under the trade-in-and-build tanker provision of the measure. He said Congress enacted this section simply to "bail out" owners of tankers, who will receive from the government more than their value for obsolete ships.

THE PRESIDENT has signed another measure that provides for the construction of 20 tankers. Fifteen of them will be built by private companies for operation by them under 10-year Military Sea Transport Service leases. Five will be built for the Navy.

Under another measure the Navy will have $450 million to build merchant and troop transport ships in private yards. Still another measure provides $18 million for the Maritime Administration to spend on repairing ships in its mothball fleet.



PROMOTION — Ralph Bunche, the first American Negro to win a Nobel peace prize, has been promoted to United Nations undersecretary from director of the UN's Trusteeship Division.

Reuther On Labor Day Hits Apostles Of Fear

(Continued from Page 3)

world has been, and continues to be, in the vanguard of freedom's fighters against the evil forces of Communist tyranny and all other ugly forms of totalitarianism.

Free labor has effectively met the Communist challenge because free labor has worked at the practical day-to-day job of fighting economic and social injustices which are the essential ingredients out of which communism builds its power. The free labor movement of the world, joined in the Int'l. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, fights for social progress, for higher living standards, and for a fuller measure of economic and social justice for all people everywhere.

Labor recognizes that all of the basic human and democratic values that we cherish are indivisible, and that they can be made secure only as they are made universal and enjoyed by people everywhere. Free labor acts in the belief that the struggle for peace and freedom are inseparably woven together with the practical struggle for social justice.

Ours Is Major Task

The nature of the Communist conspiracy for world domination compels America and the free world to be strong militarily. While building adequate military power to check aggression on the battlefields, we must however at the same time launch a total war against poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance, and man's other ancient enemies. *In this task America must assume the major responsibility, for the American economy is freedom's greatest material asset.*

The American economy, fully mobilized, is capable of forging the weapons of defense and at the same time providing the tools with which to fight an all-out struggle against poverty, hunger, and social injustice.

We must prove to the hungry and desperate peoples of the world that the cause in which we enlist their support, their cooperation, and their loyalty is the building of a world society in which people everywhere can live in peace and enjoy both freedom and economic well-being.

Only as we effectively deal with the problem of achieving and maintaining full employment and full production, making the good things of life for people in peace time and raising living standards—limited only by our resources and technology—and by helping the dispossessed peoples of the world help themselves to achieve a measure of economic and social justice can we effectively strip the mask of hypocrisy from Communist propaganda.

We must make these millions of hungry and desperate people understand that the Communists offer the promise of economic security at the tragic price of political and spiritual enslavement and that the world which we are dedicated to build will make it possible for people everywhere to live in peace and enjoy a full measure of both economic security and political and spiritual freedom.

The American labor movement, during its many historic struggles, has erected a living monument to the fact that people can have both bread and freedom. So long as the world is divided between those who are free and those who are slaves, between those who are hungry and those who are fed, neither peace nor freedom will be secure. *Peace and freedom cannot be made secure so long as we divide up economic scarcity. Peace and freedom can be made secure only when the world learns to create and distribute economic abundance.*

The Positive Fight

America must apply its economic and political genius in helping to point the way to mobilize abundance in the positive fight against poverty, hunger and human insecurity. Only such a positive fight can successfully release the economic force and spiritual strength of the free people and be the ultimate answer to the challenge of Communist tyranny.

On this Labor Day American labor, strengthened in the solidarity of human brotherhood, is better equipped than ever before to make its maximum contribution to the strengthening of American democracy and in the world struggle for peace, freedom and justice.

During the past year, American labor, through the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has taken a historic step toward laying the basis for the ultimate achievement of a united labor movement.

The no-raiding agreement approved by more than 100 international unions demonstrates a growing maturity on the part of labor leadership and clearly demonstrates the broad acceptance of the basic fact that the whole labor movement transcends in importance any segment of the labor movement. *The no-raiding agreement is an important beginning on which labor solidarity and unity must be fashioned in the days ahead.*

In the period ahead American labor will redouble its efforts in cooperation with men and women of good will in other walks of our society in a joint effort to narrow the gap between American democracy's noble promises and its lack of practical performance in many areas of our national life. On this Labor Day we resolve to renew our efforts to have government and industry take needed steps to achieve and maintain a peacetime economy based upon full employment and full production.

A Call For Action

There is no lack of work to be done in America. Full employment and full production can be achieved and maintained if we have the good sense to gear our productive economy to the tremendous unfilled needs of the American people and to make our contribution to the total struggle against world hunger.

On this Labor Day we again call upon responsible people in government to take steps to bring together the leaders of industry, agriculture, labor and consumer groups to jointly and cooperatively work together in the achievement of a dynamic, expanding full employment-full production economy.

Every American is not automatically entitled to security, but he is entitled to an opportunity to earn his economic security with a job at decent wages that will provide him and his family an ever higher standard of living commensurate with our developing technology.

It is economically stupid and morally wrong to attempt to measure today's economic activities by yesterday's performances. Nineteen hundred fifty-four must be measured not by 1952 or 1953 but by the greater possibilities of today and the even greater possibilities of tomorrow.

The American economy can remain free only as it remains dynamic and expanding. American labor has faith in our free enterprise system, but we shall continue to insist that our economy be kept free and enterprising and that ownership conveys responsibilities not only to the stockholders but to the workers and to the entire community.

The Decline Of Jobs

In the light of our resources and our needs our nation's unemployment is both un-American, un-economic, and unnecessary. There are 141 labor markets with more than 6% unemployment and these include 45 labor surplus areas with 12% or more unemployment.

During the last year, jobs in manufacturing decreased by 1,675,000. Counting the fully unemployed and those on short work weeks, the American economy is currently under-producing in the amount of approximately $30 billion annually.

A continuation of this criminal economic waste will deny millions of Americans a fuller share of the good things of life and will immeasurably weaken America in the face of its challenging world responsibilities.

In addition to raising our economic sights so that we can mobilize and share economic abundance, we must, if we are to provide moral leadership, also raise the level of political morality.

We need to get back to the principles and values on which the founding fathers built our republic and which have been the source of strength of our free society. *We need to reject the apostles of fear, hatred, and hysteria who would shackle the free human spirit with the deadly cloak of conformity.*

A Call For Unity

We must defend with fearless devotion the free market place of ideas, for this is the fountain of our strength. We cannot lead the free world if we continue a nation divided within itself in which smear, slander, and suspicion become the accepted standards of political conduct.

On this day American labor calls upon the American people to rise above the fears that divide us and to find a new unity through the strength of our common faith.

American labor has unlimited confidence in the loyalty and good sense of the American people. We are confident that the American people will overwhelmingly respond to positive, courageous leadership based upon a return to the basic principles of American democracy.

American labor calls upon the leaders of our government to shape our policies and our programs in the image of our faith, not our fears, in the image of our hopes, not our hatreds. In such a program of rededication to the basic principles and ideals, the people of America can count upon the undivided support of the American labor movement.

A Program For Prosperity

In his Labor Day statement, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther suggested this 10-point program for a prosperous America:

A FULL PRODUCTION—full employment program, geared to meeting serious economic deficits in both America and the world, will keep America fully at work for many years to come. *Specifically, we must:*

1. **Demonstrate** the courage and the good judgment to launch a comprehensive housing program to wipe out the slums in our cities and the shacks on our farms.
2. **Take immediate steps** to bring our school systems up to current needs in order to provide every American child, regardless of race, creed, or color, an educational opportunity to facilitate the maximum intellectual and spiritual growth of every child.
3. **Expand our health facilities** to insure that every American citizen will have access to modern health facilities.
4. **Raise social security benefits** to adequate levels in order to provide security and dignity for our aging citizens.
5. **Increase the minimum wage** to $1.25 per hour as the first step providing every American family with a minimum standard of living.
6. **Adopt a farm program** to give farmers full economic equality with other economic groups.
7. **Adopt an international program** geared to the courageous use of our food surpluses to fight poverty and hunger in the world—such action will provide the free world with a moral force greater than the power of the H-bomb.
8. **Launch a comprehensive program**—highway construction, flood control, and resource development projects.
9. **Enact a fair tax program** based upon tax relief to millions of middle and low-income families, instead of helping wealthy corporations, in order to strengthen the purchasing power base of our economy.
10. **Adopt social legislation** to improve and strengthen collective bargaining, to guarantee civil rights, and to protect civil liberties. *American labor calls upon the leaders of government and industry who currently occupy positions of authority and responsibility to abandon their timid policies and to raise their economic sights.*

Carey, Kroll Urge Vigorous Fight To Elect A Better Congress

(Continued from Page 3)

ervation of our economic health. We in the CIO believe that *'what's good for America is good for the CIO.'*

Kroll warned workers that in less than two months from Labor Day, they will be facing a vital question at the polls on Nov. 2—*"whether there will be jobs for people who want to work."*

"In the 20 years of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman," he said, "the American working man and his family, together with the American farmer and his family, had friends in Washington.

"Government officials holding high office understood and had sympathy for the man who was unemployed or working short time, the farmer whose price at the market place did not meet the costs of production, to say nothing of his labor, the small businessman whose customers had lost their purchasing power, the professional men and women whose clients were unable to meet their bills.

"Today there is no such sympathy and understanding in Washington for the problems of the average man and his family.

"There is sympathy and concern only for the big corporation and the taxes it must pay, the stockholder and the return on his dividends, the private utility corporation and its rates, the oil companies and the offshore oil, the banker and his interest rates.

"Never before in any two years of American history has so much of the nation's wealth and treasure of natural resources been so looted for the benefit of so few as in the past two years. Never has the good will of nations abroad been dissipated so fast.

"These are problems each American should ponder as he spends this holiday with his loved ones.

The CIO-PAC chieftain warned of an intensive, high pressure campaign to be conducted over the next few months by New York advertising firms with the aid of oil money.

"We must beware of these merchants of pie in the sky. We must examine the issues and the candidates and the record. In the past two years we have seen a shocking record of promises denied and promises broken, of weak and divided leadership that merely serves to cloak reactionary performance with honeyed words."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

AS WE COME to another Labor Day, we pause to take inventory of what we have accomplished in the past year, and in the years gone by, and we consider what problems we must face in the future.

The state of our union is sound.

Organizationally, we continue to move forward, in spite of the anti-labor atmosphere created by selfish men in the present Administration.

In collective bargaining, we have held our own. Some of our unions have even managed to move ahead in the face of great pressure from certain employers who would strip away the fruits of untiring years of struggle and effort.

In one real sense, we have achieved a great victory; for among the workers in our unions, the spirit of unity is stronger than ever. Political administrations come and go, but just as our fundamental faith in our nation remains unchallenged by the political fortunes of the moment, so, too, does our faith in the spirit of man which sustains and guides us.

OUR FAITH IS SUPPORTED by the memory of the great men who gave so much of their lives to the trade union movement. No reverses in the political climate can detract from the spiritual heritage left us by Philip Murray and Van A. Bittner. No setbacks can still the voice of Allan S. Haywood, as he urged us to *"roll the union on."* No force of selfishness can dim the message of hope we inherit from Sidney Hillman.

In my 20 years of working for the union, our leaders made only one demand on me and my fellow workers. They kept before us the example of the people who had gone before, and who had pioneered and suffered, the people who gave their all to the trade union cause, and to the welfare of the workingmen and women of our nation and of the world. In *their* name, and in *their* memory, our leaders taught us that we had to go on building stronger unions, better conditions, for more and more workers.

They taught us patience and courage and devotion to God and nation. They taught us by the way they led their own lives. They held out to us an absolute faith in their moral convictions—for our guidance.

Their faith was not of the kind that shifted with current events, whatever problem might arise that had to be faced.

Right now, we face a political problem and challenge. It is the great challenge of Labor Day, 1954. It demands of us that we carry into the political life of the nation the idealism that has been passed down to us from leader to leader, and with which we have attempted to deal in the industrial life of our country.

Our political duties cannot be shoved aside—for most of the world is watching us to find out how we face up our responsibilities. Our leaders not only gave us a sense of idealism, they also gave us a sense of the responsibilities of which I speak, a responsibility to all workers, everywhere.

We work not only for our own salvation, but for the salvation of the whole world, and that means we cannot falter in our search for justice under God. How can we go before the peoples of Asia and Europe and say, *"Follow us, we will help you—,"* if we cannot lead ourselves to a better way of life, politically, socially, economically.

THE JOB WE HAVE BEFORE US is a job for men, men of conviction and courage, men of high character, with deep spiritual beliefs, men who are not afraid of change in this world—the kind of men to whom the people can look for genuine guidance and leadership—men like our own great leaders, whose standards of moral conduct cannot be swayed by expediency.

We have the task of finding such men and supporting their political efforts with every bit of strength we can muster. We have to bring into the political arena the same faith which has seen organized labor wipe out large areas of poverty, hunger and suffering in our industrial life—and that our deeds and words will be posted in the hearts and minds of men as the standards of conduct and the moral principles which are the true meaning of democracy.

It is not always easy to find such men. It is no more easy to go on day after day, fighting for the basic spiritual values of our heritage. But we have the spirit of Philip Murray with us, and Van Bittner, and Allan Haywood, and Sidney Hillman—and with their inspiration fresh in our hearts, we can rededicate ourselves, this Labor Day, 1954, to peace and plenty among the peoples of the world—*to the Golden Rule of love for one's fellow man.*

Kohler Workers On Labor Day Start Sixth Month On Strike

A HUGE Labor Day parade and bratwurst roast at Sheboygan, Wis., will mark the beginning of the sixth month of the CIO Auto Workers strike at the nearby Kohler Co. plant.

Some 7500 workers are expected to march in the parade which will be held under the auspices of the Sheboygan County Win-the-Strike Committee, which represents all labor organizations in the county.

The strike began Apr. 5 after two months of futile negotiations during which UAW-CIO sought to bring the agreement up to the standard of other organized plants in the bathroom fixture industry.

The community has rallied behind the strikers. Dozens of local merchants and scores of interested citizens have been helping the strikers.

WORKERS in practically every plant in the county have contributed money and other support to the strikers. Money is pouring in to the strike fund campaign sponsored by the Wisconsin CIO Council.

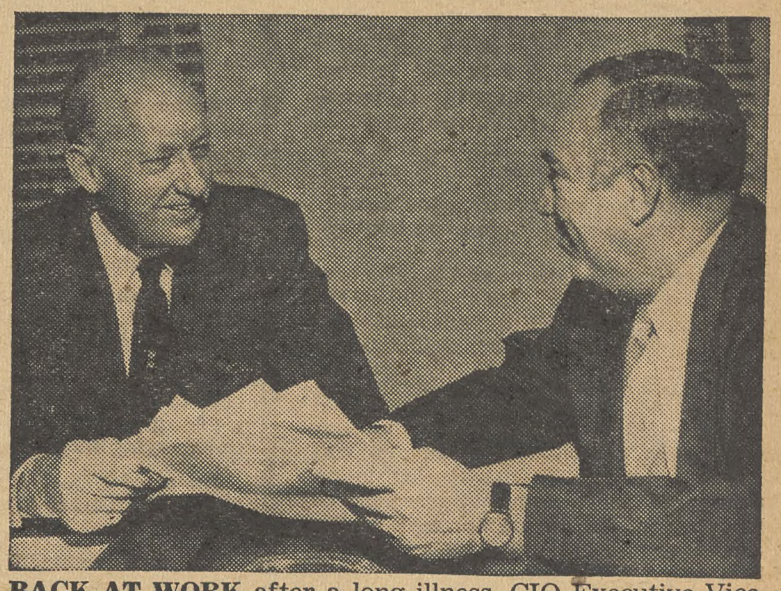
The strikers' ranks are holding firm. Some 3000 UAW members are on strike at the plant which ordinarily employs 3500 workers.

The UAW-CIO members recently rejected unanimously the company's offer of a 3c an hour wage increase at a rally at which UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey was the principal speaker.

HE PLEDGED continued UAW-CIO support to the strike. Mazey pointed out that the company was unable to get more than 10% of production by using strikebreakers and said that the walkout is "effective."

The union originally demanded a 20c hourly wage increase with 5c an hour additional for skilled labor and a union shop.

At the last negotiating session, the union halved its wage demands and agreed to a modified union shop, but the company refused to raise its offer above 3c an hour and said it would never agree to a union shop. Other issues include seniority, pensions and arbitration of discharges.



BACK AT WORK after a long illness, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (left) lost no time in settling down on the job. He confers with his aide, R. J. Thomas.

IUE Negotiators Propose Acceptance Of GE Offer

THE NEGOTIATING Committee of the CIO Electrical Workers has informed the General Electric Co. that it will recommend to the union's GE Conference Board acceptance of the revised company offer with an effective date on wages of Aug. 2. The board will meet in New York City Sept. 2.

The offer provides a wage increase of 2.68% an hour with a minimum of 4c. The average increase is slightly more than 5c an hour.

Other contract changes include payment of holidays falling on Saturdays (in the contract year, Christmas and New Year's fall on Saturday); an improved vacation credit system, and a change in the holiday pay basis on continuous operations.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS are raising to one year the continuation of service credit when time lost is due to compensable disability, and a change in overtime payment when an employe works more than 16 hours.

The offer also alters the language on upgradings and promotions, giving first consideration to present employes and adding three classifications to the list of occupations having progressive increases in job rates.

If the conference board approves acceptance, the term, on other than wages, will be from Sept. 2, 1954, to Sept. 15, 1955.

The company provided the union with two letters, one covering decentralization and job security, the other providing for meetings in the spring to discuss contract changes.

JOHN H. CALLAHAN, conference board chairman, issued the following statement in announcing the recommendations:

"The company has not satisfactorily met the problem of protecting GE workers through a wage reopener against rises in the cost of living and other economic changes during the life of the agreement.

"WE DO NOT accept as final the denial of the June 1, 1954, effective date as a punishment by the company to the more than 100,000 GE workers who insisted upon proper collective bargaining and the right to stand up for what they believe to be just and fair. The company has not fulfilled its obligation to furnish the union with information essential to collective bargaining.

"It is the intention of the committee to make these points clear to the conference board and to our membership with the idea of pursuing these matters vigorously during the life of the agreement."

Matles Loses Shop In His Own Local

James Matles, director of organization of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, isn't able to hold even members of his own home local in line.

A unit of the local, employes of Belmet Products, New York City, last week cast 24 votes for the CIO Electrical Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election. There were no "no union" voters.

UE, which had represented the plant 17 years, did not dare to test its strength and withdrew before the election was held.

TWU Contract Saves Members From Layoffs

MORE THAN 6000 members of the CIO Transport Workers employed by American Airlines had the value of their contract brought home recently.

When AFL pilots struck early this month, some 1800 engineers, stewards and stewardesses who are covered by agreements with other unions were laid off almost immediately.

TWU members, who are ground maintenance men and clerks, continued on their jobs during the 21 days of the walkout, protected by a contract that requires two weeks' notice of a layoff. The company did not issue the layoff notices until about a week ago. The AFL pilots maintained no picket lines, and did not request them to quit work.

Phone Learner Wage Upped

MINIMUM wage rates for learners in the independent telephone industry were raised by 7.5c an hour, effective Sept. 20.

The CIO Communications Workers had asked Wage and Hour Administrator McComb either to eliminate the learners' rates or raise them 10c an hour.

Elimination of the rates would have put into effect the 75c minimum wage as provided by law. There are no learners' rates in independent companies under contract with CWA-CIO.

Under the ruling the minimum for the first 320 hours will be 67.5c instead of 60c and for the remaining 160 hours 72.5c instead of 65c.

CIO Night Features A Shutout Game

More than 200 CIO members saw Ray Crone of the Toledo Sox pitch a no-hit, no-run game to beat the Saints 3-0 during the fifth annual game sponsored by St. Paul, Minn., CIO Council.

Economist Stern Of BLS Retires

Boris Stern, long associated with the Bureau of Labor Statistics as an economist and specialist in labor information, recently retired after 30 years' service with the federal government. In 1951 he received the Labor Dept.'s Distinguished Service Award for the individual initiative involved in planning the Secretary of Labor's yearbook.

On Capitol Hill The Promises Still Echo . . .

By MILTON PLUMB

CAPITOL HILL this week is as empty as Republican 1952 campaign promises to help the people proved to be. The Republican 83rd Congress, first under a GOP Administration in 20 years, called it quits Aug. 20 and went home to face the voters.

Its members left knowing the record of the Congress is certain to be the key issue in the coming November elections.

At the start of the second session, the President himself warned that unless the congressmen enacted a *"dynamic, progressive program"* they would not deserve re-election.

Even so, the GOP Congress limped through the first 14 of the 15 months it was in session without making a real beginning at dealing with the legislation before it. This meant that hundreds of bills had to be rushed through in the closing days and it will be some time before the full impact of "gimmicks" buried in the new laws is realized.

'A Shameful Record'

CIO Legislative Chief Robert Oliver, in his department's *"Report on Congress,"* summed up the 83rd's record last week as being "in the aggregate" contrary to the public interest. In those terms, he said, *"the record is shameful."*

"The few constructive things which were accomplished with bipartisan support," the department continued, "are substantially outweighed by the many harmful actions which were forced through the slender Republican majorities in Congress."

The GOP, however, took a different tack. Even before the session ended, the Republican National Committee and the White House began their now-until-November hoopla intended to make the 83rd's record seem like a mountain of achievement. They termed it "outstanding."

The GOP committee, obviously smarting from the *"do-nothing"* label history attached to the Republican 80th Congress, said it wants the 83rd called the *"Can Do"* Congress. The White House immediately tried to back this up by claiming Congress gave the President 83% of his legislative program.

White House Claims

Demonstrating on charts, presidential aides told a press conference that out of 65 Eisenhower proposals only 11 had been shelved. *This backfired the next day when the unobliging Congress voted down one of the items the White House had figured as passed in compiling the average.*

Then Washington reporters noting, as the Associated Press put it, that "the White House 'won' and 'lost' columns included many minor measures," did their own tabulation. Their less one-sided picture put the President's "team" in a less favorable light. The AP, for example, scored it 19 wins and 7 losses on "major" legislation.

Such analysis, of course, gave only a mathematical average of how Congress responded to selected requests by the President. It told nothing about the new laws in relation to the public interest. *Some of the worst bills enacted were the result of White House pressure.*

Not Much To Crow About

According to the non-partisan Congressional Quarterly research staff, last March the President had gained enactment on only five of some 214 requested measures. By the end of the session, the total was up to some 250. Incomplete tabulation indicates that Congress actually gave Ike a little more than half this package.

That isn't so much to crow about when it is recalled that Pres. Truman in 1947 got 48% of his requests through the hostile 80th Congress.

Granted the 83rd did something, what's important is who, how and what it did. The answer is preserved in 38,000 pages of the *Congressional Record* for the last two years. *They show that "Can Do" as it applies to the 83rd Congress, for practically all of the American people really meant "Can 'Do' You."*

The 83rd proved that under a "business" Administration a group of willing congressional leaders "can do" big business and the special interest lobbies a lot of favors. But, except for a few grudging concessions, it just wasn't interested in showing what Congress "can do" *for* the people in general.

Pledges Left Undone

It did things *to* them instead, "doing" them out of civil liberties, and an expanding, full-employment economy, as well as their national resources. Nearly all GOP campaign pledges about things in the public interest like "fairer" labor laws, a better minimum wage act, and improved health and education went undone.

Except for the courageous band of fighting liberals in the House and Senate, the Congress could have "done" the American people out of even more than the billions of dollars in resources it handed away. Other proposed giveaways of atomic energy, helium, grazing lands and the national forests were blocked, but GOP leaders predicted that, after the elections, the Republicans "can do" them next year.

Because of its handouts to the special interests, the 83rd sometimes is called the "Give-Away" Congress. However, it didn't give to the people, and this name implies a generosity it didn't possess. When it dipped into the public trough, it was only paying off debts to groups who financed the GOP's costly 1952 bid for power.

The record shows that the things the 83rd did best were to *"Put Off, Get Off and Pay-Off"* and it seems more likely destined to be known as that kind of a Congress.

From its first action shelving Republican campaign promises to do something to curb Senate filibusters, it was a "put off" Congress down to the last month. Then, under White House pressure and impending elections, it did nearly all of its work with a haste that made sound legislation impossible.

In the first session, the only major part of the President's legislative program enacted was the so-called "tidelands" oil give-away. This was the first "pay-off" of many which followed to Texas oil millionaires and others who financed the Republicans' "great crusade."

A Few Gains

About the only creditable pieces of major legislation the 83rd Congress can claim are:

1. Extended coverage of social security, but with far-from-adequate increases in benefits, and no provision for disability payments.

2. Extended coverage of unemployment compensation, but with no increase in payments or federal standards as to duration and minimums.

3. Bigger federal contributions for vocational rehabilitation.

In practically all other major decisions, the 83rd Congress either simply "put off" action altogether, "got off" many New Deal and Fair Deal programs either entirely or in part, or "paid off" more of the GOP's debt to the special interests. *(See accompanying box.)*

The Administration's biggest "success" was enactment of its "relief for the rich" tax bill under which corporations and wealthy stockholders got the benefits. The GOP successfully defeated Democratic efforts to substitute cuts for all taxpayers.

Seaway At Last

Congress passed a St. Lawrence Seaway Bill which considerably curtailed the extent and usefulness of this water highway and left out all hydropower development. A number of minor bills to improve working conditions for government employes also passed, and the Highway Construction Act was extended.

The only health measure that got through was an inadequate three-year, $180 million plan to encourage hospital construction. Congress killed the President's so-called "health" program, which was really only a plan to have the government vote $25 million to pay insurance companies for losses on health insurance.

Public housing was practically wiped out, and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was merely extended for another year.

Other parts of the President's program were enacted after Democrats won concessions protecting the public interest—as in modifications of the GOP's plan to turn atomic energy development over to private monopoly.

Democratic opposition also forced Congress to boost the minimum price support level under the new flexible farm program to 82.5% of parity. The Administration wanted it cut to 75%.

The Administration's recommendations on the President's promise to put "justice and fairness" into the Taft-Hartley Act turned out to contain new union-busting provisions which labor called *"worse than Taft-Hartley."*

Solid Democratic opposition killed these in the Senate, but Republicans promised a new try in the next Congress *—if they're in the majority.*

Here's the record of the 83rd GOP 'Pay-Off' Congress:

It "put off"

Action to make Taft-Hartley "fairer" to labor by removing "union-busting" sections.

Anti-recession legislation to check drop in farm income, mounting city unemployment and living costs near the highest point in history.

Action on Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's boast that minimum wage laws would be boosted and coverage increased.

"Wetback" control legislation promised to labor and church groups that would penalize employers and those transporting illegal foreign labor.

Promised repeal of "unjust" sections of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

All civil rights legislation and all action to curb Senate filibusters.

Statehood for Hawaii, as pledged in GOP platform, and for Alaska.

A balanced budget; instead, it lifted the national debt ceiling by $6 billion.

Federal aid to education and a school construction program.

A fair procedure code to curb flagrant abuses of Congress' investigative power.

"Building up" the Labor Dept. as promised by Pres. Eisenhower.

It "got off"

The GOP platform and other campaign promises.

Many New Deal-Fair Deal programs, some completely, others only in part.

Financial aid to small business, by abolishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and replacing it with a phony Small Business Administration.

"Full production, high consumption, good income" farm programs by voting reduced price supports when the farm recession was already so severe that workers in farm equipment plants were unemployed.

"Ability-to-pay" tax laws, by substituting the GOP "trickle down" theory which gives big tax savings to business and to the wealthy few.

The federal housing program, by virtually wiping out public housing.

Forward-moving programs for the development of public power, aid to REA cooperatives, and conservation of soil and natural resources.

"Good neighbor" programs abroad, by slashing foreign economic aid, waving a big stick in the "New Look" atomic retaliation policy, and passing a "go-it-alone" Mexican border labor recruitment program.

It "paid off"—

The oil interests, by giving away oil worth an estimated $50 billion lying off the Texas, California and Louisiana coasts.

The bankers and insurance companies, by accepting the Administration's "hard money" policy and by authorizing higher interest rates on government-insured mortgages.

The big corporations, by voting them "accelerated depreciation" tax cuts and their stockholders the bulk of other tax cuts in the new tax law.

The rubber industry, by giving away at a fraction of their cost the publicly-developed synthetic rubber plants.

The housing lobby, by first wiping out rent controls, killing public housing and then voting federal aid to provide easier terms for home mortgages.

The power lobby, by cutting funds for TVA and other public power projects, letting the Federal Power Commission give away Niagara Falls hydroelectric power, and throwing the $16 billion public investment in atomic energy open to private exploitation.

Wool growers, by giving them 120% of parity in exchange for votes of sheep state congressmen to put through reduced price supports on wheat, cotton and other crops.

Words, Words, Words

Every session when the Senate departs, Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) fires a parting shot at the "all-devouring monster of verbosity."

Last week he did it again, estimated that the "Tower of Babel" in the Senate cost $1,824,140 to print during the 83rd Congress. Standing beside a six-foot pile of Congressional Records, Neely blamed the wordage on 10 senators—unidentified.

P.S.—It took the Senator 31 minutes to say his say.

Prediction

A hint that Democrats, rather than Republicans, will organize the next session of Congress was voiced by Rep. Wickersham (D. Okla.) as the House wound up.

Turning from Republican House Speaker Martin to Democratic former Speaker Rayburn, Wickersham asked:

"What will be the program of the leadership when the House meets in January?"

The Shame of the Schools (See Page 6)

The CIO News

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'Time Is Running Out For GOP's Era Of Cynical, Broken Promises'

By JAMES B. CAREY
CIO Secretary-Treasurer & IUE-CIO President

TODAY, all over America, this country is enjoying Labor Day. This is a family day. It belongs to America's millions of working people.

Labor Day is the appropriate day for every working person in America to take a long, hard look at what has been happening—to them, and to their unions, during the last year.

Unfortunately, the record of the past year has not been one to inspire confidence. The record of the Administration in Washington has been one of broken campaign promises, of cynical disregard for the needs of our people.

It is almost two years since the Great Crusade trooped into Washington. A great general led his victorious political legions down Pennsylvania Ave. The honking of Cadillac horns sounded their call to arms.

Every Change Was For The Worse

Twenty years of broad-scale social welfare progress came to a temporary halt. We learned the hard way that our government was in the hands of the Cadillac-and-country-club set. "What's good for General Motors is good for America" became the slogan of a big sector of the Republican Administration.

The glib promises of the campaign were quickly forgotten—if they were ever meant to be remembered.

Labor, the Republicans had said, would receive fair treatment. But in quick succession they rained one blow after another on the shoulders of workers and their unions. Every change they proposed was a change for the worse.

For here was a government operating as though the whole United States were a huge grab-bag, into which it could reach and scatter favors to its chosen friends among the wealthy interests and the great corporations.

Dipping Into The Grab-bag

The men of the Administration dipped into the grab-bag—and in a twinkling America's off-shore oil was gone. A handful of states and a handful of oil companies were given one of the richest treasures this nation owns.

The gigantic give-away program of the Administration has continued without interruption. The excess profits tax on business was allowed to die—and profits became even more excessive.

Life was made easier for the families whose income rolls in from stock dividends. Thanks to Administration tax programs, the higher income families received the lion's share of tax relief. And Mr. Average American received only a pittance.

Just a few weeks ago, the Administration reached into the nation's treasure chest again and came up with what may be the greatest handout of all time—the atomic energy give-away.

In 1952, Pres. Eisenhower had brave assurances for the workers and farmers of the country. But the President of the United States has not carried out his pledges to the farmers and to the workers.

At the same time, he has faithfully fulfilled every promise made to the corporations and to the wealthy families whose contributions financed the high-priced advertising and slogans that won him his victory.

The fair treatment promised to labor went the way of so many other glib campaign pledges. All the threats poised in the Taft-Hartley Act have been trotted out during this Administration to impede the progress of workers and their unions.

Giving Aid To Run-Away Shops

From the White House itself came suggestions that would have made a bad act worse. When Congress refused to move in the direction of making Taft-Hartley worse, the appointees of this Administration to the National Labor Relations Board went to work to put new restrictions on the right to organize and bargain collectively.

One by one they have cut and hacked away at the traditions of collective bargaining until they bid fair to make the term a mockery. Instead, acting through directives and new interpretations, they have stocked the anti-labor arsenal of business with cannons while they have severed the string on the pop-gun with which the Taft-Hartley Law left labor to defend itself.

They have created an atmosphere in which the most reactionary, anti-labor leaders of business felt quite comfortable—so comfortable, in fact, that America is now witnessing the greatest spurt of run-away shops in its history. I can promise these corporations like General Electric that everywhere they move, the unions will move too.

Thunderclouds Of Depression

The hard-hearted men of business who dominate this Administration have looked the other way, have preferred to ignore the thunderclouds of depression which are gathered on America's horizon.

Their lust for profits, their unconcern for people, have steered this country towards the brink of economic disaster. But they deem it un-American to cite the growing number of unemployed and the mounting rolls of under-employed, those factory workers on two and three days a week.

They have their high-priced advertising writers to coin slogans for heading off growing depression. But a slogan never put food on the table of a single American family.

After almost two years, the people have had enough—more than enough. The movement to restore government to the people, for the people is once again under way.

Another election day is coming. Here, at the ballot box, is the golden treasure this Administration can't plunder—the right to vote for a government concerned with its people and not with profit sheets.

(From a Labor Day broadcast on the ABC Radio network.)

Rubber Union Settles 3 Big Pacts; Firestone Talks Pushed

THE CIO Rubber Workers have settled wage reopening negotiations with three of the industry's Big Four and were bargaining last week in an effort to end a strike at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The pay boost pattern, involving a 6.5c an hour average increase, also was being extended to independents.

The pattern was set when union negotiators finally reached an agreement with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. which ended a 52-day strike. The settlement provided for a general increase of 6c an hour in eight of the company's 10 plants, with a hike of 8c at Gadsden, Ala., and one of 10c at Topeka, Kan., where wages are still below the industry's average.

About 23,000 URW-CIO members were affected by the Goodyear pact.

The following day the union settled on behalf of about 15,000 B. F. Goodrich Co. employes on the same average basis. Workers in six plants received a 6c boost. At the firm's Los Angeles plant the increase was 7.5c, and at Oaks, Pa., it was 9c.

Next in line was the U. S. Rubber Co., which agreed to a general increase of 6.5c an hour for its 32,000 employes in 19 plants, no area differentials being involved.

URW-CIO negotiators meantime were continuing meetings with Firestone, where about 25,000 members walked out Aug. 13. The full contract is open instead of wages alone, with the union seeking conditions set forth in other agreements.

URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster announced that the 6.5c package pattern has been agreed to by several independents. Among them are the Baldwin Rubber Co., Pontiac, Mich., with about 1000 employes; the Seiberling Rubber Co., Barberton, O., and the Richardson Co., with plants in New Brunswick, N. J.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Melrose Park, Ill.; Tyler, Tex.; Ogden, Utah, and Newnan, Ga.

Steelworkers Hike Pay In Can, Kaiser Pacts

A NEW CONTRACT—negotiated a month before the old agreement expired—will give some 18,500 members of the CIO Steelworkers employed by the American Can Co. a 12.5c package increase.

The settlement was one of three the USA-CIO worked out within a few days of each other, agreements also being reached with the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., and the Steel Co. of Canada.

Meantime, negotiations were continuing in Pittsburgh with the Continental Can Co., which employes about 15,000 USA members.

The American Can settlement, effective Oct. 1, gives workers in 36 plants a general wage increase of 5c an hour; an additional 5c an hour on pensions, which follow the basic steel pattern with a minimum of $140, and a 2c increase in company-paid insurance coverage.

SEVERAL MINOR changes also were made. The contract expires Sept. 30, 1955, except for insurance, where the agreement continues to Mar. 14, 1957, and pensions, which remain unchanged until Mar. 14, 1958.

The new Kaiser agreement gives 5500 USA members an 8c per hour wage increase. At plants in Trentwood, Mead and Tacoma, Wash., the workers get 5.4c across the board and 2.6c in job increments, while at Newark, O., and Halethorpe, Md., the division was 5.8c in flat increases and 2.2c in job increments, the objective being greater uniformity in wage scales.

The two-year contract, effective Sept. 1, also contains improved insurance provisions, liberalized vacation pay and eligibility clauses, and a guarantee of eight hours reporting time.

All-night negotiations 24 hours after expiration of the old contract left 7000 USA members free to strike the Steel Co. of Canada's plant at Hamilton, Ont., yielded a settlement which was due to be presented to the workers for ratification late last week.

Its terms were not made public, but the union sought the basic steel package in the U. S.

Labrador Ore Firm Bars Organizers

The CIO Steelworkers in Canada last week charged that a "campaign of intimidation" against the workers is being waged by the Iron Ore Co. at its fabulously rich iron ore mines in the Labrador-Ungava region, on the Labrador-Quebec border.

The union is attempting to organize about 3000 employes at Seven Islands and Knob Lake, key centers in the operation. USA-CIO Rep. Jean Gerin charged the company with violating federal and provincial laws, and with using armed police to bar organizers from Knob Lake.

CIO Supports Chilean Strikers

The Chilean Confederation of Copper Workers was assured last week of full support of the CIO in its strike against the Braden Copper Co., an affiliate of the American-controlled Kennecott Copper Co.

"You have our assurance of solidarity and our best wishes for success in the settlement of your just demands," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther cabled the union.

Fact-Finding Move Pending In IWA Strike

STRIKING West Coast CIO Woodworkers were balloting over the Labor Day weekend on a proposal by the governors of Oregon and Washington for ending the 12-week-old strike.

The proposal called for creation of a seven-man fact-finding committee to study the dispute and make recommendations. Despite IWA's strong protests, the board would not have the power to make final and binding recommendations.

IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung, announcing the policy committee action and submitting the proposal to a secret vote, said: *"We shall present the proposal to our members factually. Our future actions shall be guided solely by their decision."*

AT THE SAME time, the union submitted a separate referendum to its 6000 members on strike against the Weyerhaeuser Co., which would not be affected by any fact finding recommendation. The separate Weyerhaeuser referendum seeks a determination on the company's 2.5c wage increase offer.

Weyerhaeuser's wages now run 5c an hour ahead of the industry, and the 2.5c increase, if accepted, could set a 7.5c wage pattern for the industry.

All ballots will be counted Sept. 10, Hartung said.

Murray Warns Of NLRB Okay On Yellow Dog Pacts

"YELLOW DOG" contracts may yet be legalized under the present National Labor Relations Board's rulings, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) has warned.

Murray assailed recent decisions of the NLRB, which now has a majority of appointees of Pres. Eisenhower.

He particularly criticized the board ruling which gives employers the right to question their workers about union affiliations or activities if this is done without "threats."

"This decision gives employers the right to call in employes individually prior to a union election and force them to submit to prolonged inquisition as to whether or not they belive in trade unionism," Murray said.

"It takes us back to the days of the yellow dog contract and highlights a whole series of interpretations which have been made since Eisenhower appointees became a majority on the board."

He also rapped the NLRB decision to drop jurisdiction over many small industries and turn them back to the states or local authorities. This "can only result in a return to the era when differences between employer and employe were settled by bloodshed," he warned.

The Working Stiffs—

Mantle Of Respectability Palls On Hoboes Union

By LES FINNEGAN

IN McKEESPORT, Pa., one of the nation's oldest and most unusual "unions" held its 46th annual convention, but the two-day meeting received little or no national notice.

The Hoboes of America—more formally known as the International Itinerant Workers' Union—had only one serious convention issue. *Some delegates feared that their organization, founded in 1908 in Cincinnati, had grown too respectable.*

JEFF DAVIS

There was no disagreement, however, on the basic membership requirement that specifies: *"A Hobo Will Work; A Tramp Won't; And A Bum Can't."* Delegates reiterated their friendship for *"stay-at-home unions."*

Proof of this friendship, said Jeff Davis, perennial head of the Hoboes Union, is the fact that "two of our boys during their travels in the last year have become members of 17 unions, five other Hoboes are members in good standing—on leave, of course—in 14 unions, and six others are members of eight different unions."

That, concluded Davis, *"is real fraternal relations."*

Feudal Politicians, Bosses Fight Guatemalan Unions

A WAVE of repressive measures against trade unions under the new Castillo Armas regime in Guatemala has driven two legitimate groups of unionists into a fighting, unified labor organization, Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO International Affairs Dept., reported last week on his return from a second trip to that country.

The legal existence of several unions has been abolished even though they had complied with an earlier decree dissolving the existing leadership, which in some cases had included Communists left over from the Arbenz dictatorship, and had arranged for new elections, Benedict said.

In addition, many employers have taken advantage of unsettled conditions by firing and in some cases jailing employes who were active non-Communist union members, he said.

THE TWO FORMATIVE union groups driven into each other's arms by persecution are the Comite Nacional de Reorganizacion Sindical (CNRS), or National Committee for Trade Union Reorganization, and the Federacion Autonomo Sindical (FAS), or Autonomist Trade Union Federation, which has a Christian Democratic orientation.

At the first joint meeting, messages of support were given by Benedict for the CIO, Robert Alexander for the AFL, and Rafael Otero Borlaff of the Cuban Federation of Labor on behalf of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"It is reported," Benedict noted, "that a struggle is going on between the old Ubico (dictator who preceded Arbenz) crowd, who believe in a political dictatorship accompanied by an economic regime of laissez faire where businessmen are pretty much free to do whatever they want, and a group centered around Col. Monzon, which is working toward a complete reactionary military dictatorship.

ORIT Protests New Anti-Union Moves

The solidarity of workers throughout the Western hemisphere with the workers of Guatemala in their efforts to build a democratic trade union movement was reiterated by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) at a meeting of its enlarged secretariat in Havana, Cuba.

The meeting expressed concern over dissolution of Guatmalan unions by government decree and the threat to the land reform program "by the arbitrary action of feudalistic-minded groups." The dissolution of unions was described as an "unpardonable error."

"Various political and business figures are making proposals that all labor rights be suspended for periods varying from six months to two years, with the obvious hope that the suspension would never be lifted."

Among the unions whose legal existence was abolished are the railroad workers. Most of its members are employed by the Intl. Railways of Central America, of which the U. S.-controlled U. S. Fruit Co. is the main stockholder. The railroad in addition has discharged some 170 non-Communist but pro-union employes, Benedict said.

The land reform the new government promised to maintain is being wiped out, Benedict reported. Many Indians who had been granted small farms, either individually or through cooperatives, have been driven from their land by the government or by former owners.

Meantime, he noted, the Communists driven from power by the Castillo Armas "liberation army" are poised to exploit every evidence of reaction.

HE KNOWS ABOUT UNIONS—National Commander Arthur J. Connell of the American Legion greets CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at Legion's big convention in Washington. Connell operates clothing store in Middletown, Conn., featuring the union-label products of members of the CIO Clothing Workers.

'Bargain Basement Defense Cut Decried By Reuther To Legion

ADEQUATE defense cannot be bought in a "bargain basement," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned the American Legion convention last week in Washington.

At the same time, he called for a program of security, higher living standards, freedom and social and economic justice to turn back the challenge of Communist propaganda.

"We, as a free people in a free nation," he said, "are not confronted with the problem of national solvency but rather with the compelling problem of national survival.

"In a period where peace and freedom are threatened by both total atomic wars and by localized conventional wars, we must of necessity be equipped and prepared to meet both these threats.

"TO FALSELY economize on the theory that we need to be prepared only for total atomic wars will give strategic areas of the world to the Communists by default and will encourage more and more a repetition of what happened in Indo-China.

"We need to have the courage and the good sense to take the price tag off our defense efforts. Fitting our defense to a predetermined budgetary decision is dangerous and unrealistic. The price of freedom is high."

The U. S. cannot have the guns or the manpower it needs, or adequate protection for servicemen's families, "by engaging in political hocus-pocus," he said.

Declaring that "no one will win a hydrogen war," Reuther told the legionnaires that the struggle against communism must be won "with the tools of peace, in the positive struggle for human betterment."

He cited the CIO's belief that "what's good for the country is good for the CIO," and stressed the need for solving the problem of distributing the abundance we create.

"ONLY AN AMERICA fully at work can be strong enough to lead the free world," he said. "Only an America fully at work can demonstrate in a practical way that people can have both bread and freedom.

"Only as we demonstrate how to maintain full employment and full production can we effectively strip the mask of hyprocrisy from Communist propaganda. Communism offers the promise of economic security at the tragic price of political and spiritual enslavement."

We can't have economic and social justice in the U. S., or extend them to the rest of the world, unless we have full production and full employment, he stressed.

"There is no magic formula by which we can achieve victory over the Communist conspiracy," he said.

"But there is a practical way of beating the Communists, and it is this: We must prove—not by words but by deeds—that in democratic America, people have security and freedom, and that what we have, all the rest of the world can have, and we will help them get both bread and freedom.

"If we in America will mobilize our great moral and spiritual resources toward the achievement of this goal, then we can achieve a world where social and economic justice shall flourish, a world created in the image of freedom, security, brotherhood and peace."

T-H Injunction Extended—

Cole Named To Head Atomic Labor Inquiry

THE INJUNCTION which has kept members of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers from striking at atomic energy plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., since Aug. 11 has been extended to the full 80 days provided by the Taft-Hartley Act.

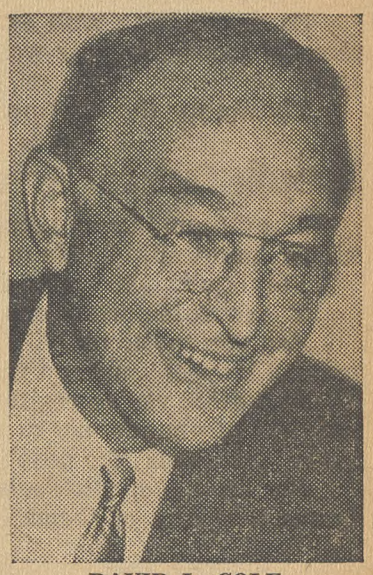
The extension was ordered after hearings by U. S. District Court Judge Robert L. Taylor in Knoxville, Tenn.—two days before Sec. of Labor Mitchell named David L. Cole chairman of a five-man committee which will study labor relations at atomic plants owned by the government and operated by private firms.

The, Oak Ridge and Paducah installations are operated by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.

Cole, impartial arbiter under the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement, is a Paterson, N. J., lawyer who formerly headed the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service.

THE INJUNCTION was extended despite the protests of Benjamin Sigal, UGCCW attorney, that the government had failed to establish that a strike or threatened strike constituted a threat to the national safety, and that Pres. Eisenhower had not complied with requirements of the Atomic Energy Act when he obtained the original injunction.

Sigal reminded the court that supervisors at Oak Ridge—there is one for every 3.5 production workers—maintained production during the three-day UGCCW strike in July. The only "threat" to national security the government could dig up, he said, was that a strike might—how soon



DAVID L. COLE

was not said—delay production of U-235, and might, in turn, delay production of atomic weapons.

Judge Taylor, however, chose to give weight to the opinions of the President and the Atomic Energy Commission that the threat to national peril was real, and ordered the injunction extended to its full T-H term.

Adlai Rips Ike For Flop On T-H, Joblessness

THE FAILURES of the Eisenhower Administration in facing up to revision of the Taft-Hartley Act and meeting the problems posed by widespread unemployment were vigorously attacked last week by Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for President in 1952.

"Politics dropped to a new low plane indeed in this matter of revising the Taft-Hartley Act," he told the convention of the AFL Electrical Workers in Chicago.

"The Republican candidate said particularly that what he called 'union busting' provisions of the law should be removed. Well, they haven't been.

"To you young people, there must be something painfully familiar about this proposition that everything will work out fine if you just be quiet and leave things up to management."

IN DISCUSSING unemployment, the former Illinois Governor pointed out that "the interests of American labor today go far beyond the amendment and administration of the Taft-Hartley Act."

"There appear to be, although it is hard to tell from the juggled figures, about five million men and women out of work," he said.

"In the Administration's answer to the natural concern is reflected a disturbing attitude which is not new, but which has not been perceptible during recent years of high employment.

"'Don't worry,' they insist, 'the economy is, as a matter of fact, only a little bit behind last year's.' 'Unemployment,' they say with pride, 'is leveling out.'

"What this current attitude reflects is not only apparent satisfaction with the present state because it is no worse, but indifference to the fact that these 'yesterday' answers are inadequate; that yesterday is today not a measure of success, but of failure."

(Stevenson compares GOP promises versus performance on farm prices; Page 4.)

Here's Ike On Labor Day—

The text of Pres. Eisenhower's Labor Day statement follows:

ON THIS DAY all Americans once again give thanks that we live in a country which upholds the high belief that every citizen should have the right to seek freely the work he wants to do.

To all the world we have shown the incredible results which can be accomplished in a land where every man can choose the job he wants—any job for which his ability fits him; prepare himself for it; and join freely with his fellow-workers in common effort.

A slave state may force its masses to brutish, endless toil. But it can never produce that deep and tremendous surge of might which comes to a nation when each man knows that he is driving a wedge or plowing a furrow or operating a lathe purely because he is a free man, that to this endeavor he freely sets his hand.

In this principle lies a true and joyous strength. May we recognize it today with a new conviction.

Sen. Maybank Dies At 55

SPECULATION that Dixiecrat Jimmie Byrnes may return to the Senate was reported last week after the death of Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.) at 55.

Maybank, who died of a heart attack, long had supported public housing measures. But he shifted his stand after recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions hitting at racial segregation in schools and housing.

Press reports from Columbia said that speculation on his successor centered on Gov. Byrnes, former Senator and Secretary of State, former Gov. J. Strom Thurman (who headed the 1948 "States' Rights" Dixiecrat ticket), and State Sen. Edgar A. Brown. Byrnes' term as Governor ends this year.

Dispatches reported that a nominee to fill Maybank's seat may be selected through either a special primary election or a special party convention.

GOP Stalls Inquiry On Power Deal

THE PROPOSED congressional investigation into the Dixon-Yates power giveaway was stalled last week in what Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell called a "scandal" and "backstage maneuvering" to keep the facts from the public.

The probe was to have been made by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, headed by Rep. Cole (R. N.Y.), as a result of charges of corruption made by Mitchell. Cole "postponed" the opening indefinitely after a series of razzle-dazzle shifts involving a changed date and cancellation of the whole affair.

The give-away involves a contract, forced on the Atomic Energy Commission by Pres. Eisenhower, under which the Dixon-Yates combine would build a power plant and deliver its output to the Tennessee Valley Authority at Memphis, Tenn., to replace TVA power sold to the AEC at Paducah, Ky. It was obvisously intended to undercut the TVA.

Mitchell and Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) joined to demand that the details of the deal be made public. Gore said he was unable to get a copy of the contract and had appealed to Eisenhower to get him one.

"The truth is," Gore said, "that this contract, if drafted to plan, will not stand the light of day."

The TVA also accused the AEC of withholding facts the TVA needs. Vice Chairman Harry A. Curtis, in a letter to Budget Bureau Dir. Rowland R. Hughes, complained the AEC had given "no more than selected excerpts from the draft of agreement," and that "they have informed us that . . . these are the only provisions which concern us."

Who Are Dixon & Yates?

What's going on in the Tennessee Valley, anyway?

Why the tremendous anxiety to take care of Dixon-Yates utility firm?

Why has the knowledgeable and experienced TVA been shunted to one side in the controversial negotiations over the government-financed private utility generating plant of the Dixon-Yates firm?

Why the brush-off of TVA by the Atomic Energy Commission on the question of how much to pay Dixon-Yates?

Why the flat charge, by the competing Gibbs engineering firm, that the Dixon-Yates group called private utility firms all over the country to urge a boycott of Gibbs if it continued to compete with Dixon-Yates for the contract to build the plant?

These are questions which surge to the forefront as one reads the daily papers about the negotiations—and finagling—over the construction of that West Memphis electric generator.

It seems to us that only a portion of the story has been made public. What we've read makes us uneasy about what may not have been written. *We think it's time for a good impartial, official investigation of the whole Dixon-Yates deal.*

Recession Or Not?

Vice Pres. Richard Nixon says there's no recession that anybody can complain—or campaign—about.

Same day, The Wall Street Journal reports that total personal income in July was $1,700,000,000 less than last year.

Thanks for the information, Dick.

Register!

The Census Bureau reports there'll be an estimated 100 million Americans eligible to vote on Election Day.

Forget about the big figures.

The most important one is you.

Are you registered? If you're not, your political likes and dislikes won't mean a thing if you can't cast that vote.

And after you've registered, you make sure the adult members of your family are registered. And your friends and neighbors and the people in your shop.

For when the individuals are registered to vote, the big figures take care of themselves.

Orchids For Two

It's nice, at the end of a long hard summer, to be able to pass along a verbal bouquet or two.

• First, to the good people of Hobbs, N. M.—who ended segregation in their schools in accord with the Supreme Court decision. They did it calmly, sensibly and without regard to the hysteria that a few people tried to create. *A lot of bigger towns would do well to learn a lesson from Hobbs.*

• Secondly, we like the way that Asst. Sec. of the Navy James H. Smith, Jr., righted a frightful wrong in the case of a civilian named Abraham Chasanow—who had been wrongly suspended from his job as a security risk. Smith went far beyond the call of duty in getting the facts, in clearing the good name of Chasanow, and in apologizing to him on behalf of the Navy.

In doing so, Smith has struck a real blow for more fair processes in the loyalty-security program. Its lack of fairness on many occasions has been a Washington scandal. Perhaps the Chasanow case will lead to its improvement.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'I Am Too Interested In Medicine—'

In Other Words—

'A Remarkable GOP Achievement'

At a recent Democratic conference on farm problems in Sioux Falls, S. D., Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential candidate, discussed a "remarkable Republican achievement: the lowest farm prices and highest cost of living—both at the same time." Excerpts from his address follow:

By ADLAI E. STEVENSON

I HAVE BEEN INTERESTED in the paeans of praise that have arisen from the Eastern Republican press for the Eisenhower Administration's abandonment of price supports at 90% of parity.

Although the flexibility is within the narrow limits of 82.5% and 90% of parity, this legislation has been widely hailed as a great victory for the Administration and for sanity. The President even said with, I suspect, more enthusiasm than confidence: *"Now we have gotten a program that will encourage efficient production, will stimulate consumption and stabilize farm income."*

STEVENSON

I wish that were true and that we were at the end of our farm and surplus troubles. But with more confidence than enthusiasm, I say it is not true.

This Republican farm bill continues the faults of the present legislation, adds no real flexibility and, in fact, will accomplish little or nothing apart from a probable reduction in farm prices.

The President has indignantly asserted that he was misunderstood at Kasson; that he was in favor of full parity, but only if it was obtained by faith and hope, Well, perhaps he was misunderstood at Kasson, but there was no room for ambiguity in what he said over here at Brookings, S. D.:

"The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90% parity price support, and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100% of parity, with the guarantee in the price support of 90%."

The General promised to support prices for storable crops other than the six basics. And what happened to that proposition? It was totally ignored.

And what happened to the promise to develop a support plan for perishable farm products? It was totally ignored.

The General also promised more and better soil conservation, more research, less politics, less regimentation and many other things. But his Secretary of Agriculture has cut soil conservation and flood control funds in half and opened the ranks of the Soil Conservation Service to patronage politics.

Most of all, I object to the downright dishonesty of representing that these flexible price supports will reduce our taxes, will reduce the price of food to consumers, and will solve the surplus problem.

First, as to tax saving. About 1% of the national budget is applied to all agricultural programs, including price supports. *In fact, the House Agricultural Committee has estimated that farm subsidies over the past 20 years have cost a little over $1 billion, compared with over $45 billion in business subsidies.*

Next, the propaganda and the facts come in conflict with regard to the effect of farm prices on the cost of living. *While the prices received by farmers have fallen 20 points since 1951, retail food prices are still at their 1952 peak.*

Actually A Food Shortage

Nor, finally, is there any historical basis for concluding that lower farm prices will reduce production and thus solve the surplus problem. On the contrary, our experience shows that lower prices induce farmers to raise more to make up the loss of dollar income.

The fact is there is no surplus of food in the world; there is a terrible shortage.

The only real solution of our temporary embarrassment of abundance is an expanding economy at home and abroad, and thus the farm problem ultimately involves the philosophy of the two parties.

There are only two ways to restore an economic balance. *One, the Republican way, is to balance down. The other, the Democratic way, is to balance up.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. JOE was literally incoherent after his first clash with Arthur V. Watkins, the frosty-faced Republican Mormon from Utah who is heading the special Senate committee to study the Flanders-Fulbright-Morse charges that McCarthy's conduct warrants Senate "censure."

Apparently incapable of grasping the bewildering fact that he had actually been gaveled down by Watkins, incapable of realizing that he couldn't divert the hearings by counter-charges against Sen. Ed Johnson, the granite-jawed Colorado Democrat, McCarthy summed up the proceedings by telling reporters, "The most-unheard-of thing I ever heard of."

Is Joe Near The End Of The Trail?

The United States, this observer is ready to conclude, is about to get rid of the McCarthy miasma, the nightmarish climate in which a plain political racketeer from Wisconsin, sitting in the Senate in the honored seat of the elder and younger La Follettes, has bullied and smashed his way to national political position in the guise of an unparalleled anti-Communist crusader.

Let us leave untouched the question of whether Sen. Johnson, a formidable man for McCarthy to challenge, actually—as printed—told the Denver Post in a telephone interview that Senate Democratic leaders "loathed" Sen. Joe.

It Happens To Be Correct

The statement happens to be factually correct, and it is equally correct about all but a small group of Republicans. Long ago, in 1950, this reporter sat in the gallery and listened to a concerted Democratic attack on McCarthy, and watched the Republicans, one by one, carefully leave the chamber until no one was left to aid and assist Joe except the now-tamed Sen. Jenner of Indiana.

The late Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.) quietly looked up to the press gallery, smiled a smile of total satisfaction, and got up and walked out toward the very end. He had waited just long enough to be sure that the Democrats were pouring genuine vitriol on McCarthy—summed up in Sen. Matt Neely's phrase, *"Somebody is lying like Ananias."*

The President of the United States has finally turned his back on McCarthy. Joe's "friends," Lworshak of Idaho and Ferguson of Michigan, publicly state that they want no help from him in their senatorial re-election campaigns. The Chicago Tribune's shallow-minded senator from Illinois, Everett Dirksen, does the best he can—*but the best from Dirksen isn't good enough when Len Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, obviously has got a brutal word from the White House telling him that McCarthy will play no major part in the campaign.*

Chalmers Roberts of The Washington Post & Times Herald, writing in The Guild Reporter, tells of a European observer who expressed his fascination at the process by which the American democracy, having given McCarthy his chance, is now chewing up and cutting down to size the terrorist.

Part of the "chewing-up" process was apparent in the Army-McCarthy hearings. Joe overreached himself by challenging Eisenhower's Republican official family and at the same time charging Democrats with *"20 years of treason."*

Sens. Potter (R.) and McClellan, Symington and Jackson (D.) filed reports that were critical of the Army Department but much more critical of McCarthy and his former chief counsel, the intellectual—but possibly jackass—Roy Cohn. Joe exposed himself, in the televised hearings, by obvious attempts to bully his colleague and run events.

Only desperation could have led McCarthy to assail Ed Johnson of Colorado in the first day of the Watkins hearings. Johnson has nothing to win or lose in the controversy, is retiring from the Senate, is running for governor in his home state, and will almost undoubtedly make the grade. Besides, Johnson has done many favors for other senators; he hasn't lost a fight, one suspects, for the last 10 years.

Johnson helped "chew up" McCarthy by refusing to confirm or deny, at least at the beginning, whether he had been accurately quoted by the Denver Post. *He simply insisted that he had never said that he "personally loathed" McCarthy.*

A Vote Is Coming Up

The attitude of Watkins, however, seemed to strike McCarthy himself as the unkindest part of the "chewing-up" process.

Here is a Utah senator of deepest Republican conservation. Joe couldn't possibly get away with a pretense that Watkins was "against" anti-Communists, even the loudly self-proclaimed ones.

Joe first tried diversionary tactics against the special committee, in the form of the charge against Johnson. Then he tried his equally familiar "Indian Charlie" tactics. He stormed at Watkins, he kept on trying to talk after he had been told to keep silent. *(Joe was taught by an "old Indian" named Charlie, he admitted recently, that when he saw an enemy to start kicking hard and low.)*

But diversionary tactics didn't work against the rock-hard Johnson. "Indian Charlie" tactics didn't scare Sen. Watkins. Watkins squelched him.

The plain fact is that the Senate is going to have to vote on "censure" of McCarthy—although some smart-aleck Republicans such as Majority Leader Bill Knowland of California undoubtedly want to delay the vote until after the election.

"The most-unheard-of thing," mumbled Joe, *"I ever heard of."*

Washington Window—

Hoover Commission Gets Hint To Practice A Little Economy

By Public Affairs Institute

WHEN FORMER Pres. Hoover spoke recently at West Branch, Ia., on his 80th birthday, he talked about one of his favorite subjects: "the growth of a huge centralized federal bureaucracy" and the "great waste of the taxpayers' money."

This was one of the campaign issues on which the Eisenhower Administration rolled to power in 1952. And in the last year and a half, millions of dollars have been spent on more than 50 commissions, study groups, advisory bodies to make recommendations about these millions of dollars that are being wasted and various other problems.

Back in 1946, when the Republicans assumed control of Congress after a long absence, Hoover was selected as chairman of the first of the commissions created to do something about waste and inefficiency in government. It was called the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

This was the "first" Hoover Commission. It operated for a year and a half and spent $2 million. Twenty-four task forces were set up to examine in detail all the government agencies. It issued 18 reports.

Out of all this expenditure and effort came a recommendation that the administrative branch of government be reorganized. *Many a newspaper story was written about how some $3 billion could be saved annually. No one bothered to check as to whether the results achieved were even a fraction of this amount.*

A review of the appropriations requests made by the second Hoover group indicates that such economy-minded men as Rep. Phillips (R. Calif.), chairman of the Independent Offices Appropriations subcommittee, now have doubts about Chairman Hoover's ability to economize in his own backyard.

The second Hoover Commission asked for $1.8 million in a 1954 supplemental appropriations request last February. It had previously received $500,000. The subcommittee cut it down $1.5 million to $300,000 for this reason:

"It is not the intention of the committee to retard in any way the progress of the commission, but it is convinced that there is no urgent need for additional funds in the amount requested at this time. It has therefore included in the bill $300,000 which, together with the unobligated balance, will permit the program planned to continue without interruption until the commission has had the opportunity to review its plans and can present *a more definite and precise estimate of actual needs."*

It Seems Ironical

In July the second Hoover Commission came back for additional funds under the 1955 Supplemental Appropriation bill. It asked for $553,000. The House subcommittee recommended $497,000, making a total of $2.4 million for the second Hoover group. This is what the subcommittee said:

"The committee is aware of the popularity of this program and is in accord with its purposes, but believes that economies can be accomplished and efforts be made to coordinate the studies of this commission and other agencies and committees to the extent of the reduction indicated."

It seems ironical that in the quest for economy and elimination of alleged waste the former President's own commission is being delicately told that it could stand a little more efficiency and economy itself.

Overseas Inquiry

The Hoover Commission on chopping down the government (formally known as the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government) is setting its sights overseas.

Former Pres. Hoover recently announced formation of a "Task Force on Overseas Economic Operations." It will look into the work of the Foreign Operations Administration, the Point Four program of the Technical Cooperation Administration, the State Dept. and the Commerce Dept.

The chairman is H. W. Prentis, Jr., former president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Industry Councils Gain Support

THE INDUSTRY COUNCIL plan, long advocated by the CIO, "is gradually coming into its own among professional social scientists," according to Msgr. George G. Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Writing in his weekly column for Catholic newspapers throughout the country, he said the plan is being taken seriously by academicians who 10 years ago "would have ignored it completely or would have given it the once over lightly treatment generally accorded to new ideas thought to be hopelessly impractical."

"One way of keeping tabs on this growing interest in the ICP," he pointed out, "is to leaf through the index of new publications in the field of labor economics, political science, industrial sociology and social ethics.

"To do this, even in a casual way, over a period of two or three years is to be persuaded that the industry council plan is here to stay.

"Whereas it used to be thought of as a 'Catholic' proposal in the narrow sense, it is now being seriously discussed on its merits by a growing number of non-Catholic economists, sociologists and political scientists.

A Field For Experiment

"And while there is still a great deal of opposition to the proposal, it is no longer fashionable in academic and journalistic circles to equate it with Italian Fascism or to characterize it unfavorably as an impractical attempt to reverse the course of history and go back to the Middle Ages.

"On the contrary, the consensus among those who are writing on the subject—and their number is constantly increasing—would seem to be that while it would be undesirable at the present time to establish any type of industry council plan on a large scale, there ought to be 'modest and tentative experimentation with it.'"

The CIO first urged nationwide industrial planning and industry councils in a resolution passed at the 1938 convention. The importance of nationwide democratic planning in basic industry as a long range goal of the CIO was emphasized often by the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

"In this year of so-called plenty," he told the 1951 CIO convention in Chicago, "I do not think it is the type of plan we can cast lightly aside.

"Some day in the not too distant future, we may find ourselves confronted with the pendulum swinging in the opposite direction, and no well conceived plans under way to provide full employment for the countless thousands of people who may be forced to walk the streets."

The industry council plan has been bitterly opposed by the Communists and the National Association of Manufacturers alike.

In essence, it provides for a voluntarily executed agreement to set up councils in each industry composed of representatives of labor, other economic groups and the government, to plan ahead for full and expanding production and full employment.

"My employes will always find my door is open to anyone who wishes to see me."

Labor Helps Local Groups In Fight For Better Schools

ACROSS the nation an estimated 9000 citizens' committees—many of them with active labor representation—are waging an uphill fight to improve the schools of their communities.

Their job is complicated by public indifference and the evident disregard of the national Republican Administration for the serious problems of overcrowded schools and the growing reluctance of young people to enter the underpaid teaching profession.

Even before they dreamed of the five-day week, the pioneers of the U. S. labor movement worked towards a free public school system. Often they put aside their own immediate objectives of improved conditions to insure a better educational system for their children.

That tradition lives today in the thousands of citizens' committees on which union men and women serve without any other hope of reward other than seeing their youngsters better educated in better schools. Their contribution is recognized and invited.

"I CAN'T conceive of a truly representative citizens' committee for school improvement which does not include people from the field of labor," said Henry Toy, Jr., executive director of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools. He added:

"People in the field of labor are an integral part of any community. We cannot separate them from the rest of the population and say that their responsibility for the welfare of our schools is any more or less than that of any other group.

"The Commission believes that school improvement will only come about when all citizens are aware of the needs of the schools and work together cooperatively for them—using all their varied talents and skills in a devoted effort."

Dir. Leo Perlis of the CIO Community Services Committee is the Commission's secretary. Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO President, is a Commission member.

Americans are becoming more concerned about the crisis facing their schools. Higher enrollment in Parent-Teacher Associations and kindred groups is a hopeful sign. Problems vary from one city to another, but a major headache all seem to share is lack of adequate building facilities.

The biggest hand that citizen groups give their boards of education is in establishing, through survey and other methods, the present and potential building needs and in carrying out campaigns to urge "yes" votes for bond issues or increased school levies.

Educators and laymen alike are coming to the unpleasant realization that the Administration in Washington—more concerned with corporation chiefs than with children—is leaving them to their own devices.

The youngsters will troop back into old, overcrowded schools. Too few teachers will be assigned to the estimated 30.6 million students. More than one-third of all the elementary schools, according to the U. S. Office of Education, are substandard in safety, size and toilet facilities.

Instead of action, the Eisenhower Administration talked about a conference — sometime about November 1955 — after a long series of state conferences has chewed over a too-familiar situation.

FACED with a shortage of 120,000 teachers as school sessions resume, Administration spokesmen tried to dump the problem into the laps of U. S. mothers.

Let career-seeking mothers go into teaching, proposed U. S. Education Commissioner Samuel M. Brownell and Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, who heads the Women's Bureau in the Labor Dept.

The American Federation of Teachers tossed the problem right back to the Administration. Pres. Carl J. Megal told the AFT convention that we are "educationally, politically and economically defunct in leadership."

"Grim as the picture is," Megal said, *"it will continue to grow worse unless schools are given federal aid, increased state aid and until the education of American youth is recognized as America's first obligation."*

A GRIM PROSPECT—In heavy snow, firemen battle blaze in frame elementary school annex last winter at Cheetktowaga, N. Y. The fire resulted in deaths of 11 sixth grade students, injuries to 19 others. Fire is a continuing peril in overcrowded schools.

Graveyard?

There was a time when children were asked what school they attended.

The school situation is so bad in Minnesota now, said Sen. Humphrey (D.), that they are asked what shift they are on. It seems that Minnesota schools are adding the third shift.

—(PAJ)

Pennies

America spends more on recreation than it does on education of its children, Deputy Commissioner of Education J. Kenneth Little told the National Student Congress.

Less than three cents out of each dollar of national income goes for education, Little reported. He added that today's educational need is "more for fact-facing than for fact-finding"—but the Administration is continuing only its fact-finding policies.

DANGEROUSLY overcrowded schools are depriving U. S. youngsters of proper educational advantages and jeopardizing their chances to live to enjoy next summer's vacation.

With more than one-third of the nation's elementary schools condemned because of obsolescence, the grim fact is that many youngsters freshly scrubbed for school's start this week face the danger of school fire tragedies before next summer.

Almost half of America's schools were over 30 years old in 1951. School building shortages mean part-time schooling for almost a million youngsters.

Two years ago a national survey showed a need for 312,000 new classrooms to accommodate nine million children. Local communities and school districts were able to pay $4.7 billion of the $10.6 billion necessary to house America's greatest assets —its children — in schools that meet minimum safety and sanitary requirements.

THE STEADY increase in the number of enrollments of children is the main reason behind the demand for new buildings. The U. S. Office of Education anticipates that things will be worse instead of better when peak school enrollment is reached in 1957-58.

By 1960 it expects 31.9 million youngsters will be attending school. Soaring birth rates have caused this figure to be revised upward to 36.3 million children.

Nearly a million people have quit teaching jobs in the last 25 years, most of them discouraged by low salaries.

CIO Urges School Aid

USE OF FEDERAL funds to support education has been urged by CIO since its founding convention in 1938.

The 83d Congress was asked to pass "a school construction bill to provide federal aid for a comprehensive, nationwide school construction program."

"No longer can any senator or representative say that we do not need federal aid for school construction if he wishes every school child to have an adequate classroom," said George Guernsey, CIO associate director of education.

CIO asked a minimum yearly rate of $600 million in grants-in-aid to the states.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has warned: *"If the schools fail because we fail the schools, none of us, rich or poor, will be able to buy our way out of the century we live in or out of the challenge it offers."*

Schools Move To End Bias

AMERICAN children of all races began attending schools together in many areas where segregated classrooms were formerly the rule.

Typical was the case of Hobbs, N. M., where one-tenth of the student body is Negro. Talk of de-segregation had aroused threats of possible violence, but integration was completed without incident.

Washington, D. C., moved towards integration as its fall term opened. Communities in five southern states followed suit without waiting for the U. S. Supreme Court to further implement its anti-segregation ruling made earlier this year.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said a survey showed planned integration in West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Maryland and Delaware. A number of cities in states where segregation is optional, also opened the door to mixed classrooms.

Who Laid The Rails To Promontory? —Some Lessons Worth Remembering

By HARRY GERSH
(For JLC Labor Reports)

SCHOOL is about to start and in my son John's class they'll be learning about heroes and battles, about growth and development.

They'll thrill to the stories of Valley Forge and Lake Champlain and Shiloh and Chateau Thierry. They'll be stirred by the stories of the steamboat and pushing the rails to California, about the cotton gin and the telegraph.

All this is good. I want John to have a sense of history, of his own place in the continuity of his nation and people. But I'm afraid he won't get the whole story.

He'll learn about Washington and Grant and Eisenhower. *But how about the sacred sergeant who was the very first guy up on Omaha Beach?* He'll know about McCormick and the empire builders. *But how about the guys who actually laid the rails to Promontory Point?*

Of course, it's impossible to put everyone's name into the history books. (Anyway that sergeant's name probably isn't recorded in the Pentagon.) And I don't demand that the specific names be included in the history class. *I merely ask that the books reflect the fact that history is not a roll call of big battles and big fortunes. It must include the story of most of us—in all times—whose names are not important.*

For instance, they will tell the kids about the invention of the Bessemer furnace and the development of the continuous assembly line, both vital to our industrial development.

But who will tell them about the invention of the 40-hour week, about the men who starved and went to prison and were shot to win decent hours for the American worker?

They'll learn about the Stamp Act and the tea tax and taxation without representation. *But what history teacher will tell the story of the development of the union contract, of the winning of industrial freedom?*

Homestead, Pa., 1892, should mean something to our kids, and the Pullman strike in 1894, and Lawrence, Mass., 1912, and the sitdowns of the '30's. And when they talk about law and the Supreme Court they ought to include the Danbury Hatter's case and the Sec. 7-A decision along with the Dred Scott case.

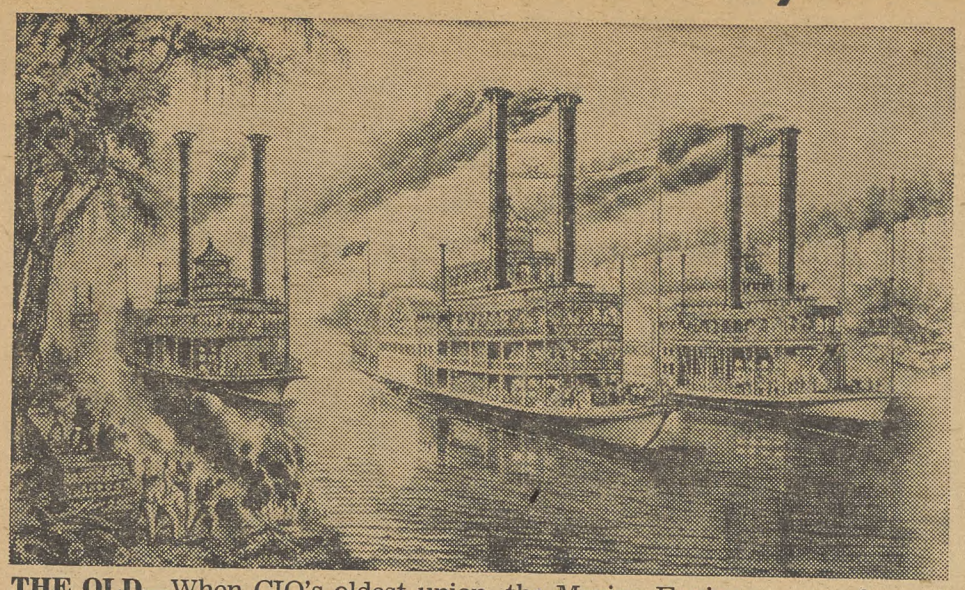
Come to think of it, it wouldn't be a bad idea for the public school history teacher to mention the historical fact that the early unions were the major—usually the only—organized force to fight for and win free public education.

Booklets Offered On School Needs

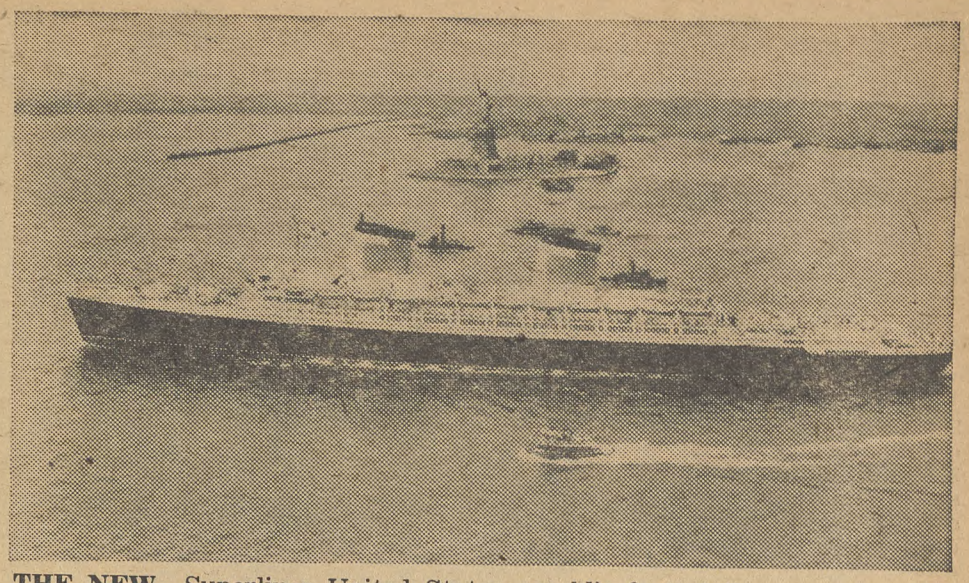
The National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools has prepared a series of booklets on how citizens' groups may organize to assist their communities solve school and teacher shortage problems.

Single copies of the booklets are available without cost from the commission at 2 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

MEBA: *It's A Far Cry From Days Of Paddle-Wheelers*



THE OLD—When CIO's oldest union, the Marine Engineers, was formed in 1864, members worked on "river queens" as illustrated by Currier & Ives.



THE NEW—Superliner United States, world's fastest liner, passing the Statue of Liberty. Her engines are the responsibility of MEBA members.

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

FROM PADDLE WHEELS to propellers, from rust-streaked tramp freighters to the sleek record-holding liner United States, men of the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association have kept the nation's ships moving on rivers, lakes and the seven seas.

One of the country's oldest unions, certainly the oldest in CIO, MEBA was founded in January 1864 at Cleveland, O., by a handful of ships' engineers whose packets plied the Great Lakes in the heyday of freight shipping.

DAGGETT

The engineers built their union. After reorganization under the present title, the union held its first convention in February 1875, again at Cleveland where the group had its inception.

Gains For Engineers

It operated as an independent union almost 50 years before it affiliated with the AFL in 1917. Six years later, because of jurisdictional disputes with other crafts, MEBA left the AFL. In 1938 it entered the CIO.

MEBA was formed, according to its first convention, with the object of *"mutual benefit, protection and social elevation."*

A look at the standard MEBA contract offers convincing proof that those objectives have been met. The union's membership is limited by definition to the licensed personnel who tend the propulsion machinery and other engines aboard ship.

Salaries of chief engineers, for instance, range as high as $1093 a month on some of the larger ships. There's a 10% premium on top of that for ships with diesel engines, another 10% for certain penalty cargoes, and $108 a month extra in lieu of overtime available to other ship personnel.

MEBA's membership now is about 10,000. That's almost half of what it was in World War I and II. Today, hundreds of the ships in which MEBA men sailed are tied up in the mothball fleet or have been transferred to foreign flags although still owned by U. S. shipping firms.

It's a far cry from the Great Lakes packets whose machines were handled by the first MEBA members to the craft that today ply the oceans and U. S. inland waterways. For years the union engineers were licensed to handle steam engines but now many MEBA members have licenses for both steam and diesel.

Much of the union's jurisdiction is organized and covered by the contracts it has with about 200 companies owning dry cargo, passenger ships and tankers.

The toughest holdouts against organization, said Pres. Herbert L. Daggett, are the tanker fleets owned by big oil companies like Gulf, Cities Service, Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Texas Co.

Union officials say their organizing problem is complicated by the short time that tankers lay over in port. Often they dock at a pier on the sea-end of refinery property that's all but inaccessible to MEBA organizers. "Independent" unions, closely tuned to the wishes of the firm's front office, usually represent the men who sail in the company-owned tanker fleets.

CIO Unions Pledge Aid

Help from other CIO affiliates, such as the Oil Workers, has been pledged to MEBA in organizing tanker personnel.

Daggett hopes for success in a drive to organize crews of river craft on the Mississippi and its tributaries. A Rivers Joint Organizing Committee has been set up by MEBA, the CIO Maritime Union and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots.

MEBA men tended the powerful engines of the U. S. Lines superliner United States two years ago when it set a new record for Atlantic crossings, bringing the speed pennant to America for the first time in almost 100 years. In more than 90 subsequent crossings, traveling over 287,000 sea miles, the United States has never been slowed or stopped by engine ailments, a tribute to the men who watch her machinery.

Like other unions, MEBA has its problems of unemployment. The ships in the mothball fleet represent lost jobs for the membership. Every U. S. ship transferred to foreign flag registry means the loss of at least four berths.

As a member of the CIO Maritime Committee, MEBA has added its voice of protest against the neglect of the American Merchant Marine. It has denounced the manner in which the merchant fleet has been permitted to decline since the end of the war.

Early Lesson

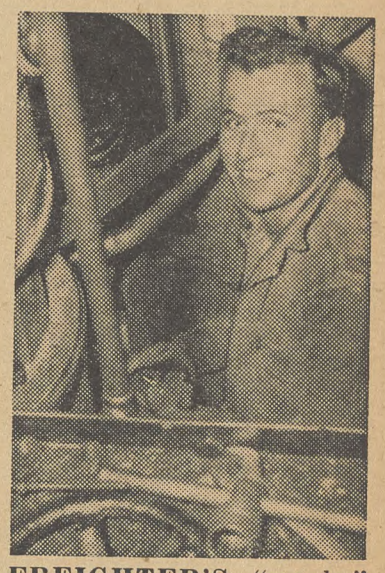
The tiny group who founded the Marine Engineers Union during the Civil War quickly learned some elementary lessons in trade unionism. When their organization was less than a year old, in 1865, it struck and won a 30% wage increase.

Next season, the Great Lakes shipowners struck back. They blacklisted the union members and succeeded in cutting wages below the original mark. Undaunted, the engineers called for more "steam" in organizing and built their membership until they were a force to be reckoned with.

High Brass

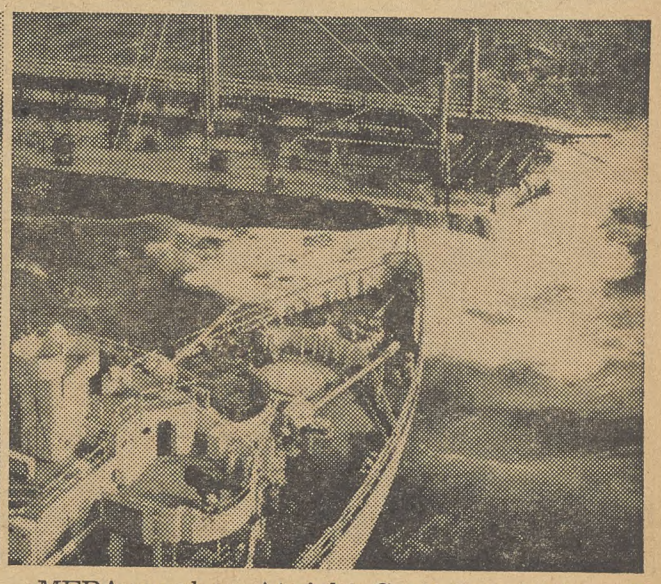
Probably no other CIO union has as much "brass" in its membership as the Marine Engineers. A high percentage of MEBA's men have commissions in the Naval Reserve. There are a fair sprinkling of captains, lots of commanders and scads of lieutenants.

They hold their commissions because of their specialized knowledge below decks and because Uncle Sam requires that a percentage of engineer officers on every ship he subsidizes be officers in the Naval Reserve.



FREIGHTER'S "works" are fixed in tight spaces.

NATIVES at ports of call get seeds from Pat Mozier.



ASHORE AND AFLOAT, MEBA men are active. Pickets at left helped win gains made by union in its 78 years. In center, MEBA Pres. Daggett presents first welfare check to widow of MEBA member. At right, Coast Guard takes off survivors of broken tanker Fort Mercer.

Looking To November—

Howell Stresses 'Big Issues' In Jersey Race

(Another in The CIO News series on the key Senate races.)

By MILTON PLUMB

SEEDS OF reactionary Republican discontent planted in 1951 are blossoming today in the Garden State. Their fruit threatens to infect New Jersey politics with a poison dangerous to democratic ideals and honest elections.

This is happening although both Democratic and Republican nominees for the seat now held by retiring Sen. Hendrickson (R.) have proved themselves far above average candidates in their dedication to democracy.

The Democratic contender, Rep. Howell of Pennington, has an outstanding record in Congress in support of legislation in the public interest. The GOP candidate, ex-Rep. Case has also distinguished himself, although not as consistently. Both have had CIO-PAC backing for the House of Representatives in past elections.

A Campaign Code

Case, moreover, accepted Howell's invitation last April that their coming Senate race be governed by a *"code of campaign ethics."* Under it, both are pledged to campaign *"on the issues,"* and to *"refrain from unfounded personal attacks, directed against the honesty, loyalty and integrity of the other."*

With such candidates, the coming race ought to give New Jersey voters a rare opportunity to pick their next Senator solely on his merits and the views he supports. This isn't happening, however, because GOP leaders are insisting on a fight by smears, innuendo, misrepresentation and hate.

To Case's credit, he flatly rejected the McCarthyism of some State Republican leaders and, like Howell, has been made the victim of smears by this party's right wing. On the debit side, however, Case raised no public objections to the decision reached last month at a White House luncheon that the GOP will make an outright bid to get him the votes of New Jersey McCarthyites.

GOP Corruption

The New Jersey Republican machine has been rocked by exposures of corruption in the administration of former GOP Gov. Harold G. Hoffman. After Howell's nomination—which followed the thumping Republicans were handed in last year's gubernatorial race—even New Jersey's Old Guard politicians were convinced that Hendrickson couldn't win re-election.

They persuaded Hendrickson to withdraw and induced Case, who had retired from Congress last year for a $40,000-a-year job with the Ford Foundation, to make the race.

When Case made his first major campaign statement an attack on Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), however, the GOP in New Jersey split wide open. The right-wing faction which backed the late Sen. Taft (R. O.) for the Presidential nomination in 1951-52 is made up largely of Pro-America organization reactionaries, from whom McCarthy gets most of his support.

This group is now conducting an active campaign either to get Case to withdraw in favor of the candidacy of ex-Rep. Hartley (R.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act who has indicated he's available or to bring about Case's defeat.

"We would rather see Howell [elected] who would vote Democratic and be honest about it," GOP Committeeman George Easley, Jr., of Morris County, one of the leaders of the anti-Case movement, declared.

Records Compared

Case said after getting the nomination that he's for the President's program "1000%." The President, in turn, praised Case's record.

The truth is that during the first session of the 83rd Congress, when both Case and Howell were in the House, Howell had a better record of supporting the President than his Republican opponent. The non-partisan Congressional quarterly gave Howell a score of 62% in effective support of the Eisenhower program. Case got only 59% credit.

Nevertheless, at a top strategy meeting Aug. 9, the President, Vice Pres. Nixon and GOP Chairman Leonard Hall decided they wanted to keep the New Jersey Senate seat Republican at any cost. In an effort to overcome the split in Republican ranks inside the state, they agreed to send Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.), a McCarthy supporter, to campaign for Case.

The Big Issues

This was a clear departure from the original GOP theory that only a liberal campaign could turn the trick against Howell. Henceforth, Republican strategists ruled, the campaign to elect Case would have to be half-Eisenhower, half-McCarthy.

Howell is still determined, however, to wage his campaign to the big issues of a full-production, full-employment economy and world peace. He doubts that McCarthyism will be "fundamental" in the campaign, pointing out that he had opposed the actions of McCarthy long before the Case pronouncement, "although Case got more publicity."

What's more important, Howell believes, are the records he and his opponent have made in past Congresses. On this basis, Howell has a considerable edge.

The voting guide of the CIO Auto Workers for the first session, for example, lists Howell as voting "wrong" only once and being present on 20 of the 21 key votes. Case, on the other hand, voted "wrong" six times and was absent six times on the same crucial issues.

The UAW listed Case as following GOP policy against the public interest in his votes against adequate funds for public power, soil conservation and a strong air force, as well as in his votes favoring the rubber plants giveaway, liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the attempted GOP patronage grab.

Son of a prominent Trenton banker, Howell began his political career as a Republican. The humanitarian principles of the Roosevelt New Deal led him to shift his party affiliation in 1932, and he became a Democratic county committeeman.

Elected to the Legislature in 1944 and 1945, Howell introduced the original New Jersey Fair Employment Practices Bill.

He was elected to represent the 4th district in Congress in 1948, 1950 and 1952, winning his third term by the largest number of votes ever cast for any candidate in the district's history.

Urged T-H Repeal

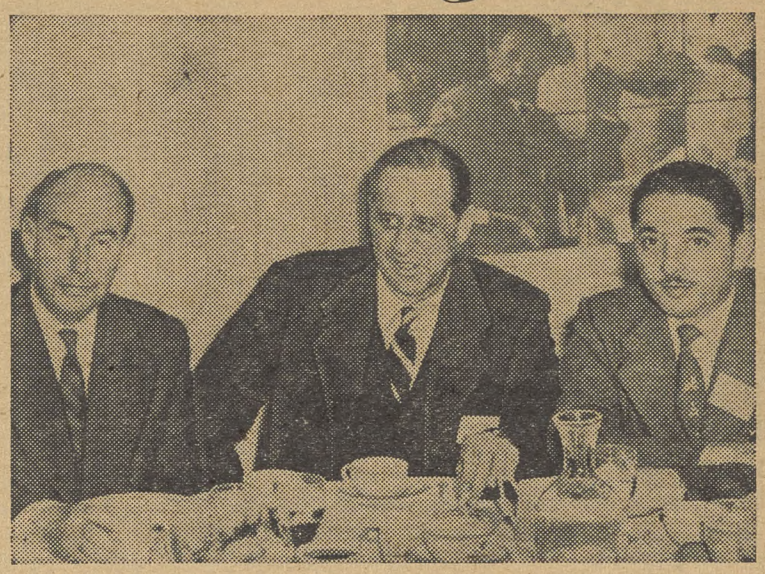
One of the most respected members of the House Committee on Education and Labor, Howell has worked hard for a fair labor law to replace Taft-Hartley and has taken the leadership in the fight for better schools.

He won national recognition for his bill to establish a federal fine arts program as a "living" war memorial.

Throughout the last session he battled in the face of Republican indifference for action to alleviate the mounting unemployment in New Jersey and other industrial states.

Besides a public works bill, he sponsored federal legislation to boost unemployment compensation benefits and extend their duration.

FRIEND OF PRESIDENTS—Ability brings Rep. Howell recognition beyond average congressman. Here, he is joined by ex-Pres. Truman. Pres. Eisenhower has called Howell "a distinguished American."



RANKING DEMOCRAT—Prsidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson (left), Howell and Jose Benitez, Democratic chairman of Puerto Rico, discuss the party's plans for a prosperous, full production economy.

Spitballs

Like all New Jersey Democrats, Rep. Howell supported the Eisenhower legislative program oftener than many Republicans, but he doesn't support the President's claim of a "batting average" on legislation twice as good as Roger Hornsby's.

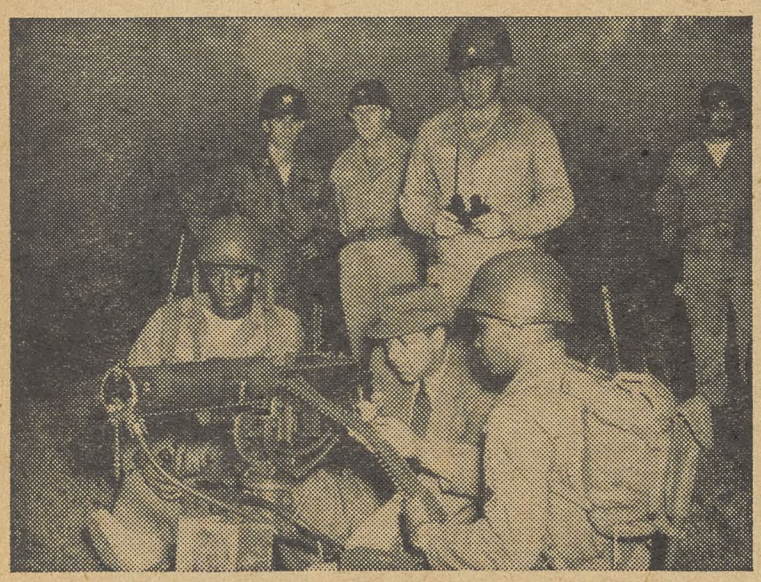
"Ike was willing to settle for a bunt or sacrifice when a home run was needed," Howell said.

"Hornsby didn't have to spend his time like the President dodging curves thrown by members of his own team."

Precedent

Back in the 1952 campaign, the New Jersey CIO-PAC gained in-plant registration facilities for workers in several industrial centers — an idea which PAC units are pushing in other key states.

This year the Jersey PAC workers have gained extra registration facilities in eight major counties.



STRAIGHT-SHOOTER—He's witnessed atomic bomb explosions, but Howell's interest in adequate defense also leads him to check firsthand the problems of "G. I. Joes," still the backbone of U. S. security.

HUMANITARIAN—Active interest in democracy and the welfare of humanity everywhere brings Howell often to the same speaker's platform with Eleanor Roosevelt, "the first lady of the world."

YOU CAN WIN ELECTIONS—That's the title of 20-minute color movie used in course on practical precinct politics for union members offered by Labor Education Div. of Roosevelt College, Chicago. Featured in bipartisan film are stage and screen actor Melvyn Douglas, left, and Illinois PAC Dir. John Alesia, in doorway at right, along with other union leaders. College sells prints for $150 in color, $75 in black and white.

Fighting Films For PAC Are Offered

'The New Look' Is For Women Voters

A pamphlet, The New Look, aimed principally at interesting the women of CIO in politics, has just been published by the CIO Political Action Committee.

It is addressed not only to feminine CIO members and the wives of male members but to the general public—and especially husbands lucky enough to have CIO members as wives. It shows how politics is a family affair, tells how legislation and government administration affect homes and communities, and sounds the warning, "Never underestimate the power of a woman's vote."

The pamphlet sells for $3 per 100 copies, and may be obtained from the CIO Political Action Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

FIGHTING films for political action are available from CIO's Film Division and are useful aids in training political action committees, livening up membership meetings and convincing community groups of the need for action on the political front.

Films should be ordered at least three weeks in advance, with alternate titles for specific dates. Orders should be sent to the CIO Film Division, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Here are some of the available titles, their running times and rental fees:

You Can Do It—An appeal to individuals to make an effort to vote and participate in community affairs, by the CIO Auto Workers, to stimulate interest in elections. Useful for education work with union, community and high school groups. (11 minutes, rental $2.)

Clinton, A Political Story—One of CIO's television films produced for the 1952 campaign. It shows how one citizen is stirred to political action when her rent is raised arbitrarily. The film gives a good insight into political action techniques. (13 minutes, rental $2.)

Common Ground—Another TV CIO film made for the 1952 campaign. It deals with the interrelationship of prosperity between the farmer and the factory worker. To be used with the CIO pamphlet "Farmers and Workers Win Together." (12 minutes, rental $2.)

They Said Labor Didn't Count—A short labor film that drives home the message that labor must be counted on election day. (8 minutes, rental $1.50.)

Political Parties—Shows organization of a campaign on precinct level and underlines the importance of understanding the issues and the role of parties. (13 minutes, rental $3.)

How We Elect Our Representatives—The story of a new voter registering and participating mildly in a primary and general election. (13 minutes, rental $3.)

Powers of Congress—A voter has a bad dream about life free from congressional control. When he awakens he is anxious to take part in elections. (13 minutes, rental $3.)

'Discord And Drifting' Of GOP Detailed By Gore

INSTEAD of the promised "bold, dynamic program," the GOP record has proved to be "a pattern of discord and confusion, just drifting both at home and abroad."

That's what Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) said last week in a nationally broadcast Democratic reply to Pres. Eisenhower's recent claim of monumental accomplishments under the GOP 83rd Congress.

Gore gibed at Eisenhower's claim that he had run up an .830 batting average in the recently-adjourned Congress, saying the President had claimed "foul balls" as "clean hits" and had failed to list all the times at bat.

The Tennessee Senator said the Administration "went to bat" 214 times, rather than the mere 64 claimed by the Senate, and figured the GOP batting average on legislation at .252—a long way from .830.

Gore also said the Republicans have quit talking about Congress and are now "seem to be proud to boast that they have maintained the status quo."

Actually, Gore warned, *"standing still economically is just as dangerous to our country as slipping backward."*

Book Review—

AN OBJECTIVE and hence damning assessment of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), his methods and his accomplishments, if any, became available last week with the publication of McCarthy and The Communists, by James Rorty and Moshe Decter.

The two journalists, long accustomed to viewing things objectively instead of with their emotions, undertook the task of analyzing McCarthy's campaign against communism at the behest of the American Committee for Cultural Freedom.

Their investigation and analysis are concerned solely with the period since the junior Senator from Wisconsin became chairman of the Senate Investigating Subcommittee when his party took control of Congress in 1952.

Their findings might be boiled down to one sentence:

Examination Of McCarthy In Action

"McCarthy has been unable to substantiate his charges or advance any solid evidence for them."

Rorty and Decter set up the criteria for judging the effectiveness of an anti-Communist campaign, measure McCarthy's own drive against these criteria, analyze the impact of the McCarthy controversy on traditional American values, then seek to determine "where should we go from here in meeting the security problem posed by the Communist conspiracy."

The criteria are only three: identify the enemy clearly; pinpoint the enemy unmistakably; expose the enemy persistently and relentlessly. Asserting that McCarthy's "pattern and record" rest primarily on his subcommittee's probe of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Agency, including the Voice of America, and the Army Signal Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J., Rorty and Decter relentlessly examine the pattern and the record in the light of their three standards.

Their conclusion is that set forth above.

Then they turn to McCarthy's methods. They show, citing book and verse, how both the Communists and the Wisconsinite use "Communist methods of political controversy," among which they list 10 as "easily discernible."

These are worth repeating: "The multiple untruth; the abuse of documents; insinuation and innuendo; the slander amalgam; intimidation; attributing significance to the irrelevant; the bluff and the diversionary gambit; the personal spy network; contempt for the law; the unfounded charge of treason."

They conclude that not only is McCarthy not a Communist, but that he isn't interested in running them down—only in the exploitation of any situation to his own advantage—and that the harm he has done to America and democracy is great. They also say he is not a totalitarian—partly because he has no program.

There is, of course, nothing new in the book. But the relevant facts necessary for an objective judgment of the man and his works are all there in 150 pages, plus appendices, and it is easy for the reader to reach his own conclusions—one of which must be that McCarthy is the greatest liar in the U. S.—**G.N.L.**

McCarthy and The Communists, by James Rorty and Moshe Decter; Beacon Press, Boston, Mass. $1.

'Your Vote Counts'—

Deadlines Set For Voter Registration

MORE THAN 100 million American civilians will be old enough to vote on Election Day, Nov. 2, the Census Bureau reports.

But just how many of them will be able to vote in the coming general elections depends on whether they are registered. In the last five off-year elections only 33.9% to 41.8% have balloted for congressional candidates.

Here is a list of final registration dates in each state where registration is required.

Sept. 8: California.

Sept. 17: Montana and city of Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 23: Ohio.

Sept. 24: New Jersey.

Sept. 27: Arizona, Nevada.

Oct. 1: Massachusetts, Washington.

Oct. 2: Florida, Louisiana, Maryland (except Baltimore City), Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Oct. 4: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico.

Oct. 9: Connecticut.

Oct. 12: Kansas City, Topeka, and Wichita, Kan., Minnesota.

Oct. 13: Tennessee (for counties over 25,000 only).

Oct. 16: Delaware.

Oct. 18: Colorado, Wyoming.

Oct. 20: Wisconsin.

Oct. 22: Iowa, Kansas (except Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita), Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah.

Oct. 23: Alabama, New Hampshire (cities, varies in towns), North Carolina, Tennessee (counties under 25,000).

Oct. 25: South Dakota.

Oct. 30: Idaho.

Special Dates Set For N. Y. Voters

In New York State, registration is complicated. Here is the schedule:

Sept. 20: Central registration at county court houses and Board of Election borough offices in New Yory City ends.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 4, 5, 8: Registration in voter's election district—3:30 to 10:30 p.m. in New York City and Westchester County, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. in all other cities and villages over 5000.

Oct. 2: Registration in voting district 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. in rural areas and cities and villages under 5000.

Oct. 9: Final registration in voting district—7 a.m. to 10 p.m. in New York City, Westchester County and cities and villages above 5000; 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. in rural areas and cities and villages under 5000.

Absentee ballots must be applied for at time of registration.

Shivers Wins On Ike's Coattails

Gov. Shivers, running on Pres. Eisenhower's coattails, won renomination for a third term in the Texas Democratic second primary last week.

Shivers got some 112,000 fewer votes than he did in 1952 when he bolted the Democrats to support Eisenhower. He got 53.2% of the vote last week—exactly the same percentage Eisenhower got in Texas for President in 1952.

His opponent, Ralph Yarborough, who supported Stevenson, racked up almost 200,000 more votes against Shivers than in the 1952 gubernatorial primary. Yarborough, running as a "loyal Democrat," made his gains despite intensive Republican campaigning for Shivers between primaries, including direct intervention by Pres. Eisenhower on two occasions.

GOP Campaign Fund Reaches 30% Mark

About 30% of the GOP's $3.8 million campaign fund goal has been raised, according to Chairman F. Peavey Heffelfinger of the Republican Finance Committee.

You And Your Money—

Commerce Dept. Income Report Skips Over Farm, Labor Pay Drops

THE AVERAGE income for each man, woman and child in the U. S. reached a record high of $1709 in 1953, according to a recent Commerce Dept. report.

The figure was an increase of 4% over 1952, but the over-all figures fail to tell the entire story, CIO economists were quick to point out.

Per capita personal income is a national average figure, calculated by dividing total income payments received by individuals by the total population.

What the Dept. of Commerce report doesn't show is that per capita income reached a peak in the middle of 1953 and has been falling ever since.

Per capita personal income is lower in August 1954 than it was in August 1953. For the first six months of 1954, total income of individuals was running a little less than 2% below the corresponding 1953 totals.

Farm States Lag Behind

Another fact hidden by the national average figure, but revealed by the state-by-state breakdown also released by the Commerce Dept., is that farm states failed to share in the increase for the country as a whole.

Per capita personal income in Iowa, Idaho, Kansas and Nebraska fell 3% between 1952 and 1953, while the figure in Arkansas and Wyoming remained unchanged. This was during the period of the 4% rise in the national average income figure.

A total of 37 states suffered declines in farm income.

A Big Contrast

The Commerce Dept. report that U. S. per capita income is at an all-time high of $1709 doesn't begin to tell the story of how people make out in individual states.

Highest state figure was $2304, in Delaware. Lowest was Mississippi, less than half the U. S. average with $834. The Southeastern states as a group averaged $1159, only 68% of the figure for the nation as a whole.

The other top states are: Connecticut, $2194; Nevada, $2175; New York, $2158 and the District of Columbia, $2109. Bringing up the rear are these other states: Arkansas, $939; Alabama, $1043; South Carolina, $1095, and North Carolina, $1097.

Other personal income figures released by the Dept. of Commerce reveal the decline in farm and labor incomes in the past year.

Total income for workers has fallen 2.5% in the past year, reflecting lay-offs and short work weeks. In the first half of '54, wages and salaries were $3.5 billion below the same period of '53.

Hours of work in manufacturing industry have fallen from 40.3 in July of 1953 to 39.4 in July of this year. That's a decline of 2.2% while average hourly wages have remained the same. The wage figure, which includes overtime and shift-premium payments, was at $1.80 in July of this year, the same as December 1953.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THE 30-YEAR MORTGAGES with lower down payments provided by the Administration's new housing regulations are being lauded by mortgage lenders and builders, but are a poor deal for home buyers.

There is one new provision, for open-end mortgages, that can be a help to home owners if wisely used.

The long mortgages themselves are a bad deal because first the Administration raised the interest rate on FHA mortgages, and now it has stretched out the period of repayment. *The higher cost is thus made initially painless. But it is very expensive in the long run.*

New Mortgage Plan Costly

In the case of a $10,000 mortgage, the monthly payment including principal, interest and FHA's premium, will be $54 a month (not including property taxes and fire insurance) on a 30-year basis. The same $10,000 mortgage on a 20-year basis would require payments of $67 a month.

ON THE SURFACE this looks attractive to a moderate-income home buyer. His usual tendency is not to study the value of the house or the interest rate and terms of the mortgage, but to ask, *"How much do I have to put down and how much a month can I carry it for?"* In fact, that's the way houses are often advertised nowadays.

But when you pay off that 30-year mortgage at the rate of $54 a month, you repay a total of $19,440 to clear off your original $10,000 debt. When you pay it off in 20 years, you repay at total of $16,080. On a 30-year mortgage you pay in interest charges alone as much as the house cost to build.

The other reason why the new regulations are harmful to the millions of families still waiting to buy homes is that they substitute easy payments for better value. For a $12,000 new house, the buyer now needs to put down only $1200. On a $6000 older house, a down payment of only $600 is required. *Thus the builder and seller are better able to get their asking prices, and the hoped-for downturn in charges for houses is further delayed.*

Admittedly, lower down payments are a help to a family that urgently needs a home and has little cash. You simply pay more, as when you buy furniture, cars and other goods with little or no down payment. You may be able to eat your cake and have it too, by insisting on the right of prepayment without penalty.

THE OPEN-END PROVISION that can now be included in FHA mortgages where state laws permit has been available in conventional mortgages for some time. You should try to get it in your mortgage when you buy a house, but avoid using unless really necessary.

The open-end provision means that the lender holding your mortgage will advance you money for repairs and improvements simply by increasing the amount of your mortgage balance. Because the interest rate is the same as on your regular mortgage (4.5 to 6% depending on where you live and whether GI or not), an open-end mortgage is the cheapest way to borrow home-improvement money.

Even though you must pay additional mortgage fees (frequently $25-$30 per $1000 borrowed, depending on where you live), the cost is substantially less than that of one of those notorious FHA home-improvement loans which carry a true interest rate of 10%.

One reason why FHA home-improvement loans are so expensive is that the government includes in the rate a surprisingly large charge for the FHA insurance premium insuring the *lender* against loss. On a regular FHA mortgage the home-owner pays a premium of 5% on the declining balance of the mortgage. But an FHA improvement loan includes a premium (which goes to FHA) of .75% of the original amount. Since you are paying back the loan each month, but have paid this fee on the original amount, the true rate is approximately double—about 1.5%.

The open-end mortgage has a danger too—on a long mortgage it eventually will pile up more interest cost for you in dollars than a short-term home-improvement loan even at the 10% rate. *It's not only how high a rate you pay but how long you hold the money that determines your real cost in dollars. But if you also have the right of repayment, you are protected both ways.*

(Copyright 1954, by Sidney Margolius)

CIO Backing Pledged For Chest, United Fund Drives

CIO SUPPORT for the forthcoming 1954 fund drives of the nation's 1800 Community Chests and United Funds has been reaffirmed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

"Official CIO endorsement of the united way in giving and planning for community services," Reuther said, "is not an expression of a new sentiment.

"It is a logical development of the position that we in CIO took more than 10 years ago, when we established the National CIO Community Services Committee with a program dedicated to meeting the health and welfare needs of our members, their families and their communities.

"As in past years, members of the CIO will be urged to give full cooperation in helping their local Community Chests, United Funds or other united community campaigns to help meet human needs."

The chests and funds will seek $290 million during September, October and November to support 19,500 health, welfare and related agencies.

Reuther also offered congratulations to chests and funds for the "marked progress that has been made in the inclusion of representatives of labor on their staffs and boards."

"It is significant that labor's financial support to health and welfare programs has likewise increased," he added.

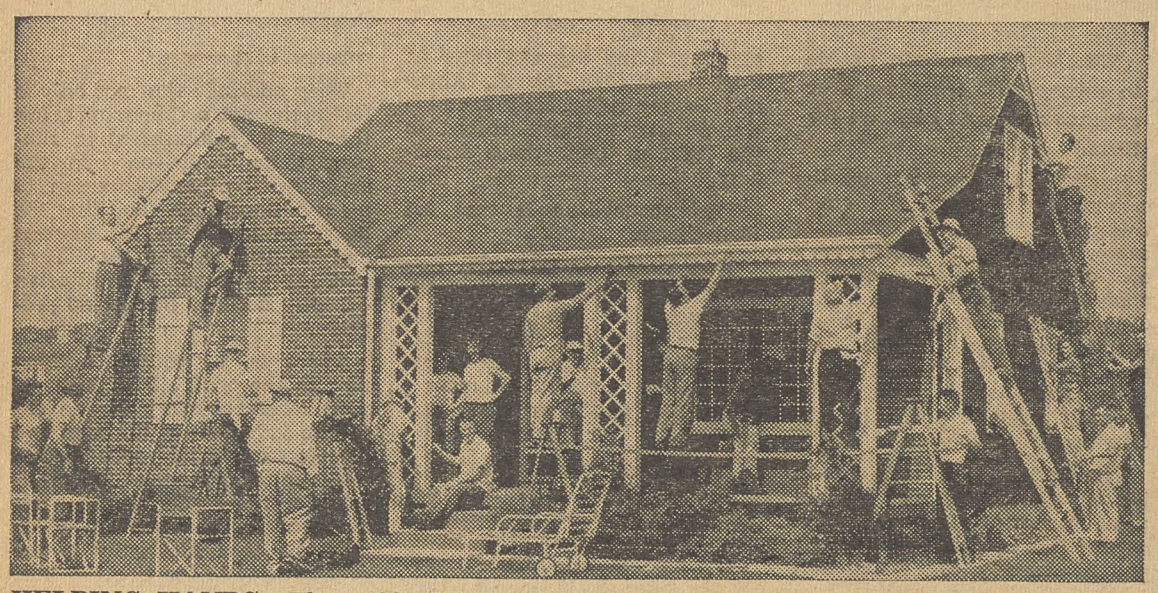
"It is the desire and duty of CIO members to participate as citizens and as trade unionists in the volunteer work of these community services which are so essential to the well-being of the American people."

Brewers' Gifts To Crippled Kids Now Total $22,000

GRANTS totaling $22,000 have been made by the CIO Brewery Workers to help crippled children, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults reported last week.

The latest gift was $1634, recently presented by Joseph E. Brady, the union's coordinator of state councils, to Lawrence J. Linck, executive director of the society. Linck pointed out that thousands of crippled youngsters have been helped through the "generous contributions" of the union's members, many of whom also serve as board members of local Easter Seal societies.

Funds contributed by the Brewery Workers, among other things, have financed a traveling exhibit of miniature equipment intended to help physicians and therapists in training young cripples to use their muscles.



HELPING HANDS—These 23 CIO Steelworkers of Local 2604 in Buffalo did a complete paint job in three hours on house of Mrs. Helen Caputo, widow of a member of the local who *"never turned down anyone when they asked for help."*

Legion Raps 'Doctors' Lobby'

THE "ANTI-VETERAN crusade" of the American Medical Association was condemned in emphatic terms by the American Legion convention, held in Washington last week.

The Legion struck out at efforts of the "doctors' lobby" to curtail medical care offered by Veterans Administration hospitals.

It charged the AMA's drive indicates "that the medical profession has forsaken its love for humanity and its care for human suffering, to substitute therefore a devotion to dollars."

The Legion declared that "certain cash conscious" AMA leaders are making "a continued unwarranted attack upon veterans as a class."

Old Age Benefit Bill Is Signed

Pres. Eisenhower last week signed the revised Social Security bill which increases retirement benefits and extends coverage to some 10 million persons. Monthly benefits will be increased by from $5 to $23.50.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

TRAVELING TO KENTUCKY, I had the opportunity to talk to many people, business people as well as union people, who tell me that regardless of the rosy picture painted by the present Administration in Washington, and regardless of the complacent viewpoint of many newspapers and magazines, a downright critical situation exists in the Blue Grass State.

Industry is down. Miners are suffering. Farm income has dropped. Thousands have no knowledge of where their next meal is coming from—and there are no jobs in sight for these people.

The Administration claims it is anti-Communist. So are all sound-thinking people across this country of ours. But unless we get together and sit down to work out our problems, put people to work, give them the chance to earn food and shelter, we are making the conditions in our own land on which communism thrives.

For many long months, CIO has called upon the President to bring together representatives of industry, government and business so that we could tackle our problems. Instead of doing this, the President continues to appear on the radio and in his press conferences as a man unwilling to admit that any problems really exist.

We have seen a great deal of the anti side of this Administration. We have seen little that is positive and helpful. It might be wise for the President and his Administration to consider the words of Bishop Sheil, when he addressed the education conference of the CIO Auto Workers last Spring. This eminent churchman said that it wasn't enough to be anti-Communist. You had to be pro-democracy. *The people have been patiently waiting for signs of "pro-democracy" in the Adminstration. Their patience is wearing thin.*

SOME GOOD, HEART-WARMING NEWS from Kentucky is the return to public service of Alben Barkley. All of our friends are hopeful he will be sent back to the U. S. Senate to continue his career of distinguished service to his people, and Alben Barkley's people are all the people of the United States as well as his home folks in Kentucky.

Our history books have not yet given sufficient praise to Alben Barkley. As leader of the Senate, in the great years of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations before his term as Vice President, he managed through his patience, tact, and wisdom to guide more progressive legislation through the Congress than any other man in the history of our legislative body. With Sam Rayburn and John McCormack in the House, Alben Barkley was a member of the greatest team of legislative action that has ever been known in the service of the nation. *His campaign is very close to our hearts.*

From J. J. Moran, vice president of the Communications Workers, we learn of a fine victory at Indiana Bell Telephone Co. Moran notes that CIO Staffman Nerle Stanton was very helpful in carrying out this successful campaign.

LEE TUCKER, CIO representative in Arkansas, advises that the CIO Clothing Workers won a victory at the Tuf-Nut Garment Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark. Jim Youngdahl, director of organization for ACWA-CIO, had charge of the campaign.

The CIO Electrical Workers continue to win representation rights in plants formerly held by the Communist-dominated UE. IUE scored a fine win at the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., according to CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann.

The victory in New York was in addition to wins over UE at the General Electric plant at Cincinnati, O., and at the Barker-Williams Co., Bristol, Pa., as reported by IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett. In the last named plant, the election is not official until a matter of challenged ballots is settled, but staffmen advise the situation looks very good—as the challenged workers were layoff victims in this once-UE shop.

In a straight union-no union election at Belmet Products, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., IUE was also victorious by a *unanimous* vote.

TWU Raps Big Airline Layoff Move

CIO TRANSPORT Workers are strongly protesting layoffs of 1300 members by American Airlines in the wake of a 25-day strike by AFL plane pilots.

Five other unions were invited by TWU-CIO to a joint protest meeting in New York City against what the union called "drastic and unwarranted" layoffs and an attempted speedup of remaining personnel.

TWU Intl. Vice Pres. James F. Horst, director of the Air Transport Div., charged that the layoffs were made "for the sole benefit of the stockholders." He said the union had made a thorough investigation throughout American Airlines' system and found that full flight schedules were being maintained "with the same number of passengers and load of air freight as before the strike."

INVITED to the session were representatives of the Pilots, Airline Dispatchers, Stewards and Stewardesses, all AFL affiliates, Flight Engineers Intl. Association and Airlines Communication Employes Association, independent groups.

TWU represents approximately 6000 American Airlines workers. It instructed remaining workers on the nation's largest air carrier to "do only a fair day's work and resist any form of speedup."

HORST DECLARED that "although our members have been instructed to do a careful and complete maintenance job on all planes, we know that with the greatly reduced personnel the company will have to put some flights into service without the usual proper maintenance."

"It is obvious," he added, "that American Airlines cannot slash maintenance personnel without endangering the safety of the riding public and dangerously speeding up its employes."

Clague Gets New Labor Post

Ewan Clague, former commissioner of labor statistics, has been named as a special assistant to Labor Sec. Mitchell. He will deal with "overall economic and statistical problems" in which the Labor Dept. is concerned.

75,000 Workers Gain In 3 New Bell Pacts

THE HALF-WAY mark in wage negotiations between the CIO Communications Workers and the Bell System was reached last week as three major contracts covering more than 75,000 workers were settled.

CWA now has settled a total of 15 contracts covering more than 150,000 Bell telephone workers.

The latest pacts followed along lines of previous agreements, with wage increases ranging from $1 to $2.50 a week.

THE NEW CONTRACTS covered 52,000 workers in all departments at Southwestern Bell (CWA's largest bargaining unit), 17,000 in all departments at Ohio, Bell, and 6500 Northern California plant workers employed by Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Some details of these settlements:

Ohio Bell: The average wage increase was 4c an hour, while the package, including pension, overtime and sick benefit gains, was 6.5c. Plant worker increases were from $1 to $2.50; traffic workers from $1 to $1.50. Job upgradings and town reclassifications will result in further increases for large groups of workers.

Southwestern: Along with wage hikes comparable to the Ohio settlement, CWA gained shorter hours and higher night differentials in Fort Worth, Houston and Dallas, as well as town reclassifications.

P. T. & T.: Along with the $1.-$2.50 general increase, a $3 hike was gained for building and garage mechanics, carpenters and painters.

Meantime, federal mediators entered bargaining sessions at Buffalo, where 1100 CWA telephone manufacturing workers have been on strike since June 17. Wage offers so far have been below settlements in other Western Electric units.

Aid Compact Approved By NABET

A MUTUAL assistance agreement has been signed by CIO Broadcast Engineers and the independent Radio and Television Employes of Canada, the two largest unions in the Canadian radio and television industry.

NABET represents Canadian Broadcasting Corp. technical employes and the independent group represents office and program workers.

NABET also negotiated the first network contract for office employes covering 120 employes at the Hollywood offices of the American Broadcasting Co.

Wage gains from $10 to $110 monthly were registered retroactive to Jan. 1. The agreement covers all employes except a few supervisors and executive secretaries, and runs till June 30, 1955.

GE Contract Ratified By IUE Board

APPROVAL of the "unsatisfactory" new contract with the General Electric Co. was voted last week by the CIO Electrical Workers GE Conference Board at a meeting in New York.

At the same time, the board served notice that it would adopt a no contract-no work policy, subject to ratification by the members, if satisfactory terms are not reached when the new agreement expires Sept. 15, 1955. The settlement yielded an average wage increase of 5c an hour.

The board denounced GE as "dominated by greed and arrogance," charged it with indulging in an "anti-labor crusade," and called for "a vigorous and continued campaign of organization, education and improving our financial strength, and the fighting out of issues day by day to prepare ourselves for whatever may be ahead."

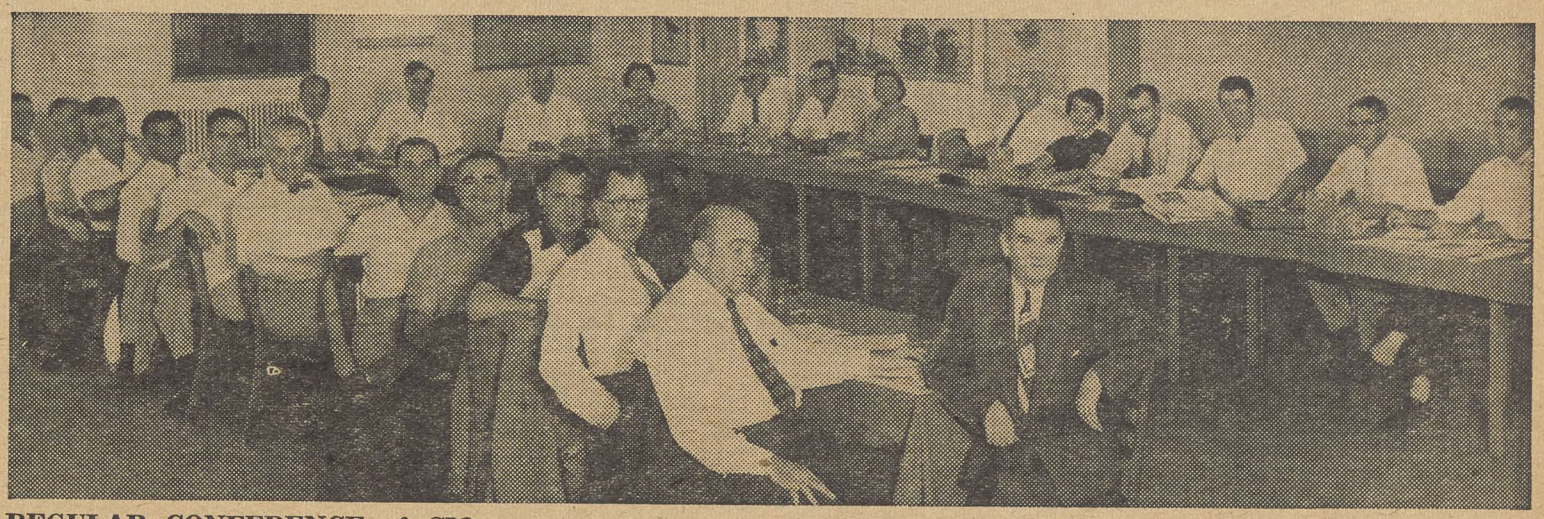
IN PITTSBURGH, the union's Westinghouse Conference Board set a strike deadline of midnight, Sept. 10, for 55,000 employes of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. in 23 plants in 20 cities unless a contract is agreed upon by that time. Negotiations began last April. IUE-CIO Local 617, at Westinghouse's Sharon, Pa., plant, walked out Aug. 20 in a dispute over unsettled grievances the company refused to arbitrate.

Fire Dept. Bias Ends In Capital

RACIAL segregation in the Washington, D. C., fire department was ordered ended last week, but the move was immediately opposed by a local of the AFL Firefighters Union which represents almost 90% of the firemen.

Transfer of 18 men from overstaffed Negro fire companies to undermanned all-white companies was the first step towards integration. The fire department was the last group of District of Columbia employes to be integrated.

A spokesman for the AFL union said his group would be polled on "unalterable opposition" to mixing races in fire houses.



REGULAR CONFERENCE of CIO secretary-treasurers, held in Atlantic City, brought the money-men together for discussion of mutual problems. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who presided, is shown at center of head table. At his left is Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso, Paper Workers; right, Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler, Utility Workers.

Labor Day Is Another Blue Monday At Elkin

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

IT WAS Labor Day 1954—but in Elkin, N. C., it was just another Monday, just another workday.

Schools were out, the stores and the town's one bank were closed for the holiday, so the hum of machinery from the Chatham Mfg. Co., well known blanket makers, echoed even louder.

It was further evidence, if more were necessary, that Elkin is controlled by the Chatham family. Their influence reaches everywhere, into the schools, the stores, the bank and even into the homes and churches of Chatham employes.

Type Of Despotism

The most that can be said for the Chatham influence is that it has been a sort of benevolent despotism; the least is that it is keeping the town and its environs from progress and enjoyment of the rights supposed to be guaranteed workers by law.

Elkin is a small town. It is only about four square miles in area, its population is around 3000. Located where three counties—Surry, Yadkin and Wilkes

9-6

—meet, it is the trading center for about 20,000 people.

Partly because of the Chatham influence, it is more attractive than the average southern mill town. The mill, the only industry of great consequence in Elkin, parallels the muddy Yadkin River. Behind it are the lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Several months ago a spontaneous move towards unionism began among Chatham workers. Interest mounted so swiftly that the CIO Textile Workers assigned two organizers to assist Chatham employes in their efforts to win union representation.

The drive has acquired amazing momentum despite the Chatham influence and direct and indirect pressure against the TWUA-CIO campaign.

Efforts to hire meeting halls or even union office space were thwarted. Today TWUA is meeting in a former store over in Ronda, several miles from Elkin in adjoining Wilkes county.

Rep. Chatham The Boss

Ministers have denounced CIO from their pulpits, businessmen have echoed the Chatham anti-union line. The twice-a-week Elkin Tribune uses front page editorials hammering at the points made inside by TWUA paid advertising.

Head of the Chatham family is Thurmond Chatham (D.), who has represented North Carolina's Fifth District in Congress since 1948. The 58-year-old Chatham is chairman of the blanket mill's board but denies active participation in the firm, leaving that to his sons.

The Tribune, ardent apologist for the Chathams, says the employes *"have been treated like part of the family."* As in all families, there are family jokes. Chatham workers, all but the teetotalers, laugh as they recall the occasion some months ago when their congressman-boss appeared at the mill in the small hours of the morning in a quite informal state of dress, to check on activities.

Workers don't laugh, though, when they realize that their firm pays cotton mill wages in a woolen and worsted mill. Nor do they think it funny when they compare their pay scales with organized mills. New and heavier workloads, lack of job security and promotion that is dependent on some foreman's whim have not appealed to the workers' sense of humor.

Prefer The Cash

Chatham's encourages quaint practices — like the annual Christmas collection for foremen in which workers write their names opposite the amount of their contribution. One foreman, informed he was being "given" a washing machine, made it plain he preferred the cash.

Workers are forbidden even to discuss the union around the plant. Despite the vigilance of foremen, however, "union talk" goes on. There is almost no anti-union sentiment among the workers; most of it comes from the front office or the business interests of the town.

Tobacco Pays Off

Chatham workers are friendly folks. They drive to work from towns and villages as far as 20 miles away. Most of them own their own homes and do some farming on the side.

"If we've got good homes, it's tobacco got them for us, not the pay over to Chatham's," a worker said.

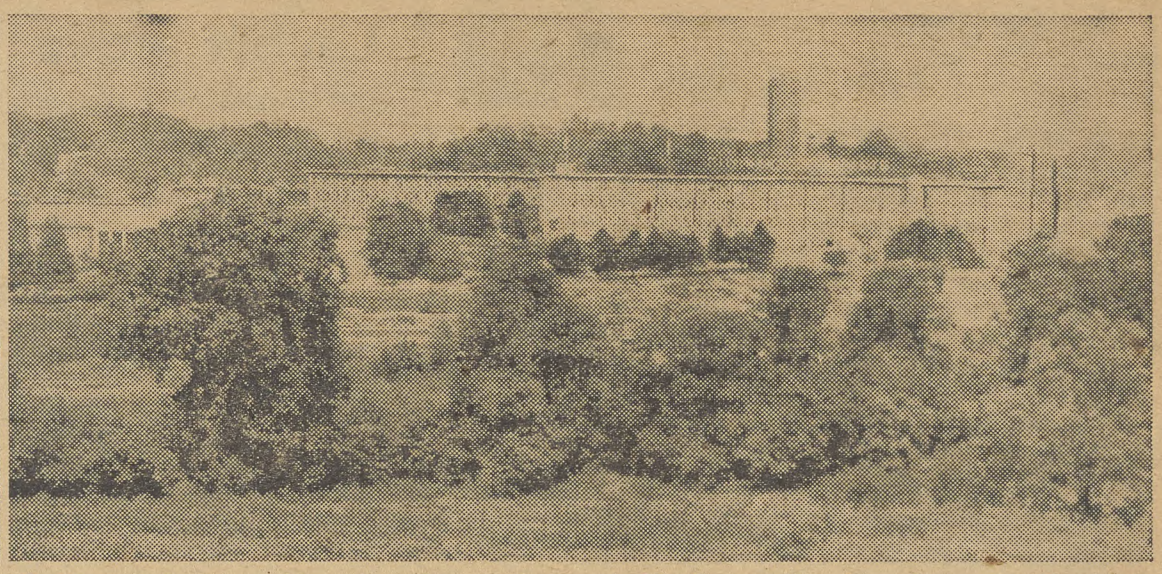
Tobacco is an important crop in that section of the State. Workers finish their mill shift, then spend long hours in the tobacco fields, planting, cultivating, priming and picking off the broad green leaves.

It's hot, dusty work but it pays off. Tobacco auction prices in the "Belt" are often more important to Elkin workers than the squabbles of world diplomats. They spell the difference between a neat home and a run-down shack.

The Chatham mills have made terrific profits year after year. But wages are lower than at most organized mills, averaging about $1.35 an hour —low even for North Carolina which is 44th among the states wage-wise and was in bottom place until recently.

The National Labor Relations Board is currently investigating a number of unfair labor practice charges brought against the blanket firm by TWUA. The charges were aired by seven employes on a recent visit to Washington where they told a press conference about conditions in Elkin and their plant.

"If there is a plant in the entire U. S. where a union is not needed," the Tribune defensively told its readers, that plant is Chatham's. *Going to their work along Chatham Drive, across Chatham Bridge and past the Chatham Hospital, the workers evidently think otherwise.*



A HERO IN KOREA, Gilbert F. Wagner hung up his uniform after two weeks Army Reserve duty, all set to become active again in the CIO Textile Workers drive to organize the employes of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C. Plant (right), seen from across Yadkin River, has "Chatham Blankets" sign that dominates night sky.

Tell Tale

Denied indoor meeting places, CIO Textile Workers organizers had to rent fields outside Elkin, the town controlled by the Chatham blanket mill family. Often the organizers and committee cleared brush to provide space.

"The company always knew on Mondays who was at the meetings down by the creek on Sundays," one worker ruefully admitted.

"Anyone who went was kept busy next day scratching chigger bites."

BRIGHT LEAF tobacco is important crop for Chatham workers, who need extra income to make ends meet. Willie Baldwin, Chatham cardroom fixer for 15 years, is helped by rest of his family preparing leaves for curing and sale.

FBI Probe Asked At Chatham Mill

THE FBI has been asked to investigate complaints that Chatham company pressure is denying civil rights to union members in Elkin, N. C.

The national council of Young Men's Christian Associations has been urged to repudiate the action of affiliated "Y's" in Elkin and Kanapolis, which have refused their facilities for union meetings but gladly furnished them for captive audience talks by management.

On complaint of the CIO Textile Workers, the American Civil Liberties Union asked the Justice Dept. to check violations of civil liberties in Elkin, which is dominated by the Chatham mill interests.

Freedom of speech and assembly violations are the basis for the TWUA-CIO complaints.

Union organizers found it impossible to get a site for their meetings in Elkin. Office space was refused them, a closed theater couldn't be hired. School halls couldn't be rented because union talks are considered to be "too controversial" in a section where keeping the company's favor means keeping your job.

PAY STUB for $47 gross after 30 years as muleskinner is shown by Wes Layell (center) to TWUA Rep. Cree Radcliff. Tom Davis looks on.

When TWUA called meetings in fields outside town, the meetings were kept under observation by law enforcement officials, some of whom are known to be on the Chatham payroll.

An effort was made to hold a meeting in the Elkin YMCA, an impressive building next to the mill. Chatham workers are required to contribute annually to the "Y" which was built by the Chatham family. The local "Y" secretary refused use of the facilities. No such denial was made when the company scheduled a meeting during working hours to make an anti-union speech.

TWUA Organizer Paul Swaity was refused membership in the Elkin "Y" although he did graduate work and won a scholarship at George Williams College in Chicago, where "Y" secretaries are trained.

The CIO Community Services Committee has protested vigorously to the national body of the YMCA about the anti-union attitude of the "Y" in places like Elkin. Their reply has been that they cannot control the policies of individual YMCA's.

Job Outlook Fails To Gain
—See Page 3

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., September 13, 1954 Vol. 17, No. 37

The Fight For Congress—

Humphrey Sparks Liberal Drive In Minnesota

(Part of The CIO News election campaign series.)

By MILTON PLUMB

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) went to the Minnesota State Fair last week. So did a record-breaking crowd of one million people, practically all of whom knew their Senator was there before leaving.

The dynamic Senator was campaigning for re-election—and he did it, like everything else he does, with a vigorous enthusiasm unrivaled in contemporary politics.

The effectiveness of his campaigning, plus his outstanding leadership of the liberals in the Senate, has already paid off. Less than a year ago, Humphrey was still the No. One Senator the GOP hoped to beat this November. Today, there doesn't appear to be even the slightest chance of that happening.

That's the opinion not only of top Democratic leaders, Minnesota CIO and AFL officials, farmers, newspapermen and other local political experts, but even some Republican members of the Legislature interviewed on an off-the-record basis.

He Learned

Henry Snow is a Minnesota farmer. It was on his farm near Kasson that Candidate Eisenhower in 1952 made his now famous speech promising agriculture a "fair, full share" of the national income—"full parity."

Snow then had never been active in politics. Following the GOP's broken pledge to the farmer, Snow was a delegate this year to his party's convention and he's running for the Legislature.

But his party now is Democratic and he's running as a liberal.

Gains In Polls

It's also backed up by polls which in the past have been exceptionally accurate in Minnesota. A year ago. Humphrey's popularity was rated at about nine votes to five. *The most recent shows he'd get over two-thirds of the ballots cast by Minnesota voters—if the election were taking place today.*

But Humphrey won't be resting from now until the final balloting. He's no longer "scared," but he's running just as actively.

Today Humphrey realizes that the size of his victory can mean even more to the people of his state than a clear-cut repudiation of the reactionary out-of-state special interests seeking his defeat.

Democratic Gains

Humphrey's growing popularity, plus Minnesotans' resentment over recent GOP policies, now make it look as though he may sweep a new Democratic governor, several congressmen and a liberal Legislature into office with him. Humphrey's working to get the margin of his universally expected victory as high as possible for this reason.

"Things are definitely looking up for the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota," Ray Hemenway, new DFL state chairman, said. "Our organization is more united and active than ever before."

The best evidence of Humphrey's strength and of political trends in Minnesota, however, lies in the complete absence thus far of evidence of use of the $5 million slush fund which reactionary Texas oilmen and other backers of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) were planning to spend to defeat him. Some of this out-of-state money is still expected to be used against Humphrey in the closing days of the campaign.

Legislative Race

Minnesota is one of two states which does not allow party labels to be used in electing members of the Legislature. This means that candidates run as liberals or conservatives, and organize and run the House and Senate on this basis.

In practice, the liberals are largely DFL and the conservatives GOP. The DFL Party—with strong support from the Minnesota CIO Council—is making an all-out effort to elect a liberal majority to the state House of Representatives.

This year liberal candidates will be running in all but eight districts. Two years ago there were 43 districts in which conservatives had no opposition.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson, whose district includes Wisconsin as well as Minnesota, is predicting that the Democrats will pick up about three new seats in Congress in each state and hold all they now have.

"In Minnesota," he adds, "the liberals have an excellent chance of winning control of the lower house in the state Legislature.

Sales Tax Fought

This prediction is based on public reaction to recent exposure of graft in the present Republican state administration and the attempt by conservatives to push a sales tax through the last session of the Legislature. The latter was blocked by liberal leader Fred Cina.

Other factors which point to a strong liberal Democratic trend are the new GOP farm policy, which has resulted in a big jump in membership in the Minnesota Farmers Union over the last two years; unemployment, which is more than double that reported in the state a year ago, and Republican "trickle down" economics of "hard"-to-get money and tax relief only for the rich.

Labor also has been aroused over the "right-to-scab" bill dropped in the hopper last year and the failure of the conservative-Republican state administration to do anything about the rapid rise in exhaustions of unemployment compensation benefits.

Congress Lineup

Among incumbent congressmen, Reps. Weir, McCarthy, Marshall and Blatnik (all DFL) have been given CIO-PAC endorsement and seem certain of re-election, if the anticipated heavy vote turns out. In the 1st district Bob Olson (DFL) will at least give Rep. Andresen (R.) a tough battle.

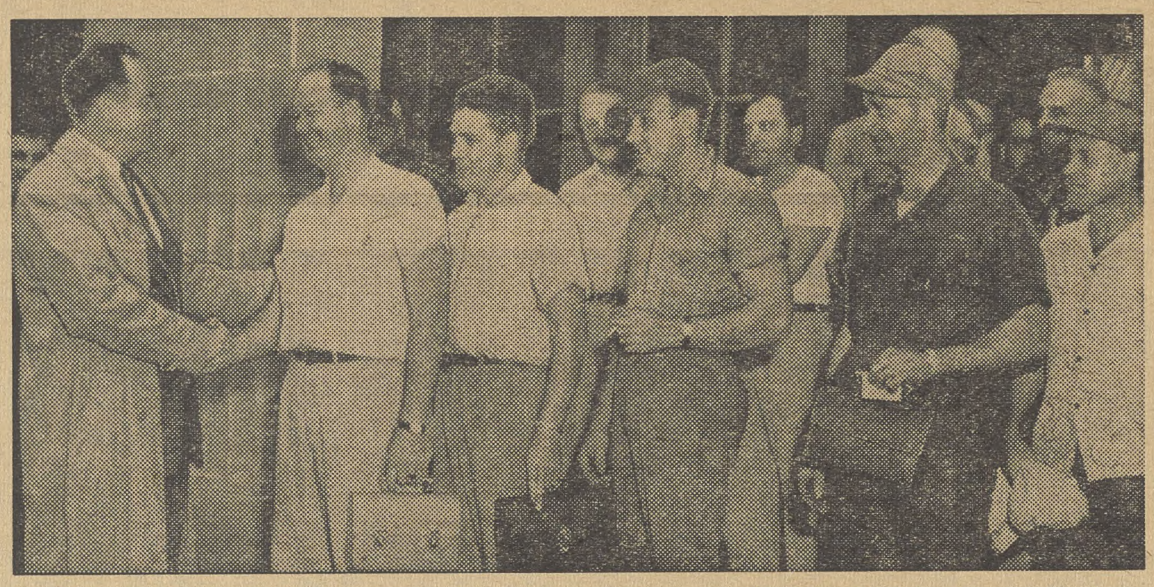
PAC has also endorsed DFL Probate Judge Douglas Hunt over Rep. Andersen (R.) in the 7th and Anders Thompson (DFL), of the Minneapolis school board, against Rep. Judd (R.) in the 5th.

Liberal DFL hopes are also considerably brightened by the strong nominee which the party has named as its candidate for governor. He's Attorney Orville Freeman, wounded and decorated ex-Marine, who got 45% of the vote in 1952.

Since last January, a statewide PAC steering committee made up of representatives of all CIO international unions and councils has been conducting an intensive registration campaign. In Hennepin County, the names of all registered voters were checked against CIO membership lists and those not registered were personally urged to do so in plant drives.

The result: 22,000 more are registered voters in Minneapolis this year than ever before.

The kick-off of Minnesota PAC's active campaigning will be a "Bean Feed" fund-raising drive in Minneapolis Sept. 25, with Adlai Stevenson the featured speaker.



RAINY DAYS don't halt campaigning. At the Twin Cities Ford plant line forms in the rain behind UAW-CIO Local 879 Committeeman Ralph Smith to wish Sen. Humphrey (D.) success in his drive for reelection to Congress.

Humphrey Gains Among Women

CROSSING party lines, several organizations have been formed which find many Minnesota Republicans working side-by-side with Democrats to keep Sen. Humphrey in Washington.

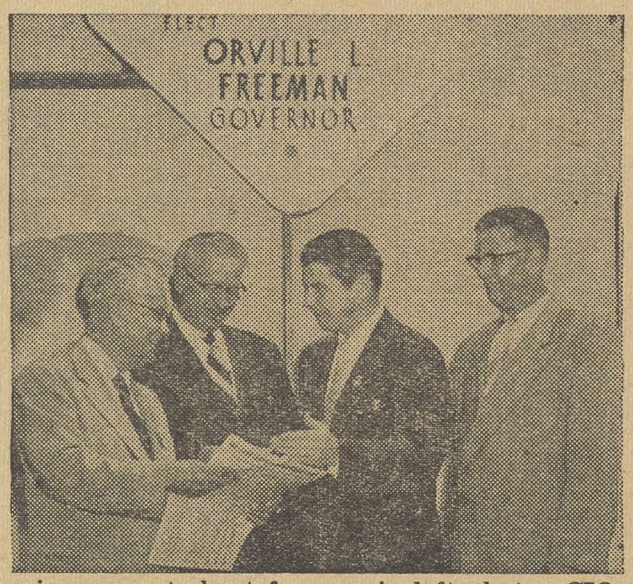
These include Minnesota Women for Humphrey, with Mrs. J. K. Moen of Minneapolis as chairwoman; an all-Negro Committee of 1000 for Humphrey, originating at the Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House; and a Small Businessmen for Humphrey Committee.

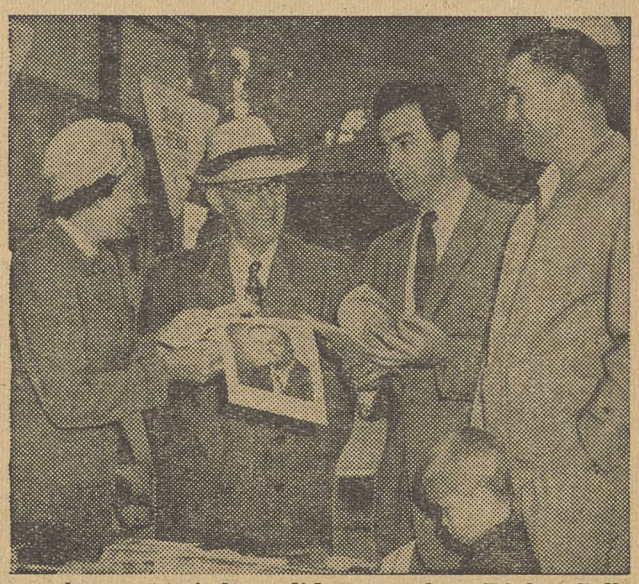
As for the farmers, their feelings about Humphrey were expressed in typical fashion by Lother Wolter, of Norwood, who farms in the heart of a usually solid Republican area.

Wolter said he "sure" will vote DFL this year and that others in his district also are changing. The reason, he said, is that conditions for the farmers **"aren't as good as they were"** under the Democrats.

The Minneapolis Star and Tribune has been periodically polling farm sentiment about Humphrey. It's been going up steadily. The last poll shows Humphrey getting two-thirds of the farm vote. The over-all poll results:

	March	May	July
Humphrey	49 pct.	55 pct.	59 pct.
Bjornson....	34 pct.	34 pct.	30 pct.





CAMPAIGNING—Minnesota CIO Pres. Robert Hess (left) listens as Sen. Humphrey hears from Mr. and Mrs. Eric Tappe how GOP cut in dairy price supports hurt farmers in left photo. CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson (second from left in center photo) and Orville Freeman, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, confer. Right: Sally Luther, former ANG member now in Legislature, mans Democratic booth at State Fair.

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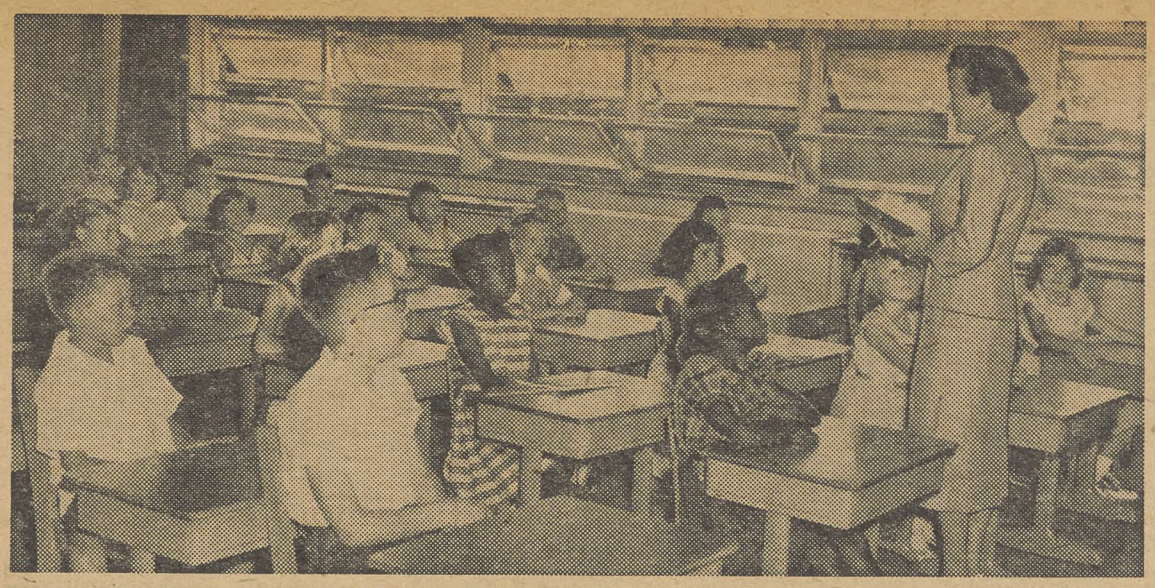

ONE CHANGE IN THE SOUTH — When schools opened last week, segregation rules were dropped at Fort Myer, Va., near Washington. Army took over the school after the county refused to end bias. With notable exception of Baltimore, most Southern cities have failed to comply with Supreme Court decision against segregation.

N. Y. Gubernatorial Race Wide Open As Dewey Bows Out of Contest

A digest of developments in the political campaigns follows:

NEW YORK: A hot fight for the governorship was shaping up last week in the wake of Gov. Dewey's declaration that he will not be a candidate for a fourth term—or for any other political office.

The Republican State Executive Committee voted to recommend the nomination of Sen. Ives to the forthcoming State convention; he agreed to accept if named. The Democratic race was wide open.

Many party leaders were swinging behind Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security Administrator, in preference to Rep. Roosevelt, who has won wide support from CIO unions. Mayor Wagner of New York City, whose candidacy was being pushed, definitely took himself out of the race.

NEW JERSEY: Four Democratic congressional candidates were endorsed by the State CIO Political Action Committee. They were:

Rep. Howell, who will face former Rep. Case (R.) for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Hendrickson (R.), and who had PAC endorsement regularly since he was first elected in 1948 from the 4th Dist.; Rep. Williams, 6th Dist.; Rep. Sieminski, 13th Dist., and Charles Joelson, 8th Dist.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The Democratic State Executive Committee nominated State Sen. Edgar A. Brown, a supporter of Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and a member of the Democratic National Committee, for a full U. S. Senate term to succeed the late Sen. Maybank, who died suddenly on Sept. 1.

The State committee's finding that it was too late for a special primary election resulted in a decision to run as a write-in candidate by former Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, presidential nominee of the States Rights party in the 1948 national election. Gov. Byrnes appointed Charles E. Daniel, an Eisenhower Democrat and a wealthy contractor, to fill the unexpired portion of Maybank's term.

ARIZONA: Former Sen. McFarland, Fair Deal Senate majority leader, scored an impressive victory in the Democratic primary fight for the gubernatorial nomination. He will oppose Gov. Pyle (R.), who is seeking his third two-year term.

GEORGIA: In a fight in which abolition of segregation in public schools was the main issue, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin defeated eight opponents in the Democratic primary to win the nomination for governor. He had the blessing of Gov. Talmadge, and flatly endorsed Talmadge's plan to abolish public schools, if necessary, to preserve segregation.

In Democratic congressional races, Rep. Wheeler appeared defeated in his bid for another term from the 4th Dist. by Mrs. Iris Blitch. Rep. Davis won again in the 5th Dist.

PENNSYLVANIA: The State CIO Council endorsed three Democratic candidates for statewide offices, Pres. Harry Boyer announced. They are State Sen. George M. Leader for Governor, Roy E. Forman for Lieutenant-Governor, and Genevieve Blatt for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

(The foreign policy issues in the election; Page 8.)

In Texas, They Just Do Things Better—

They said it was a heavy turnout of voters in the recent runoff election for governor in Texas but nobody knew just how heavy it was.

In Houston, the district attorney of Harris County is investigating a precinct in which 115% of the registered voters cast their ballots. —(PAI)

Cash Dividend Payments Hit $4.8 Billion

WHILE millions of workers were jobless, on part time or fearful of layoffs, the 5500 corporations which make public their cash dividend payments piled up enough profits to give their stockholders $4.8 billion in the first seven months of 1954, the Commerce Dept. reported last week.

The total was 5% higher than for the same period last year, the department said. The reporting companies represent about two-thirds of all cash dividends.

Payments by manufacturing industries as a whole were 3.5% above a year ago, while the yield in non-manufacturing fields increased by 7%.

Top CIO Leaders To Meet Oct. 4-6

The CIO Executive Committee will meet Monday, Oct. 4, and the CIO Executive Board on Oct. 5 and 6 in CIO national headquarters in Washington.

Jobless Figures Still Sidle Along

THE ECONOMY floundered still deeper into stagnation in August, the latest figures on employment and unemployment announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau showed last week.

There were minor seasonal improvements—smaller than normal—within a narrow range, the fourth successive month of inertia. The Census Bureau, reflecting the Eisenhower Administration's pollyanna attitiude, called the picture *"stable."*

But unemployment, despite a decline of 101,000 to 3,245,000 was still in the neighborhood of 5% of the work force and 2.5 times as much as in August 1953.

And employment showed a net gain of only 128,000. Even the government admitted the changes are not significant.

THE BRIGHTEST SPOT in the report, for what little it is worth, was a pickup of 240,000 in factory jobs to a total of 15.9 million. The best gains were in the non-durable goods industries, such as textiles and apparel.

The best showing in the durable goods field was chalked up by electrical machinery, where the joint announcement said the increase in jobs was "especially sharp." But the hard-hit automobile, home appliance and similar industries showed a continuing decline.

Agricultural employment fell 600,000—about an average drop for this time of year—to 6.9 million.

The Census Bureau also made public the results of a survey it undertook in May which showed that 2.4 million workers were in part-time jobs during that month because of the recession. The number was twice what it was before the recession set in during mid-1953, the bureau said.

Meantime, rising unemployment was hitting two midwestern areas particularly hard.

IN MILWAUKEE, the CIO Brewery Workers reported a wave of layoffs several weeks in advance of the usual seasonal decline.

With 460 men dropped on top of 1000 laid off last November and never recalled, the prospects are for a record low of 3000 jobs this winter, according to Corresponding-Recording Sec. John Schmitt of BW-CIO Local 9.

In Missouri, the unemployment situation has reached such proportions that Gov. Donnelly (D.) appealed to Pres. Eisenhower to channel aid into the State and the metropolitan areas of St. Louis and Kansas City.

DONNELLY acted after Mayor Raymond R. Tucker of St. Louis and Mayor William E. Kemp of Kansas City reported sharp increases in exhausted unemployment compensation benefits, and threatened exhaustion of public and private relief funds.

"The gaunt spectre of unemployment will not disappear because it is ignored," Donnelly wrote. *"Let us not bury our heads in the sand. This, Mr. President, is not a political issue but a matter of bread and butter to thousands upon thousands of Americans whose lot is harsh today, and whose need will be tremendously aggravated as winter sets in."*

Rep. Kelley Warns Of New T-H Drive

Growing unemployment is setting the stage for a situation in which unions for the first time may feel the full destructive power of the Taft-Hartley Act, Rep. Kelley (D., Pa.) warned a Labor Day audience at Lewistown, Pa.

"While the act has hurt many unions in many ways, its full force and effect have not yet been felt," he said.

"Now we are reaching this critical stage. Unemployment is a major national crisis. If this condition continues, you will see more and more anti-labor employers trying to use Taft-Hartley to destroy unions. They need vast unemployment to succeed. We are now in the midst of vast unemployment."

URW Signs New Pact At Firestone

THE LAST of the Big Four rubber firms fell in line last week when the CIO Rubber Workers reached a new two-year agreement with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., ending a 24-day strike of 25,000 members at eight plants.

With the full contract open, the union and the company settled 89 issues in dispute.

The company agreed to the industry pattern of 6.5c an hour in general wage increases, with the possibility that negotiations on wage inequities at the plant level may add another 1c to 2c. Other improved contract clauses include seniority, holidays, vacations, grievances and abritrations.

Other settlements negotiated by the Rubber Workers include those at the Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., with a package of 7c an hour; General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O., and Waco, Tex., wage increase of 6.5c, and Mohawk Rubber Co., Akron, 6c.

'A Sidewise Drift' Seems Ahead

THE "GLOOM and Doom Club" recruited a new and eminently respectable member the other day when the Committee on Economic Trends and Policies of the U. S. Savings & Loan League bolted the Administration-led prosperity bandwagon.

Like the rest of the club members, it doesn't think the country's economy is going to pot by the end of the year. Likewise, it has come to the conclusion that "the adjustment has not yet run its course."

"We therefore predict," it said, "a sidewise to moderately downward drift in the general level of business activity during the reminder of the year."

The oracle, whose past prophecies have been remarkably accurate, spoke shortly before the Wall Street Journal printed an article detailing how more and more Americans—many of them with no other source of income—are dipping into their savings accounts, cashing their savings bonds or closing out their insurance policies.

In the first six months of 1954, the article relates, withdrawals from savings accounts were 4% higher than in 1953, with one New York bank reporting 5000 closed accounts by the end of the summer—twice as many as in all of 1953. In June, the Treasury redeemed $579 million in savings bonds, 10% more than the year before and 26% more than in May.

Life insurance companies in the first six months gave $418.7 millions to customers who cashed in their policies, a 22% increase in a year. In addition, they loaned policyholders $355 million, or 27% more than in the previous year.

The 'Flat Wallet' Era

GOP strategists have dusted off Herbert Hoover's coattails so their candidates can ride them along with Eisenhower's. A recent Milwaukee Journal editorial on Hoover's 80th birthday speech follows in part:

In his presidency, Herbert Hoover stood with banks falling all about him . . . predicting the end of poverty and an upsurge of employment "in 60 days." He proved then he was no prophet.

Now a quarter of century later, Hoover proves that he also lacks the ability to look back and understand what he has seen. In his home state of Iowa, he attempted to explain the years since 1932.

It was the speech of a man who ignores the forces that erupted after the suffering and destruction of World War I, blazed up again in World War II, and are simmering today even in the jungles of Asia and Africa.

The basic trouble in Herbert Hoover's world is that he still thinks as he did in the 20's, that the U. S. can live in happy isolation.

As he sees it, all that has happened is the work of evil men, particularly Democrats who turned him out of office. *This is no new attitude.*

In 1931, in Indianapolis, on one of those rare days when he was admitting that perhaps the economy wasn't exactly healthy, Hoover said that the trouble was the result of World War I which *"had come on during a Democratic Administration."*

In Iowa, where Hoover spoke, corn was down to 30c a bushel when Hoover was pooh-poohing depression. Wheat was under 50c. Thousands of farms were being foreclosed.

If more than a handful of people lined up, passers-by asked whether it was a bank failure or a bread line. *Here was the soup kitchen, "flat wallet" era. The apple, sold on corners by jobless men, was its symbol.*

A 1931 Chicago survey showed that working girls were earning under 25c an hour, one-fourth of them under 10c. Servants worked for board and room and $10 a month. *And these were the lucky ones with jobs.*

Factory chimneys stood smokeless. Stock prices fell. General Motors dropped from 72¾ to 7⅝, Radio Corp. from 101 to 2½, U. S. Steel from 261¾ to 21¼ while Hoover was in the White House. Bankruptcies were everywhere. Wages were down 60%, production below 50%.

Hoover didn't cause all that. But he thought for a long time that if he ignored it, as he would have us turn our backs on the world today, all our troubles would go away.

He was talking then, in the 1932 campaign, about the same greatest issue—not food and jobs but "individualism vs. regimentation." *Hoover still doesn't realize, as he didn't realize in 1932, that the common man will no longer lie down and roll over when the uncommon man snaps his finger.*

Democratic presidents didn't create this present restless world any more than Hoover created the depression. But these men have recognized the world, as they have had to, and with the help of forward, not backward looking Republicans, have been trying to live in it, to help solve its problems, to adjust this country to things as they are.

They know that stalwart individualism, the uncommon man, trust in our heritage are fine—but not enough. Hoover says they are enough. And he adds that *"if anyone rises to say that all this is reactionary, you may class him as either fuzzy-minded or an ignorant enemy of free men."*

Here is intolerance indeed, political bigotry personified, belief in hiding your head in the sands. Here is what branded Hoover as one of the most unsuccessful of our Presidents. *The world has passed him by.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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First Lesson Of The Fall Term

In Other Words—

Strike In A Soviet Slave Labor Camp

For seven years Brigitte Gerland was a prisoner at the huge Russian slave labor camp at Vorkuta, some 2000 miles northeast of Moscow and above the Arctic Circle. This account of a strike among the miners there, just before she left in the summer of 1953, was included in testimony on forced labor presented to the UN Economic & Social Commission by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

By BRIGITTE GERLAND

WHEN BERIA fell from power in Moscow, the time seemed right to go into action. During the night of July 19 orders were passed from the strike committee that had been set up to the workers that nobody was to work the next day.

I myself was in the women's section, and those who did not work down in the pits did not take part in the strike. Because of this, I cannot say with certainty if, on that very first day, the strike was observed by all the prisoners. But it is undeniable that from that day onwards everything was at a standstill.

No more coal trains set out on their daily journey to Leningrad. A fortnight later, when I was repatriated, the railway tracks were still idle.

Those in charge of the camp must have been taken unawares by this unparalleled event: suddenly they could not deliver their quota of prisoner manpower to the mines in return for the contract price of 60 rubles a working day per man and no food provided by the mine.

Velvet Gloves At First

They must have been ordered to use velvet gloves at first. Higher officials realized what possible repercussions might result from a revolt of this kind in so sensitive a nerve center as an important mining district. Large concerns in Leningrad came to a standstill when no more coal arrived from Vorkuta.

A few days later a special delegation from Moscow arrived. It took a definite position on certain demands presented by the prisoners and especially on their demand to be released soon, with the understanding that they would agree to continue to work in the mines for a certain time after their release.

The delegation refused this request, as well as one asking for a revision of the whole system of running the camp. The prisoners realized then that there was no hope of getting back their freedom. *They were prepared to work at Vorkuta, but they wished to live there in normal circumstances, leading a family life and not confined by barbed wire entanglements and guarded like galley slaves.*

The strikers did not yield. They adamantly refused to work. A thorough-going revolt broke out (I learned later) in one of the camps, where the prisoners got rid of those in charge and replaced them by their own officials. They suggested to the head of the police (MWD) that he withdraw his troops from the camp to avoid incidents. They substituted their own police.

The strike did not release any of the prisoners at Vorkuta. Despite this, the events constitute one of the most powerful demonstrations since the Soviet came to power in the country. It was all the more significant because it was known about in Leningrad at once (for the consignments of coal were expected in vain) *and because in Leningrad the workers showed the greatest sympathy with the strikers.*

MAP shows location of Soviet slave labor camp at Vorkuta in the Arctic, 2000 miles northeast of Moscow.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MOST OF THE DEMOCRATIC professionals around town think that Atty.-Gen. Brownell has missed the boat in his rumored grand jury indictments of former Truman Administration officials.

The Democrats take the viewpoint that last-minute political indictments are likely to backfire, and that time has come close to running out on Brownell.

Still, it may be useful to record that a very careful reporter, Charles Bartlett of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, wrote as recently as Aug. 2 that the GOP high command was preparing *"drastic steps"* to win the congressional election in November, *"including a few that are not in the highest tradition of partisian politics."*

The specific "persistent rumors" that Bartlett reported were that grand jury indictments already had been obtained against former Sec. of the Treasury John Snyder, former Undersec. Edward Foley and the former legal chief of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Charles Oliphant.

Bartlett, a careful reporter with news sources in this capital that are not to be discounted, also suggested that the purported "indictments" would remain sealed until September, and that this "timing" would make it impossible for the charges to go on trial before the Nov. 2 election.

The Political Purpose

He wrote that the Justice Dept. insisted it was doing everything possible to speed up "prosecution" of Democratic predecessors, *but that "other Administration officials have been more candid" in admitting that the real objective was to hit the Democrats when it might hurt worst politically.*

All of this, of course, is in the lingo of newsmen "unprivileged." The repetition of it here is unprivileged. That is, there is at this writing no public record of the indictment of Snyder, Foley or Oliphant.

The point is that repeating these rumors is not malicious or designed to harm the gentlemen. It is intended merely to call attention to some Washington gossip which, whether true or untrue, has now been kicking around for a couple of months—and to build a platform on which to peg a few truths about Brownell.

It may be utterly incorrect that Brownell has ever dreamed about some political indictments. But a lot of people in the Justice Dept. have.

This reporter, in the course of a discussion with a Brownell functionary about the abominable misuse of the Harry Dexter White "case," was told that that there were a *"lot of these things"* kicking around and that *"they had to be brought out."*

FDR Didn't Try The Old Guard

It is not recalled that when Roosevelt came to power in 1933 he wasted energy on political indictments of the Hoover Administration's subordinates—not even Andy Mellon and his tax kickbacks to corporations including his own. *Roosevelt was too busy with constructive measures, and besides it has not been the habit in partisan American life for a victorious party to try to put its beaten adversaries in prison.*

A new approach may be initiated by the Republicans, who fed on bitterness in 20 years out of power and gradually persuaded themselves that they were the only honest and patriotic people left.

Democratic professionals, to repeat, are now inclined to take the attitude that the Eisenhower Administration may belatedly have abandoned any schemes to try to win the next election by indicting—but not trying—some of their Democratic predecessors before Nov. 2.

They are further inclined to argue that if Brownell is "misguided" enough to attempt some political indictments, the people's sympathies will violently shift to the victims, not the prosecutors.

One would like to think that Pres. Eisenhower may have played a decisive part in the apparent shift in GOP campaign tactics. The President has undoubtedly knocked down Brownell in private—although never in public—on previous occasions. *(He knocked Brownell, specifically, on the question of whether he personally believed that Truman would have knowingly and maliciously "promoted" a Communist spy.)*

The trouble here is that Eisenhower knocks down Brownell only after he has let the Attorney General get in some partisan licks.

★ A fortunate cross-section of American women is having the chance, before Sept. 22 in Los Angeles, to meet the bigwigs of the National Federation of Republican Women. The GOP ladies left Washington last week for an 11-day cross-country tour, "stopping all along the way," traveling democratically in an air conditioned chartered Greyhound bus.

Tax Dodge

Review of the tax exempt status of Facts Forum, radio-TV program, has been demanded by Rep. Hays (D. O.), ranking Democrat on a special House Committee that investigated tax-free foundations.

Facts Forum is largely financed by H. L. Hunt, reactionary Texas oil millionaire, and has been charged with presenting "both sides of one side" of issues. It promotes the views of Hunt and Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and Hays says it fosters "the technique of smear."

Detroit CIO-AFL Rally Hears Reuther, Williams Blister GOP

By TED OGAR
Editor, Michigan CIO News

CIO AND AFL closed ranks in Detroit's Labor Day celebration to hit hard at unemployment and to pledge a vigorous, unified political action campaign.

More than 75,000 members of both bodies marched side by side down the Motor City's main street carrying placards demanding action on jobs and calling for the election of Democratic candidates in November.

Spearheading the CIO contingent was Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO and of the Auto Workers, who later told a joint rally that "the whole question of freedom hinges on the solution of the unemployment problem."

Speaking in historic Cadillac Square, Reuther told the sun-scorched crowd that "we've got to find a way for full employment in peace time." The Republican Administration won't, he added.

"THE REPUBLICAN Party is incapable of leadership in this crisis," he said, "because it has never learned to think in terms of human values and can operate only in beat with the stock ticker.

"It gave tax relief to those who didn't need it and denied it to those who did. I challenge Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) to deny that the General Motors Corp. got more out of the tax bill than all the 450,000 GM workers put together."

He said that people are without jobs not because we don't know how to put them to work, "but because they don't have enough purchasing power."

"Next spring," Reuther added, "we're going to sit down at the bargaining table in Detroit and we're going to have a guaranteed annual wage before we're through."

Pres. Frank X. Martel of the AFL Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, pledged "a greater degree of political unity in this campaign than there ever has been before."

THE ROASTING of Republicans was continued by Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D.), seeking an unprecedented fourth term, who declared that "shortsighted GOP policy has brought about a lopsided distribution of wealth." The solution, he said, lies not at the bargaining table but rather at the ballot box.

"You cannot strike against a government policy which reduces the purchasing power of your customers—the farmers," Williams pointed out.

"You cannot picket against continued high taxes on automobiles. You cannot send your shop committees to Washington to bargain with a Congress which cuts taxes of those who need it least, and denies relief to the poor.

"You must fight this fight not as union members, but as citizens when you go to the polls in November."

This appeal was echoed by Patrick V. McNamara, Democratic candidate opposing Ferguson in the latter's election fight.

Fraternal

When Wayne County CIO Council Pres. Mike Novak introduced Detroit's Labor Day queens to the joint rally, Wayne county AFL Pres. Frank X. Martel rushed over to buss Miss CIO.

Governor G. Mennen Williams, standing nearby, leaned over and shouted: "Hey, Frank, what about the no-raiding pact?"

Burke Urges More Concern For Labor

LABOR'S achievements have earned it the right to better government representation of its interests, Sen. Burke (D.) told the Portsmouth (O.) CIO Council's 18th annual Labor Day celebration.

"Labor's progress," he said, "is the reason why the American standard of living has risen so steadily over the years."

Burke, who fills the Senate seat made vacant by the death of the late Sen. Taft (R.), is a candidate to succeed himself.

MOST OF THE progress that organized labor has achieved in the last generation, he pointed out, came under Democratic national administrations. The Democratic party, he added, still represents the best interests of the worker.

Beirne Hits GOP For Give-Aways

THE 'BROOMS' the Republicans took to Washington to clean up the "mess associated with the giving of refrigerators and deep freezes" were poorly made, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers told the annual Labor Day picnic of the Los Angeles CIO Council.

"Instead of refrigerators and deep freezes," he told 15,000 men, women and children, "they are now giving away our timber, our natural resources, our atomic power, our oil . . . "

In discussing the significance of Labor Day to the organized labor movement, Beirne said that behind the primary job of negotiating contracts "lies the need to realize and understand the responsibilties we have."

"WE MUST CONTINUE to carry on those things that were given us by our predecessors, keeping them strong because we understand our heritage," he declared. "We are proud to be Americans.

"The CIO will do its part in keeping America strong and awake."

The theme of the picnic, "Full Employment Through Political Action," brought numerous political leaders to the scene. Joining Beirne at the top of the speakers' list was Rep. Edmondson (D. Okla.), who also attacked the Eisenhower Administration.

"The 'great crusade' of 1952 has become the 'great retreat' of 1954," he declared, "and the 'great crusade' has been the great disappointment of American labor."

He cited the GOP treatment of the National Labor Relations Board as an example of the Administration's anti-labor bias.

"They are packing the NLRB with men opposed throughout their history to organized labor," Edmondson said. "These men reflect an entirely different and hostile attitude toward labor."

Endorsed candidates introduced by Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the council included Rep. Doyle, candidate for reelection; James Roosevelt, also a congressional candidate, and Edward Roybal, campaigning for lieutenant governor.

Prior to the picnic the Los Angeles Catholic Labor Institute sponsored a Labor Day breakfast at which Beirne was the principal speaker. CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler was chairman.

GOOD labor-management relations of CIO Steelworkers Local 2172 and U. S. Steel Products Div. of U. S. Steel Corp. in Los Angeles won presentation of Catholic Labor Institute's Father Thomas Coogan Award from Cardinal McIntyre. Here CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler (right) looks over citation with Local Pres. George E. Ryan (left), and the firm's Vice Pres. Allen E. Klieves.

Tomorrow's Factories Are Here Today With A

'Push-Button' Production Spreading Through Industry

(First article in a series.)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A NEW WORD is in our midst—new at least to most of us, though it has been used for some time by industrial engineers, scientists and management, and occasionally by labor spokesmen.

The word is *automation,* and it deals with a subject of great concern to the trade union movement. For it may mean some amazing changes in matters that affect all of us who work for a living, particularly in big industry and big offices.

Although the word itself is of comparative recent vintage in its current use, hundreds of thousands of CIO members and workers in industry in general have come up against what it stands for—on their own jobs.

As protection of the welfare of the nation's workers is a basic function of the trade union movement, it is most important for labor to know what is going on in industry.

If we are in the midst of a *"second industrial revolution,"* sweeping us toward ever greater automatic control in production, with robot machines taking over more and more jobs formerly done by human beings, it may mean some changes or shifts in emphasis on union problems and policies.

Better Jobs

The swing to automatic factory operation is creating new and more highly paid jobs in the production of new machines while at the same time it is doing away with less skilled operating jobs, according to Vice Pres. Ray H. Sullivan, of the Ford Motor Co.

"The hand trucker of today replaced by a conveyor belt," the Wall Street Journal quoted the cheerful Sullivan as saying, "might become tomorrow's electronic engineer."

Automation is the word now being widely used for the movement toward automatic control in general. It was apparently adopted first by industrial engineers of the Ford Motor Co. to define what D. S. Harder, vice-president for manufacturing, called *"a new concept, a philosophy, of manufacturing."*

At a recent conference on automation at Davenport, Ia., Harder said that the "working definition" of automation as used at Ford's is *"the automatic handling of parts between progressive production processes."* That is, it's a way of transferring materials automatically from machine to machine.

Actually it is more than transferring, he explained, and quoted a more comprehensive definition given by W. E. Brainard, of Hughes Aircraft, in the February 1954 issue of Production magazine:

"Automation is a philosophy of design, it is a manufacturing method, and it is control within a machine."

There is no general agreement, however, as to the meaning of the word. It means different things to different people.

Some regard it as *"a fancy word for mechanization."* Others mean by it *"completely self-regulating production,"* or *"a fully automatic plant."* An oil refinery is sometimes considered as the "ultimate in automation," though in the strict definition of the word it isn't.

A Strict Definition

"Automation, if defined strictly as electronic or magnetic control of complete-sequence operations, is quite rare," says an article on "Push-Button Labor," in the August 1954 Fortune magazine.

In whatever sense it is meant, automation is a convenient word, and will probably continue to be widely used more or less loosely to designate modern mechanization and automatic control.

For the trend has been greatly speeded up since the end of the war in Korea, and devices and methods formerly utilized largely for military purposes are now being used in private industry.

One of the most widely publicized examples of automation illustrating this trend is the Ford engine plant and foundry near Cleveland, which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has mentioned often.

Sensational stories about the marvels at work there have appeared in many publications. A Wall Street Journal writer who visited it wrote:

"Engine blocks are machined without the touch of a human hand. An electronic brain, containing 27 miles of wire, helps mastermind operations. Signal lights on control boards flash warnings when a tool is wearing out and needs replacement. Red, green and yellow pushbuttons control myriad manufacturing steps."

The Cleveland Plant

He reported that "it takes only three machines and nine men to drill the necessary oil holes in a crankshaft." With conventional machine methods, 29 machines and 39 men were needed to do the same job. And he quotes the foundry manager as saying:

"Ours is the only foundry in the world where the molding sand used to make castings is never touched by human hands except maybe out of curiosity."

U. S. News & World Report (Dec. 4, 1953) headlines a story on the same plant:

"Push-button Plant: It's here. Machines do the work and man looks on. An inside look at the latest thing in industry—a whole factory run largely by electric 'brains' and mechanical 'hands'."

"An automatic factory, a manufacturing plant with few production workers, is an actuality, not just a theory, in the automobile industry today," says the article. "In this factory, operating now, even the work for push buttons is showing a decline. They are displaced by electric 'brains'—complicated marvels that are tireless, faster then human beings, less prone to error and never grouchy."

The Big Question

After describing other machines that have displaced human labor, the article says that the big question is whether automation will bring serious technological unemployment in the auto industry, the nation's largest manufacturing industry, and in other industries going in for it.

"If automation works as well as expected, and spreads fast, it seems almost sure to cause some important labor-displacement problems," states the article. "But its backers say that it also can produce more jobs in the end than it may abolish. Backers say, too, that automation will bring an increase in the production of goods that will raise living standards for all Americans to a level hardly imagined today."

There are, of course, many other ou standing instances of the spread of aut mation.

Electrical Example

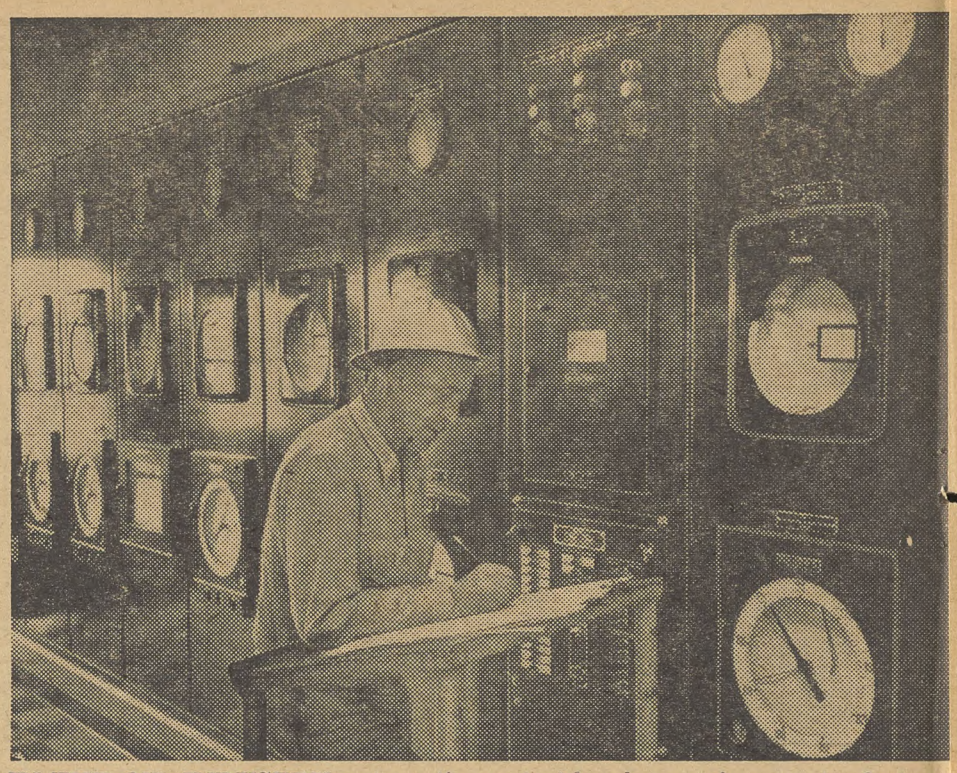
In the electrical industry, Westinghou started a new $45 million appliance pla last year for the manufacture mostly refrigerators and freezers. The compone parts of units will travel over 27 mil of conveyors, through automatic enan elling and assembling devices, and whisked through an automatic cratir machine.

General Electric was also reported have set up a similarly mechanized pla on a 942-acre site outside of Louisvill where parts in process are to be shuttl over 42 miles of conveyors.

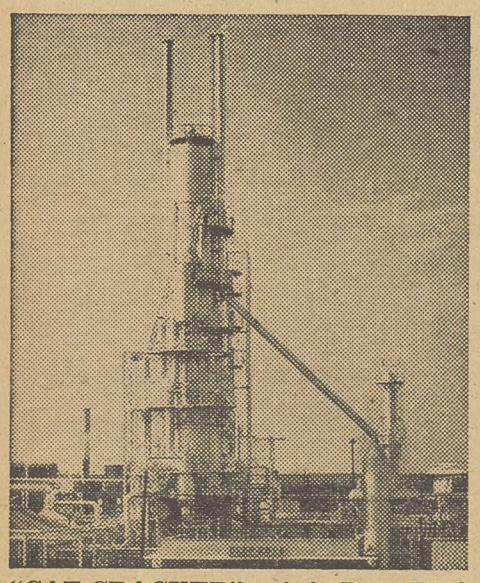
Various new devices in the packir industry, such as the *"hide-puller"* m chine, which replaces the most high skilled and highly paid man in the be killing room, are reported by Fortune:

"Stripping away the entire hide from t carcass without cutting the skin is t most delicate operation in the plant. Wi the new machine, a semi-skilled m makes a single cut in the breast of t animal and the *'hide-puller'* skins t animal as simply as slipping off a shirt."

"This is correct as far as it goes," says Lyle Cooper, research director for



IN THE OIL INDUSTRY automatic control has been going on at a fast pa for a decade. Refineries today employ 10,000 fewer men than six years ag Above is the control board in the Carter Oil Co. refinery at Billings, Mon



"CAT CRACKER" unit in Deep Rock refinery, Cushing, Okla., is operated from control building showin in lower foreground.

CIO Views On Automation—

Share Benefits With Labor

THE CIO does not oppose automation or other technological improvements.

Some people have the mistaken notion that it does. But it does have very strong opinions about industry sharing the benefits both with the worker, in higher wages and shorter hours—and the consumer, in lower prices and more and better products.

It insists that "workers should rightfully share adequately in the benefits of the increased productivity of the national economy as a whole."

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, after describing before a CIO convention the marvelous new machines of the Ford engine plant in Cleveland, asked:

"Is that good or bad? That depends on whether the machines work for the people or whether they work against the people. *The machines are good as long as we get the benefits of the machines by higher living standards and shorter work hours.*

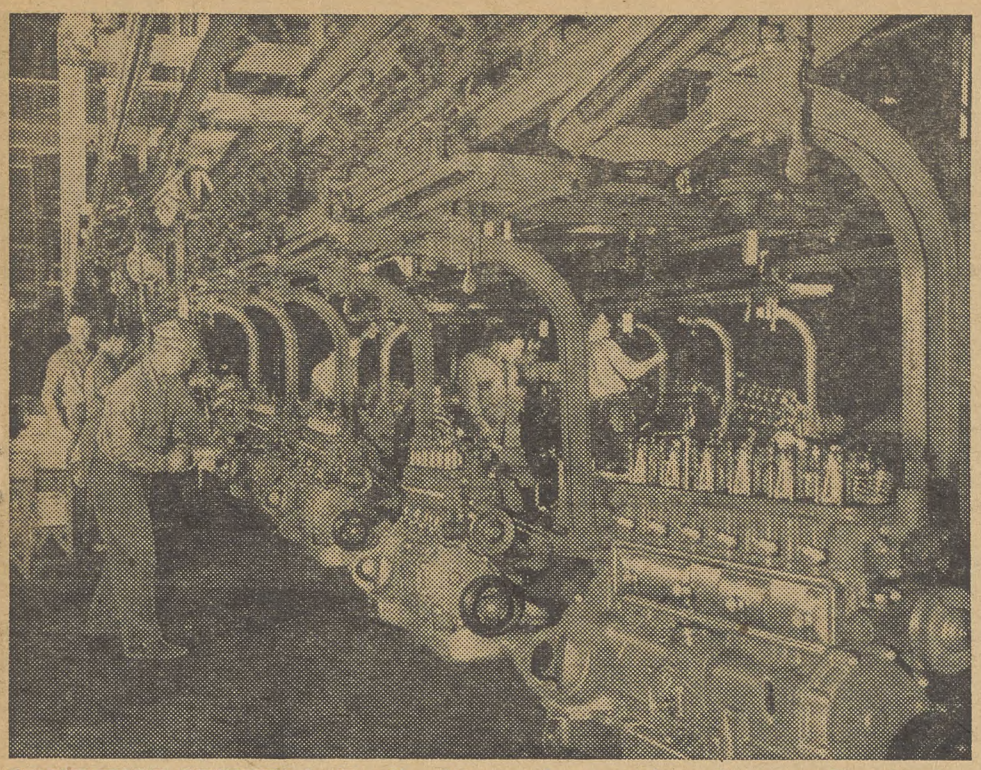
"Our struggle is not to stop machines. Our struggle is to see to it that the workers get the benefit of these better machines and the more efficient techniques that develop in industry."

In his New Year's Day statement Reuther said: "The program of the CIO in 1954 will be one devoted to placing the benefits of our great technology at the disposal of all the people, so that all may share in the abundance that America can produce."

And in testimony before a congressional committee last spring, he said: *"We of the CIO believe that full employment and full production are possible in peace time if we demonstrate the good sense to gear our productive capacity and our developing technology to the practical challenge of satisfying the tremendous unfilled needs of the American people."*

AUTOMATIC MACHINER does aw lightened the work for the operato land engine plant, a showpiece of ne

utomation—So Are New Problems For Labor



CONVEYOR SYSTEM in Ford's ultra-modern engine plant at Cleveland—first in the auto industry—moves six-cylinder overhead valve engines without manual handling. Mechanical arms also set up engines for assemblers.

Way To Survival

"No, the way to survival does not lie backward. Our fathers have tasted of the tree of knowledge, and even though its fruit is bitter in our mouths, the angel with the flashing sword stands behind us. We must continue to invent and to earn bread not merely by the sweat of our brows, but by the metabolism of our brains.:"

(Norbert Wiener, in The Human Use of Human Beings.)

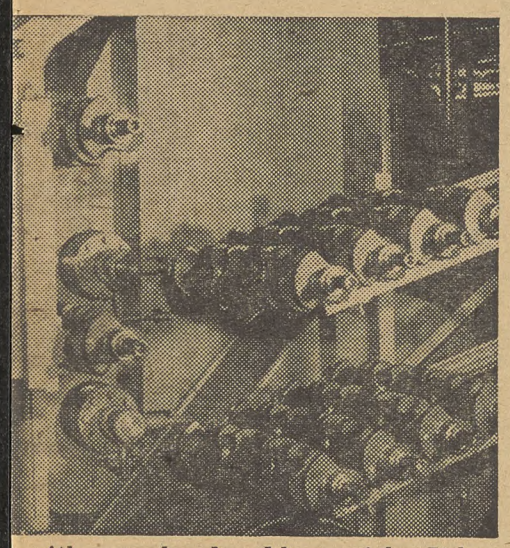
the CIO Packinghouse Workers, "but it affects more operations than those mentioned, and is not as automatic as indicated. It has to be guided by an operator."

The oil industry has always been highly mechanized. Automation, in the sense of electronic controls, is more recent, but during the past decade it has developed at an accelerated speed.

"A man may work for months on a pipeline, or in a refinery, or even in the production fields and never see nor touch oil," says Ray Davidson, CIO Oil Workers publicity director.

One man sitting in an office at the El Segundo (Calif.) refinery of Standard Oil of California, which processes some 125,000 barrels of oil daily, gauges many times that amount of oil and refined products in storage.

"He can tell at a glance how much of what is where," says Davidson.



with some hard and heavy jobs. It has of this crankshaft lathe at Ford's Cleve- industrial technique.

In the chemical industry, automatic control is not particularly new, although some outstanding recent developments have taken place.

The Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., for example, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., is reported to have the *"world's first robot coal miner,"* at its works near Charleston, W. Va. Here it extracts, out of bituminous coal, gases and other substances used in making such varied products as plastics, explosives, drugs, vitamins, paints and other things.

The rubber industry, states Ralph Bergman, acting research director for the CIO Rubber Workers, for some time has been using automatic controlled machines such as the *Banbury,* which weighs the different components to be mixed in the machine and then automatically performs the mixing operation for the required length of time. There is also the *Bag-O-Matic curing machine,* which vulcanizes the semi-finished tire into a finished product.

The Longest History

Formerly a tire had to be shaped by one operation and then cured in a second operation. The *Bag-O-Matic* performs both steps at once and in addition, automatically times the curing cycle and adjusts the temperature and pressure.

But it is the telephone industry, of course, where the longest history of advancing automatic control has taken place, and where great displacement of labor has occurred.

"To us in the telephone industry," said Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, "automation isn't something away off in the future—nor is it something just starting to be a problem. In our industry it has been with us for 30 or more years."

Back in 1920, just before the start of the Bell System's dial conversion program, Beirne said, there were 36 telephones per employee. At the close of last year, there were 69.2 phones per employee—an increase of 92.2% over the period.

Fortune magazine reports in its August 1954 issue that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., *"is now ready to set up inter-region and even coast-to-coast dialing, with automatic accounting and billing machines replacing operators on tabulations."*

"For the future it promises message transmission by 'microwave' relays, which eliminate the need for telephone lines . ." the magazine adds.

(A later article will tell more about how automation has affected CIO unions and members, and what some CIO officials think about it.)

The Age Of Robots Long Predicted

THE LEGEND of a mechanical man who can perform work endlessly, efficiently and tirelessly but has no soul and finally revolts and destroys his creator, has been used often in past times to symbolize mankind's fear of mechanical advance.

There's the old Jewish legend of the Golem, the exploits of the Frankenstein monster, and the play by the Czech dramatist, Karl Capek, called R.U.R., which satirizes the effect of the machine age on human beings. It was first produced in translated form in this country in 1922 and it is still popular among little theater and amateur groups.

The letters R.U.R. stand for Rossum's Universal Robots, the name of the factory that made and sold mechanical men and women workers—robots—who were like flesh and blood human beings but had no emotion, no soul. They knew only how to turn out an unlimited amount of flawless work of all kinds.

The word robot taken from the play has become a familiar term in the language and today is used often as another word for automatic control, automation, push button labor, "electric brains," and other terms adopted to talk of the marvels of modern production methods.

Sounds Like Scientists

Derived from the Czech *robota* meaning compulsory service or work, it has come to mean *"any automatic apparatus or device that performs functions ordinarily ascribed to human beings, or operates with what appears to be almost human intelligence."*

R.U.R. makes quite fascinating reading today, for the characters often say things strikingly like remarks made by some of the scientists and industrial engineers of today, who are concerned with making machines that will do what human beings can do, but do it better and faster.

"Well, anyone who has looked into human anatomy," says the factory manager in R.U.R., "will have seen at once that man is too complicated, and that a good engineer could make him more simply. So young Rossum began to overhaul anatomy and tried to see what could be left out or simplified . . ."

Our scientists and industrial engineers of today, do in fact, study anatomy in figuring out how to construct automatic machines. Prof. Norbert Wiener of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—an authority on the subject of "communication" in automatic control—discusses the analogy between machines and living organisms at length in his book, "The Human Use of Human Beings." The nervous system and the automatic machine, he explains, are in some respects fundamentally alike.

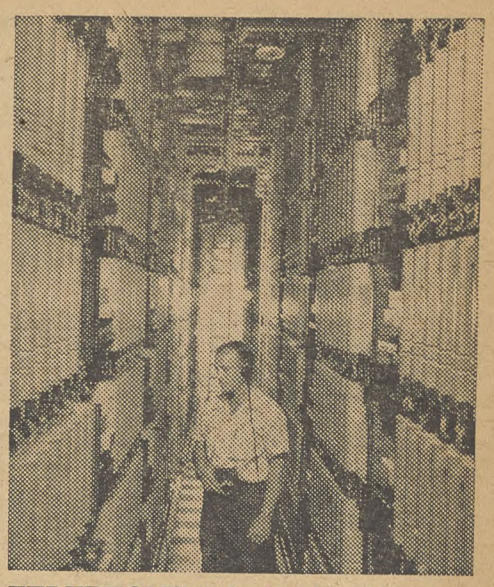
Seems Small Stuff

An article on the subject of "Information" as the "lifeblood" of automatic control (Scientific American, September '52), says that instruments like those of the human body are needed—"memory devices like the brain and control devices like the reflex networks in the nervous system—to handle information for automatic control."

On the question of replacing human labor with machines, however, the R.U.R. manager's boast that "one robot can replace two and a half workingmen," seems small stuff indeed in the light of what the complicated automatic machines of today can do in replacing manpower.

Time often gives a strange twist to the ideas of an imaginative writer who forecasts in dim outline a future development, by bringing it to pass far beyond his wildest dreams—but usually with very different results from those he expected.

Capek, for instance, was concerned with



TELEPHONE industry has been undergoing automation for 30 years. In 1920 there were 36 telephones per employe. In 1953 there were 69.2, a 92% increase.

the degradation of the worker who seemed, in the development of mass production and the assembly line, in danger of being turned into a machine by the repetitive, monotonous functions of his job. *But what has actually happened is that rather than the human individual being turned into a machine, the machine is becoming more and more like a human being. What Capek used as a device to dramatize his idea, has, in a modified way, come to pass.*

But the automatic machines of today—and the future—has already created, and will continue to create, its own tremendous social problems that must be faced and solved at least in some degree, if the old legend of the machine that turned upon its creator and destroyed him is not finally to come true.

The Individual Pays

These problems, of course, have long been with us. Changes in industrial production methods such as the advance of automatic machines don't spring up over night. They grow gradually, and adjustment to the changes can take place with little notice paid to them, if they proceed slowly enough.

Even if they don't happen all at once on an extensive scale, such changes can cause great misery to individuals caught in them helplessly and unaware. A man who loses his job without warning because an automatic machine has been installed in his plant, may suffer as much anguish as one whose home has been destroyed by a flood or hurricane, yet he is not likely to get any public sympathy or help.

He is left to adjust himself and his family as best he can. This may mean selling his home at a loss, taking his children out of school, moving to a new town and a new industry and losing his accumulated seniority and pension benefits.

For, if left to run wild, the *"second industrial revolution,"* as the trend toward increasing automatic control has been called, could cause as many woes as the first industrial revolution which brought the machine into manufacturing and destroyed the skills of many thousands of workers.

Eroded Brains

"We cannot afford to erode the brains of the country as we have eroded its soil. We must not be serfs, written down as property in the books of our entrepreneurs. We need a system in which variability and adaptability are at a premium and not at a discount . . . If man is to continue to exist, he must not be an afterthought to business."

(Norbert Wiener, in The Human Use of Human Beings.)

Issues In The Election—

GOP's 'Peace' Cry Is Phony As A $9 Bill

"PEACE, progress and prosperity" is the slogan of the Republicans as they head into the showdown weeks of the 1954 congressional elections.

The "prosperity" part of that slogan is mocked by the cold steel furnaces around Pittsburgh, the gaunt mill towns of New England and the silent auto assembly lines around Detroit.

And the "peace" part was almost drowned out in the dim of gunfire last week as a U. S. Navy patrol plane was shot down in the Sea of Japan off Soviet Siberia and as U. S. officers were killed on a Chinese Nationalist island off the Red China coast.

Once again there was little "peace" within the Republican's own camp—they were engaged in another tug-of-war over foreign policy. California's Sen. Knowland, the GOP majority leader—demanded that the U. S. break off diplomatic relations with the Russians. His plea got a polite but firm refusal from the Summer White House in Denver.

'Progress' On Slogans

About the only part of the GOP slogan that could be justified was the "progress" business. The slogan shops of the GOP were running overtime trying to keep up with with switches in foreign policy.

"Massive retaliation" was swiftly outdated, "preventive war" had only a brief span as the GOP elephant twitched nervously down the foreign policy road. The bedeviled beast was goaded from one side by the realities of the world situation and from the the other by Old Guard "go-it-alone" theorists.

The shifting foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration is actually giving encouragement to the Communists it seeks to contain. Communism, the world learned in Indo-China, advances when the free world is divided and U. S. world leadership is indecisive, contradictory and confused. It retreats when the free world is united under firm and decisive U. S. leadership.

Such leadership under the Democratic Administration has saved millions of people and vast economic resources from communism in Iran, Greece, Berlin and Korea.

The Republican's foreign policy troubles are not new. They pre-date the 1952 election campaign, when the facts were deliberately garbled; they have continued through 20 months of the Eisenhower Administration.

"I Hear There's Something Wrong With Your Morale"

"What's Our Firm, Unswerving Asia Policy This Week?"

The late Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) was disarmingly frank when he told the New York Times in April 1952:

"The Republican Party has this dilemma, if it does not cooperate in the world, it will be blamed for destroying the peace . . . If it cooperates too much with the Democratic Administration, it will be accused of having no foreign policy of its own. Therefore, as I see it, we must cooperate in the theater where we could lose everything, which is in Europe, and oppose the Administration in the Far East, where there is no solution that I can think of anyway."

Most Republicans since then have gone along without any solution in mind and from force of habit have opposed the Admininstration even though it is their own.

In support of this irresponsible strategy the GOP set out to rewrite Chinese history. Republican demagogues still go around the country telling people that "the Democrats lost China to Communism."

The China Record

In the first place, China was never ours to lose. The U. S. always supported China's national aspirations for independence. The Democrats made every effort to prevent China from falling into the hands of the Communists.

This country sent a total of $2 billion in aid to Nationalist China and the Chiang Kai-Shek government. Most of the terms of this aid were written into the China Aid Act of 1948 by the GOP-dominated 80th Congress.

According to Sen. Connally (D. Tex.) in 1950, "so much of our aid was sold to the Communists by Chiang's corrupt lieutenants that the Communists came to look on the U. S. as their quartermaster and Chiang as their supply sergeant."

The most influential single factor in the conduct of our foreign policy in recent years is the China Lobby. It serves the interests of Nationalist China, now confined to Formosa and small nearby islands.

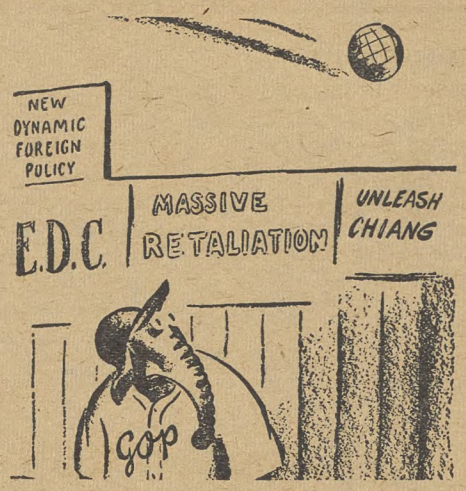
The China Lobby casts a strong spell over several American magazines and radio and TV commentators. A number of prominent Republican leaders for reasons best known to themselves have followed Chiang's devious line; among them Vice Pres. Nixon and Sens. Knowland, Bridges (N.H.), Mundt (S.D.), McCarthy (Wis.) and Rep. Judd (Minn.)

These powerful friends in Congress have always managed to prevent any investigation of the China Lobby.

The Indo-China Test

Republicans failed to meet the test of Indo-China, attempting a bluff that was called by the Reds. The GOP weakness was in marked contrast to the determined stand against Soviet aggression in Korea which later was to be labeled by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as *"bungling our country into war."*

On June 27, 1950, Pres. Truman called in a bipartisan committee of eight Democrats and five Republicans before ordering U. S. support for Korea and using the Seventh Fleet to screen Formosa from Communist attack.



"There Goes The Ball Game"

That same day, Knowland stated on the Senate floor that the President *"should have the overwhelming support of all Americans regardless of their partisan affiliation."* A few days later the GOP again applauded when Gen. MacArthur was authorized to use ground troops in Korea.

Candidate Eisenhower knew in his campaign days the danger of bluff and bluster in foreign relations. *"Bluster in words could here mean national humiliation,"* he told a Salt Lake City audience in October 1952.

"So, too, would meek appeasement in deeds," he said then. "The way to true national security is something different from either extreme: Quiet firmness in words, effective strength in purpose, in productivity and in arms,"

The Eisenhower Record

This was a paraphrase of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt's warning that in time of peril "we should speak softly but carry a big stick." The Eisenhower record since campaign days led Chester Bowles, former ambassador to India, to remark that the new method is to *"talk loudly and carry a putter."*

The Chicago Daily News, staunchly Republican, declared in May that "the most shocking disappointment of the Eisenhower Administration has been the amazing conflict of views expressed by the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the responsible Republican leaders on the situation in Indo-China . . . the spokesmen for this Administration have alternately steered a course between bluster and backdown that has left the world confused and bewildered."

Back in March, Nixon asked a national TV audience: *"Isn't it wonderful, finally, to have a Secretary of State who isn't taken in by the Communists, who stands up to them?"* In April, the President said *"we simply cannot afford to lose Indo-China to the Communists . . ."*

By July, after U. S. foreign policy had been given its most resounding setback in history at Geneva, with a large part of Indo-China turned over to the Communists, his party's own Secretary of State was being assailed by Knowland. He termed the Geneva agreement *"one of the great Communist victories of the present decade."*

Small wonder, then, the man in the street hearing the GOP slogan of *"Peace, progress and prosperity"* agrees. *They're wonderful,* but where are they.?

Fumbling

Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential candidate, blasted GOP foreign policy fumbling last week at Harrisburg, Pa.

Eisenhower's policy, Stevenson said, "wallows aimlessly and dangerously while a bunch of bickering helmsmen quarrel at the wheel—I mean the full time and part time secretaries of state.

"Instead of foreign policies we seem to have slogan policies—Dulles sound and Knowland fury, signifying nothing and accomplishing less."

Bluff, Bombast

Advancing Communist armies in Asia were stopped and Western Europe was solidified against the Communists during five years of Democratic party government, Rep. Roosevelt (D. N. Y.) told a Buffalo audience.

But in the 20 months since the Republicans came to power, once again the Communist offensive is in full swing, he said.

"Instead of a foreign policy, we have slogans. Instead of forceful, determined resistance to world communism," Roosevelt asserted, "we have bombast and bluff."

'Know-Nothings' Role Hit

CHARGES that Pres. Eisenhower's "appeasement" of Old Guard "Know-Nothing" Republicans has undermined U. S. foreign policy and nudged this nation "remorselessly" closer to war were leveled by the Democratic National Committee.

The committee called upon the President to substitute a non-partisan policy of "real" containment of Communist aggression in place of "slogans" and "bluffing."

"Muffle the tough talk," the President was advised, "and instead put the energy behind tough measures."

A new "American coalition" of Eisenhower Republicans, Democrats and the American public was urged to preserve the free world's strength and unity.

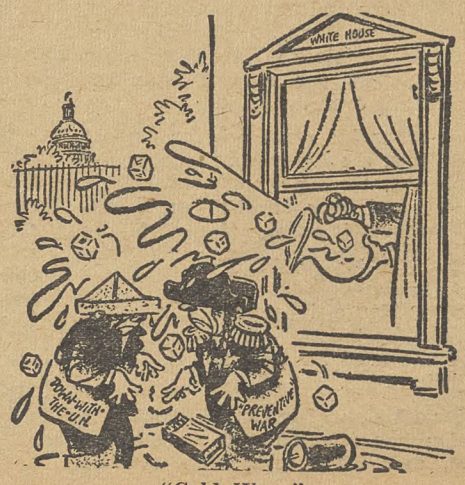
The GOP right wing, the Democrats charged, distracted and misdirected the government by its "ability to bully the Administration." Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.), Sens. McCarthy (Wis.), Dirksen (Ill.) and Jenner (Ind.) were named as leaders of the "Know-Nothings."

In the current issue of The Democratic Digest, official party magazine, the committee called for a re-evaluation of U. S. foreign policy in the light of the defeat at the Geneva conference.

It proposed two immediate steps:

Reversal of the trend towards military retrenchment and revival of free world economic cooperation using America's potential in a war against world hunger, "a war in which the Communists cannot begin to compete."

Democratic "loyal opposition" in Congress would support Eisenhower in a non-partisan policy, the committee said. But, it added, the Administration must stop basing its policy decisions on "what will be politically palatable to the Old Guard."



"Cold Wave"

PAC Handbook

The above article was prepared from material in the 1954 Handbook of the CIO Political Action Committee. Copies are available at $3 each from CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CIO Councils In Action

CIO'S STORY of how "Farmers and Workers Win Together" is being told by CIO councils at display booths at county and state fairs as summer draws to a close—and the election campaigns warm up.

One of the most successful displays was staged by the **Crawford County, Pa., CIO Council** at the week-long county fair. CIO gave the children visiting the fair some 5000 balloons, each labeled "CIO," while 14,000 copies of The CIO News and various PAC leaflets were distributed.

At Crown Point, Ind., the **Lake County CIO Council** distributed 15,000 pieces of literature at the big Lake County Central States Fair. CIO's display was described as "the most popular booth at the fair." And the **Minnesota CIO Council** has arranged for booths at three more fairs, bringing its total to 18.

No Alibis

The Wisconsin CIO Council is pushing for a big vote in the Sept. 14 primary and a high registration for the Nov. 2 election with this reminder:

"The old proverb says: 'Don't alibi in December, vote in September and November.' Your job and your family's welfare are at stake. Do you want corrupt politicians or public-minded ones? The answer rests with you—if you register and vote."

- On the East Coast, the **New Jersey CIO Council** has won extra registration facilities in eight counties, to boost voter sign-ups before the Sept. 23 deadline. Extra facilities were requested by Council Pres. Paul Krebs.
- The **Greater Cincinnati CIO Council** and the CIO Clothing Workers Joint Board are pushing a joint registration drive, taking voters to the Board of Election office to register during lunch hours.
- In Buffalo, N. Y., the **Erie County CIO-PAC** recently held a constitutional convention, marking return of the local PAC to the Council's jurisdiction. The PAC unit had operated independently in recent years.
- The **Illinois CIO Council** recently held a campaign planning conference of representatives of all CIO international unions in the state.
- "Every vote counts," the **Pennsylvania CIO Political Action Committee** emphasized in a recent leaflet showing close votes in recent congressional and legislative races. The Council offers full voting records on the Keystone State's members of Congress and state lawmakers.
- "PAC is your only and final answer to unemployment," Pres. Charles M. Schultz of the **Wisconsin CIO Council** told the recent State CIO Institute at Madison.
- The **Flint, Mich., CIO Council** has won city council approval for a door-to-door registration drive, and will assign 30 trained registrars to the canvass beginning in mid-September. Said Council Pres. Norman Bully: *"Don't wait for someone to come to your house. Register now and get ready for that big election."*
- In the Detroit area, the **Wayne County CIO Council** is considering seeking establishment of a federal surplus food distribution plan to aid the 175,000 unemployed workers in the motor capital. Mike Morasco, Council CSC chairman, recently visited Johnstown, Pa., to see how the food distribution plan works.
- The **Michigan CIO Council** has joined with the AFL, state and city governments and business groups to co-sponsor formation of a "New Products, New Methods and Patents Exhibit." The non-profit organization will seek diversification of the state's industries.
- A testimonial dinner honoring Carl Holderman, state labor commissioner and former **New Jersey CIO Council** president, will be held in Newark on Sept. 19. Speakers will include CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Gov. Robert B. Meyner and Arbiter David Cole.

Kansas CIO Hears Businessman In Debate On Open Shop Drive

A "NEW LOOK" in union conventions was unveiled when the Kansas State CIO Council recently met in Hutchinson, Kan. Two aspects of the "new look" were:

- **Attendance as special guests of officers of the State Farm Bureau and Farmers Union, as well as a number of farm families.**
- **A debate on the floor between a State Chamber of Commerce representative and CIO officials over the open shop "right to scab" law which is coming up in the next session of the Legislature.**

The Kansas CIO long has sparkplugged a program of farm-labor relations through a series of community meetings held throughout the state. Its success was reflected in the attendance at the convention of Pres. H. A. Prager and Vice Pres. W. I. Boone of the State Farm Bureau and of Pres. Martin Byrne and former Pres. Eugene Fortune of the State Farmers Union.

DEBATE over the so-called "right to work" measure—Kansas is one of several states where employers are pushing for it—was a highlight of the CIO convention.

L. E. Weiss appeared for the State Chamber of Commerce, on invitation of the Council. In the hour and a half debate, he argued that the measure would protect "the basic American liberties."

4 Scholarships Granted Teachers

The Kansas CIO Council did something practical about helping the schools, granting $100 scholarships to help four education students complete their training as teachers at Emporia State Teachers College.

"Why shouldn't we?" asked Council Sec.-Treas. James Yount. "The working people we represent have a larger proportion of children than most groups. We're vitally interested in having good schools and plenty of teachers."

The scholarship winners were Miss Annette Follett, Goodland; Miss Arneida Gunier, Overland Park; Miss Patricia Warta, Ellis; and Steve Luebbe, Topeka.

Council Sec.-Treas. James Yount replied that "right to work" is a misnomer for the business-backed legislation which would destroy all forms of union security.

"It is not an honest approach to the question," he said. "Those for the bill are trying to sell the people on a slogan. They turn out reams of red, white and blue literature and quote patriotic slogans all over the place."

Yount made a point-by-point criticism of the anti-union measure, and jibed at the Chamber of Commerce representative:

"There is only one country in the world that provides an absolute right to work and that is the Soviet Union. *We don't want any part of it.*"

Speakers included Russell Letner, Auto Workers Reg. 5 director; Del Garst, CIO regional director; and Joe Glazer, Rubber Workers education director.

HIGHLIGHTS of the legislative program adopted by the convention, along with opposition to the "right to scab" bill, were support for proposals to raise workmen's compensation benefits from $28 to $38 a week and to remove the present $28 limit on unemployment benefits. The Council also urged an expanded state program for aid to blind and handicapped workers.

Some 350 delegates and guests, representing 35,000 CIO members, attended the convention in Hutchinson. Pres. Stanley Hubbard, of the Communications Workers, was re-elected.

Correction On Guatemala Report

An article in the Sept. 6 issue of The CIO News inadvertently read so as to make it appear that the Comite Nacional de Reorganizacion (CNRS) and the Federacion Autonomo Sindical (FAS), provisional Guatemalan labor centers, had joined forces in the face of government repression. The article should have read that it was the railroad workers' unions of the two bodies which merged.

British Unions Reject Commie Bid

AN ATTEMPT to force the international free labor movement into cooperation with Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions was overwhelmingly voted down after bitter debate at the 86th annual British Trades Union Congress last week.

However, another resolution approving the rearming of West Germany under international safeguards won a bare majority vote of four million to 3.6 million.

This is not enough, observers declared, to make it part of the policy the Labor Party will develop at its meeting later this month. Many TUC unions will participate in the political sessions.

'Don't Judge Us By Our Hotheads'

The fraternal delegate of the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress to the annual British Trades Union Congress proved a "good neighbor" indeed when he cautioned the convention to judge the U. S. on something "more substantial" than what Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) says.

"Many thousands of people across the Atlantic," A. T. Alsbury told his hosts, "abhor McCarthyism as much as anyone in this hall. Unfortunately, all too often screaming headlines are devoted to the hotheads, blockheads and empty heads on both sides of the Atlantic."

The vote on rejecting a motion calling for discussions by the TUC and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions with the WFTU was 5.9 million against and 1.8 million for. The resolution bore the stamp of the powerful Amalgamated Engineering Union.

An amendment instructing the TUC General Council to initiate talks with Russian and Chinese union leaders on establishing amicable relations and reviving the British-Soviet trade union committee was also defeated.

The votes were taken after Gen. Sec. Arthur Deakin, of the Transport & General Workers Union, vigorously urged defeat and took the occasion to denounce Labor Party leaders, including former Prime Minister Clement Attlee, for visits to Communist countries.

British TUC Gets Warning Against Bids From Commies

WHEN the British Trades Union Congress met in convention last week, the delegates had before them a recent statement of the General Council bluntly stating that "unity" of the free labor movement with Communist unionism is impossible.

The statement originally was addressed to the Electrical Trades Union, which has strong Communist elements in its leadership. The ETC had submitted a resolution aimed at pushing the TUC and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions into unity talks with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

The General Council statement reviewed the relations of the TUC and other free national labor centers with the WFTU, recalling that WFTU cries for unity "followed the failure of the Communists to destroy the workers' democratic forces from the outside."

While the ICFTU is "trying to build free and independent trade unionism," the statement asserted, the WFTU can only try "to develop trade unionism as an adjunct to Communist power and policy."

"At times like the present," the statement concluded, "when there is a strong desire for international negotiations to lessen differences which exist, there are people of good will who speak of unity, joint consultation and negotiation without a knowledge of the facts.

"In international matters the policy of the Congress has clearly and consistently encouraged all possibilities of effective negotiation. It has supported negotiations between governments responsible for policy. Trade union movements that are free and independent can also negotiate to form their own policy.

"But neither the ICFTU nor the TUC can seriously consider proposals for negotiation with organizations which have no power to negotiate."

Workers Defense League To Honor Labor Priest

A PRIEST who championed the rights of striking sugar cane field workers last year will receive the 1954 Clendenin Award for distinguished service to labor's rights.

Rev. Jerome A. Drolet, pastor of St. Charles church, Thibodaux, La., will get the award Oct. 9 in New York City from the non-political, anti-Communist Workers Defense League.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Archbishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago Catholic archdiocese and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the AFL Machinists are co-chairman of the award event.

Fr. Drolet has also aided packing house, marine and other workers in their struggles to improve their economic conditions. He is active in the work of the Catholic Committee of the South.

REV. JEROME A. DROLET

For The Ladies—

Block Meetings Are An Opportunity For Women Doing Good PAC Job

By ESTHER MURRAY
(CIO-PAC Field Representative)

THIS YEAR, as never before, political campaigners are making special efforts to get closer to the voter—closer than the radio, closer than television—and the answer has been found in the neighborhood or block meeting.

Mrs. Murray

Voters like it, because it provides an opportunity for a face to face meeting with the man who wants their votes, in a situation where they can ask questions and give the candidates their views.

While this is not a new technique, its renewed popularity this year gives us CIO women an opportunity to do a good PAC job in a most pleasant role, that of hostess.

These get-togethers can be as elaborate or simple as occasion demands, but the formula which many of our women have found easy and effective goes something like this:

One woman asks her neighbor to drop in at a set time with the definite promise that the meeting won't last more than an hour. Guests are urged to bring the children if baby sitters are scarce and are assured they needn't dress up—slacks, house dresses or aprons are perfectly all right.

When the guests arrive, the first quarter-hour is spent in getting acquainted and perhaps reading literature supplied by the candidate. When he arrives he talks for 15 minutes and spends another 15 minutes answering questions, leaving when the half-hour is up.

For the last quarter-hour the women are given an opportunity to volunteer for campaign work. This may be distributing literature, opening one's home for another neighborhood meeting, working at campaign headquarters or otherwise taking an active part in the campaign.

Family Conferences Set

So successful was the first Family Participation Conference sponsored recently by CIO unions in Fort Dodge, Ia., that they've scheduled a second PAC family rally for Oct. 2.

The first conference brought together 33 delegates—28 of them housewives and five unionists from Auto, Electrical, Packinghouse and Chemical locals. Local unions have been asked to double their delegations for the next conference.

Other scheduled Family Participation Conferences include: Sept. 25 at Des Moines, Ia.; Sept. 25-26 at Los Angeles; and Oct. 7-8 at Dayton, O.

Another Look At New Housing Law

(Last week Sidney Margolius in his syndicated "How To Buy" column looked at one aspect of the new housing act provisions on long-term mortgages. Here is another viewpoint more nearly in accord with the needs of CIO members who must consider themselves as producers as well as consumers—The Editor.)

CIO has always taken the position that working people should have the very best shelter they can afford and that the federal government has a responsibility to see that its citizens have decent, comfortable housing.

To get a home for himself and his family, the worker has two choices—to buy or to rent. Except in the largest metropolitan areas, he is usually better off to build his own home or to buy an already built house.

In order to do either, he almost always needs a low down payment and should get the best house he will be able to afford in month to month payments on his mortgage. The new provisions of the housing act have raised the interest rates on FHA mortgages but have reduced the down payments and extended the mortgage life to 30 years.

Since his mortgage payments will, in a sense, be considered as rent, the worker needs a mortgage term of the longest duration at the lowest repayment rates to the point where lengthening the mortgage period no longer appreciably reduces the monthly payments.

The long-term mortgage of 30 years actually presents no bugaboo because the life of the average mortgage in the U. S. has never exceeded 10 years and is currently much less. Housing needs change for families, workers move from choice or necessity to follow their jobs and other factors contribute to the mobility of our population.

What is needed for workers in a housing act and what may be more imperative if our sagging economy does not start to climb, is a government-sponsored form of moratorium on lapsed mortgage repayments if a worker is jobless.

CIO has concerned itself with government policies which would make it easier for workers to purchase or build homes. There is twofold reasoning for this: *First, that decently housed workers are better workers and better citizens and, second, that the housing industry is an important factor in determining the well-being of the nation's economy.*

Farmers Got Less From Crop Sales

Farmers got 4% less on crop and livestock sales during the first eight months of the year than they did in the same period last year, the Agriculture Dept. said last week. The volume of marketings was "nearly the same," amounting to $17.4 billion.

National Health Fund Urged By Beirne To Unify Drives

A UNITED national appeal by private health agencies was urged last week by Joseph A. Beirne to end the "waste, inefficiency, confusion and duplication of separate drives."

Beirne, chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, called upon the polio, heart, cancer, mental health, cerebral palsy and other private health organizations to set up a National Health Fund.

Such a fund, he said, should make "one appeal a year—and that the funds raised should be allocated by a responsible and representative group of citizens on the basis of relative needs."

Beirne's call for the extension of the federated giving-united fund principle from the community to the national basis was voiced on the opening of the United Good Neighbor Fund Drive at Tacoma, Wash. The CSC chairman also is a CIO vice president and president of the CIO Communications Workers.

The CSC chairman also urged united funds to maintain an open door policy on research and experimentation by voluntary agencies, saying: *"Federated fund-raising frustrates itself unless it is coupled with sound community planning and responsible community-wide budgeting."*

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

"I'm joining the Union! The boss wants me to work by standard time, while the others observe daylight saving hours!"

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

A CLOSE READER asks a question of importance to moderate-income families: *How much insurance does a family need?*

Your Insurance And Social Security

Your own insurance should be integrated with your family's potential social security payments. Many families still don't realize Social Security includes payments to the family of a covered worker if he dies.

Two investigators from Cornell University surveyed wage-earners in one medium-sized town, Elmira, N. Y., and found only 39% knew their families were eligible for social security in case of death of the breadwinner *(some even knew little or nothing about such long-established programs for their protections as workmen's compensation and even unemployment insurance.)*

But even the recently-increased social-security benefits will not completely provide for a bereaved family. The steps in your own insurance program should be:

1. Alert your wife and older children to the fact they are entitled to social security payments if anything happens to you, but must apply at the social security office in your area. Payments will not arrive automatically. Look up the address in your phone book or ask the nearest post office. See that your wife has a record of your social security number.

2. Estimate your family's income need if it were left without its breadwinner.

3. Estimate your family's potential social security payments, as shown below.

FAMILY'S INCOME NEED: How much income your family might need depends on its size; age (little kids need protection longer); its accustomed living standard and how much education you want to assure your children; your wife's own work experience that might help her earn money when the children no longer need her care, and where you live—city living is more expensive.

For example, here is a fairly typical budget for a widow with two children, based on living-cost studies in large cities:

	Weekly Cost
Food	$20.00
Rent, Heat	13.00
Utilities	2.50
Clothing, Upkeep	6.00
Home Equipment, Repairs	4.50
Medical Care	3.00
Personal Care	1.50
Transportation	3.00
Advancement, Gifts, Recreation	3.50
TOTAL	$57.00

Thus, such a family might need about $250 a month, while both children were still dependent.

ESTIMATING SOCIAL SECURITY: To calculate your own potential benefits, first figure out your average monthly wage since 1950. The new amendments to social security now permit you to discard up to five years of low or no earnings, which is a help because periods of unemployment drag down your average monthly wage on which social security benefits are based.

You can count all wages up to $3600 each year from 1950 to '54, and up to $4200 of income in each year after 1954. After you calculate your average monthly wage, under the just-enacted social security formula you calculate your "primary benefit" by taking 55% of the first $110 of your average monthly wage, and adding 20% of the next $240.

Take a man who has earned about $300 a month since 1950, which has been approximately the average industrial wage since that time. To calculate his primary benefit, take 55% of the first $110, which is $60.50, and 20% of the remainder of $190 in this case, which is $38. His primary benefit is $98.50.

A widow with a dependent child or children under 18 in her care gets three-fourths of the primary benefit, or in this case, $73.90. Each dependent child also gets half the primary benefit, plus an additional one-fourth distributed among the children. If this man has two children, his family would get $197.10 a month. *In contrast, we calculated above that a family of three would need perhaps $250 a month for even a very modest standard of living.*

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'Housewives Paying More'

PRICES RECEIVED by Oregon farmers are down 14% since the present Administration took office while "Oregon housewives are paying more at the supermarket," Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic candidate for the Senate, said last week.

"Middle men, processors and food brokers are making off with the consumer's dollar while the income of the farmer steadily drops," he said.

"The profits of meat packers rose 97% during 1953—at the expense of the housewife and farmer."

Speaking before the Yamhill County Grange, Neuberger said that rigid price supports should have been continued at 90% of parity "to prevent a farm depression which ultimately could engulf every city and town in America in joblessness."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

GREAT CHANGES are taking place in Florida, where I attended the fifth annual convention of the State Industrial Union Council in Miami Beach on Sept. 3-5.

This state is no longer as we once thought it: "A playground for the wealthy." Slowly but steadily it is becoming industrialized. And with the coming of industry, so is the CIO growing in the "Sunshine State."

The Florida CIO Council is not as big in numbers as some of our councils in other states, but it is active and is making a terrific impression on Florida life.

Preceding the convention, the executive board of the Council gave a "get-together" dinner for CIO officers and representatives, and Florida leaders in politics and education. Numbering approximately 100, the group included the mayor of Miami Beach, the city manager of Miami, the Dade County sheriff, circuit judge, the newly-elected representatives to Congress and the Florida House of Representatives, the speaker-elect of the Florida House, and professors from the University of Miami.

ALL OF THESE PEOPLE proved by word and action that they have great respect for the CIO in Florida. Many of these public officials were supported at the election polls by the Council's Political Action Committee. This simply proves that our people have been doing their duty in the political arena.

And credit for building this fine Council must go to some of those who helped to build it from its struggling infancy.

The Council was formed by Bill Smith, now one of my field assistants, when he was State CIO director in Florida. It was helped through its early years by Charlie Cowl, now of the Steelworkers staff, who succeeded Smith as state director. And now in its maturity the organization is headed most capably by Bill Grogan, Transport Workers Union representative, who was re-elected president this year without opposition.

At present the Council is given full cooperation by Reg. Dir. Charlie Gillman of Atlanta and his Florida field assistant, Joe Moore. These are only a few of the leaders who have helped to build the Florida Council; there are many more. *But the real credit goes to all the members, past and present, who have done a real job.*

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT that distinguishes present-day Florida from the former *"rich man's playground"* is the fact that thousands upon thousands of people of moderate means are now able to retire and stretch out their last years under the Florida sun, many of them from plants, mills and factories under contract with CIO unions.

That these people have these blessings is due to two things: The growth and work of our CIO unions and the liberal legislation enacted over the past 20 years. Particularly am I thinking of our negotiated pension plans and social security.

A majority of the present Congress likes neither of these things. If such a majority is again elected it will be bolder than it has been during the past two years. It is entirely possible that we can lose all of our liberal laws that are so beneficial to the great mass of the population.

It is up to all of us to work as diligently and as resourcefully as is within our power from now until Nov. 2 to assure that the next Congress will be one concerned with the great majority of the population rather than with the privileged few.

BROTHER GUS FABER, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO Transport Workers, reports a victory among school bus operators of the Jay Vee Transportation Co., New York City.

From Assistant CIO Reg. Dir. Bob Edwards we learn of a victory for the CIO Furniture Workers at the General Furniture Co., Columbus, O. CIO Rep. Ben Stahl was in charge of the drive.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin reports a victory for the CIO Brewery Workers at Pabst Brewing Co. Sanitation Dept., Peoria, Ill.

Reginald Brown, regional director for the CIO Utility Workers, sends word of a victory for his organization at the Wilkinsburg Penn Water Authority (clerical force), Wilkinsburg, Pa.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports a victory of the CIO Steelworkers at Tube Reducing Corp., Wallington, N. J.

The CIO Electrical Workers continue to score organizational victory after victory. The latest report includes wins at Donnelly Electric, Jamaica Plains and Hingham, Mass., 112-48; Bellmet Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. (against UE) 24-0. Word also comes that workers of Continental Electric Co., Jersey City, N. J., have voted to disaffiliate from UE and to join IUE-CIO by a vote of 168 to 0.

Celler Again Blasts McLeod

ANOTHER demand that Scott McLeod, State Dept. security chief, be fired for "ineptitude and failure" in handling the U. S. refugee program was made by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.).

Less than a score of fugitives from Communist countries have been granted asylum here, Celler charged, although this is one of the "primary purposes" of the program. He blasted McLeod's "caterpillar pace" and said only 8010 visas have been issued and only 819 refugees admitted.

The program was set up last year to admit 209,000 refugees by 1956. McLeod, a former FBI agent, complained that admission of refugees has been hampered by red tape. Earlier he said the program was delayed while his own investigators were being checked as security risks.

Curran Hits GOP Labor Board Rule Striking At Hiring Halls

THE CIO Maritime Union, harassed by GOP-dominated National Labor Relations Board interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act, has opened membership to all qualified seamen.

With unemployemnt mounting, the union had closed its books to new members last November. This meant an end to the previous practice, inaugurated at the end of World War II, of issuing trip cards to 125 non-union members a month.

This move, NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran explained to members, the NLRB chose to regard as making the union hiring hall illegal.

"The new board," he said, "took the position that the seniority employment protections set up by the last board will not be recognized, and it is rapidly reversing most of the decisions made previously that were favorable to labor.

"They have, in the past number of months, been accepting charges against the hiring practices of our union from elements who are well organized and who are being handled by persons whose sole interest is to harass and destroy the union."

He said the National Council determined at a recent emergency meeting that the union had no alternative to opening the membership rolls.

"OPENING the books," he added, "will place the union in a better position to fight the anti-union attack being made against us under the anti-union Taft-Hartley Law."

He said that the National Council recognized that "whether we like it or not, the Taft-Hartey Act is now being administered by 'Big Business' and the Republican party."

"They will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to weaken and destroy the labor movement," he went on, "and until such time as this anti-labor law is repealed or amended, it is the task of the officials of the union to protect the welfare of our members as best they can . . .

"WHEN THE UNION is attacked, we take steps to protect it. This will be the best guarantee that our union will remain strong, and be a large factor in the political action necessary to elect a favorable Administration into office and, eventually, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Candidates for membership in the NMU must be U. S. citizens or have first papers; have six months sea time and the recommendation of the crews of ships upon which they have sailed; possess validated seaman's documents; pay a $50 initiation fee and dues for the current period, and apply for union membership books through port agents or port patrolmen.

The experience requirement does not preclude the inexperienced from obtaining jobs.

Riffe Flays GOP Rule At Florida CIO

"AN UNFRIENDLY national Administration" was attacked by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe at the fifth annual convention of the Florida CIO Council in Miami Beach.

Nevertheless, he said, "we have gone forward in the hardest year the CIO has yet faced."

Riffe warned that "no matter what certain newspapers and the Administration say, the unemployment situation is serious."

He flayed GOP officials for rejecting CIO proposals to help build schools, roads and hospitals, noting that thousands of children are attending schools that are little more than "chicken shacks."

"NOT ONLY has the Administration taken away the oil lands," Riffe declared, "but before their four years are up they may very well give away the great TVA and destroy all the progressive legislation of the past 20 years unless we elect a Congress concerned with the majority of the people."

Council Pres. William J. Grogan introduced Ted Davis, speaker-elect of the Florida House of Representatives, who promised action on the offshore foreign labor problem that has depressed wages and conditions of native workers in agriculture industries.

CIO Reg. Dir. Charles H. Gillman urged delegates to visit their congressional delegation "to acquaint them with our program."

ASSISTANT Dir. of CIO Councils Carl McPeak spoke against segregation, saying "we cannot deny freedom and democracy in the U. S. and expect to promote them abroad."

Pres. Max Greenberg of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union gave a special address.

Re-elected with Grogan was Vice Pres. Roy Armstrong. John Murray was named secretary-treasurer to succeed Barney Bayless, who declined to run.

Bias Ban On U. S. Contract Work Tightened By Ike

DISCRIMINATION bans on work performed by contractors for the federal government have been tightened.

An executive order was signed by Pres. Eisenhower last week implementing the recommendations of his Committee on Government Contracts. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is a member of the 15-man committee and is represented by George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

The new order requires that a conspicuous notice be posted on the work site by every contractor doing business with the government to notify workers and job seekers that the contractor operates under a non-discrimination clause.

Each contract and sub-contract written with the government must now contain a ban on discrimination in employment, upgrading, demotion, transfer, recruitment, pay rates and other forms of compensation, and selection for training, including apprenticeship.

The committee said the new order represents the Administration's continuing effort to bar discrimination in businesses which supply the government with $30 billion in goods and services each year.

Lacey, 'A Gallant Pioneer' Of UAW, Dies On Labor Day

MICHAEL Lacey, co-director of the CIO Auto Workers Reg. 1 and a veteran of the famous Homestead steel strike of 1919, died of a heart attack in Detroit on Labor Day. He was 57.

Born in Ireland, Lacey came to this country as a youth and was an early member of the UAW-CIO.

He served four terms as president of Local 235 at the Chevrolet gear and axle plant, beginning in 1942, followed by two years as an international representative of the union.

In 1947, he was elected to the UAW International Executive Board from the union's largest region, a post he held until his death. He won a reputation as a tireless organizer, and three years ago headed the successful membership campaign at the then gangster-infected Detroit-Michigan Stove Co.

"Michael Lacey was one of the gallant pioneers of the labor movement," said the union's four top officers. "His entire life was devoted to improving the lot of working men. All who knew him well respected and admired him.

"Thousands of UAW-CIO members share our sense of personal loss. No man could have a finer monument than the respect of thousands of men and women with whom and for whom he had worked all his life. Michael Lacey has that monument."

He is survived by his widow, Margaret, and two sons. Funeral services were held Sept. 9 in Precious Blood Church, Detroit.

Carpet Firm Moves South

PURCHASE of a new, one-story, air-conditioned velvet carpet weaving mill in Liberty, S. C., was announced last week by Alexander Smith, Inc., and will put the bulk of the firm's production in the South.

Earlier this year the company announced the closing of its sprawling century-old plant in Yonkers, N. Y., where it was the main industry. Axminster carpet weaving will be shifted to Greenville, Miss., where another new plant was bought by the firm.

Several thousand CIO Textile Workers will lose their jobs when the Yonkers plant closes.

'Wetback' Crisis Is Worse Under GOP, Knight Warns

By MARVIN ZELDIN
Oil Worker Assistant Editor

LEGISLATION to make it illegal for U. S. employers to hire or transport "wetbacks" has again been called for by organized labor.

Spokesman for labor at a recent hearing in Denver of the U. S. section of the Joint Migratory Labor Commission was O. A. Knight, a CIO vice president and chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

Knight, also president of the CIO Oil Workers, told the commission that the "wetback" situation is actually worse now under the Eisenhower Administration's treaty with Mexico.

Knight told the commission that the problems of the legal migrant workers cannot be solved until the question of the illegal migrants — or "wetbacks" — is taken care of.

He called for enactment by the next Congress of bills to make employers liable to fines for employing "wetbacks" and to provide for confiscation of trucks or boats used to transport "wetbacks."

O. A. KNIGHT
"Wetback" flood is growing

BOTH measures were introduced in Congress June 21 at the request of Atty.-Gen. Brownell. He did nothing, however, to back up his earlier promise to U. S. labor groups that he'd press for enactment of the bills. Congress adjourned without passing them.

Stations for recruiting legal migrants, Knight explained, have been moved from the interior of Mexico to the border. Thousands of Mexican workers therefore converge on these border stations. But few are hired legally.

The thousands of Mexican workers who do not get jobs legally then become "wetbacks"—they cross the Rio Grande and enter the U. S. illegally and easily from the convenient border stations.

Knight called for the return of these recruiting stations to the interior, to make it more difficult instead of easier for "wetbacks" to enter the U. S., and for tightening of the U. S. border patrol.

TURNING to the question of legal Mexican migrant workers, the CIO officer said there must be a more careful determination of the need for these workers. He also criticized the present law permitting employers themselves to determine the "prevailing rate."

The law should be changed to give labor a voice on the commissions which set rates, Knight declared.

He also suggested that labor be given the right to recommend people to serve on the top migratory labor commissions and that labor have a voice in future migrant labor treaty negotiations with Mexico.

GOP Stalling Hit By Morse

THE FAILURE of Congress to pass the so-called "wetback" control bills "rests squarely on the shoulders of the Eisenhower Administration," according to Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.).

Morse noted that, only a few hours before adjournment of Congress, Atty.-Gen. Brownell, had written Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the AFL Agricultural Workers Union that "we are doing everything possible to attain the enactment of these bills into law at the current session of Congress."

He charged that the Republicans have been trying to shift responsibility for "inaction" by saying that the Democrats were blocking them, and added:

"This is as abject a passing of the buck for failure without one scintilla of evidence to support it as any I've seen in my political life."

MOCK ARBITRATION session was a feature of CIO Education Dept. training institute at Springfield (Mass.) College. Arbitrator George Paul of Connecticut University Labor-Management School (second from left) found for union, but students voted for management's presentation.

Labor's World—

Canadian Jobless Up 91%—CCL Asks Special Session

DESPITE a slight recent improvement in official employment statistics, the number of Canadians without jobs and looking for them is 91% higher than a year ago, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, of the Canadian Congress of Labor, pointed out last week.

"The latest figures emphasize the continued seriousness of the situation," he said, "and fully warrant the calling of a special session of Parliament."

The improvement for the month ending July 22 fell "far short of the optimistic predictions which government spokesmen have been making," he said.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 263,515 jobless, with the unemployed in Windsor, Ont., 227% higher than the year prior; Fort William-Port Arthur, Ont., 149%; Toronto, 110%; Edmonton, Alta., 100%, and Montreal, 85%.

IN ANOTHER connection, MacDonald called on the government to take the necessary steps to bring about an improvement in the textile industry, which is nearly as badly off as its U. S. counterpart.

Some 30 Canadian textile mills have closed since 1951, he said, costing 27,000 of the industry's 100,000 work force their jobs and threatening many smaller communities with economic disaster.

The recent sharp increase in Canada's consumers' price index, announced last week, MacDonald said "justifies the efforts being made by many unions to gain wage increases."

Most of the increase was attributed to higher food costs, constituting a particularly hard blow to workers on short time, the unemployed and those who have exhausted unemployment compensation benefits, he added.

Tunisia

Negotiations looking toward the establishment of autonomy for Tunisia were opened with France last week after the French had ordered the release of some nationalist political prisoners for whose freedom the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has been pressing; lifting part of the state of siege, and restoration of the legal status of the Neo-Destour Party, the country's strongest nationalist political party, which was dissolved in 1938.

Migrants In Michigan—

Chicken Coops Are Packed --With Farm Workers' Kids

"EVERY TIME a chicken coop is passed, a pause is necessitated to see if chicks or children trot out.

"A swaying old barn in which a farmer will not park his new tractor may house four or five families of migratory laborers."

That's what Emery Biro reported in the Wage Earner, published in Detroit by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. He accompanied Pres. Gabriel Torres of the Migratory Workers Defense League on a tour of the state, investigating the conditions of migrant farm workers.

Biro pointed out that there are an estimated 70,000 migrant laborers in the state. These are divided into:

- The national or offshore migrants who are brought into the state under U. S. government contract.
- The out-state migrants.
- The in-state migrants.

Biro said the national migrants are "legally robbed" and "usually come from Mexico or the British West Indies on the promise of 'Big Money' in this country."

He said that at the Capec camp "one man worked 139 hours and received $48 clear, an average of 34c an hour."

"You walk into one of the shacks," Biro continued. "It's a three-room affair. One room 9x12 holds six men, another room 12x12 holds eight men, and the other room is bare and serves as the lounge for their cocktail parties."

He said the out-state migrant has "the worst plight of all." Biro pointed out, "He lives in chicken coops and tents. His children are uneducated and he is not eligible for any federal or county aid in case of illness or serious injury. He works for about 65 to 75c per hour and usually moves about every two or three days."

They'll Need Psychiatrist For This One

What goes on in the minds of government officials when they make minimum wage decisions under the Walsh-Healey Act?

That's what cotton textile manufacturers would like to know.

Their lawyers have asked the government several questions aimed at getting information about all off-the-record conferences or meetings that may have influenced the late Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin in making such a decision.

The decision raised the minimum wage to be paid by cotton mills for government contract work from 85c to $1 an hour.

The textile manufacturers are trying to prove that Tobin favored unions when he issued the wage order as one of the last acts of the Truman Administration in January 1953. A month later, mill operators got a court order holding up the $1 wage minimum.

The Federal District Court for the District of Columbia will have to decide whether the government must answer the six questions to which it objected. It pointed out that any bias must be established from the official record on which the order was based.

Government lawyers said that as long ago as 1906 the Supreme Court held that cabinet officers and other executive branch officers could not be questioned by the courts as to how they arrived at their administrative decisions.

"It is not the function of the court to examine the administrator's mental processes," the government told the court.

A case which the Donnelly Garment Co. brought against the National Labor Relations Board was cited. The Supreme Court then held that to sustain a ruling of bias "it would be necessary to be able to demonstrate *from the record* to a moral certainty the existence of such a mental state. *The presumption is all the other way.*"

UAW Plans Job Parley In Detroit

A NATIONAL economic conference has been scheduled by the CIO Auto Workers for Nov. 19 and 20 in Detroit, with proposed demands to be served on employers when contracts expire next year the major topic.

Approximately 2000 delegates from more than 1000 locals are expected to attend.

The conference in addition to discussing economic matters will examine the results of the Nov. 2 elections, and prepare for legislative campaigns to secure the enactment of approved legislation at all levels.

One of the pressing economic items the conference is expected to tackle is unemployment and under-employment, which has hit the auto industry particularly hard. The guaranteed annual wage also will be discussed.

Reports On 4 CIO Meetings
—See Pages 2, 9, 10, 12

The CIO News

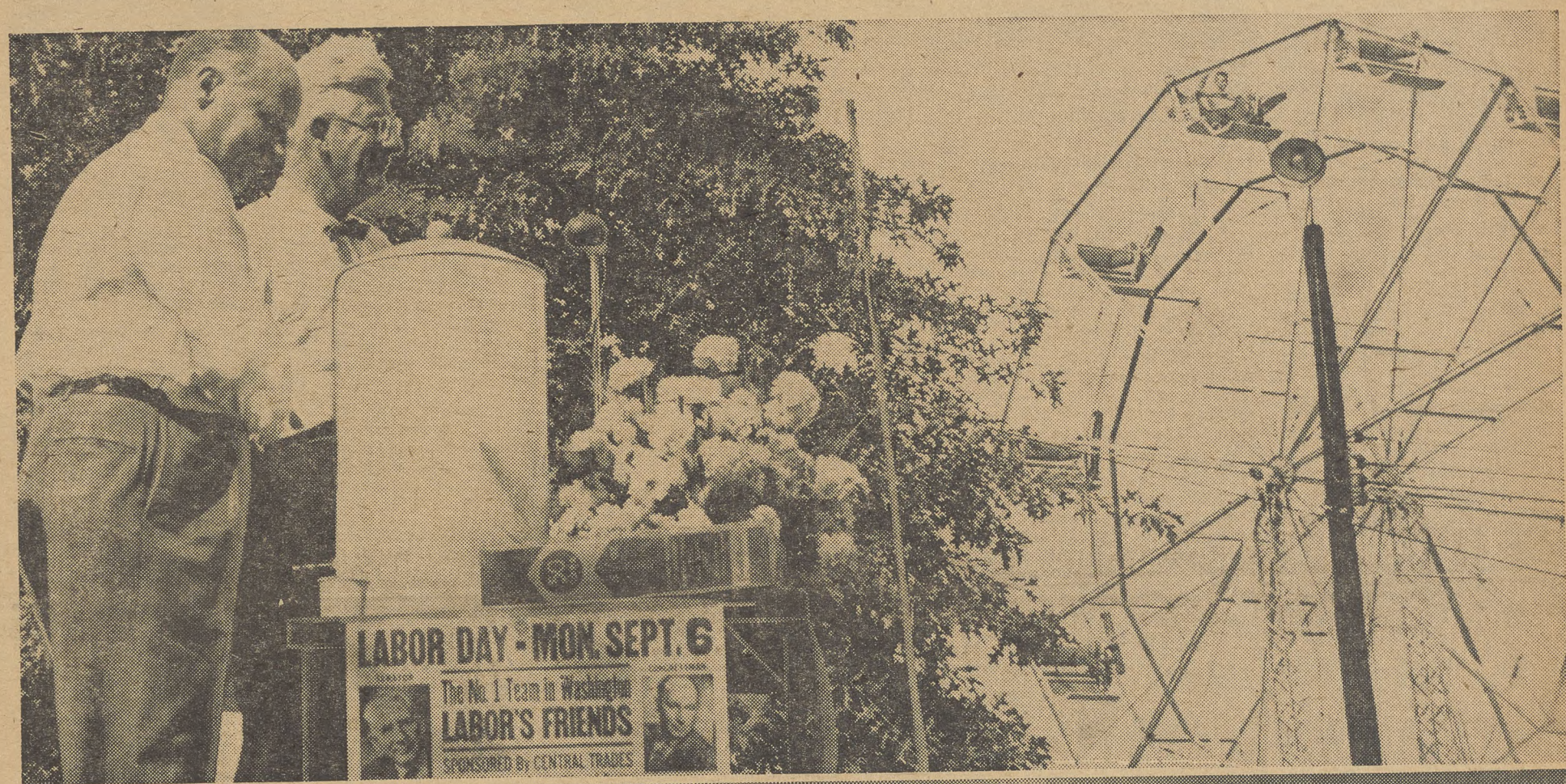
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., September 20, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 38

New Drive Against Labor Planned

Retail Union Gets Reuther Warning To Clean House

—Stories On Page 3



Politics Is In The Air— As the last of the primaries were held and Democrats in Maine upset the Republicans to win the governorship, political action moved to the fore. Throughout the nation, CIO-PAC units are lending a hand in key campaigns for Congress, doing a job on getting voters registered. At top: Sen. Douglas (D.), at mike, and Rep. Price (D.) address Labor Day rally at Granite City, Ill., where CIO Steelworkers are on a two-day week. Douglas blasted GOP inaction on unemployment. At bottom: Connecticut CIO-PAC workers check city directories and voting lists in statewide registration drive to sign up 109,000 non-registered factory workers. (See Pages 6, 7, 8.)

Chemical Workers Okay Merger With OWIU

By GERVASE N. LOVE

AFTER nearly three days of soul-searching debate, delegates to the seventh constitional convention of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers in St. Louis last week voted overwhelmingly to merge with the CIO Oil Workers.

The tally was 667 to 192, a margin of practically 3.5 to 1.

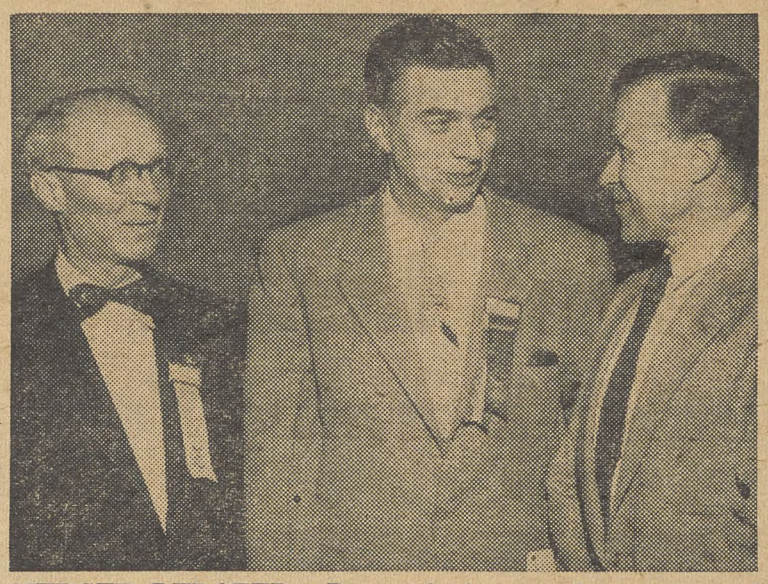
The move has the wholehearted endorsement of the National CIO, which sees in it an end to countless jurisdictional disputes between the two unions created by the gradual blending of the two industries into one, and the steady disappearance of an increasingly vague border line.

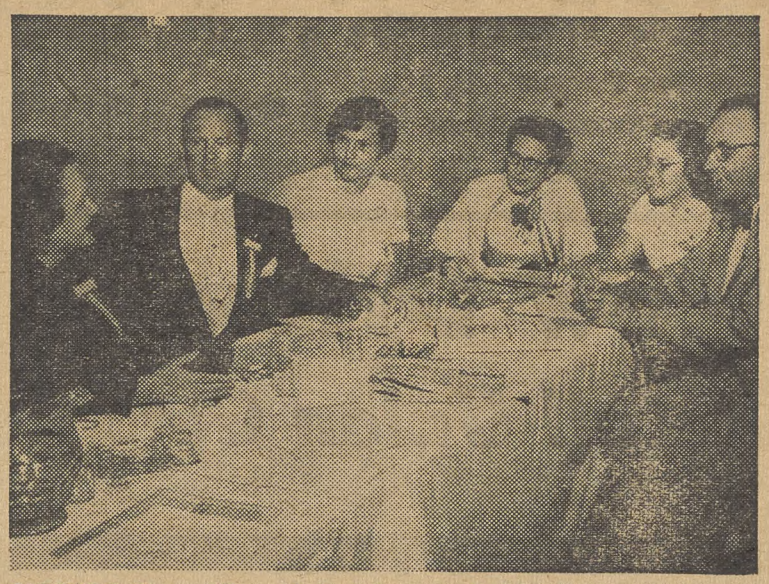
The action was the culmination of months of work during which the officers and executive boards of the two unions met both alone and with CIO officials headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and a rank-and-file committee of 12 members from each group drew up a tentative constitution.

The Next Step

The next step will take place in Cleveland, where the Oil Workers will hold their convention beginning Nov. 15 and are scheduled to act on the proposal. If they too approve, a joint convention will be held soon after at which a new CIO Oil & Chemical Workers will be formally organized with a nucleus of close to 200,000 members.

Reuther hailed the UGCCW action as the first step toward organizing a million U. S. and Canadian workers in the petrochemical and allied fields into a powerful union capable of dealing with the giants of the industry. Other CIO officials also expressed gratification at the vote.





MERGER DEBATED.—Proposals for amalgamation of CIO's Chemical Workers and Oil Workers were the big issue at UGCCW convention. At left: OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight, UGCCW Pres. Elwood Swisher, and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. At right: Local 495 delegates and guests from Radford, Va., discuss pros and cons of merger plan.

The delegates acted after hearing strong appeals for approval of the merger resolution—first business to hit the convention floor — from Reuther, UGCCW Pres. Elwood Swisher, and OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

Nearly three-score delegates spoke for or against it—and often they continued the argument far into the night in hotel room conferences and district caucuses.

Roberts Buchanan, of Cleveland, director of the union's Dist. 8, called a special caucus of "those who are opposed to the merger in its present form and those who are confused — the whole convention ought to come." After the vote, he pledged himself to carry out the will of the majority.

Reuther spoke at a special session the night of Sept. 13 called only to hear him. He started out by flatly denying rumors that he was promoting the merger to pay off a political debt, declaring "I don't owe anybody a thing politically."

He bluntly told the delegates that the National CIO was not satisfied with the returns from the money it has been giving the UGCCW to help it organize. Too often, he said, the funds have been dissipated in jurisdictional disputes or because of internal union politics.

Organizing Job

"All I can say is," he continued, "that if you ever get really involved in the job of organizing the basic chemical industry, you're all going to be so busy you won't have time to play politics.

"You can't make progress in bargaining until you organize Dupont and the Union Carbide & Chemical Corp. You can't make progress in a basic industry by organizing the little fellows. You have to organize the big boys.

"Your union alone cannot muster the strength to take on the task of organizing Dupont. But the CIO working with you, if you can get together, can find the tools to take them on, just as we took on General Motors, Ford, steel and the rubber industry."

Reuther said that if the merger were approved, he would ask other CIO unions to contribute, with the National CIO, to a special fund to finance organization.

Knight drew a parallel between the problems of the OWIU and those of the UGCCW. Both industries are expanding into each other's fields, he said, and there is a growing concentration of power in huge firms, with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey occupying a position much like that of Dupont in chemicals.

None of the giants in either industry, he pointed out, is organized in a legitimate union.

He expressed the belief that if the UGCCW approved the merger, the OWIU also would.

Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin, leading off for the opposition, stressed the union's financial position, which he said was at its best, and its organizing record.

Swisher reviewed the merger discussions and outlined the proposed plan in detail. He stressed the advantages in strength and resources it offered, and cited its opportunities for improvements in organizing, servicing and education.

"Look to your hearts, look to your God," he said, "and I think you'll receive the answer that for the good of the union, you'll vote in favor of the merger."

PAC Work Urged

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, National Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee, and Rep. Lenor Sullivan (D. Mo.), other convention speakers, urged the union to increase its activity in the political field and help elect a Democratic Congress in November.

"There is a trade union reason for being politically active," said Carey. "That is the desire to elect public servants who will make this a better land for all the people. Because, as we all know, what's good for America is good for the CIO."

Swisher was reelected president over Joseph Applebaum, of St. Louis. Buchanan defeated Vice Pres. Joseph Joy's bid for another term. Martin eked out a victory over John Curran, Long Island City, N. Y., director of the union's Dist. 3

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Chemical Parley Backs IUE Strike

Unanimous support for the 5000 members of CIO Electrical Workers Local 1104, on strike at the Wagner Electric Co. in St. Louis, was voted by delegates to the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Convention.

The union is seeking wage increases of 7.5c an hour for production workers and 5c for maintenance employes. The walkout started the day the convention opened.

Burke Gets PAC Support

THE OHIO CIO-PAC last week recommended election of Sen. Burke (D. O.) as the best qualified senatorial candidate.

The PAC unit decided to make no recommendation in the gubernatorial race between Frank Lausche, Democratic incumbent, and James Rhodes, his Republican opponent.

Support also was voted for nine congressional candidates, four candidates for state office, and two candidates for the Ohio Supreme Court. Action was delayed on recommendations in 14 other congressional districts.

Among incumbent Democratic congressmen support for re-election were Reps. Hays, Kirwan and Feigert.

'Creeping Hooverism' Hit As Kentucky CIO Backs Barkley

LASHING out at the "creeping Hooverism" of the Eisenhower Administration, the Kentucky CIO Political Action Committee last week unanimously endorsed Alben W. Barkley's candidacy for the U. S. Senate.

The Kentucky PAC praised the long record of public service of "the Veep" in which "he has shown on every occasion that he is indeed a 100% representative of all the people."

Barkley's "knowledge, experience and ability" are "sorely" needed in the Senate, the Kentucky PAC said.

Also endorsed were four Democratic congressional candidates in those districts where there is competition. Those supported are: Harrison Robertson, 3rd; Brent Spence, 5th; John Watts, 6th and Carl Perkins, 7th.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY
"The Veep" Endorsed

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New Drive Against Labor Planned

A TOP Chamber of Commerce official, planted inside the Eisenhower Administration, has revealed big business plans for reactionary legislation in 1955.

Speaking before a Chamber of Commerce meeting in Kansas City, Mo., Undersecretary of Commerce Lothair Teetor, in the Eisenhower Administration for less than a year, itemized the business lobby's plans to fight for:

1. Changes in the Taft-Hartley Act to encourage right-to-scab laws in the various states;

2. Revamping of unemployment compensation laws in order to please "conservative states righters"; and

3. Additional cuts in income taxes for upper-bracket taxpayers only.

Teetor sharply criticized one Eisenhower action and predicted the Commerce Dept. would fight against it in the future.

At the same time, he exposed the Commerce Dept.'s fight for a labor law which would be worse than Taft-Hartley. He predicted that Taft-Hartley amendments submitted to the next Congress by the Administration would be so reactionary they would have *"the unanimous support of the state chambers of commerce."*

Teetor, a 57-year-old business executive, was chairman of the board of Perfect Circle Co., a piston ring manufacturer in Hagerstown, Ind., when he was appointed by Eisenhower in October 1953.

Previously a member of the Indiana Legislature, he was president of that State's Chamber of Commerce and a director and top policy maker of the National Association of Manufacturers from 1942 until his government appointment.

In his prepared speech to the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Teetor said "the attitude of this Administration" toward "all business" is *"one of complete friendliness."*

Detailing that "friendliness," the Commerce Dept. executive bitterly criticized the Eisenhower Administration for its proposal to widen the coverage of unemployment compensation to include employes of smaller firms. The Commerce Dept., he said, agreed with business organizations that coverage should not be widened by federal action.

The Eisenhower Administration has been calling this action, which Teetor deplored, a *"victory."*

Business, he said, had won a major victory in the revision of the tax laws. But, he added, "there is still much to be done."

It was in the area of labor law that Teetor most clearly exposed Commerce Dept. intervention into a field which the President had repeatedly said was solely within the jurisdiction of the Labor Dept.

Teetor bragged about the Commerce Dept. lobbying for two of the most controversial, anti-labor sections of the Eisenhower labor message: the so-called secret strike ballot and the states rights amendment.

He admitted that the secret ballot proposal was a publicity-getting vehicle but that the states rights proposal was *"by far the more important."*

The President had publicly said the states rights issue needs "more study" but Teetor said the right-to-scab proposals would be lobbied for by the Commerce Dept., would please big business, and added "we are hopeful" the amendments will pass Congress — a Republican Congress, that is.

Strong Letter From Reuther—

Retail Union Gets Rackets Warning

CHARGES of racketeering in union welfare funds, made last week against officials of five New York City locals of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, brought a prompt demand for a cleanup from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The allegations, admitted in four cases, were unearthed during an investigation into the operation of union welfare funds by the New York State Insurance Dept.

Reuther's cleanup notice was served on the union's international president, Max Greenberg. Expressing "deep concern at newspaper reports of obvious malpractices" which the local officials admitted, and declaring they "cannot be condoned by any decent trade union," Reuther wrote Greenberg:

"The National CIO, in years past, has concerned itself with Communist domination of affiliated unions. The National CIO has the same moral obligation to concern itself with evidence of racketeering in its affiliated unions.

"So far as the CIO is concerned, we do not recognize any 'autonomous right' to practice the corruption of crime or communism. We in the CIO cannot and will not tolerate crooks or Communists."

Reuther called upon Greenberg, as RWDSU president, *"to take prompt remedial action against the local officials involved."* The matter has been placed on the agenda of the CIO Executive Committee and Executive Board meetings the first week in October.

After receipt of Reuther's warning, RWDSU officials moved swiftly to take corrective measures. Greenberg promptly suspended seven of the local union officials accused of maladministration and placed three locals under administrators.

In further steps to meet the situation, RWDSU officials held a lengthy night session with officers of the New York State CIO.

The RWDSU locals and their officials who admitted, in whole or in part, receiving large sums in one form or another from the welfare funds are:

Local 923, Culinary, Bar & Grill Employes, 1200 members, Pres. Samuel Rosenzweig.

Local 394, United Auto Parts & Accessory Workers, 440 members, Pres. Robert J. Stanlea and Sec.-Treas. Vincent J. LaGuardia.

Local 377, United Service Employes, Stanlea and LaGuardia as "co-managers" of the welfare fund, and Pres. Ernest J. Dumas.

Local 563, Shoe Service Union, 800 members, Manager Joseph Procopio, who also is an international vice president.

In addition, Pres. Michael Werner and Sec.-Treas. Michael Sackman, of the 1400-member Local 1115, Restaurant, Luncheonette & Soft Drink Employes, who cannot be found by the investigators, were charged with drawing $32,760 a year in compensation from the welfare fund and spending most of their time on vacations.

The admitted charges included excessive salaries, expense allowances and other payments from the funds to union officials and their appointees, resulting in dissipation of disproportionate shares of the income on overhead while benefits to members were at moderate rates.

Nixon Sticks Foot In His Mouth— Maine Elects Democratic Governor

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

JUBILANT Maine Democrats hailed the election last week of Edmund S. Muskie as governor of that rock-ribbed Republican State as the beginning of the two-party system in Maine and the start of a national trend.

Muskie's victory was even more significant because of Vice Pres. Nixon's recent plea for a solid GOP turnout as "the first major test of the Eisenhower administration" in a GOP state. *Nixon vacationed in Maine and dangled one foot in the state's politics and the other in his mouth with over-optimistic prediction.*

WITH vigorous CIO backing generously acknowledged by party leaders, Muskie shattered tradition to become the first Democrat to win the governership since the 1934 Roosevelt landslide swept the late Louis M. Brann into office.

The Democratic tide slashed at the margin of incumbent Sen. Smith, reducing it to 40,000—less than half the majority by which she won in 1948.

Maine's three GOP congressmen retained their seats but their leads were far less than expected. In the key 1st Dist., Rep. Hale (R.) squeezed out Democrat James Oliver by less than 4000 votes.

Muskie, a 39-year-old Waterville lawyer, defeated Gov. Burton M. Cross, first GOP Governor in recent years to lose his bid for a second term.

Spearheaded by the CIO Textile Workers, the Maine CIO Council began intensive political activity shortly after their June convention, where Muskie was a speaker.

The Maine AFL convention endorsed Cross but other groups, like the Portland Central Labor Union, campaigned vigorously for Muskie. Had there been united labor effort throughout the state, it is believed that two Democratic congressmen might have been elected.

MAINE CIO Sec.-Treas. Denis J. Blais pointed to the heavy majorities scored by Muskie in organized areas like Lewiston and Biddeford as proof of CIO activity.

Thousands of letters were mailed and on election day CIO members furnished scores of cars to take voters to the polls.

Cross failed to carry Augusta, his home town, and Muskie rolled up majorities in 12 of the state's 16 counties, including Mrs. Smith's. Even Portland—Maine's largest city, with 18,000 Republicans registered to 5000 Democrats—gave Muskie a sizable majority.

Atty. Frank M. Coffin, Democratic state chairman, told The CIO News that labor participation in the contest had been excellent and "particularly helpful in key areas."

Carroll Is Victor In Colorado Primary

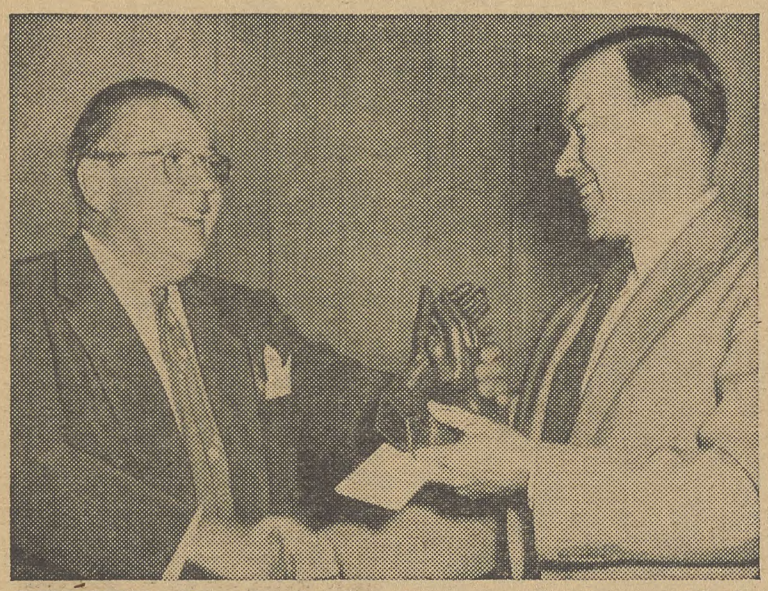
Highlights of primary elections held last week in nine states:

Former Rep. John A. Carroll won an easy victory over Quigg Newton, Denver's Mayor, in the race for the Democratic nomination for Senator from Colorado.

In Wisconsin, William Proxmire was nominated again as Democratic opponent of Gov. Walter Kohler.

In New Hampshire, Sen. Upton was defeated for the Republican senatorial nomination—and thus virtually for the election—by Rep. Cotton.

In Massachusetts, Foster Furcolo got a 100,000 plurality in his race for Democratic nominee for the Senate, opposing Sen. Saltonstall (R.),



CITATION—For "furthering the cause of salesmanship in promoting full employment in a peace-time economy," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week received Applause Award from Pres. Joseph L. Wood (right) and the Sales Executive Club of New York. Wood praised Reuther for his "outspoken, tireless efforts to provide full employment."

Text Of Reuther's Letter To Retail President

Here is the text of the letter from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Pres. Max Greenberg of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union:

I HAVE READ with deep concern newspaper reports of obvious malpractices by certain local officials of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, in connection with the administration of welfare funds.

According to the reports of official hearings by the New York Insurance Dept., officials of a number of local unions of your international organization have admitted to practices which cannot be condoned by any decent trade union.

Welfare funds administered by union officials are a sacred trust. The funds are set up for the specific purpose of creating security and health protection for the members of the organization and their families. *It is shocking beyond words to find any single instance of these funds being used as a special financial preserve with which to enrich the officers of the union or the administrators of the welfare fund.*

I have always been proud of the CIO's record of integrity, and its freedom from this or any other type of corruption and racketeering.

Through the years, the Congress of Industrial Organizations has adopted, and reaffirmed as CIO policy, a Statement of Ethical Practices, which asserts, *"the determination of the CIO and its affiliated unions to wage war on unethical practices within and without the trade union movement . . ."*

That statement of CIO policy will not be—so long as I serve the CIO as its President—a

(Continued on Page 11)

Teetor Should Go!

Who speaks for the Eisenhower Administration on labor matters? The President, or Sec. of Labor Mitchell, or an obscure State Chambers of Commerce spokesman named Lothair Teetor, who has been Assistant Secretary of Commerce for 11 months?

It's a valid question in view of the astounding speech made recently by this business executive (see page 3). *So far, those remarks have gone unchallenged by the vacationing President.*

Assistant Sec. of Commerce Teetor doesn't agree with his Chief Executive. Speaking as an Eisenhower appointee, he boasts to his big business pals that the Commerce Dept. played an *"important part"* in the drafting of Taft-Hartley amendments—*though that had been officially denied.*

He bewails the fact that even limited improvements in unemployment compensation coverage were adopted. What Pres. Eisenhower hailed as a *"victory,"* this strange Commerce Dept. official labels a *"defeat"* for *"conservatives."*

He pleads for a system under which the states would be given an incentive to adopt more stringent anti-labor laws than the national Taft-Hartley Act. He distorts the truth completely in maintaining that "states are powerless to act in virtually any situation involving labor union activities."

Workers, reading the Teetor speech, can only conclude that it is a bold effort by the most conservative section of big business to gain control over all Administration policy on labor-management relations.

The Teetor program would spell chaos and disruption of peaceful labor-management relationships throughout the country. His remarks will go far to undermine completely the status of the Labor Dept.

The Administration—if it wants labor-management peace and harmony, if it wants order rather than chaos in its own family—should fire Teetor—*and quickly.*

Sheer Coincidence?

There's so much in the daily papers these days, it's sometimes hard to get perspective. For instance, last week:

1. A hurricane hit Maine.
2. A Democrat was elected governor of Maine.
3. Pres. Eisenhower declared Maine to be a "disaster area."

May To September

In May, when the earth was green and warm from the rays of the spring sun, the Republicans basked in the glory of their tax bill.

Big breaks for corporations and the wealthy were all right—they'd provide incentives for business that would help everybody.

Now, as autumn's cool breezes sweep over the land, the GOP is less emotional about it all. For the "incentives" were voted—but the business pickup didn't materialize.

So, standing in the long shadows, the GOP big businessmen are carefully explaining: the tax bill wasn't really an incentive at all, and you shouldn't expect miracles from one little law.

Moral of the story: the tax bill was a grab by the wealthy, just as the CIO said and as the Republicans tried to deny.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Hurricane Electorate

In Other Words—

A Chapter From Labor History

The role that Catholics and the Catholic Church have played in the U. S. labor movement is reviewed in a detailed study by Rita Joseph and Robert L. Reynolds in the current issue of Jubilee, national Catholic monthly magazine. One historical excerpt follows:

By RITA JOSEPH and ROBERT L. REYNOLDS

THE GRAND MASTER Workman of the Knights of Labor was Terence V. Powderly, a Catholic. Powderly, who later left the church and died a Mason, in 1886 was perhaps the most powerful labor leader the country had seen.

Because of scattered acts of violence and the secret aspects of the organization, the Knights had been condemned in Canada by Quebec's Cardinal Taschereau. His action was upheld by the Holy Office.

Fearing that a similar condemnation might occur in the U. S., Powderly went to Archbishop James Gibbons of Baltimore, the most influential man in the American hierarchy, to explain the real nature and purpose of his union. He managed to win a resourceful, determined and foresighted advocate in Gibbons, who invited Powderly to address a meeting of the 12 Archbishops. All but two were satisfied after hearing Powderly, strongly backed by Gibbons himself, argue that the dangers to Catholics who joined the Knights were largely imaginary.

Gibbons Pleaded Case

In the spring of 1887, when Gibbons went to Rome to receive the red hat of a cardinal, he pleaded the cause of the Knights of Labor at the Vatican. With the support of England's Cardinal Manning, he won his case. Instead of condemning the organization, Pope Leo XIII found no objection.

The importance of Gibbons' action, as far as Catholic participation in the labor movement is concerned, is difficult to over-emphasize. As Gibbons himself later said:

"While many bishops were alarmed at what they considered the revolutionary tendencies (of certain workingmen's associations), many other bishops, including Cardinal Manning and myself, were equally alarmed at the prospect of the church being presented before our age as the friend of the powerful rich and the enemy of the helpless poor; for not only would such an alliance, or even apparent alliance, have done the church untold harm, but it would have been the *bouleversement* of our whole history.

"Moreover, to us it seemed that such a thing could never take place. The one body in the world which had been the protector of the poor and the weak for nearly 1800 years could not possibly desert these same classes in their hour of need."

SOCIAL JUSTICE—The late Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers president (left), and former Atty.-Gen. McGrath receive Msgr. John A. Ryan Awards from Bishop Bernard J. Sheil (center).

Sheil To Get Award

The Sidney Hillman Foundation this week will present its sixth annual award for meritorious public service to the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago.

Sheil has been an outspoken critic of McCarthyism as a phony anti-communism. Speaking individually at the CIO Auto Workers education conference in Chicago, he dubbed Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) a "city slicker from Appleton."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER'S advisers have instructed him that he must constantly denounce the "prophets of gloom and doom"—the economists and others who think that the country is still gripped by an "Eisenhower recession."

But the Budget Bureau came out on Sept. 14 with some figures on government receipts and expenditures in the current fiscal year that confessed the recession without ever specifically admitting it.

The key figure is a sharp decline in government revenue estimates from $62.7 billion last January, when the President sent up his first guess on the fiscal situation, to a September estimate of $59.3 billion in revenue.

The difference between January and September figures reveals that the Budget Bureau and the Treasury Department are now admitting that they overestimated government tax receipts, at the beginning of the calendar year, by $3.4 billion.

The Trouble

From Adlai E. Stevenson's recent address in Harrisburg, Pa., one of the states hardest hit by unemployment:

"The trouble with slogans like 'conservative in economic matters and liberal in human affairs' is that they set several million men and women out of work as 'economic matter'—some statistics and a line on a graph—something to be conservative about—and not as a 'human affair'."

We can "blame" Congress for $1.2 billion of this sum. Congress insisted on cutting excise taxes, over token Eisenhower opposition, to this extent.

What about the remaining $2.2 billion? The answer is simple, although there wasn't a candid word in the government's formal press release to disclose it.

Treasury Sec. Humphrey and Budget Dir. Hughes confessed that the level of business activity has dropped—that corporations, farmers and wage-earning taxpayers won't be paying as much in taxes as was guessed last January.

They won't be paying as much corporation and individual income taxes because they won't be making as much money on which to pay taxes.

Hughes of the Budget Bureau indicated to reporters that the President wasn't very happy about the figures—but that after all the facts had to be made public, because the government couldn't be in the position of trying to deceive people.

This is correct, and the President deserves respect for his recognition of the government's responsibility to tell the truth. *Still, the dominant factor is that it wouldn't make sense to try to continue a bluff.*

The actual concrete figures on tax collections and government expenditures would have to be published at the conclusion of the fiscal year on June 30, 1955. When a gross error has been made in the guess of January 1954, it probably makes better sense politically, as well as in the realm of integrity, to start straightening out the record as soon as possible.

The unemployed or underemployed steelworkers, farm implement workers and auto workers may not be personally aided by the Administration's confession that eight months ago it seriously misguessed the extent of the business and farm recession.

They certainly will not be cheered by the Administration's attempt to hide the significance of the facts even while formally confessing them.

Still, we now have it on the record—business and farm activity has declined so sharply that government tax revenues which in January were estimated at a relatively high figure are now estimated at $3.4 billion less.

'Balanced' Budget Looks Dubious

There is another point to be made here—a matter involving the federal debt and the budget deficit.

Eisenhower told Congress last January that he anticipated in the current fiscal year a relatively modest budget deficit of $2.9 billion. Humphrey and Hughes on Sept. 14 kicked this estimate up to $4.7 billion—even though Congress slashed Eisenhower spending proposals by $1.6 billion.

The question may well be raised whether the President, in his four years of office, will ever have a "balanced" budget, even though he and Congress together keep cutting expenditures.

Eisenhower has slashed spending in many ways, including the military ground forces, to something approaching the bare bone. Orders have gone to Cabinet members to hold down spending below even the levels appropriated by Congress.

Still, Humphrey and Hughes admit that the red-ink columns are likely to grow longer rather than shorter. *It is small wonder that the "efficient" businessmen running the government were willing to accept a "temporary" $6 billion increase in the legal national debt limit.* If they hadn't accepted the "compromise," Eisenhower would have had to call a special session of Congress—perhaps, shockingly for the GOP, before the election—for a showdown fight.

If the President and the "efficient" businessmen recognized the facts about the potential expansion of the American standard of living, they wouldn't be worried about temporary deficits and wouldn't be trying to kill federal government activity in the field of full employment.

★ An anonymous reporter, observing the scene as Len Hall and Steve Mitchell prepared to sign their code of "fair election practices," remarked: *"This is the first platform in history on which two national committee chairmen were invited to commit perjury in public at the same time."*

Issues In The Election—

After Ike's Promises On T-H, All We Got Was Double Talk

(Second in a series of articles on issues in the election campaign.)

EVERY YEAR since 1948 the Taft-Hartley Act has been a major election issue and 1954 will be no exception despite the glib promises of Pres. Eisenhower.

Taft-Hartley was passed in 1947 by the Republican-dominated 80th Congress. It amended the Wagner Act of 1935 which had put the fundamental rights of organized labor on a legal basis. It substituted 30 packed pages of legalistic double-talk for a fairly simple 12-page document.

The double-talk and the double meaning have been intensified since the Eisenhower Administration rode into power—partly with the support of union members who were impressed by his campaign statements.

Candidate Eisenhower told the AFL convention Sept. 17, 1952: *"America wants no law licensing union-busting. Neither do I."*

Nine days less than a year after taking office Eisenhower revealed his labor policy—to make Taft-Hartley worse than ever.

The Same Old Meat Ax

It wasn't the first indication that the GOP elephant carried no olive branch in its trunk for labor. It was just a meat ax carefully camouflaged for the campaign.

Six months after taking office Eisenhower succumbed to pressure from his reactionary allies and withdrew the Taft-Hartley changes recommended by Labor Sec. Durkin. Durkin quit, new and more severe Taft-Hartley changes were channeled through the White House up to Capitol Hill.

The "fair and just" treatment which Candidate Eisenhower promised had been forgotten by the time he listed the 14 points on which he wanted Taft-Hartley changed. Included among these was a new gimmick—to require balloting after a strike was in progress to see if it should be continued, the balloting to be conducted by the government.

Labor Sec. Mitchell, who succeeded Durkin, told the last CIO convention that he (and presumably the President) favored a Taft-Hartley amendment that would "minimize the amount of government intervention in labor disputes."

The day that Eisenhower made his anti-labor policies public Mitchell held a press conference where he was asked by a CIO News reporter if he thought government-run strike voting was minimizing intervention. He admitted he did not.

Taft-Hartley is still on the law books today—unamended by even a single comma or word. No thanks for this are due the GOP or the President. Organized labor was forced to fight not for repeal or modification as in other years, but to keep the reactionaries in the Republican Party from making the act worse.

On May 7 the Senate rejected consideration of the Eisenhower-backed bill to amend Taft-Hartley. This had the effect of preventing any further action on the bill by the 83rd Congress.

All 48 Democrats lined up solidly for recommittal—although two of these votes were paired. The 46 Democratic votes, plus three Republican votes (Langer, Malone and Young) and Independent Morse, were more than sufficient to return the bill to committee.

The recommittal vote followed a full week of debate, principally on the "states rights" amendments which could have meant almost complete abdication of federal rights in the field of labor relations.

Although the vote to send Taft-Hartley's amendments back to committee was considered a victory for the liberal, pro-labor side, the basic issues surrounding Taft-Hartley still remain.

Labor will continue to insist that both Houses of Congress resume consideration of ways to make the labor law *"fair and just"* as Eisenhower promised.

The Labor Board Moves In

Rebuffed in its attempt to stiffen Taft-Hartley by legislation, the Eisenhower Administration had another string to its bow. And it continued to launch arrows at the heart of unions and working people. *The Administration was able to do this through control of the National Labor Relations Board.*

The conservatives who drafted Taft-Hartley had foreseen this opportunity. Business Week magazine had predicted Dec. 18, 1948, that *"given a few million unemployed in America, given an Administration in Washington which was not pro-union, the Taft-Hartley Act conceivably would wreck the labor movement."*

Eisenhower got control of the Labor Board by appointing a new Republican majority of three men—all of whom had anti-labor backgrounds:

Guy Farmer, the new chairman of the NLRB, is an attorney who formerly represented employers in cases before the board he now heads.

Philip Rodgers is a former employe of the Senate appointed to that job by the late Sen. Taft, the co-author of the act bearing his name.

Albert C. Beeson, the latest appointee, who told the Senate he had dropped all his connections with a California chemical firm even though it was revealed he was still getting a pension from the firm and had an agreement to return to the firm after his service on the board.

Numerous Democratic senators refused to vote for Beeson's confirmation. Among these was Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) who asserted he woud not vote "for anyone who is an infamous liar by his own statements." Beeson won confirmation by a narrow 45 to 42 vote.

The new board promptly announced a program of replacing staff members in what it called "policy positions." All this has created considerable doubt whether the board is still an independent, non-partisan agency, free of political influences as intended by Congress.

Some of the decisions handed down by the GOP-dominated board have removed almost all doubts in this quarter as precedent after precedent has been shattered. *It has revised Taft-Hartley by "re-examination" of previous decisions.*

The Octopus Has Grown New Tentacles

Facts From PAC

This article was prepared from material in the 1954 Handbook of the CIO Political Action Committee. Copies of the Handbook are available at $3 each from the CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Changing The Law

Here are five new "interpretations" of the Taft-Hartley Act by the Eisenhower-appointed majority on the National Labor Relations Board which have made "a bad act worse" despite congressional refusal to change the law at the past session:

- **Narrow the right of a union to strike by requiring an additional "cooling-off" period beyond the 60 days required by Taft-Hartley.**
- **Cut off millions of small business employes from any protection of the law by reducing the jurisdiction of the board.**
- **Permit employers to question individual workers on whether they have joined a union or want to join a union.**
- **Encourage members of an employers' association to lock out union workers when the union has called a strike against only one employer in the association.**
- **Curtail unions of a fair opportunity to answer anti-labor arguments made by an employer to a captive audience of his workers.**

The Fight For Congress

Douglas Wages Uphill Fight Ag

Slush Fund Aids Lobbyist Meek

By MILTON PLUMB

THE PRAIRIE STATE has two official nicknames. Illinois is also sometimes known as the Sucker State, and this year the Republican Party and its reactionary rulers hope to pin this tag on the state's nine million people.

By all standards, Sen. Douglas (D.) has been recognized throughout the nation as one of our best Senators. Washington newspapermen have voted him *"the most able."* He's been honored many times by national magazines, universities and non-partisan organizations for his service.

Another Campaign Exclusive

Yet today, as *The Wall Street Journal* acknowledges, **"Douglas is the Republicans' No. One political target for Nov. 2. That's why Ike picked Springfield to open his campaign for a GOP Congress next year."**

Already there are signs that the estimated $5 million slush fund which Texas oilmen and others earlier had earmarked to defeat Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), who appears to be unbeatable, has been diverted to Illinois. *The election in Minnesota wasn't for sale, but the GOP hopes the Sucker State one has a price tag.*

A Stacked Deck

If Douglas were running nationally, there's little doubt about it. He'd be overwhelmingly re-elected to a second term in the Senate. But Illinois is a traditionally Republican state, *and Douglas—as of now—faces an uphill fight.*

Virtually all of the cards are stacked against him. His Republican opponent, Joseph Meek, long a lobbyist for the business interests, has seemingly limitless funds, whereas Douglas is running on such a tight budget that no literature about him was available at booths his supporters set up at Labor Day outings.

And all of the so-called organs of public opinion—the large newspapers, bill boards, radio and TV programs—are dominated by his opponent. Money gives Meek control over the last three, and the Illinois press, like Pres. Eisenhower, has put the Republican Party ahead of even the most meritorious Democrat.

Douglas has had the enmity of Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the powerful *Chicago Tribune* and actual Republican boss of Illinois, ever since his election in 1948. In that year, he defeated the Tribune's *"pet errand boy,"* C. Wayland (Curly) Brooks, by a plurality of 407,000 votes.

Pres. Eisenhower, on the other hand, has endorsed Meek, who is an isolationist and has fought most of the things the President advocates. The President also opened the Republican Party's drive for control of the 84th Congress at the Illinois State Fair with an attack on Douglas as one of the "prophets of gloom and doom."

Meek sat on the platform with the President, who later posed with him in a cordial handshake.

Despite these odds, however, the Democrats are not writing off their chances of ultimate victory in the Illinois Senate race. In fact, wiser heads among the Republicans are frankly worried over evidences that a strong Democratic trend is beginning to set in throughout the state.

Republican attacks upon Douglas for his demands that the Administration do something about growing unemployment are beginning to backfire. It is difficult, despite the best soap-advertising techniques in the world, to convince an unemployed worker or a profitless farmer that they—as the GOP is trying to put it—*"never had it so good."*

The facts are that unemployment has reached distress proportions in some areas of the state, and even these official state figures fail to take into account the many thousands of workers now on half-ime or less.

Farmers Are Muttering

Illinois farmers, who produce the second largest crop of corn in the nation, are openly muttering about the GOP's cut in price supports at a time when drought has already wiped out a large portion of their income.

At Republican night in Bethalto, where the town is celebrating its centennial, Meek was booed by a supposedly friendly audience when he criticized Douglas' concern over unemployment. Douglas followed him to the same platform on Labor Day and drew heavy applause when he again demanded that the government act to insure a prosperous economy.

Douglas launched his campaign at Labor Day rallies in East St. Louis, Granite City, South Roxana, and Bethalto. Despite 120-degree heat, crowds estimated to total at least 75,000 turned out to cheer him.

On the same day, Meek urged union members to "fight with all their might" against labor leaders, whom he called "fawning sycophants." He called on labor to avoid "unproductive strikes, restrictions on production, curbing the influx of apprentices, and higher dollar wage rates without relation to productivity."

In contrast, Douglas' remarks were directed against the new Republican National Labor Relations Board which, he charged, is "packed with members hostile to labor."

"This board has ruled that it is all right for an employer to question workers about union membership provided he does not openly threaten them," he said. "The facts are that such questioning is in its very nature coercive and should be as illegal as an employer demanding to know of an employee how he is to vote."

Rep. Price (D.) of East St. Louis introduced Douglas to the rallies. He praised Douglas' record and warned it is time for the Eisenhower Administration to "stop whistling in the dark" and do something about the inflationary trend, higher living costs, increasing unemployment and decreasing pay roll and agricultural income.

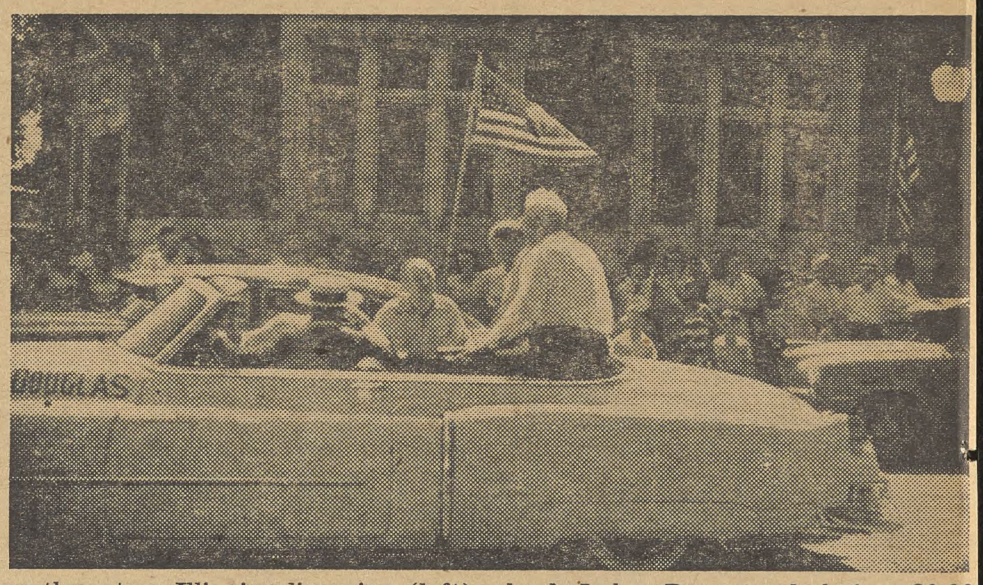
The theme of Douglas' campaign was handed to him by the record of the Republican 83rd Congress. He calls the battle against him one of "the special interests against the people," and his audiences indicated clearly they knew what he meant.

Douglas' Labor Day began at a breakfast conference with CIO leaders from Madison and St. Clair Counties in East St. Louis. Robert Krumm, legislative director of the East St. Louis CIO Council, outlined plans for raising money through "Citizens to Re-elect Paul Douglas" Clubs, and Council Pres. Bill Mites pledged all-out support.

Told Of Layoffs

Gene Mayer, CIO Chemical Workers international representative, told Douglas of forthcoming layoffs at the nearby Monsanto Chemical plant. Walter Love, CIO Steelworkers subdistrict director at Granite City, reported that the American Steel Co. in East St. Louis was completely closed, and the Granite City Steel Co. is working two days a week.

From then until midnight and a train to Chicago, Douglas campaigned throughout nearby communities. His caravan



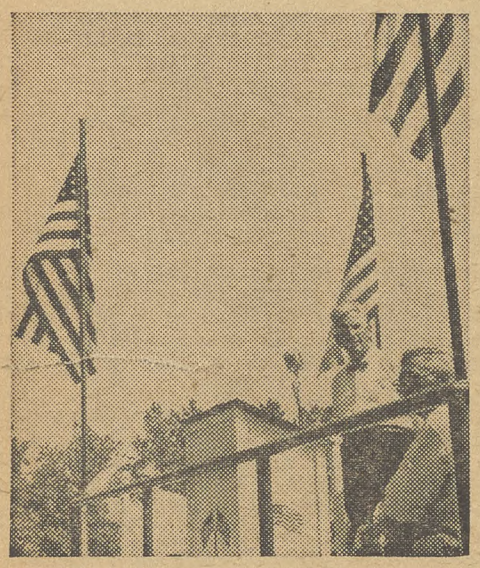
LABOR DAY was Paul Douglas Day in southwestern Illinois, climaxing (left) in hearty acclaim for the Senator at Bethalto, where his opponent was booed when he praised "Eisenhower prosperity." In Granite City (center), Douglas leads Labor Day parade before 20,00 ing up latest official Illinois Labor De ployment in East St. Louis industrial

One Of Meek's Charges Proves To Be A Dud

Smarting under Democratic exposure of his use of Texas oil money to underwrite his campaign, Joseph T. Meek, GOP nominee opposing Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), recently tried to hit back by blasting one of the Senator's aides.

The latter, Frank McNaughton, resigned a $22,000-a-year job with Time-Life to handle Douglas' campaign publicity at a big cut in salary. Why, Meek wanted to know, should he be criticized for taking Texas money when Douglas has "an Easterner" working for him.

McNaughton, the "Easterner," however, happens to have been born and raised only 30 miles away from the Meek birthplace in Illinois.



DESPITE 120-degree sun, a crowd of 30,000 turned out for Labor Day parade and talk by Douglas (left) in East St. Louis. The Senator's morning begins (center) at conference in Broadview Hotel with CIO officials of East St. Louis. At South Roxana rally, Democratic Rep. Price (right) was cheered by crowd of 10,000 when he introduced Douglas as "the nation's best and most capable member of the U. S. Senate."

ainst Big Money Boys

. "Who's right?" he asks (right), hold-
t. report which shows over 7% unem-
rea, with more lay-offs coming.

'Fair Elections Code' Gets Party Approval

A "fair elections practices declaration" condemning "base appeals to racial and religious bigotry" has been approved by top Democratic and Republican Party leaders.

The declaration was suggestion by a number of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergy and laymen, and was approved by Democratic Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell and GOP Chairman Leonard Hall at a joint press conference in Washington.

The "fair elections" code may be tested in two states: The Douglas vs. Meek race in Illinois, and the Howell vs. Case contest in New Jersey (where GOP nominee Case is the target for GOP McCarthyite attacks).

traveled about 125 miles accompanied by the sirens of police escorts on the highways and the drums and bugles of the bands of the two-hour long parades he led.

Luncheon was tendered by AFL leaders, also united behind Douglas. For supper, Madison County Farmer Jim Reilly served up one of his prize hogs in the Senator's honor. Reilly, who operates a 312-acre farm, pointed out the drought-blighted corn he had planted and told of the loss he is taking on falling cattle prices as well.

There's no doubt how he'll be voting this fall, and he predicts many of his neighbors will do likewise. Some of them at the dinner added *"Amen to that!"*

CIO Help Pledged

Illinois CIO leaders feted Douglas the next evening at a dinner in Chicago kicking off the 1954 political action of the State CIO Council. Pres. Joseph Germano, who also is a CIO Steelworkers district director, told the Senator that the 300,000 CIO members in Illinois *"will do everything humanly possible"* to help win his re-election.

"There's no problem of labor's choice between the candidates," Germano said. "There isn't one thing that labor's for that Meek's for. If it's only a question of money, Paul Douglas is lost, but we in the CIO are going to do everything possible to offset Meek's money by hard work."

Council Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, who is a CIO Auto Workers regional director, told Douglas that CIO members are working actively in his behalf throughout the state. He added:

"It isn't that we're doing this for Paul Douglas. He's the one who's doing the favor for the people of this state."

(Next week: A report on Michigan, one of a series of exclusive on-the-scene photo-stories which will be featured in The CIO News from now to Election Day.)

ALL NINE Democratic representatives from Illinois in the 83rd Congress are expected to be back again next year, with only three facing marginal races on Nov. 2.

There are at least seven GOP seats, however, which may be filled by Democrats.

Here's a district-by-district summary of the Illinois congressional fight:

Cook County

1st District—Rep. Dawson (D.), incumbent, has strong CIO-PAC backing and should win easily.

2nd District—Rep. O'Hara (D.), who established an outstanding record in his first term in Congress, is given a better than 50-50 chance for re-election.

3rd District—Cook County PAC and the Illinois CIO Council PAC have endorsed James Murray, an attorney and a Democrat. He's given a good chance to unseat Rep. Busbey (R.).

4th District—Former Rep. William Rowan (D.), with PAC's endorsement, is given a good chance to return to Congress by defeating Rep. McVey (R.).

5th District—Rep. Kluczynski (D.), with his usual backing by PAC, is virtually assured of re-election by his continued near-perfect voting record in Congress.

6th District—Rep. O'Brien (D.), again PAC-endorsed, faces virtually the same situation as his colleague in the 5th.

7th District—A 100% voting record during his first partial term in Congress gives Rep. Bowler (D.) a safe grip on his seat for next year. He is running with PAC backing.

8th District—PAC-endorsed Rep. Gordon (D.) is regarded as safe.

9th District—Able Rep. Yates (D.), carrying PAC's endorsement, is waging a hard fight for re-election in this marginal district and his prospects are regarded as very good.

10th District—Rep. Hoffman (R.) cast all "wrong" votes on key issues in the 83rd Congress, according to the CIO Electrical Workers' voting guide, but he's regarded as assured of re-election.

11th District—PAC is backing Harry H. Semrow (D.) against Rep. Sheehan (R.), with a good chance that a Democratic sweep will mean the latter's defeat.

12th District—The situation is like that in the 11th with PAC-endorsed Charles A. Boyle (D.) opposing Rep. Jonas (R.).

Outstate

13th District—Rep. Church (R.) seems certain of re-election.

14th District—Rep. Reed (R.) is likely again to win this Republican stronghold.

15th District—Rep. Mason (R.) is considered virtually re-elected.

16th District—Ditto for Rep. Allen (R.).

17th District—Ditto for Rep. Arends (R.).

18th District—Rep. Velde (R.), who as usual turned in an all "wrong" voting record in the 83rd Congress according to labor voting guides, may go down to defeat this year. He's opposed by Howard S. Rooney (D.).

19th District—Rep. Chipperfield (R.) seems certain of re-election.

20th District—Rep. Simpson (R.) ditto.

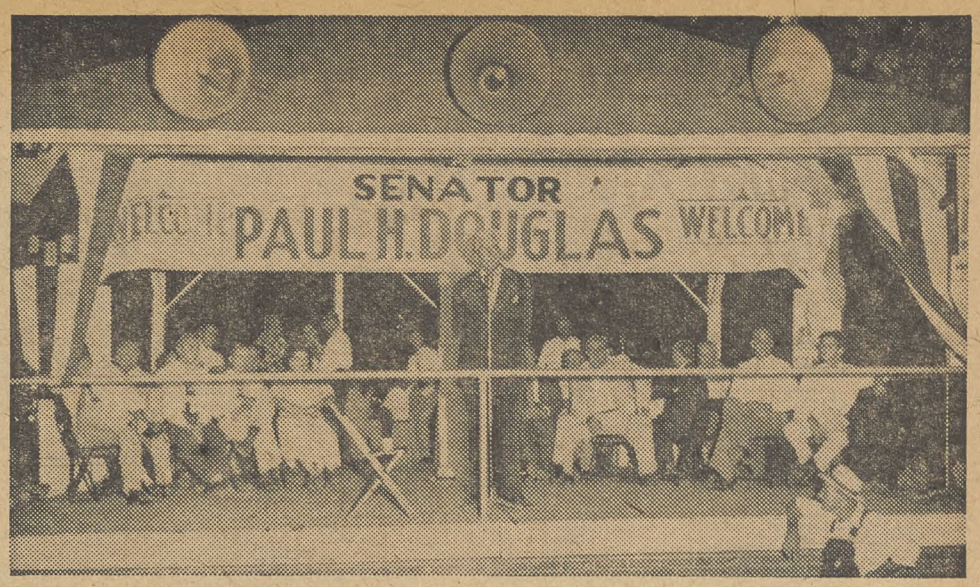
21st District—Rep. Mack (D.), with PAC backing, is given a better than 50-50 chance of again carrying this district.

22nd District—Rep. Springer (R.), whom the recent CIO Electrical Workers' voting guide gives the best record of any Republican member of the Illinois delegation (6 "wrong", 4 "right"), is regarded as "safe."

23rd District—PAC-backed Albert R. Imle (D.) is rated a very good chance of defeating Rep. Vursell.

24th District—Rep. Bishop (R.) may go down to defeat before Kenneth J. Gray (D.) because of GOP farm policies.

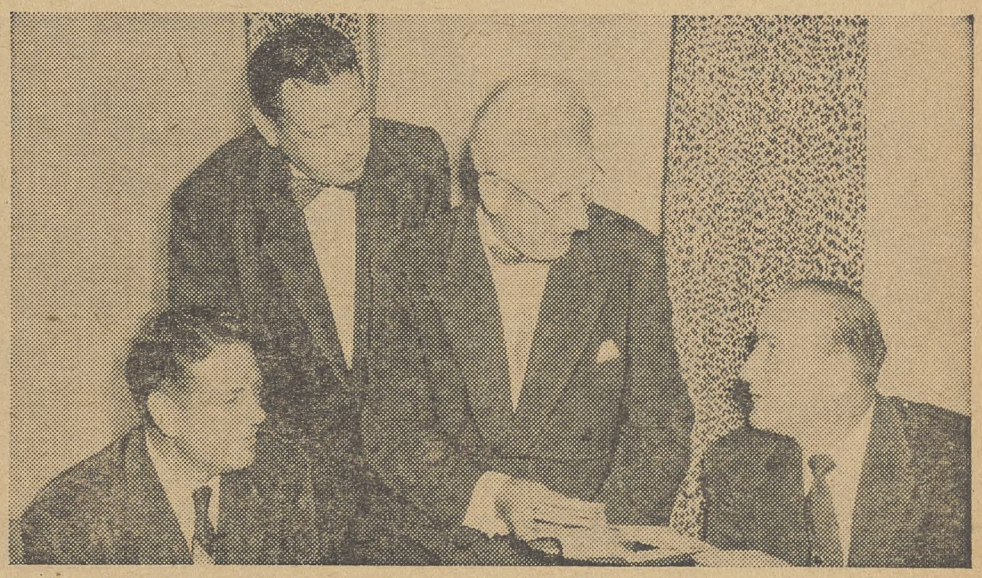
25th District—Rep. Price (D.), PAC backed, is virtually certain of re-election.



SEN. DOUGLAS delivers major address at Bethalto Centenial Night during his campaign for re-election to a well-earned second term.

REPRESENTATIVES of CIO unions greet the Senator in Chicago, where organized labor is giving him solid support and is working actively.

CHICAGO PAC workers Bob Levin and John Alesia meet with Rep. O'Hara, who compiled an exceptional record during his first term in the House.



KEY LEADERS of CIO's political action in Illinois discuss plans with Douglas at Morrison Hotel. Left to right, Auto Dir. Pat Greathouse, CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin, Douglas and Steelworkers Dir. Joe Germano.

The State Campaigns—

Connecticut PAC Skips The Blarney In Voter Drive

By HERMAN WOLF
Special Correspondent

IF CONNECTICUT has new faces in Congress and at the State Capitol next year, one reason will be the CIO-PAC's new political look.

Not satisfied with waiting until *"just before election time,"* the State CIO-PAC leaders—headed by Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff, Assistant Pres. Daniel J. Gallagher and Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll—last year made intensive studies of past successes and failures.

Thus there evolved, in cooperation with national CIO-PAC, new methods to put labor's political activity on a more scientific basis.

What Voters Think

The immediate result was a preliminary three-point program, which has been carefully executed to lay a foundation for the final six weeks of strenuous campaigning. Here are the three points:

1. **Securing accurate data on what voters are really thinking, not "what we think they think."**
2. **Putting together basic facts on State election issues similar to the National CIO-PAC's Fact Book.**
3. **Gathering the names of non-registered workers, so as to pin-point later activity to get them registered.**

As part of this new approach to political action *"minus the ballyhoo and blarney,"* an independent, impartial research group was engaged to discover the voters' views on basic issues.

Result Of Poll

They conducted an opinion poll "in depth" among all income groups covering national as well as State issues.

One significant finding showed that 60% of Connecticut voters have no party preference on "state issues," and it is these people whose votes will be decisive in electing the next governor.

Questions included such State issues as education, housing, highways, the three per cent sales tax, extension of unemployment compensation benefits, re-organizing the State government and re-writing the State Constitution.

On education, 84% wanted to spend more money on schools; and when they were asked how to raise it, almost a third said they would be glad to pay more taxes for this purpose. In addition to the 31% who said "increased taxes," another 28% thought "government economies" would help.

National Issues

National issues covered included taxation, foreign policy, recession or prosperity, and McCarthyism and Communists in government. Almost twice as many persons favored income tax cuts to increase purchasing power, rather than corporation tax cuts as incentives to business.

As to what were considered the most important election issues, the voters selected as follows:

State program for better schools, highways and housing	38%
Recession or prosperity	24%
Communists in government and McCarthyism	16%
Personalities of candidates	10%
3% Sales Tax	3%
Re-organization of state government	3%
No Opinion	5%

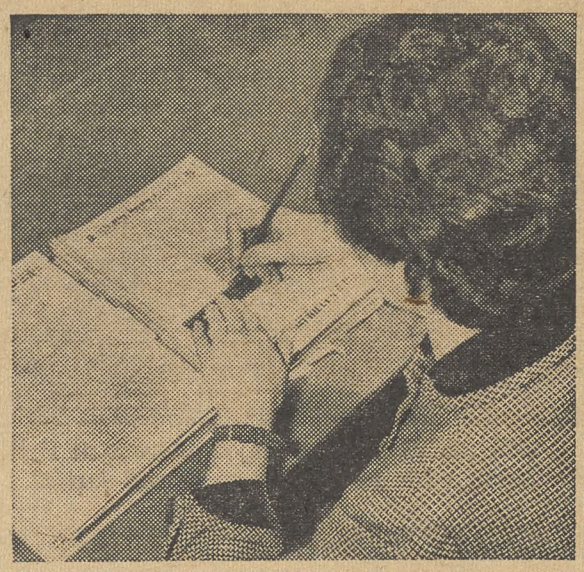
With the completed poll as a guide for its research program, CIO-PAC secured the best outside independent experts available to prepare special reports on a number of State issues.

These reports have been issued to union leaders and other interested citizens as a Connecticut Political Issues Fact Book. There have been so many requests for the book from educators and other community leaders, that two printings have already been exhausted.

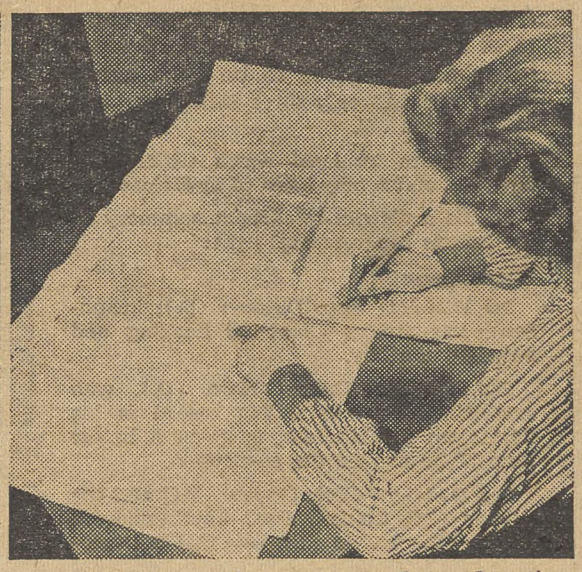
One of the State's leading newspapers, with over 100,000 circulation, is now running the Fact Book in serial form.

What can this mean on election day?

It could mean a better congressional delegation from Connecticut, and putting Democrat Abe Ribicoff in the Governor's chair.



1. A voter registration survey covering all Connecticut has been conducted by the State CIO-PAC in drive for big vote on Nov. 2. First step was to check city directories to bring lists up to date.



2. Next came the canvass of ward voting lists to determine who was eligible, who needed to register. Canvass determined that 72% of 365,000 industrial workers were registered.

PAC Is A Public Service

By MITCHELL SVIRIDOFF
President, Connecticut State CIO and CIO-PAC

This week 25 billboards in key spots in industrial Connecticut carry the CIO-PAC's public service message urging people to "Check Up Now!" and to make sure that they are registered to vote.

These billboards are another demonstration of a year-round public relations job the CIO carries on in this State, so that all residents will know that "their interests are our interests" and that "our members are citizens just like themselves."

In our political activities, reaching the State's one million voters, we raise money, operate special headquarters and sometimes even distribute upwards of 200,000 leaflets within a 72-hour period. Of course we endorse candidates and work for their election, but we never "tell" anyone how to vote, nor do we claim that we can "deliver" a labor vote.

Along with many civic groups, we have arranged for additional registration days this year, and have convinced election officials in major cities to come directly into school buildings and firehouses, so as to register people as new voters in their own neighborhoods where they work and live.

In 1952 Connecticut turned out at the polls the largest percentage of eligible voters of any State. This year we hope to repeat this performance, and we hope also that CIO-PAC endorsed candidates will get a majority of these votes.

THE CONNECTICUT CIO-PAC knows where 109,123 non-registered industrially-employed persons live and work—and knows exactly who must be reached if an effective registration job is to be done for the 1954 election.

To get these names, the State PAC financed perhaps the most ambitious voter registration survey ever conducted, dealing with the voting habits of an entire state.

The names of more than 1.5 million Connecticut residents were checked in city directories covering 54 cities and towns. This is approximately 75% of the total State population.

Plenty Of Work

More than 50 full and part time workers spent over 10,000 man-and woman-hours during a six-months period to cull the non-voters from among 365,096 names of industrial workers, which were copied from the city directories on to 3 x 5" printed forms, coded and prepared in triplicate.

After noting home address, occupation, place of employment and wife's name on the forms, they were sorted by town, street number and election district—and then checked against master voting lists.

The final result showed 255,973 persons, or 72%, were registered voters.

On the forms of the other 28%, home telephone numbers were added, and registration teams throughout the State are now hunting up some 109,000 workers to make them new voters.

It's a double-hunt operation, too, because one of the forms has been sorted by place of employment, so registration scouts now know who their targets are right on the job in 524 different factories.

The Best Job

When registration began in earnest this September, newspapers throughout Connecticut credited the CIO with doing the best job—and often, the only organized job—in their cities. Everywhere, people came in to register, the press reported, holding postcards from CIO in their hands.

CIO-PAC now has more than 15 offices open, manned full-time, and cooperating with other labor and political groups.

3. Statewide registration survey for PAC was directed by Mrs. Dorthea Glynn.

4. The big paper work job of checking results of Connecticut CIO-PAC's statewide voter survey was carried out by more than 50 full and part-time workers. Here students from Storrs work on survey returns.

5. Final results were some 365,000 cards which indicated where to concentrate registration drive.

Wage Talks In Canada Deadlocked

CANADIAN labor-management relations are now the worst in 10 years.

Despite high profits, Canada's "big business" industries are fighting union demands for higher wages and improved working conditions.

Ford of Canada and CIO Auto Workers negotiators are deadlocked as a result of the rejection of UAW demands for increases of 15c hourly and fringe benefits. A strike vote among 10,000 workers was set for Sept. 19.

COMPANY CLAIMS that the boost would destroy the company's "competitive position" have been countered by UAW statements pointing to the company's big $202 million profits last year, most of which is being used to build up the company's reserves and plant.

The CIO Steelworkers, who have been conducting a drive to bring Canada's steel wages in line with those of the United States, have also found efforts to negotiate new contracts stymied.

Management contends that steel productivity in Canada is not as high as that in the United States, yet steel union officials point to big steel profits and contend that the companies can well afford the boost.

Steel workers have authorized their unions to call a strike if negotiations break down completely,

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers are at the pre-conciliation stage in their negotiations with the huge Canada Packers, Ltd.

One of the factors that has complicated the struggle is the Canadian system, under which various labor disputes, although for the most part nation-wide in scope, must be settled under 10 different provincial labor codes.

A conciliation proposal in one province may differ sharply from one in another province. When this happens, a new fight may develop as each side seeks to establish whichever provincial proposal is most favorable to it as the basis for a nation-wide agreement. —(PAI)

DIPLOMA held by Adele Marie Kelly, Glass Workers Local 95, Ottawa, Ill., means she has just been graduated from Ohio CIO Council summer school at Ohio University.

Shipyard Wage Talks Resumed

After a month's recess, the CIO Shipbuilding Workers last week resumed contract negotiations in New York City with the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyard division.

Politics Was Main Issue At N. Y. State CIO Meet

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

POLITICAL action was the issue all the way at the New York State CIO Council's three-day convention in Albany.

Meeting in the midst of a series of fast-breaking political announcements, the thousand delegates reflected the excitement that swept the Empire State over the impending retirement of Gov. Tom Dewey and the prospect of a hard-fought campaign for a successor.

Throughout the sessions, it was clear that officers and the big majority of delegates were united in support of Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. With all but a handful of delegates agreeing, the convention gave young FDR its endorsement on the second day of the meeting.

Presented to the convention by Pres. Louis Hollander as **"a great son of a great President, and great in his own name,"** Roosevelt revealed that he would place his name before the state convention Sept. 21-22.

ALSO A CANDIDATE is another leading liberal, Averell Harriman—a leading figure in the Administrations of FDR and of Harry Truman. A number of state Democratic party officials, particularly in New York City, and Sen. Lehman, have come out for Harriman.

A number of the CIO officials voiced their support for young Roosevelt, both on his record and on their belief he would make the most effective candidate for the governorship in the race against Sen. Irving Ives (R.), who will have the GOP nomination.

Roosevelt said his candidacy "is based on the deep and fundamental convinction that we, the people, must return our state government after 12 long years, to the service and interests of our people. With that conviction, we can win the election."

Throughout the meeting, a number of CIO leaders took the speaker's stand to voice criticism of GOP policies in Washington and in New York State.

PRES. JACOB POTOFSKY of the CIO Clothing Workers sharply criticized the President and the GOP Congress for a program "to make the rich richer" while neglecting the needs of wage earners, small businessmen, professional people and farmers.

Mark The Date

Pres. John Grogan of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers derided the Eisenhower Administration's statements on the condition of the national economy. He told the New York CIO convention:

"Back last year, they said 'watch April.' Then Sec. of Commerce Weeks said: 'watch May.' Then Arthur Burns, a great economist who advises the President, said: 'watch November.'

"Yes, sir—the Republicans had better watch November — because the Democrats are going to take the Senate and the House."

Describing unemployment as "tragic, senseless waste that means human misery," Potofsky said:

"An Administration which likes to claim it is liberal in human affairs turned its back to this vital human problem . . .

"What 'prosperity' and 'bold hope' has the Administration brought to the millions of unemployed in this country, to the hundreds of thousands of unemployed steel workers, miners, auto workers and textile workers . . . or to the quarter of a million unemployed here in New York State?"

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union lashed out at policies of the Eisenhower and Dewey Administrations—both of which, he said, are not truly responsive to the people's needs.

"We have a good general in the White House, but he's still taking orders—this time from big business," Curran said.

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers—who heads the New York City CIO Council—criticized New York Democratic Party leaders and their handling of pre-campaign activities, and urged a greater role for labor in state politics.

Hollander and Sec.-Treas. Harold Garno were reelected without opposition. An increase in Council per capita from 1c a month to 2c was approved by the delegates.

SHARP CRITICISM of the New York County Medical Society was voiced in a resolution dealing with the doctors' group's attacks on the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, to which many union members belong. It said a handful of doctors is attempting to use a "veto power" over the public's efforts to bring down the high cost of medicine.

The Council offered a program to help stem the flow of industry away from New York State to lower wage areas.

World Council Of Churches Hails Role Of Trade Unions

THE RECENT assembly of the World Council of Churches praised the role of trade unions "in fighting exploitation" and improving conditions of labor.

Some 1600 delegates from 163 Protestant, Orthodox and other denominations (except the Roman Catholic) participated in the conference in Evanston, Ill. On the relations of religion and labor, the conference said:

"We welcome the role of responsible trade unions in fighting exploitation and promoting a humane environment for workers, and also the growing cooperation between labor and management to increase the material resources available for human welfare.

"Serious problems arise from the great importance of organized groups, such as trade unions and associations of employers, farmers or professional people.

"Christians can bear witness that these groups must be responsible to their members, and that the members must participate responsibly in the organization."

On wider economic questions, another statement by the World Council of Churches said in part:

"The Church . . . should be especially concerned with the following moral implications of economic life: The state must do those things for the economy that private industry cannot do properly, such as planning for urban development, etc.

"The churches must never fail to recognize that the worker should have a status in society which accords with his responsibilities and his human dignity."

Steel Union Presses Drive Against Bias

THE CIO Steelworkers have taken a major step designed to strengthen the union's continuing fight to achieve full civil rights for all workers.

Pres. David J. McDonald, in a letter to all district directors, staff representatives and local unions, has fully detailed the USA-CIO's policy of outright opposition to all forms of racial discrimination.

The letter also was signed by Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Vice-Pres. James G. Thimmes.

The official letter, which also discussed federal statutes dealing with the union's legal obligations as interpreted by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, contained the following instructions:

- No union official is permitted to ratify or approve a contract which provides for racial discrimination.
- No union official is permitted to approve any "side bar agreement, written or oral," which results in discriminatory practices.
- Union officials must process grievances, through to the arbitration step, in behalf of employes discriminated against because of race, creed, color or national origin.
- Immediate steps must be taken to "eliminate any discriminatory practices whenever such practices come to the knowledge of district directors, representatives, or local unions."

McDONALD'S LETTER pointed out that "this union stands unequivocally opposed to discrimination of any sort, shape or form. That policy applies specifically to discrimination in employment."

"Any collective bargaining contract," the union leader said, "which either by its terms or its actual operation permits discrimination on account of race, creed, color or nationality violates the policy of this union."

McDonald said it was likewise the union's "legal duty" to fight job discrimination. He pointed out that as the exclusive bargaining representative of employes in a bargaining unit "it is the union's legal duty to represent every employe in that unit fairly and equally, and in such a manner that no discrimination results."

Textile Sends $1000 To Japan Strikers

"HANDS ACROSS the sea" is more than just a phrase for the 7000 workers—most of them young girls—who have been on strike since last Spring at the Ohmi Silk Mills in Japan.

Last week their strike fund was reinforced with $1000 contributed by the CIO Textile Workers, who declared "your efforts to break down industrial feudalism deserve not only the support of workers throughout the world but of all believers in democracy."

TWUA officers at the same time appealed to Premier Shugeru Yoshida of Japan to investigate the lengthy dispute.

"Investigation by your government will demonstrate," the textile union said, "that there are many violations of the Japanese labor law as well as of the workers' right to organize."

The cable to Japan's Premier by TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, Executive Vice Pres. William Pollack and Sec.-Treas. John Chupka said "these strikers are fighting against conditions which are inadmissible in a democratic society."

Conditions in the Ohmi mills in a half dozen Japanese cities are no better than a century ago, according to the Japanese Federation of Textile Workers Unions.

Assistance for the Japanese strikers has been organized by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its affiliated Intl. Federation of Textile Workers' Associations.

Brewery Workers Gains Reported By Feller

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

ALTHOUGH the period since its last convention has been one of the most trying in the 68-year history of the Brewery Workers, the union has come out of it safely and its ranks are more strongly united than ever.

So reported Pres. Karl F. Feller to the union's 33d biennial convention, held last week in Detroit. More than 250 delegates, representing 75,000 members in the brewing and allied industries in the U. S. and Canada, attended.

"Just don't wait another '54 years before you come again," Exec. Sec. James L. O'Neill of the Brewery Workers Michigan State Council, said. He referred to two previous Brewery Workers' conventions in Detroit—the first in 1887, the second in 1900.

Hear CIO Leaders

Leading convention speakers included CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, Michigan CIO Pres. August Scholle, CIO Reg. Dir. Herbert McCreedy from Detroit and Richard Leonard, National CIO representative substituting for CIO Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe. Outside speakers were Gov. G. Mennen Williams and Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.).

Reuther told the delegates that he felt very much at home among the brewery workers, as it was his father's, Valentine Reuther's, old union. (The elder Reuther once was business agent for the Brewery Workers in Wheeling, W. Va.)

Pledge Of Support

"When I come to your convention, it's like coming home," he recalled. "We used to get the Brewery Workers three times a day—at every meal—when I was a kid."

Speaking of recent attempts of the AFL Teamsters to take over the Brewery Workers, Reuther promised that the CIO would stand behind them in meeting the threats of any "empire builders" trying to raid their union.

Urging the membership to back the officers, he added:

"You can't have a strong union unless the rank and file give the officers their loyalty and support."

In his keynote speech and report to the convention, Feller spoke frankly of the tumultuous times the union has endured in recent months under the raiding tactics of the Teamsters—long a guerilla-fighting foe of the Brewery Workers, and one of the major reasons for the union leaving the AFL and joining the CIO in 1946.

Looking back on the campaign of the last year conducted by the Teamsters, with the help of dissident elements in the union who "made a deal with Dave Beck" (the Teamsters' president) and his men, Feller said that their attempts to "plant seeds of suspicion, doubt and hate in the minds of the membership," fell flat and their "sinister intrigues" failed.

"The New York City Teamster agents swarmed like flies all over the country threatening, persuading and promising the moon to local union officers and members," reported Feller.

"In city after city the disruptive work of this wrecking crew met with failure as the international union, with the firm and unwavering support and assistance of the CIO and the cooperation of loyal brewery workers, successfully resisted the enemy on every front."

The claims of these agents that 30,000 members went to the Teamsters were "preposterous," and the record proved it, Feller said.

A careful check of per capita tax records showed that since June 1953, the BWU lost to the Teamsters a total of 7935 members in seven New York City locals; six locals in Albany, Utica and Rochester together; one in Bridgeport, Conn., and one in Newark, N. J.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Feller's report stated, "the secession move was beaten back and we retained our position as representative of all the brewery workers in that city, as a result of an NLRB election."

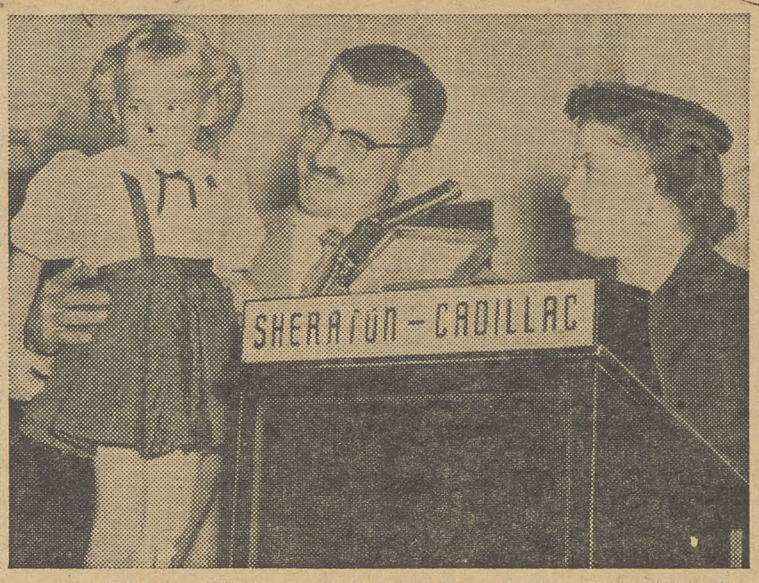
Today, he assured the delegates, the union "stands more firm and united than ever before. Its ties with the CIO have been multiplied and strengthened through a year of close collaboration against the Teamsters."

Feller urged the delegates "to air any suspicion or doubts" they might have in their minds on the floor of the convention so that all might leave confident and determined to continue the work of strengthening the union.

Contract Gains

In spite of the time and effort consumed in fighting back the raiders and secessionists, the union has forged ahead in winning benefits for its members, Feller reported.

Wages of brewers have been increased by 116% and bottlers 134% since 1940. In the yeast industry, they have risen 118%, and in the soft drink industry, 117%, his report said.



HONORED GUESTS at Brewery Workers convention: Mich. Gov. "Soapy" Williams ties one of his famous polka-dot ties on Pres. Karl Feller. Six-year-old Rhonda Lyn Smith, crippled from birth, shown with a representative of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, presents a citation of appreciation to Feller for the union's generous contributions to the Society's work in rehabilitating afflicted.

Not An Old School Tie In The House When Soapy Spoke

WHEN GENIAL and good lookin' Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, wearing his famous green polka-dot tie, came to the Brewery Workers convention and looked out at his audience, he saw thousands of spots before his eyes.

Every person in the big hall was wearing a replica of the Governor's tie in his honor.

Williams' speech was warm and friendly, and for the most part in a light vein that delighted the delegates. *He told them that his nickname "Soapy," which came from his mother's side of the family, might not impress brewery workers.*

They might like the nickname his father once had better—"Pickle" Williams (not "pickled" Williams, added the Governor)—as pickles go well with beer.

After thanking the delegates for honoring him by *"appearing in those beautiful ties,"* Williams said he was gratified even though the edge had been blunted a bit on his own little stunt. He'd had the honor of giving his "trade mark" to kings and presidents, Williams said, and then he gave one to Karl Feller, union president.

Pulling a green polka-dot tie out of his pocket, the Governor examined it, reported it had a union label, at which the convention applauded loudly, and tied it carefully around Feller's neck.

Rear View

"What's wrong with the Washington picture?" CIO Pres. Walter Reuther drew loud applause and laughter at the Brewery Workers convention with this answer:

"The little men of big business have the wheel, but they have only a rear view mirror in their cars. They know where they're coming from but they don't know where they're going."

Milwaukee Is Biggest Local

THE LARGEST delegation at the CIO Brewery Workers convention, naturally enough, came from Milwaukee, Wis.—top brewing center of the U. S.

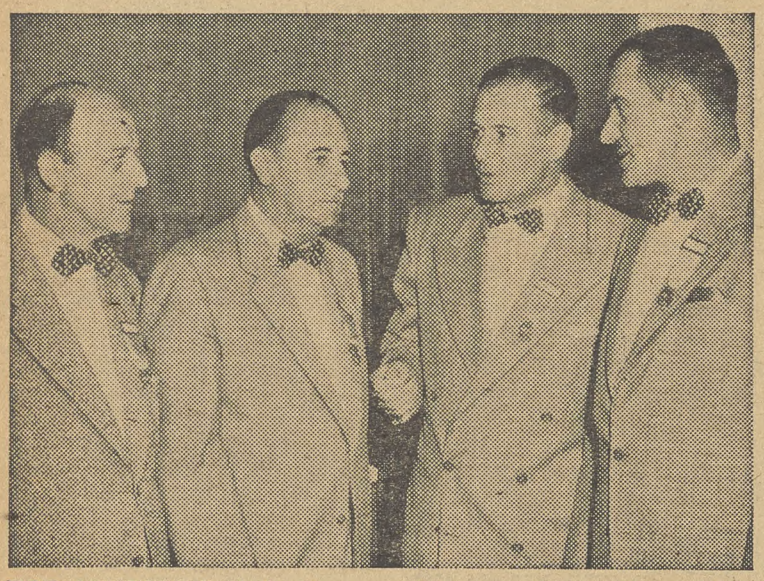
Not only was Milwaukee's Local 9 the biggest local represented at the convention—it is also the biggest local union in the brewing industry in the world.

Local 9 is an amalgamated industrial union with an active membership of some 8000. Its members are employed as brewers, bottlers, drivers. Some work in the malt, yeast and soft drinks industries. Others work in grain elevators, warehouses, and in corn milling and flour plants.

This big local has 13 contracts with 19 companies, and wages and working conditions are among the best in the country. The great majority of the workers are covered by a contarct with the "Big Six" Milwaukee brewers and one distributor.

The union won a new contract with the Milwaukee brewers after a determined 11-week strike last year, during which CIO unions from industrial areas throughout Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan gave a stirring demonstration of support.

Terms of the strike-won contract provided a wage increase and benefits amounting to something over 63c an hour, and brought the average wage in the breweries to about $2.23 an hour.



TOP OFFICERS of the Brewery Workers Union (from left) are Sec.-Treas. Arthur Gildea, Coordinator of State Councils Joseph Brady, Organizing Dir. Thomas Rusch and Pres. Karl F. Feller.

Where, Oh Where Are Those Robins?

Where are those birds of Spring, the ones which were going to signal prosperity and an end to unemployment?

Their arrival several times was postponed by GOP Administration spokesmen, but now fall's at hand, the birds are flying South, and employment expectations aren't looking any better. For example:

- **New claims for unemployment compensation benefits are climbing.** In the first week of September, they climbed by 60%, blamed in part by the Labor Dept. on layoffs in storm damaged New England plants, also on auto cutbacks. The week's figure was 268,000, up by 23,000 over the week before.
- **The heavy industry states still are hardest hit.** Entirely apart from New England, the Wall Street Journal (surely no advocate of "gloom and doom") finds unemployment benefit claims are rising in 12 key states from New York to California. In Pennsylvania, the number of new claims rose by 11%.
- **Auto industry dropped to the lowest point in 10 months,** with model changeovers in full swing. The Michigan Employment Security Commission (which usually underestimates its predictions) said unemployment may reach 300,000 in the state this month. The Detroit total may hit 225,000 or 15% of the labor force.

Criticism of the accuracy of Census Bureau and Commerce Dept. employment figures was voiced by the conservative Interstate Conference of Employment Security Administrators, a group with which labor frequently has tangled on improving federal employment legislation.

The state agencies' group said the Census unemployment figures *"have gone seriously astray,"* not given an accurate picture of the economic situation.

Prediction: The American Statistical Association, meeting in Montreal, was told that even a small increase in production in the latter months of the year will not bring a decline in unemployment.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

TRAVELING THROUGH the steel centers of Pennsylvania last week, I found that the sorry facts of our current unemployment problem are evident everywhere.

No fine words can hide the picture of men out of work, families suffering. We have a right to continue to ask the Administration in Washington: *"When are you going to do something about this situation?"*

It would seem that the people of Maine tired of waiting for the Administration to take action. They took their own kind of action, democratic action, in their recent election. The people are speaking out for the kind of government they want, and their voices will yet be heard in the nation's capital.

A wire from Boyd Payton, Southern director of organization for the CIO Textile Workers, reports a major victory at Tuxedo, N. C. Staffmen Bernard Ward and Ted Rhodes participated in this election, which saw a great majority of the more than 300 workers at the Green River Mills, a combed yarn plant, select TWUA-CIO their collective bargaining representative.

I have pointed out many times how difficult are the problems in organizing the unorganized textile workers of this nation. Boyd Payton and his staff deserve our highest commendation for the steady, patient manner in which they continue their efforts in the face of grave problems.

CIO OIL WORKERS' Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick reports three election victories for his union: Allby Asphalt & Refining Corp., Hammond, Ind.; Bryton Chemical Co., Trainer, Pa.; and the terminal of the Sinclair Refining Co., Macungie, Pa.

Al Hartnett's office brings further news of the CIO Electrical Workers' unceasing effort to drive the Communist-dominated UE out of our industrial life. We reported once before that the workers at Stacey Machine Works, Inc., Agawam, Mass., had voted to disaffiliate from UE and return to the CIO. That action has now been followed by an NLRB election, in which 61 out of 65 workers voting reaffirmed their previous action.

In addition to this victory, IUE-CIO won at General Screw Products, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. The shop now becomes part of IUE-CIO Amalgamated Local 1142. Workers of two other plants chose IUE-CIO: New Cassel Electronics, Long Island, N. Y.; and Electrical Engineering Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill.

In a representation election at the Faberge, Inc., plant at Ridgefield, N. J., workers chose the CIO Chemical Workers to represent them, according to a report from Elwood D. Swisher, UCGWA president and director of organization.

The CIO Retail-Wholesale Workers are continuing their aggressive organizational activities throughout the nation. George De Nucci, CIO regional director, reports that at McClellan's Home Dairy, Lancaster, O., RWDSU-CIO was overwhelmingly selected as collective bargaining agent.

State Fact-Finders Take Over As IWA Votes To End Strike

STRIKING West Coast members of the CIO Woodworkers have voted to submit their dispute to a seven-man fact finding committee and return to work.

The Portland headquarters of the union announced that the members had voted 59% to 41% in a secret referendum for acceptance of the proposal advanced jointly by the governors of Oregon and Washington.

Under the terms of the agreement, the fact-finding committee will not have the power to make a final and binding decision. However, the board's recommendations will be made public, if either the unions or employers fail to adopt them.

On the fact-finding panel will be two members from labor, two from industry and two public members, one each from the states involved. The chairman, also a public member, will vote only in the case of a tie and will be jointly appointed by the two governors.

The AFL Sawmill and Lumber Workers, who went on strike at the same time as the IWA-CIO and who previously had accepted this proposal, will name one of the labor members. The other will be chosen by the IWA.

The IWA said the workers will return to their jobs as individual employers agree to the proposal. Earlier, industry organizations involved had predicted all employers would agree to submission of the dispute to a fact-finding board.

AT THE SAME TIME, the IWA announced that locals involved in the dispute with the giant Weyerhaeuser Corp., voting in a separate referndum, had accepted the offer submitted by that company.

Weyerhaeuser, whose wage pattern had been 5c ahead of the industry, offered an additional 2.5c, creating a 7.5c wage pattern. This offer was accepted by an 82% vote, the IWA said.

Repeal Of New Jersey Ban On Utility Tieups Asked

REPEAL of New Jersey's law outlawing strikes in public utilities has been recommended by a special committee named by Gov. Robert B. Meyner.

The committee pointed out that the measure is of "doubtful constitutionality" under U. S. Supreme Court decisions and has failed to prevent utility tieups since enactment eight years ago.

The CIO Communications Workers—directly affected by the law—urged that a repealer be presented to the New Jersey Legislature, which will meet shortly.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who also is a CIO vice president, called for early legislative action on repeal of the anti-strike law.

The New Jersey report was drawn up by a nine-man labor-management-public committee headed by Arbiter David L. Cole.

Instead of the state seizure and operation of utilities, the report urged emphasis on traditional methods of collective bargaining, reinforced by operations of the State Board of Mediation.

The report also urged the Legislature to reaffirm support of collective bargaining as "the most efficient means of resolving labor disputes."

Lone dissent to the report came from Luke A. Kiernan, Jr., counsel for the Public Service Electric & Gas Co.—Jersey's biggest private utility.

Old North Church Drive Is Backed

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has been named a sponsor of the committee created to raise funds to restore an historic Boston building damaged by Hurricane Carol last month.

The storm wrecked the steeple of Old North Church, famed as the spot where signal lights alerted Paul Revere to the advance of the British toward Lexington and Concord in the hours just before the American Revolution started.

Reuther and other Americans are sponsors of the campaign to raise funds to restore the damaged steeple.

Rhodes Blast Chatham At Big Elkin TWUA Rally

THE POWERFUL anti-labor boss of Elkin, N. C., was unable recently to stop his employes from hearing a pro-union speaker, Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.).

Barred from any meeting place in Elkin—a mill town dominated by Rep. Chatham, owner of the anti-labor Chatham Blanket Co.—Rhodes delivered his blistering attack on his fellow congressman in an old store building in near-by Ronda.

More than 500 Chatham workers, openly defying the company, roared their approval of Rhodes' blast at the North Carolina lawmaker for denying his employes the right of assembly and the right to form a labor union.

Stressing "the dangers to American institutions from the very persons who give lip service to these ideals but in practice stifle free speech and suppress the right to organize," the Pennsylvania Democrat said:

"We have a struggle today which must not be underestimated. It must be fought with every fiber of our being. It is the fight against Communism and every other sort of totalitarianism which would rob free men of their rights and starve men's souls in the famine spots of degradation and humiliation."

Pointedly attacking Chatham, Rhodes said:

"We can no more give a stamp of approval to refusal of a meeting place here than we can to destruction of human dignity in countries other than ours. Freedom is our most precious possession. We must guard it every second."

Rhodes also attacked YMCA officials who have barred union meetings in the Y, to which Chatham workers have contributed for years.

CIO Textile Worker officials reported that a majority of the Chatham workers have signed union application cards. It is expected that a petition for an NLRB election will be filed shortly.

More About Letter To Retail

(Continued from Page 3)

deadletter statement. I have said time and again that I will fight corruption wherever I find it—within or without the labor movement.

I believe that the union official who preys upon the rights or funds of union members has no place in the labor movement and should be sent to jail.

It has been a matter of deep concern to me that, during the past three days, there has been no statement from you or other responsible officials of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union concerning these shocking revelations and admissions before the Insurance Dept. of New York State.

It is clear that this situation requires prompt remedial action by the international officers of your union.

The National CIO, in years past, has concerned itself with Communist domination of affiliated unions. *The National CIO has the same moral obligation to concern itself with evidence of racketeering in its affiliated unions.*

So far as the CIO is concerned, we do not recognize any "autonomous right" to practice the corruption of crime or Communism. *We in the CIO cannot and will not tolerate crooks or Communists in the labor movement.*

Accordingly, I call upon you, as president of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, to take prompt remedial action against the local officials involved in the malpractices disclosed at these hearings. I am placing this matter on the agenda of the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at our Headquarters in Washington on Oct. 4-5; and I will expect a full report of the corrective action taken by your union against the individuals named in these hearings and any others against whom there is a legitimate charge of racketeering or maladministration.

On the basis of that report, the Executive Committee and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will make a determination as to their future course of action in this matter."

Pay, Pensions Boosted At Westinghouse

THREE HOURS before a strike deadline, the Westinghouse Corp. last week came to terms with the CIO Electrical Workers on a new contract, calling for average wage increases of 5c an hour.

The two-year contract, with a one-year reopener, also includes improved pension benefits for the 50,000 IUE members in 23 locals in the Westinghouse chain.

Wage increases will be retroactive to July 1. Earlier Westinghouse had insisted on an Aug. 1 retroactivity date, but capitulated just before the Sept. 10 strike deadline.

UNDER the contract, wage increases will run from 3.5c to 7c an hour, with equivalent raises for salaried employes.

Westinghouse also increased its contribution for pensions from $1.60 to $1.70 a week for each worker. The new IUE contract includes a provision guaranteeing workers who are already retired all future increases in federal social security improvements.

Under the new pension provision, a worker retiring at age 65 after 30 years of service will receive a pension of $159.50 per month.

Vandercook Shifts As DST Ends

The seasonal end of Daylight Savings Time will cause some changes in broadcast times of the CIO-sponsored nightly newscast. "John W. Vandercook and the News," the American Broadcasting Co. reports.

In Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, ABC reports, Daylight Saving Time will not end on Sept. 25, as is the case in other areas of the country where the clocks were changed several months ago.

Those states will observe "fast time" until Oct. 31, thus putting the Vandercook show on the air one hour later in all three states.

At the same time, ABC announced the addition of station WSOO in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to the network carrying the Vandercook show. There the CIO-sponsored broadcast will be on the air at 10:45 p.m., starting Oct. 4.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Rubber Workers Strengthen Defense Fund

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

ECHOES of the recent strikes against two major rubber companies were heard during the 19th annual convention of the CIO Rubber Workers last week in Boston.

The URW-CIO constitution was amended to provide a 50c monthly dues increase for a strike and defense fund.

In another major step the union ended issues pending several years by voting to hold conventions every two years and to elect local union offcers for two-year terms.

Buckmaster Re-elected

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, who was reelected without opposition, lauded Goodyear and Firestone workers who *"bore the brunt of this fight"* and the U. S. Rubber and Goodrich locals *"who held themselves in ready reserve."*

The strikes, Buckmaster reported, demonstrated many valuable lessons. One, he said, was that *"the present political climate favors the employer. The cards are stacked in his favor."*

The second, he continued, was that "a good union is the best insurance a worker can have against a bad employer and the best guarantee that a good employer stays good."

Buckmaster assailed the Eisenhower Administration for "distorted and inaccurate reports on the economic facts of life, and silly predictions on when economic recovery may be expected." He told the 600 delegates who represented URW's 186,000 members:

"The President of the U. S. continues to fiddle while the economic fires die out. Someone has suggested it is just as possible to fiddle with a fly rod or a golf club as with a fiddle as Nero is supposed to have done."

Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India, warned that "the great ideas of our country" may be used against us.

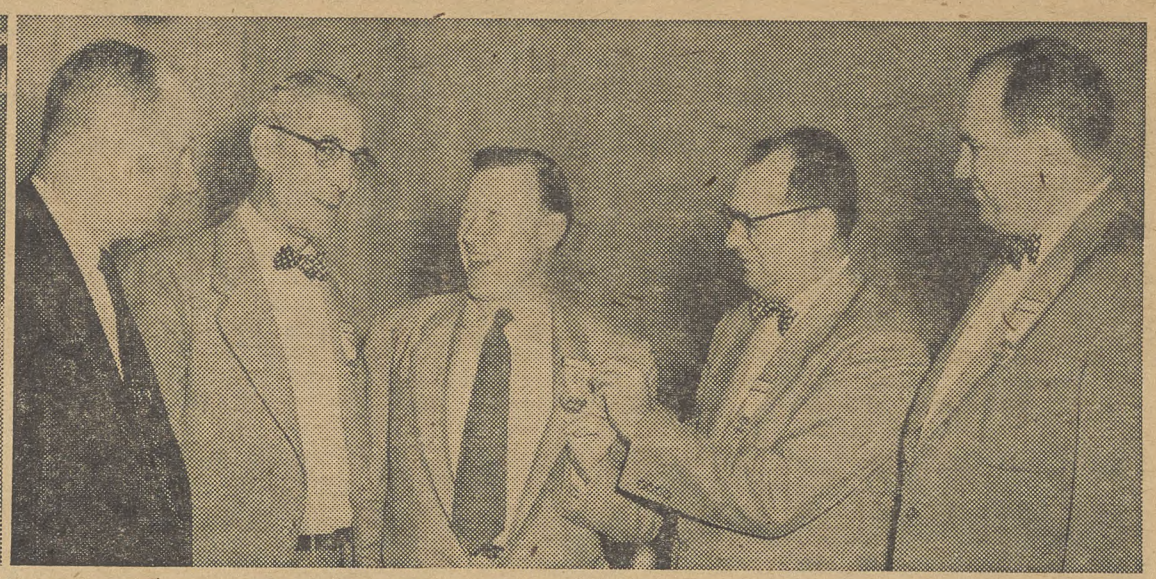
"This can happen unless we get into tune with mankind and the aspirations of mankind," Bowles said.

He said the U. S. had been moving backwards rapidly and dangerously during these last two years. He called on the nation to get into "the great tradition of the American liberal movement and to reach across the oceans and into the hearts of mankind."

Bowles urged expansion of our domestic economy with more jobs and security for workers. He added "it is not enough to be almost as good this year as we were in 1953."

Reelected with Buckmaster were Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker.

The sessions upheld Buckmaster's prediction it would be "a hard-working convention." In addition, an evening session featured discussion of political issues led by URW Education Dir. Joe Glazer, Hy Bookbinder of the CIO Legislative Dept., and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., of Harvard University.



"FOOLS ECONOMIC PARADISE" was the way CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left photo) described nation's economy to 19th annual convention of CIO Rubber Workers in Boston. Convention badge is pinned on Reuther by URW Sec. Treas. Desmond Walker in second photo. From left are Organization Dir. Fleet Perrine, Gen. Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Reuther, Walker and Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs. Convention voted biennial sessions and dues increase.

Labor's Fight On Reds Hailed

Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston told the Rubber Workers convention the fact "that communism has not penetrated deeply into the life and institutions of our country is due in no small measure to the energetic and responsible efforts of organized labor to make social justice and social charity living realities in our economic life."

"Your struggle to secure decent wages, hours and conditions of work, your removal of labor from the market place as a mere commodity, your insistence that a man is still a man, in spite of the color of his skin—have made for a sound, stable America well able to resist the cancerous germ of Communist poisoning," the Archbishop said.

Murray Memorial Presents Grant To Church Council

PRESENTATION of a $200,000 grant by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to the National Council of Churches of Christ was made at a ceremony last week in New York City.

Emil Rieve, chairman of the Foundation and president of the CIO Textile Workers, led the CIO group participating in the ceremonies.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Bishop William C. Martin, president of the National Council of Churches, also participated.

The church group will use the $200,000 grant "on behalf of the practical application of religious principles to the everyday world of economic life."

The Council of Churches is the central body of most Protestant denominations in the U. S.

'Scholarships For Peace' Plan Urged By Ruether

A BOLD program of "scholarships for peace" was proposed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the Rubber Workers convention.

He suggested scholarships so that young men and women might study medicine, engineering or the teaching profession with the provision that upon graduation they serve overseas as *"technical missionaries."*

"They would go overseas not with guns or tanks or flamethrowers but with medical kits, slide rules and textbooks," he said, "and the more of these we sent to the underprivileged countries of the world, the fewer young men we would have to send to fight communism in distant lands."

Reuther flayed the Administration and the recently-adjourned Congress.

"No one can call it a do-nothing Congress," the CIO head asserted. *"It did a lot for business but almost nothing for the people. It didn't do much for the people but it did an awful lot to them."*

Reuther praised URW officers and said the CIO was trying to build teamwork in the leadership on top and solidarity in the ranks. With this combination, he declared, *"No corporation or group of reactionaries can beat us."*

In attacking the Administration's foreign policy, Reuther said the U. S. "should bring back the millionaires who represent us as ambassadors overseas and put them back in the Union League clubs where they belong."

"Then we should send some plain dirt farmers and some workers in overalls to represent us truly with the people of other countries," he added.

Pointing to the economic picture, he said the GOP had failed to do anything about improving unemployment insurance. *"Franklin Roosevelt gave us the insurance, the Republicans gave us the unemployment,"* he quipped.

Reuther later told a press conference passage of a $1.25 minimum wage law would help New England and prevent its textile communities from becoming "ghost towns."

Vandercook Heard On Voice

THE VOICE of Amercia chose excerpts from John W. Vandercook's Labor Day broadcast for a special holiday broadcast beamed across the Iron Curtain.

Vandercook's tribute, part of his nightly newscast over the American Broadcasting Co. network, highlighted the Voice of America's special broadcast.

The CIO sponsors Vandercook's five-night-a-week news commentary.

Storms Idle Thousands In New England Steel, Textile Mills

THOUSANDS of New England CIO members faced involuntary idleness last week in the wake of the second devastating hurricane to hit the area within 11 days.

Crippled power lines and raging flood waters kept plants closed for periods of from one or two days to more than two weeks.

Particularly hard hit were textile plants in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass. and steel fabricating plants in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Hurricane Carol struck the area Aug. 31, and while repairs were being made, Hurricane Edna added further destruction. Damage amounted to nearly $500 million, and loss of life from the two blows was close to 100.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson has asked CIO councils in New England to demand that power and telephone lines be carried underground to avoid future hardship. State legislatures will be asked to insure that there will be no repetition of power failures such as occurred in the two storms, affecting more than two million families.

Edna's blast was the fifth hurricane to hit the New England states in 16 years. Thompson noted that wind and rain had knocked out hundreds of thousands of telephones in that region.

Thompson anticipated objections to burying phone and power cables because of the cost but said "no amount of arguing about costs can overcome the hardships that the people have suffered due to the lack of power for preserving and cooking food."

"I hope that your state CIO council will meet this challenge head-on," Thompson said, "by demanding legislation be passed that any public utility company desiring to operate . . . will first give consideration to the needs of the people, rather than the profit motive.

"If the public utility companies find it would create financial difficulties to put their wires and cables underground then the federal government should be called upon to assist financially, because this is truly a federal problem."

Thompson called upon the state councils to enlist the aid of congressmen and senators in cutting red tape so that proper financial aid would be forthcoming for the utility companies. He indicated that he had already received promises of support for his proposal from some Democratic members of Congress from New England.

As the area dug itself from under flood-borne silt or cleared trees from fallen power lines, CIO members from other states were helping with the tremendous job.

Particularly active were telephone line crews from as far away as Maryland and Midwest States, members of the CIO Communications Workers who were rushed to New England to assist with the job of restoring service.

Out-of-state members of the CIO Utility Workers also were called in for utility repairs.

Even the Score in '54 Give a Buck to PAC

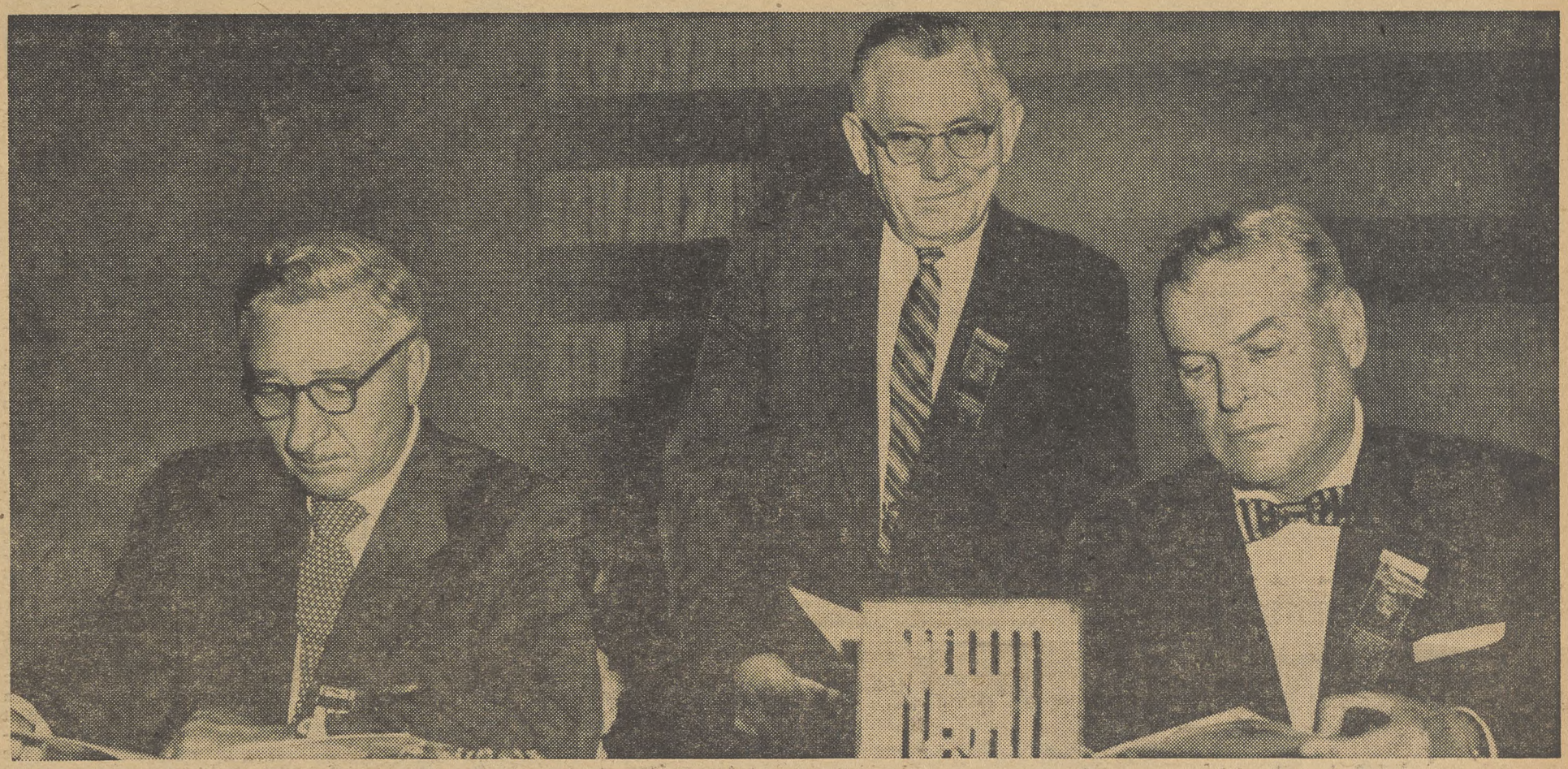
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., September 27, 1954 Vol. 17, No. 39

Steelworkers Urge Unity Now

—See Pages 2-3



THE STEEL UNION MEETS—Pres. David J. McDonald (right) of the CIO Steelworkers confers with Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes (left) and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel on convention platform at Atlantic City during USA-CIO's big convention. In a major convention address, McDonald called for a determined effort to gain U. S. labor unity as the 2500 delegates cheered enthusiastically. **(Stories and more pictures on Pages 2-3.)**

THE BIG LOOK—"Check up now! To vote you must be registered." That's what the Connecticut CIO-PAC is advising in public service billboards throughout the State. Examining the board (from left) are Herman Wolf, State PAC publicity aide, Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff of State CIO Council and PAC, and Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll. The billboards are part of a political action program "minus the ballyhoo and blarney" in Connecticut.

Steel Union Urges End To 'Critical' Layoffs

WITH STEEL industry production off one-third from last year, the CIO Steelworkers issued a special report on "Steelworkers and the National Economy" which called for a dramatic program of economic recovery.

Some 227,100 steelworkers were jobless on Aug. 15, the report said, and an additional 195,225 were working part time. The situation in Canada was described as "equally critical."

Pres. David J. McDonald, in the report, said the country is obviously facing *"something more than a harmless routine inventory problem"* when the entire economy stops growing and *"in fact begins to deteriorate because a whole series of industries find that production has been exceeding sales."*

Because of continuing rises in productivity and constantly growing population, the union report pointed out, "our economic system must create more jobs each year."

Noting claims that 1954 is the second best year in the nation's economic history, McDonald said *"second best is never good enough in a growing nation like ours, whose economy must expand every year if America is to remain prosperous."*

The 1954 recessionary gap, the union said, has already cost America about $30 billion—the difference between the rate of gross national product this spring and the rate if the economy had operated at a full employment level.

To meet the situation, the union proposed a seven-point program which paralleled CIO's economic program for the nation. It called for:

1. An enlightened wage policy by management, to keep pace with rising productivity.

2. A rise in minimum wages.

3. Social security coverage for the disabled and still further raises in benefits, to supplement the "humanitarian advances" voted by Congress this year.

4. Big increases in unemployment compensation benefits and in the duration of benefit payments.

5. Opposition to "granting unwarranted special favors" in tax bills of corporations, while supporting "every reasonable proposal to encourage business enterprise."

6. Construction of two million homes a year to improve the housing of low and moderate income families.

7. A big public works program.

ATLANTIC CITY SCENES — Listening through earphones to translator's report, these Dutch unionists (left) were among the guests at CIO Steelworkers convention. At right, a group of women delegates and guests tramp along the Boardwalk.

Clint Golden Gets A Hand From Old, New Friends

CLINTON S. GOLDEN, one of the founding officials of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in 1936, received a warm welcome from the USA-CIO delegates.

Golden, now a Harvard professor and director of the University's Trade Union program, presided during the convention discussion of the officers' report.

Hailing the "opportunity to see new faces," Golden said: **"The only permanent thing in a free society such as ours is change. We've got to find better, new ways of improving the relationships between labor and management."**

Welfare Benefits Boosted In Two USA Settlements

BETTER social insurance agreements with U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel will provide an additional $350 million in benefits in the next two years for CIO Steelworkers, the convention was told.

Programs worked out with the two firms a few days prior to the convention will become effective Nov. 1. They are financed by equal contributions from employers and workers totaling about 9c an hour. The settlements are expected to open the way for similar agreements with some 2000 other steelmaking and associated companies.

Union officials disclosed the programs for raising life insurance on employes from $1000 to an average of $3700, while sickness and accident benefits will go from the present $26 a week to $40. Surgical benefits also have been improved.

Hospitalization payments will increase from $6 a day for a private room to $10, with the length of stay stretched from a maximum of 70 to 120 days.

Expert Warns Unions Must Plan To Meet Challenge Of Automation

AUTOMATION—the use of automatic machinery, automatically controlled—is rapidly moving into industry and will require careful planning by both labor and management, a leading expert told the USA-CIO convention.

Prof. Gordon Brown of Massachusetts Institute of Technology warned the 3000 attentive delegates that "the real problem is too often dismissed by saying: automation will displace labor, but since it will create up-graded jobs, everything will be lovely."

"I hear too little," Brown said, "about how the worker who is displaced moves into the upgraded job."

Looking ahead—not very far, he indicated—Brown said that "flexibility and versatility of the working man to perform widely varying tasks seems more and more likely to be at a premium."

"CREATING the opportunity for both oldsters and youngsters to move into a better job—an upgraded job—may become an issue of importance comparable with that of higher wages in a job classification that soon may not exist," he added.

Management, he declared, might help solve the problem of "technical upgrading of workers" by "widespread use of on-the-job training, well in advance of the introduction of a new automatic process or technique."

PROF. GORDON BROWN

Labor, according to the MIT expert, must ensure that it is continuously informed on technical advances, that it is represented in the technical societies, that it "should face up to the reality of job upgrading, for the fluidity of the times requires mobility of policies affecting labor in the fields of automation."

Automation, Brown declared, *"will mushroom, and we couldn't stop it even if we wanted to."*

The truly important thing about automation, Brown pointed out, is that "our jobs will change." He explained:

"FOR EXAMPLE, the introduction of TV into the steel industry so that a remote operator may determine the state of a melt in a furnace eliminates a host of simple instruments. But a TV system is vastly more complicated technically than the thermometers or pyrometers which it displaces.

"The displaced instrument maker or instrument maintenance man needs a higher level of skill to qualify as an electronics technician or TV maintenance man."

USA Pres. David J. McDonald, referring to the same problem, told the convention that on-the-line production workers are decreasing, while the number of engineers and technicians is growing.

"We'll have to organize them into the steel union or we'll have a smaller union," McDonald said.

(More on automation, Page 8.)

Labor Help On School Integration Asked By NAACP

ORGANIZED labor can play a major part in helping solve the "serious internal problems" arising out of opposition to the Supreme Court decision against school segregation, the steel convention was told by Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White's speech was delivered by Herbert Hill of the NAACP, because of White's illness.

Describing a number of moves designed to offset the court decision, White's speech said that "all these fantasies are merely tactics of desperation, to postpone as long as possible the inevitable day of integration —when we as a nation will, in education, jobs, housing, government and moral principle, be truly indivisible."

The USA-CIO civil rights resolution renewed a pledge to work for the "emancipation" of all who are denied their basic rights and to make meaningful the constitutional guarantee of equality.

Steel Board Raps Welfare Racketeers

Union officials and employers who have "betrayed their trust" by dipping into union welfare insurance funds were roundly condemned by the CIO Steelworkers' Executive Board at a meeting on the eve of the union's Atlantic City convention.

Noting that the Steelworkers have negotiated contracts which involve the expenditure of $175 million in insurance funds annually, the resolution added:

"Neither the employer nor the union nor any of its representatives receives any money whatsoever from these funds for administrative or other purposes whatsoever."

Reuther Sends Greetings From CIO

The following greeting was sent by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers on opening of the USA-CIO convention in Atlantic City:

ON BEHALF of the officers and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I am privileged to send to you and to all the members of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO our sincere fraternal greetings and warmest best wishes on the occasion of your seventh biennial convention.

As you assemble in convention, the officers and members of your great union, the United Steelworkers of America, can justly be proud of your outstanding accomplishments and achievements.

You have contributed mightily to the welfare of steel workers and their families and to the well-being of all Americans. *The sound and constructive programs of your union for labor and America are recognized not only throughout our country but throughout the entire free world.*

We in the CIO are confident that the United Steelworkers of America-CIO will continue in the forefront of labor's struggle to win a fuller measure of economic and social justice and that under your leadership, as under the leadership of our beloved Philip Murray, your great union will continue to contribute its maximum strength and solidarity to the cause of peace, freedom, justice and human brotherhood.

I hope that you will transmit to the delegates the cordial good wishes of all of the members of the CIO for a most successful and fruitful convention.

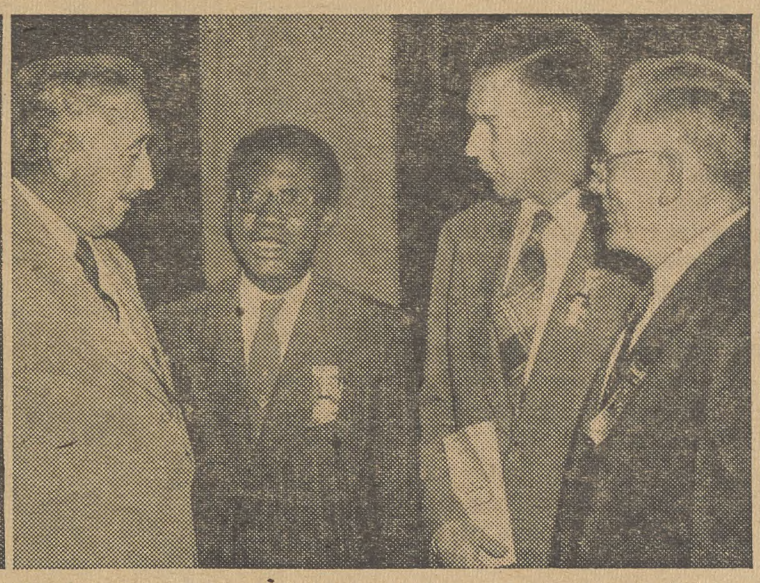
Steelworkers Urge Labor Unity Now

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A MILLION and a quarter strong, and proud of their organizing and economic achievements, the CIO Steelworkers last week voiced emphatic approval of proposals for achieving quick organic unity between the CIO and AFL.

Three thousand delegates to the union's seventh constitutional convention, at Atlantic City Sept. 20-24, roared approval of a major policy resolution which said that "organic unity can be achieved now and it is not necessary to wait for the indefinite future."

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald, presiding at his first union convention since the death of Philip Murray, was ill for two days. But he returned to the podium Thursday, and—in a major speech on the unity question—discussed not only the question of a future united labor federation but the relationship of the Steelworkers with the CIO.



CONVENTION IN ACTION—Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald (left, first photo) congratulates Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, who praised labor's constructive role in State. Center: Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes (on left) and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel (on right) chat with C. B. Essuman, from Africa's Gold Coast, and a Dutch unionist. At right: Atomic energy was discussed by Thomas E. Murray, member of Atomic Energy Commission, with Thimmes.

Press Reports Derided

He derided stories in the press and on the radio that the union has been contemplating a departure from the CIO.

McDonald described these stories as "figments of the imagination" and labeled them as products of would-be playwrights in the field of journalism who seek to build the drama of conflict in writing about labor.

Perhaps, he said, he had made a mistake in not having been more forthright with the newspaper writers, but he said they have to "have their fun."

Interrupted several times by applause from the delegates, McDonald made these points:

1. Working people want labor unity, and its achievement will help labor and the nation.

2. Organic unity can be quickly achieved, and the steel union "will laugh at the excuse makers" if unity is not quickly forthcoming.

3. CIO, having organized the unorganized and won acceptance of the industrial union philosophy by the AFL leadership, has fulfilled its original mission, as defined by John L. Lewis, CIO's first president, and by the late Philip Murray.

McDonald, a member of the CIO's Unity Committee—which developed the CIO-AFL No Raiding Agreement early last year—also suggested there would be room in the unified organization for Railway Brotherhoods and the Miners.

In the course of his hour-long address, McDonald spoke frankly of differences of outlook within the CIO, and outlined a number of policies the USA-CIO would be advocating.

'Senior Partners'

Asserting that the union has an "investment" of $17,472,732.59 in CIO through per capita payments and gifts since 1936, McDonald said:

"We're going to get something for this investment. We don't want to be treated as junior partners but rather as senior partners."

One of those objectives would be immediate organic unity, for McDonald added that *"talking about a wait of two or three years is bunk . . . . we can sit down with the AFL and work this out in a matter of weeks."*

To achieve that, he maintained, the CIO would have to give up the idea of "part-time officers."

Saying it wasn't a matter of personalities but of organization principles, McDonald recalled he had discussed these matters with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. He had also argued the matter unsuccessfully with Murray, for 12 years head of the Steelworkers and the CIO.

McDonald also discussed the "mistaken idea" that "the CIO is the parent of the United Steelworkers—it is not —it is the servant of the Steelworkers, the Auto Workers, the Clothing Workers and all the other unions."

What he described as "believers in Pan-Unionism"—a phrase he did not explain—"would like to subvert the CIO to make us all its servants," he said. The steel union will be affiliated to CIO but not subservient, he said.

McDonald offered the delegates a rough sketch plan for labor unity, cautioning that it was subject to refinement and improvement.

It proposed acceptance of the *"principle of voluntarism"* at all levels of the new federation. Under that principle, he said, unions could decide to affiliate or to remain outside. Unions in the same general field could merge or maintain their own identities, he suggested.

Basic Philosophy

Earlier in the week, McDonald set forth to the delegates his definition of the steel union's basic philosophy. He described it as a form of *"mutual trusteeship"* attitude—which he differentiated from destructive Marxism or greedy bread-and-butter unionism.

In his view, McDonald said, both the working force that is management and the working force that is labor have obligations as mutual trustees of the factory enterprise to protect the common interest, improve wages and productivity, and benefit the increasing number of small shareowners.

The convention heard words of praise from Sec. of Labor Mitchell, who looked with pride to the record of the Labor Dept. under his direction. Another speaker was Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research and education director.

Thomas Murray, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, said that atomic energy can be employed for peaceful uses to a degree little realized by the general public.

The convention renewed its support of the CIO Political Action Committee, of which McDonald is secretary-treasurer, and called for the election of an 84th Congress more responsive than its predecessor to the needs of the American public.

A 14-point legislative program urged repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, a progressive tax policy, a strengthened program of civil liberties and civil rights, federal aid to education, a national health insurance program, improved social security, higher minimum wages, a big government housing program, regional development of river resources, and more adequate congressional procedures to protect the rights of witnesses.

Back Annual Wage

The union pledged itself to work "unremittingly" to achieve guaranteed annual wage plans in the industry.

The foreign policy resolution urged the government to provide "effective leadership in unifying our people in the struggle against Communist totalitarians."

It voted to "endorse and support" McDonald's efforts to promote expanded international trade.

The union adopted a number of constitutional changes, including a ban on Communists as members.

Other speakers included Harry Douglas, of the British Iron & Steel Trades Confederation; Laurie Short of the Australian Ironworkers; Dr. Clifford Keene of the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan; Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister; and Ezra Hayut, labor attache of the Israel Embassy in Washington.

45,000 Gain Pension Benefits

A special report covering the five years since the Steelworkers first pension-welfare agreement, signed in 1949, revealed that:

1. Some 45,000 Steelworkers have retired on a pension, either after reaching the age of 65 or for disability before that age.

2. Life insurance, sick benefits, hospital and surgical benefits valued at over half a billion dollars have been distributed to Steelworkers and their families.

The new agreement negotiated last summer will provide benefits amounting to $350,000,000 for Steelworkers and their families during the next two years. Over 90% of the membership is covered by union-negotiated insurance plans and over 80% by pension arrangements.

The Best Way To Honor Philip Murray's Memory

CIO Steelworkers paid a warm tribute to "their founder and leader," the late Philip Murray, in a special memorial service.

Philip Murray

District Dir. Joseph Molony of Buffalo, N. Y., read a resolution that expressed the love and appreciation of the men and women of the steel industry for their departed colleague.

Then Msgr. George Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council, took the speaker's stand to "talk about his friend and teacher, Phil Murray." *As the auditorium lights snapped off, spotlights played on the podium and on a huge American flag at the back of the stage. Slowly, the flag moved up to reveal a tremendous portrait photograph of the deceased union leader.*

Msgr. Higgins described Murray as **"a remarkably great American — an exemplary Christian gentleman—a perfect example of a practicising Christian and a practical progressive labor leader."**

Citing the great contributions of the 19th Century Cardinal Gibbons, Msgr. Higgins told the delegates that his work had been a necessary prelude to Murray's career.

"Cardinal Gibbons made it possible for an exemplary Catholic like Murray to emerge as a leader of labor," he said. Had there developed a cleavage between the church and the labor movement—as occurred in some parts of Europe—"Murray might have been lost to the church or he might have been isolated from the labor movement," Msgr. Higgins declared.

Recounting some of Murray's great contributions to labor in America, and his warm personality as an individual, Msgr. Higgins singled out for praise the statement of ethical practices first adopted by the CIO in 1950.

He described that statement, which has been reaffirmed at subsequent CIO conventions, as a landmark not only for labor but for other types of organizations.

The best way for labor to honor the memory of Philip Murray, he concluded, would be to observe the "spirit and letter" of that Murray-sponsored statement.

Who Are Dixon & Yates?

"What's going on in the Tennessee Valley, anyway?" The CIO News asked editorially a few weeks ago. *"Why the tremendous anxiety to take care of the Dixon-Yates utility firm?"*

Those questions were prompted by the GOP Administration's frantic drive to shoehorn a path for high-rate utilities into the Tennessee Valley area. That path was charted by means of a complicated deal involving the Atomic Energy Commission, TVA and Dixon-Yates for an exchange of power. Its net effect is (1) to hamstring TVA in the Memphis area, (2) to give sumptuous tax favors to a private utility and (3) to swat all of the nation's taxpayers over the next 25 years with a $140 million bill for higher power costs.

"What's going on in the Tennessee Valley, anyway?" becomes a more urgent question with the revelation last week of the double-entry bookkeeping of the power subsidiaries of Dixon-Yates in the South.

Down in Jackson, Miss., Sec.-Treas. J. D. Stientenroth of the Mississippi Power & Light Co.—a corporate subsidiary linked to Dixon-Yates officers—lifted part of the curtain on private utility rate-gouging operations. Before he got fired for his bluntness, Stientenroth said that Mississippi power users are saddled with excessive utility rates because the company is "dominated" by New York financial interests.

The private utility officer said that the Middle South Utilities, Inc.—operating through subsidiaries in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi—regards those states as *"a colonial empire to a certain group of Wall Streeters."* And then Stientenroth charged that the Middle South utilities keep *"at least two sets of books"*—one the regular set and another for tax purposes.

The president of Middle South Utilities is Edgar H. Dixon. The same Mr. Dixon is part of the Dixon-Yates combine so favored by the Administration.

The whole messy affair indicates that the big private utilities haven't changed much since the days of Sam Insull—and neither have the Republican give-away politicians. The entire matter, as Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) have suggested, should be looked into by the Securities & Exchange Commission.

As we've said before: *We think it's time for a good impartial, official investigation of the whole Dixon-Yates deal.*

A Guest Editorial

Commenting on CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's recent warning to the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union to clean house of welfare fund racketeers, the New York Times declared editorially.

"Pres. Reuther of the CIO deserves the thanks of the public—and especially of the 12 million union members who draw benefits from union welfare funds—for his prompt and decisive crackdown on officials whose activities the State Insurance Dept.'s investigation has brought to light . . . The amount of government regulation and control of labor unions—undesirable unless necessary—depends largely on labor's ability to clean its own house and keep it clean."

Triple Talk

How long do the Republicans think they can fool the farmers? Two years ago Candidate Eisenhower several times promised *"full parity, 100% parity"* on farm prices—but the GOP 83rd Congress blew that sky high. Now Vice Pres. Richard Nixon is back at the same old stand, again promising that 100% parity is "a major objective of the Administration." *How long do the Republicans think they can fool the farmers?*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Executive Vice President

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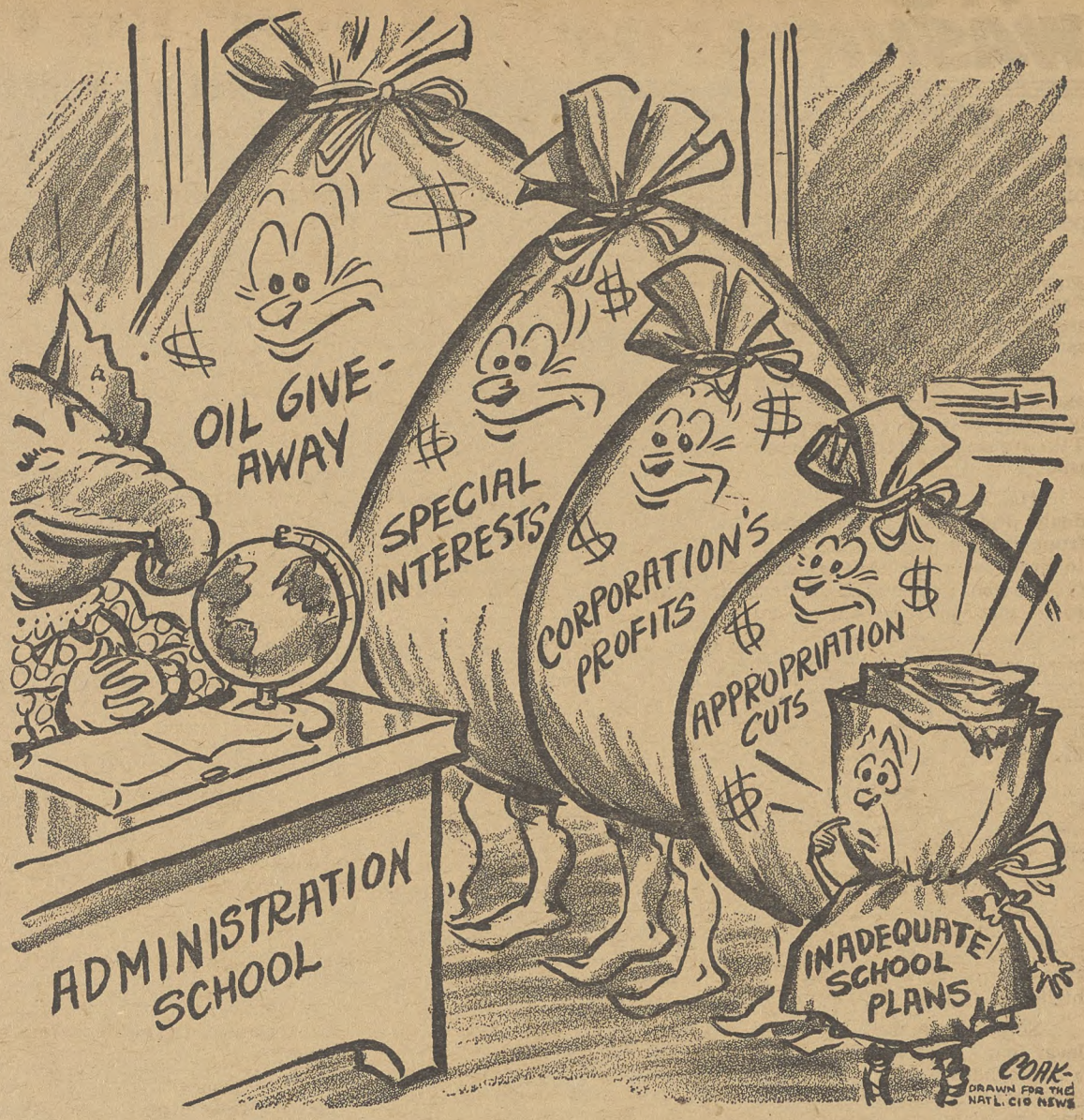
Foot Of The Class



In Other Words—

Your Rights And The Fifth Amendment

"Fifth Amendment Communist" is one of the epithets of current American politics, and even Joe McCarthy has been called a "Fifth Amendment Senator" for refusing to testify about his high-flying finances. Behind the current politics, the Fifth Amendment is a keystone of each American's civil rights and protection against dictatorial government, says Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School. A digest of his speech:

By ERWIN N. GRISWOLD

THE FIFTH Amendment contains a number of provisions which are commonplace. It is the source of our constitutional rule that serious criminal charges must be made by indictment of a grand jury.

It provides against double jeopardy, against the taking of property without due process of law, against the taking of property for public use without just compensation.

Along with these other provisions is the phrase which has currently come to the fore: *"No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."*

Historians can trace the origin of this privilege back to the Twelfth Century. It was apparently standard practice not only to make suspected persons give evidence against themselves, but also to use torture to make the accused speak. As we think of the development of the privilege, we should not overlook its close connection with the struggle to eliminate torture as a governmental policy.

Our Debt To A Stubborn Man

We owe the privilege of today to freeborn John Lilburn, a cantankerous person, the sort to whom we owe much for many of our basic rights.

In 1637, he was haled before the star chamber on a charge of having imported certain heretical and seditious books. He refused to take the oath to answer truly, and the council of the star chamber condemned him to be whipped and pilloried for his boldness in refusing to take a legal oath without which many offenses might go undiscovered and unpunished. The sentence was carried out.

But Lilburn persisted. He filed a petition with Parliament and, in 1641, the House of Commons voted that the sentence was illegal and against the liberty of the subject. Later, the House of Lords concurred and ordered an indemnity of £3000 paid to him, a very large sum in those days. *This event seems to have been enough to establish the privilege against self-incrimination as part of the common law.*

The privilege came to this continent as part of the legal heritage of our early settlers. Some trace of it is to be found in Massachusetts as early as 1637. The privilege was included in the Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776 and later was included in the proposals made by Congress which became the Fifth Amendment to the federal Constitution in 1791. It has been there unchanged ever since.

A Landmark Of Freedom

A good many efforts have been made to rationalize the privilege, to explain why it is a desirable or essential part of our basic law.

I would suggest that the privilege against self-incrimination is one of the great landmarks in man's struggle to make himself civilized.

Its establishment is closely linked historically with the abolition of torture—the torture once used by honest and conscientious public servants as a means of obtaining information about crimes which could not otherwise be disclosed.

We want none of that today, I am sure. For a very similar reason, we do not make even the most hardened criminal sign his own death warrant, or dig his grave, or pull the lever that springs the trap on which he stands. *If a man has done wrong, he should be punished. But the evidence against him must be produced and evaluated by a proper court in a fair trial.*

Neither torture, nor death, nor the threat of punishment such as imprisonment for contempt should be used to compel him to provide the evidence to accuse or to convict himself.

If his crime is a serious one, laborious police work may be required to prove it, by other evidence. Sometimes no other evidence can be found. *But for about three centuries in the Anglo-American legal system we have accepted the standard that even then we do not compel the accused to provide the evidence.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS JUST possible that Pres. Eisenhower's awed worship of the private utilities and his distaste for federal public power will become a critical election issue.

The now notorious proposed Dixon-Yates contract, through which Eisenhower's slick advisers intended to start slicing down the Tennessee Valley Authority, has stirred a political storm of respectable potentialities.

Storm Over Dixon & Yates

The President, many months ago, startled the country by bluntly saying that the *"expansion"* of TVA would be a prime example of what he called *"creeping Socialism."*

The TVA country, at least, was equally startled when it suddenly discovered that the Budget Bureau, acting on instructions from the President, had "directed" the Atomic Energy Commission to sign a contract with the Dixon-Yates private utility syndicate to furnish the TVA with privately-generated power from a new plant to be constructed at West Memphis, Ark.

Certain facts quickly became known: that the majority of AEC members and of TVA members had never approved this proposal, that the pretense that the AEC "needed" the power was a complete phony, since actually the Dixon-Yates power would merely be forced upon the TVA to serve TVA's own customers in the Memphis, Tenn., area.

Still the Eisenhower Administration insisted on bulling through the contract. The fundamental effect would be to serve notice that no more federal money would be lent the TVA to build its own power facilities.

It would also serve notice that the Administration policy was to "fence in" TVA with a network of privately-constructed generated plants financed by government contracts, with the taxpayer still footing the bill but the private utilities getting guarantees of construction costs, tax payments, profit, and eventual ownership, at higher costs than TVA would spend.

Some other facts were less well known. As of Sept. 17, at least four variations of the proposed AEC contract with the Dixon-Yates syndicate had been submitted to members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, which now under law has the right and responsibility of "reviewing" the proposals to protect the public interest.

There is an association of cooperatives, representing millions of dollars of investment and the soul and spirit of TVA, vitally interested in the costs of TVA power. The hundreds of thousands of people involved in these cooperatives have asked for copies of the various proposed Dixon-Yates contracts—and have been flatly turned down by the Budget Bureau.

Now It's A Hot Potato

On Sept. 21 and Sept. 22 several events occurred which made the Dixon-Yates deal a genuine hot potato for the Administration.

A long-time official of the Mississippi Power & Light Co., a subsidiary controlled by the "Dixon" of Dixon-Yates, one Edgar H. Dixon of Middle South Utilities, Inc., charged publicly that "Wall Street" control was milking western Mississippi customers.

Gov. Clement of Tennessee wired Eisenhower reporting an official of the Arkansas Power & Light Co., another Dixon subsidiary, had charged that the industry was milking its Arkansas customers for the benefit of preferred stockholders.

The Mississippi Power & Light Co. rebel, one J. D. Stietenroth, asked the Securities & Exchange Commission for permission to withdraw his financial statements designed to support the Dixon-Yates proposal to build the West Memphis plant. Said Stietenroth, long secretary-treasurer of MP&L, he was "under the domination of others" when he filed these financial statements.

Eisenhower is a military man. Perhaps he does not realize how the people rebelled, nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the late Sen. George Norris and others exposed the fact that private utilities were subsidizing teachers, subsidizing textbooks, defending extortionate profits by charging that any enemy of extortion was a "Socialist."

He ought to realize that a Republican, Theodore Roosevelt, was the father of federal public power and of conservation, and that Norris, another Republican, fought most successfully for public power. *It is an unhappy thing to see him rejecting, in his insistence on hemming in TVA, the best traditions of his own party.*

Press Agent Loses Out Again

The President has struck another blow, obviously merely by coindence, at our favorite Republican public relations man in Washington. Ever since Eisenhower began running in 1952, this public relations man has taken a financial beating.

He had a tidelands oil account and another account to attack "socialized medicine." *He lost both accounts; why should the tidelands state-righters and the doctors' lobby pay him money to obtain what they would get free from Eisenhower?*

He got a new account fighting an increase in tariff rates on Swiss watch movements—and the President, in the only occasion of the kind where he has acted as a high-tariff Republican, raised the rates. The Swiss promptly cancelled their contract with their American spokesmen. *Strike three for our favorite GOP public relations man, who worked 15 years to get the Republicans back in office and found himself somewhat underemployed as a result of the Republican success.*

Issues In The Election—

GOP Big Contributors Collected Plenty Under New Tax Law

(Third in a series of articles on 1954 campaign issues.)

UNDISMAYED by the nation's experience with tax policies which 25 years ago brought on the greatest depression in history, the Eisenhower Administration has again cast its lot with the *"trickle down"* theory of taxation.

The history of the income tax, based on capacity to pay, dates back to Feb. 25, 1913, when it became the 16th Amendment to the Constitution. It is the only system that is both fair and consistently good for the U. S. economy.

Sound economists hold that national prosperity does not depend on the "rich getting richer" through fatter profits and higher personal incomes. Prosperity comes from increased purchasing power in the hands of the great majority of families in the low and middle income groups.

The Republicans, tragically, never believed this theory even in the face of the lessons taught by the Great Depression. The GOP has consistently favored tax relief for high income groups on the theory that such benefits will eventually *"trickle down."*

An Exact Parallel

The elephant may never forget; but, also, the Republican elephant never seems to learn. Thirty years ago, Pres. Coolidge told the people: *"The business of this country is business."* In January 1953 Defense Sec. Wilson told Congress: *"What's good for General Motors is good for the country."*

The personal appeals of Pres. Eisenhower resulted in passage of the 1954 tax laws, a wholesale re-shuffle of the Internal Revenue Code which dealt tax favors by the basketload to the rich and a few crumbs of relief to low income groups.

"Businessmen contributed heavily to the Eisenhower campaign," wrote Columnist Thomas L. Stokes. "They expected policies to be shaped to their advantage . . . It was only natural that this business Administration's tax policies . . . should be weighted for business."

A whole world of difference exists between the philosophies of Candidate Eisenhower stumping the country and Pres. Eisenhower begging Congress to pass his soak-the-poor tax laws.

In Des Moines, Ia., on Sept. 18, 1952, the GOP's candidate asked: "Who pays the taxes to run the government? The people in the lower income must pay . . ." A few days later in Fort Wayne, Ind., he gave the impression his heart was wrung because "an American family with $3500 of income is paying 25% of it in taxes."

The Few Get Most

But when Eisenhower as President—after listening to those whose contributions financed his campaign—advanced his tax program, *more than 90% of the tax reductions were for the corporations and the wealthy families. Only about one-twentieth was for the average taxpayer.*

Eisenhower planned to cut up the tax reduction dollar this way: **Corporations would get 64c, families earning more than $5000 would get 30c, the under-$5000 group would get only 6c.**

Congress had some other ideas and the tax bill came out of the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress this way: **Corporations, 73c; families getting over $5000, 18c; the under-$5000 group, 9c.**

Facing an irate electorate that feels short-changed by Congress, GOP politicians are claiming the biggest tax cuts—$7.4 billion—in history. The facts are that the Democrats enacted 81%—$6 billion—of that cut and that the GOP blocked an additional $3 billion in tax cuts by extending some excise taxes which were due to expire.

Small wonder, then, that the GOP finance committee in 1953 made a bold bid for campaign contributions from corporations of 10% of their 1954 tax savings.

Unequal Proportions

Facts From PAC

This article was prepared from material in the 1954 Handbook of the CIO Political Action Committee. Copies of the Handbook are available at $3 each from the CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Over and over while Congress pondered his tax bill, Eisenhower expressed concern for the "double taxation" on stock dividends. That this "double taxation" was "double doubletalk" meant nothing; the coupon-clippers were destined for a tax break.

Under Eisenhower's dividend tax credit plan a family of husband, wife and two children, whose income of $5000 comes from stock dividends, pays a tax of $328. *The same family would pay a tax of $420 if the same income came from wages.*

The CIO had the support of many Democrats in its fight against imperiling the nation through a return to the "trickle down" tax theory. It urged that tax loopholes should be plugged and the additional revenue diverted to the U. S. Treasury instead of the vaults of corporations.

The Democrats proposed an increase in personal exemptions from $600 to $800, saving seven million taxpayers from making returns. It would have relieved the tax burden of low-income families and put more money in the hands of consumers to buy more goods to make more jobs.

Ike Opposed Cut

Eisenhower vigorously opposed this, making a special telecast from the White House to argue that "everybody ought to pay taxes." The nation "couldn't afford" to exempt a large bloc of taxpayers by raising their personal exemptions, Eisenhower claimed.

The nation could "afford," however, to give tax relief to corporations and wealthy families whose income comes from stock dividends. The dividend tax loss to the government is estimated at $204 million the first year, $362 million thereafter. By contrast, the various sops thrown to low income groups for child care expenses, taxation of annuities and foster children total only $150 million.

House Minority Leader Rayburn (Tex.) summed it up when he called the Eisenhower tax program *"a bill written to carry out the campaign promises and campaign pledges to some of the big contributors."*

Look Who Goes In For Deficits

THE FEDERAL budget is still out of balance despite the pledges of Pres. Eisenhower and a chorus of Republican politicians.

In fact, it is now more out of balance than ever, thanks to GOP give-aways and tax reductions for the rich. The sad truth came to light only recently when Administration officials were forced to admit their guesses on federal income were 'way off.

"We can reduce our budget. We can cut down taxes. We can live within our means," said Candidate Eisenhower at Jefferson City, Mo., on Sept. 20, 1952.

"Our goal is a balanced budget," the GOP platform trumpted in 1952.

Instead, under the Eisenhower Administration—

- The national debt went up by over $9 billion (the highest since World War II) in the last half of 1953.
- There was a deficit of $3 billion for the 1954 fiscal year which ended June 30.
- There is a deliberately planned deficit of $2.9 billion for fiscal 1955.

The Job You Save May Be Your Own! Register, Give A Buck To PAC, Vote!

The State Campaigns

'Soapy's' No Bubble, Michigan

By MILTON PLUMB

HIGH-PRICED GOP hawkers may have a monopoly on political "soap-selling" in the U. S. this year, but in Michigan "soapy" is a word forbidden to all Republicans.

The reason is the State's outstanding governor, G. Mennen Williams, a Democrat, whose nickname of *"Soapy"* is a Michigan by-word.

Williams already has set a precedent in being the only Michigan Democrat elected to three consecutive terms in the State House. This year he's running for a fourth.

Another Campaign Exclusive

As of now, he's so far out in front that, although he had no opposition in the primary, more than 426,000 insisted on turning out to vote for him anyhow. *That was almost as much as the votes cast for the four contenders for the GOP nomination combined.*

Michigan Democrats are banking on the overwhelming popularity of their chief executive to overcome the severe blow their party suffered when former Sen. Blair Moody (D.) died suddenly after the closing date for primary filing. All political experts were giving Moody a big edge of certain re-election over Sen. Ferguson (R.) at the time of his death.

GOP Running Scared

The fact that only one other candidate had filed for the Democratic Senate nomination meant that, upon Moody's death, he was automatically nominated. That nominee is Patrick V. McNamara, veteran AFL labor leader, successful businessman and long-time servant in Detroit government.

Out-of-state political analysts, who had never heard of McNamara, immediately conceded the election to Ferguson. Inside Michigan, however, it's a different story. Despite unlimited campaign funds, Ferguson is running "scared" and admits it.

When the shock of Moody's death had passed, Michigan Democrats realized that their nominee for the Senate, although not nearly as well known as Moody, was a man of proven ability. Far from being an unknown, he has been prominently identified with public service for the people of the entire state for more than three decades.

McNamara's career began back in 1920, when the late Frank Murphy, the state's brilliant ex-governor and liberal former Supreme Court Justice, was president of the Michigan Old Age Pension League. He picked the young McNamara as the League's executive secretary.

McNamara went on to distinguish himself in other important public posts, including service as area rent director for OPA during World War II, a time of critical housing shortage in Michigan. His rent administration attracted national attention for its efficiency, and many of his decisions were adopted as the national pattern.

In 1945 he was elected to the Detroit City Council and immediately took on the real estate lobby when he voted to condemn undeveloped property for multiple housing developments.

McNamara now is serving his sixth year as a member of the Detroit Board of Education. He has long been an active champion of greater federal aid for the nation's ailing school systems and cited the failure of the GOP Administration to provide funds for construction of public schools as one of the major reasons for his candidacy at the time he entered the primary.

One Cause Of Lay-offs

A hard campaigner, McNamara is taking his battle for progressive government into nearly all Michigan counties.

The chief issues, as he sees them, are Michigan's growing unemployment, which he says started with Republican "sledgehammer hard money policies," the Administration's negative labor record, and the breakdown of U. S. relations with the rest of the free world.

For 18 of the last 21 years, McNamara has been the unpaid president of Pipe Fitters Union Local 636, AFL. Since 1921, he also has been an executive with various contracting companies in the Detroit area and is now vice-president of the Stanley-Carter Co.

In an interview with *The CIO News,* Williams expressed his complete satisfaction and support of McNamara as Moody's substitute. He said that the underlying strength of the Democratic Party in Michigan was shown by the fact that a strong candidate was available to step into the breech filled by Moody's death.

"The political climate in Michigan is ripe for a Democratic victory which will carry into office not only the top of the ticket — the governor and Senate nominees — but also an increased number of congressmen, members of a Democratic state administration, and a Democratic House of Representatives in Lansing," the governor said.

"This victory will be achieved, of course, only if the Democrats organize to get people registered and out to vote on election day."

Williams is running on his record during his six years as governor, in which, despite a hostile Republican Legislature, he pushed through an impressive program of social legislation. The latter includes improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, old age benefits, mental health and children's services, aid to farmers and conservation measures.

Gain New Industries

His program of business encouragement brought 66 new industries into the state during his administration. Moreover, Williams did not share the national Republican Administration's lack of concern over unemployment and through his Governor's Emergency Defense Contracts Commission succeeded in getting for Michigan over one-third of the defense orders assigned to 53 areas of high unemployment in 1952.

Williams also fought for the state's interests in Washington by seeking to protect the farmers against the Administration's "discriminatory program," and asking that excise tax on autos be removed *"to help put 100,000 workers back on the job."*

"The reason for the governor's popularity," CIO Reg. Dir. Herbert McCreedy believes, "is that he tries to do a good government job administratively for all segments of the community. He won't play politics by putting the interests of different groups ahead of the common good."

Roy Reuther, PAC director of the CIO Auto Workers, predicts that several new PAC-supported candidates will be serving in Congress next year.

And August Scholle, Michigan CIO Council president, is confident of the governor's re-election and adds:

"If present conditions of high unemployment continue and accelerate, McNamara will be in the Senate."

(Next week: The campaign in Pennsylvania and the Rocky Mountain States.)

"EVERYBODY LOSES when somebody loses a job," the banners proclaim in CIO-AFL Labor Day parade in Detroit. And they also suggested the remedy: "Vote Election Day." Featured speakers, besides CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, included (right) three top Democratic candidates in state this N to right) Ph Williams, w Namara, no

Home To Roost

As chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee Michigan's Sen. Ferguson (R.) has played a major part in shaping GOP policies affecting the present state of the economy.

Now that he's up for re-election, those policies are coming home to roost.

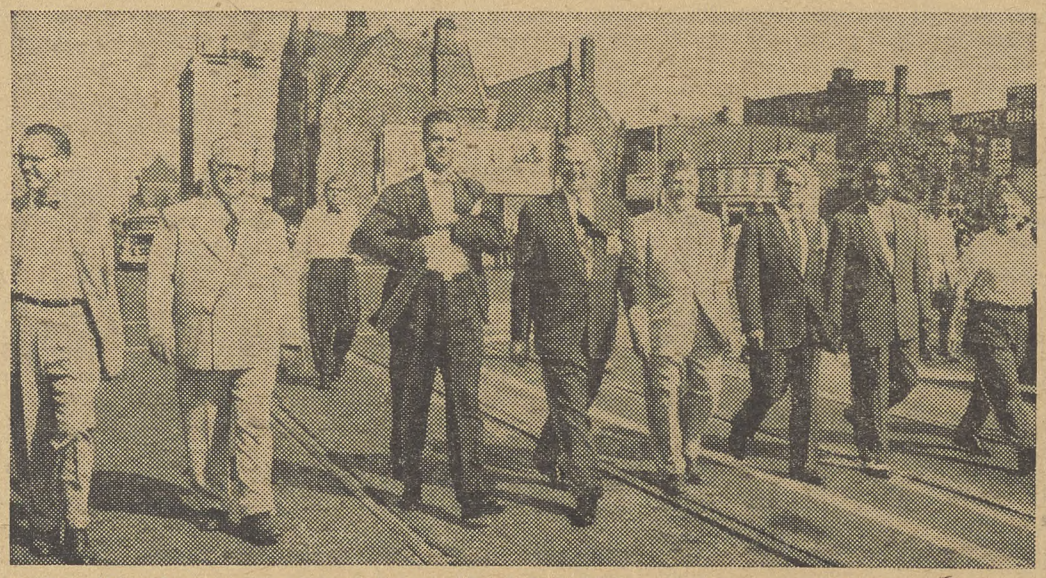
The Michigan Employment Security Commission, which usually underestimates future unemployment, has predicted that the number of jobless in Ferguson's own state may reach 300,000 in September. In Detroit alone, unemployment is expected to jump to 225,000, or 15% of the work force.

Unionist

Patrick J. McNamara, Democratic nominee for the Senate, was a leader in the movement for industrial unionism which led to the formation of the CIO Auto Workers.

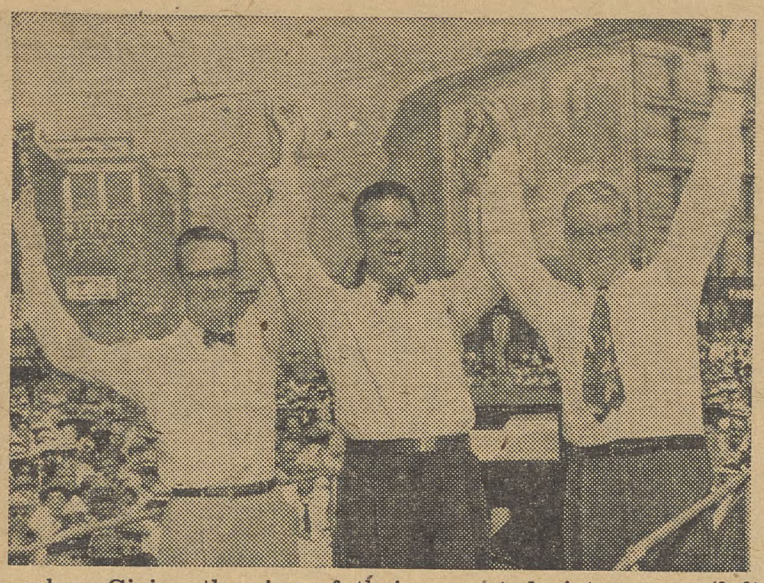
He was the first state president of the Automobile Workers of America, the original organization of workers in the auto industry created in 1934 under the NRA. This later became part of UAW-CIO.

The first secretary of the same organization was R. J. Thomas, former UAW president and now assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.



POLITICAL ACTION by CIO-PAC brings together former Probate Judge Martha Griffiths, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 17th Dist. (left), CIO Reg. Dir. Herbert T. McCreedy and Michigan CIO Pres. August Scholle. In center picture, to right of Gov. Williams and McNamara, are Wayne County CIO Council officers Mike Novak, Al Barbour, Alex Fuller and Joseph Ptaszynski. At Solidarity House, Rep. Machrowicz (D.), right, discusses plans for his campaign with Anna J. Pastu crats; CIO Auto Workers R in the Legislature, and UAW Democrats hope to pick up s

GOP Learns To Its Sorrow



ovember. Giving the sign of their expected victory are (left ilip A. Hart, nominee for lieutenant-governor, Gov. G. Mennen ho seeks unprecedented fourth term, and Patrick V. Mc- minee for U. S. Senate.

MICHIGAN Democrats this year are not only seeking to hold the five congressional seats they now have, but also to pick up several new congressmen.

In addition, with Gov. G. Mennen Williams stressing that the political climate in Michigan is ripe for the election of a Democratic House in the Legislature, the biggest legislative shake-up since the New Deal sweep of 1932 is in prospect.

The latter will take place even if the GOP manages to keep control, because retirements, deaths, primary casualties, and shifts have left the chairmanships of six major Senate and 11 top House committees open. Both Houses will have new Labor Committee chairmen. Constitutional provisions have added two new seats in the Senate and 10 in the House.

Rabaut Faces Battle

In Wayne County, incumbent Democratic Reps. Machrowicz, Rabaut, Dingell and Lesinski are all expected to win easily, with Rabaut facing the toughest battle. In Wayne's 13th Dist., where former State Sen. Charles Diggs, Jr., defeated Rep. O'Brien in the Democratic primary, the situation is regarded as a toss-up. CIO-PAC has endorsed all Wayne County Democrats.

Hard fights are being waged against Republican Reps. Meader, Hoffman, Bentley, Thompson and Cederberg. Their Democratic opponents, all with PAC endorsements, are, respectively, Henry Owens, Michigan State Normal College professor; Gordon A. Elferdink, Clarence Smazel, Theodore E. A. Engstrom, and William E. Kelly.

Possible upsets are also foreseen by some experts in the 3rd, 5th and 11th Dists. In the latter, PAC-backed Harold Benton, popular veteran, opposes freshman Rep. Knox (R.), whom the CIO Electrical Workers' voting guide credited with all "wrong" votes on key issues during the 83rd Congress. The district has been Democratic in the past.

There will be a new congressman from the 3rd Dist., where the recent death of Rep. Shafer (R.), internal GOP differences, and farm discontent may combine to send Charles E. Wickett (D.) to the House. In the 5th, Robert McAllister, Grand Rapids attorney, is waging a hard fight, with PAC backing, against Rep. Ford (R.).

2 Strong Candidates

Two exceptionally strong candidates are opposing reactionary Reps. Wolcott and Dondero (both R.). The serious unemployment situation in the 18th Dist. may be enough to elect Paul Sutton, a charter member of the AFL Screen Actors Guild and active unionist.

In the 7th Dist., Wolcott, darling of the real estate lobby, is finding Dr. Ira D. McCoy the strongest opposition he's ever encountered. McCoy was the first physician honored by the Disabled American Veterans, and he's making much of Wolcott's scuttling of the public housing program. GOP farm policies will hurt Wolcott, too, for income from beans grown in the district has dropped sharply.

Most likely Democratic victories, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly, will be in the 6th, 12th and 17th Dists., now represented by GOP Reps. Clardy, Bennett and Oakman.

Michigan Auxiliaries Go In For PAC Work In A Big Way

THE WOMEN of CIO in Michigan have taken to politics in a big way. They're doing everything in their power to make sure that women voters are neither confused nor misguided when they go to the polls this November.

At least 10 women's conferences, where issues in the coming elections will be thoroughly discussed, will be held before the balloting, Mrs. Lillian Sherwood, president of the National CIO Auxiliaries, reports.

In addition, all individual auxiliaries throughout the state are concentrating on registration drives during September. Next month's meetings will feature discussion of election issues and explanations of ballots and voting machines. CIO-PAC-endorsed candidates are being invited to attend.

Typical of the auxiliaries' program was the recent meeting in Traverse City sponsored by the Grand Traverse CIO Council and its auxiliary. Meeting in groups to shape a continuing program for CIO wives, the ladies recommended more political education for women and increased volunteer political work.

As a result, the Council recruited workers for registration, telephone canvassers, poll watchers, election board workers and hostesses for coffee hours.

CIO women in Grand Rapids also have given strong support to the PAC drive and on Primary Day a group of 30 CIO wives distributed cards and literature at the polls.

Campaign Handbook For '54 Published By ADA

THE LIBERAL viewpoint on major issues and a practical "how-to-do-it" section on political action are features of a campaign handbook for 1954 published under sponsorship of Americans for Democratic Action.

szka, leader of 1st Dist. Demo- ep. Ed Carey, minority leader -CIO PAC Dir. Roy Reuther. everal congressional seats.

Guide to Politics—1954 is the title of the volume published by Dial Press and edited by Quincy Howe and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

The "issues" section contains 14 articles by prominent American liberals. Among them are: Full Employment, by Leon H. Keyserling; Social Security-Old Age, Unemployment and Sickness, by Arthur J. Altmeyer; Farm Surplus and Farm Income, by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.); Public Resources and Private Profit, by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.); The U. S. and the U. N., by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Labor, Management and Government, by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.).

The section on American Politics is an exposition of techniques of successful political action. The text, illustrated with cartoons and diagrams, is designed to contain a maximum of practical information.

The final section of Guide to Politics consists of up-to-date facts on voting records, election statistics, etc.

Guide to Politics—1954, Dial Press, $1.50 for union members ($1 each for 25 or more) from ADA, 1341 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

GET the FACTS

. . . and spread the word. Here's ammunition from CIO-PAC for '54—

Just check the list of publications you want, sign your name and address, enclose payment, tear out this ad and mail to:

CIO Political Action Committee
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Books and Pamphlets

1954 Political Action Handbook. The fourth edition of PAC's Speakers Handbook supplemented from time to time so that it is always up to date. Price for union members, $1.50.

☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

The New Look, a pamphlet intended principally to show CIO women how politics is a family affair, how legislation at all levels affects home and community life. Price, $3 per 100.

☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price_____.

'54 Facts. The palm sized pamphlets that tell the story, a point to a page, of some of the main issues of the day. '54 Facts—Jobs. '54 Facts—Social Security. '54 Facts—Farmers. Price, $3 per 100.

☐ Send me _____ copies of Jobs, _____ copies of Social Security, _____ copies of Farmers, sub-total price _____.

Roll Call. Pocket magazine sized pamphlets that tell the story behind the roll call on a particular issue . . . what it means . . . why it's important to you . . . and how your congressman voted.

Roll Call-Majority Rule tells the story of the fight in 1953 for a rule to end filibusters in the Senate.

Roll Call-Giveaway tells the story of the fight to save the off-shore oil for the people of the United States. Price, $3 per 100.

☐ Send me _____ copies of Majority Rule, _____ of Giveaway, sub-total price _____.

Registration Manual, a how-to-do it manual on methods of conducting a registration campaign. Price, $5 per 100.

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Leaflets

Politics Is Your Baby, Too, a leaflet, addressed to the housewife and the woman trade union member, explaining what politics means to them. Price, $.50 per 100.

☐ Sent me_____copies, sub-total price_____.

Everything We Have, which tells in words and pictures how workers and farmers produce everything we have and should work together for mutual protection. Price, $3 per 100.

☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

What Is PAC, the basic pamphlet to answer the basic questions on what PAC is, what it does, and how it works. Free.

☐ Send me _____ copies.

Inside Story of Your PAC Dollar, a reprint of an old favorite that tells what happens to the dollar the member gives to PAC and how it comes back to him many-fold in the form of better government. (Ready soon.) Free.

☐ Send me _____ copies.

Speak Up For Prosperity, a handbill that tells what the Administration's thinking is on unemployment and urges people to speak up—the job they save may be their own. Free.

☐ Send me _____ copies.

Posters

Register Today So You Can Vote For a Better Tomorrow, a large 17x22 inch poster that pictures a family registering. Price, $10 per 100.

☐ Send me _____ copies, sub-total price _____.

Your Vote Is The One That Counts is a large size (17x22) poster and also comes in red, white and blue, in a small (8½x11) size. One series urges registration, the other urges voting. Free while they last.

☐ Send me _____ copies large size, _____ copies small size.

Periodicals

Political Action of the Week is a weekly, four-page newsletter that rounds up political developments during the week.

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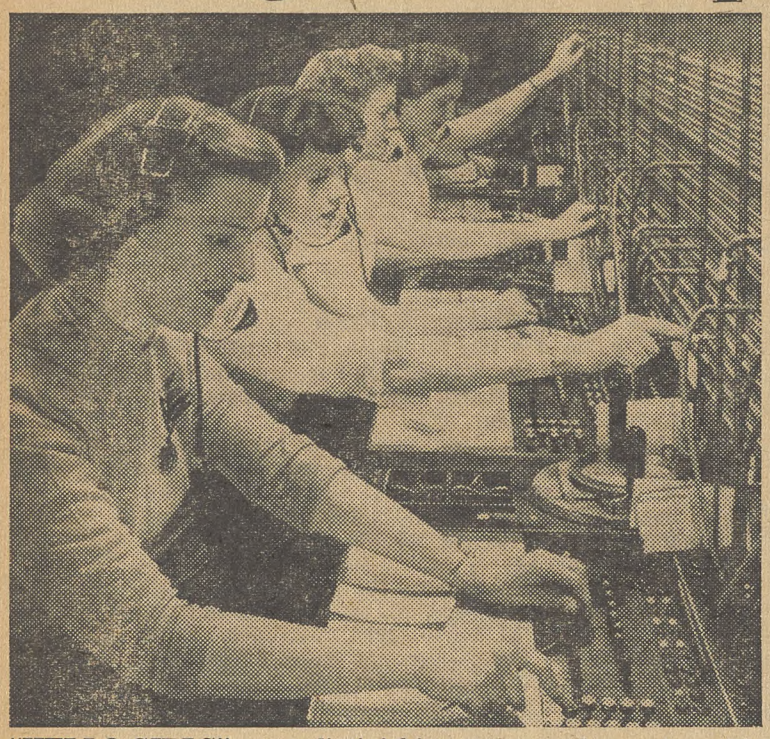
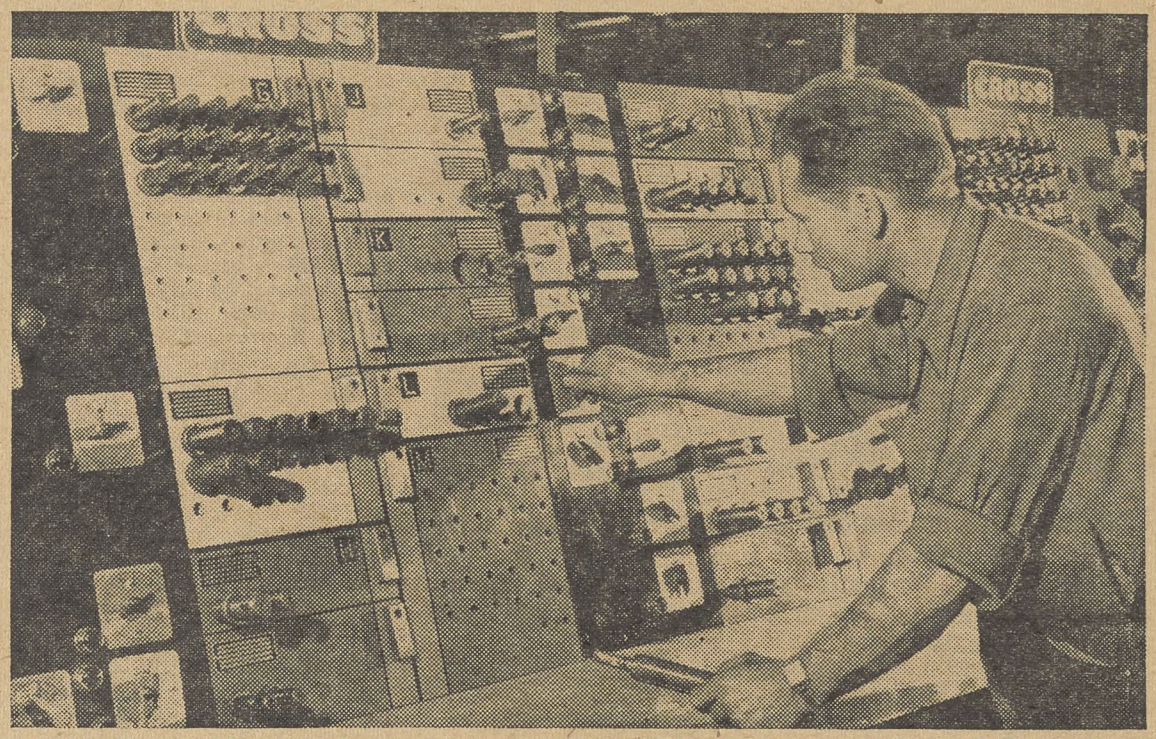
Tomorrow's Factories Are Here Today—

Saving Jobs Is Top Problem With Automation





"HELLO GIRLS" are a diminishing group under the automatic advance in the telephone industry. Many toll calls, such as these operators handle, are now dialed automatically. Tool-control board in Ford's new Cleveland engine plant flashes warning light to job setter.

(Second article of a series)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

CIO UNIONS have long been feeling the effects of the new machinery and techniques which have been steadily introduced in recent years into industries where our members work.

So far these changes, only in a small degree, have been what strictly can be called automation, but they do have some of the same effects predicted under extensive use of automatic-controlled machines.

Many CIOers are therefore inclined to look upon automation as just a heavier dose of the same thing they've already been taking for quite a while.

Loss of jobs on a tremendous scale tops the list of problems presented by the spread of automation. *Experiences of several CIO unions with jurisdiction in industries where technological improvements have been advancing rapidly indicates that is indeed what happens.*

Example Of Oil

In the highly-automated oil refinery industry, employment has declined steadily in recent years.

A study by the CIO Oil Workers shows that in 1948 there were 147,000 production workers engaged in petroleum refining. In 1951 there were 143,000, and in April 1954 there were only 137,000—a drop of 10,000 in less than six years. *At the same time refinery production rose 22% above 1948.*

Assuming that expansion continues without recession or depression, the union estimates that by '58 another 5000 refinery workers will be out of the industry. If expansion should level off or take a nose dive, this figure could well be 10,000, the union reports.

The CIO Communications Workers is another union which has also felt the heavy effects of automatic progress over a period of years.

The tremendous expansion of the telephone industry has tended to hide the fact that the huge increase in manhour productivity has meant a big drop in the employment rate. Today the number of telephones per employe has nearly doubled in a little over 30 years.

The union's experience in trying to get a fair share of the increased productivity for the workers in the industry illustrates one of labor's big problems concerning technological improvements in industry. In the CWA's case, the story does not have a happy ending.

Stockholders Benefit

"We have looked at automation as providing the opportunity for increasing wages, shortening hours of work and at the same time, lowering the cost of the service to the subscriber," says CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne.

"But it hasn't worked out that way. In the telephone industry the biggest bite of increased productivity per employe has gone to the stockholders."

In terms of real wages, Beirne adds, wage levels have increased very little. While the stockholders have been well taken care of, he points out, "the customer and the employe have fared less well. Today with 80% of all local telephone calls handled mechanically, with many toll calls handled in the same way—and with more to come—telephone workers' real wages are a little better than they were 30 or more years ago."

Another serious problem that automation presents—loss of skills and the down-grading of formerly skilled workers—is also already a headache.

Automation—meaning "electric brain" control of various processes—is not yet a trend in the steel industry, but certain technical improvements have in many cases broken down the skills of once skilled workers, says Otis Brubaker, CIO Steelworkers' research director.

Men with technical know-how may replace skilled steel workers, forcing them to take semi-skilled or unskilled work.

The CIO Shoe Workers union reports that one of its important demands in negotiating contracts is trying to keep the average hourly earnings up when new machines with a higher output per manhour are introduced. *Workers in the industry are today producing more shoes per manhour worked than ever before.*

USW Pres. Russell Taylor said that the union doesn't oppose introduction of new improved machines, but does oppose cutting the job rate on the new machines. The companies, he said, want to pay semi-skilled or unskilled rates for jobs previously rated as skilled, and the union is fighting bitterly to prevent this.

Wage Rates Narrow

The CIO Packinghouse Workers points out that in the packing industry the gap between skilled and unskilled wages has narrowed from 65% in 1937-40 to 37% in 1952-53, and that percentage differentials for the semi-skilled have also decreased.

At the CIO Brewery Workers convention held recently in Detroit, Pres. Karl Feller reported on the introduction of new machinery and devices in the industry which have increased output and reduced manpower.

He listed the automatic soaker feeder, the fork lift truck, the carton sealer, high-speed bottle shop machinery and improved conveyor systems as among the improvements that "have effected drastic changes in the industry."

Almost all CIO unions now are facing problems involving improvements in industry that foreshadow what may happen later on a much greater scale under the spread of automation.

As to what to do about it, they agree in general with the "double-pronged" solution given in the Brewery Workers' report:

"On the one hand, the hours of labor must be shortened, and on the other, the worker must share in the increased productivity of industry by obtaining, in the form of wages, insurance, pensions and other benefits, his fair share of the industrial output."

(Next: What are some of industries' future plans on automation?)

UAW Study

The CIO Auto Workers—whose members work in an industry where the trend toward automation already has a good start and will continue at an increased pace—at its last convention set up a special committee to study the new technological developments in the industries under its jurisdiction.

Automation and a host of other new developments "hold tremendous possibilities for good or evil," a convention resolution said. "Properly used, they can advance by many years the realization in America of man's age-old dream of an economy of abundance . . ."

'As Explosive As A-Bomb'

IN CONSIDERING problems produced by automation—the trend toward greater automatic control in industry and business—unions and management tend naturally to view the matter from two different directions.

Unions—concerned with the wellbeing of their members—look at the development from the human side—what it will do to people. Management mostly approaches it from the point of view of the profits that increased productivity through automation will bring.

A good example illustrating these two points of view is found in some remarks made recently by two men on opposite sides. Vice-Pres. Philip R. Marvin of Commonwealth Engineering Co., in discussing "Automatic Machines at Work—Present and Future," in the new magazine, Automation, said:

"Productivity is industry's key word. Profits stem from productive operations. Businessmen recognize this and concentrate on studying ways of increasing productivity. For over 100 years engineers have been developing automatic operations to increase productivity and to offset rising costs."

Said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in a speech last April before an annual production conference of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce:

"What will happen if 25 to 50% of the workers in a plant are displaced by automatic tools? What is the responsibility of management and labor in such a situation? I believe that our attitude should be to welcome these developments but to insist that the benefits be distributed equitably among workers, the owners and the public.

"If greed and selfishness rule, the owners might make a very greatly increased profit, but it would be at the expense of everybody else. Our whole society would have to pay for it in terrible dislocations and suffering.

"We want to see from industry more scrupulous examination of this problem of improved technology and especially of the automatic factory. We want to know what management proposes to do to handle this development which, in its way, is just as explosive as the atomic bomb."

It's fortunate, Carey added, that some managers do *"view these problems with a social vision and know that all sections of our society must share widely in the benefits of cost reduction if we are to avoid disaster."*

The Push

Total U. S. output in all goods and services in 1953 dollars has nearly doubled since 1939, rising from $187.9 billion to $267.2 billion in '53. And it is estimated that by '56 the total will reach $410 billion. But employment figures meantime have not kept up at the same rate. Neither has the growth in population.

Output per manhour of work or efficiency of production in the non-governmental part of the economy increased at the overall rate of 3.2% a year from 1933-53, but in '53 it increased 4.7%.

Another Storm Warning Failed To Work

Excerpts from a weekly news letter to his constituents by Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) on the employment situation follow:

By REP. AUGUSTINE KELLEY

Rep. Kelley

It is just about a year since the economy started to go downhill in what has since become a sickening slide into great unemployment and widespread distress.

We are now told that this plunge has ended, and that things are stabilized. This is counted by the Repulbican Administration in Washington as a great achievement. Actually, it represents one of the greatest failures of a national administration in many years.

For months earlier this year we were told the "upturn" was about to start. First, the President said it would show up after Easter. Later, we were told to watch for a big upturn after the Fourth of July. Then we were advised to wait for Labor Day.

The Secretary of Labor now says the outlook seems to be for "stability" and some moderate increase in employment "in the months ahead."

This, then, seems to be the calibre of "prosperity" the GOP plans to brag about in the fall campaign. But here's an interesting fact about prosperity in the Pittsburgh area:

According to the Dept. of Labor's latest report on unemployment compensation benefits, there is more unemployment in the Pittsburgh labor market area than in any of the states except Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and California. It has about the same amount as Tennessee, and just a few thousand less than Kentucky.

In other words, in four counties of western Pennsylvania, we have more unemployment than in every state except nine big ones. And Pennsylvania as a state leads the whole nation in unemployment.

This is prosperity?

Some New England officials have attacked the U. S. Weather Bureau for failing to provide proper warning of the violence of Hurricane Carol. **While I sympathize with the protest, I am deeply disturbed by the failure of another and much more significant storm warning system we are supposed to have, and that is the machinery under the Full Employment Act for counteracting economic storms.**

This law, passed by the Democrats in 1946, was supposed to enable the President to prepare for recession or depression through a storm warning system operated by the Council of Economic Advisers.

The first thing the Eisenhower Administration did when it took office was to abolish the Council. It later re-established the agency. But if this agency predicted last July or August that we were heading into mass unemployment, the President never let on. *And so, after a full year of downturn, he has taken no effective counter-steps.*

Protest To Ike On Jobs—

Missouri CIO Urges State Election Reform

DELEGATES to the Missouri CIO Council convention, held at Jefferson City, called for sweeping state election reforms.

A resolution urged elimination of the voting in the primaries on a party ticket, adoption of voting machines and representation in the Legislature on the basis of population rather than land area.

Pres. Eisenhower and Congress were requested to take immediate steps to increase national production and provide for full employment.

Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.), blamed Eisenhower for the failure of Congress to enact legislation to serve the interest of the people.

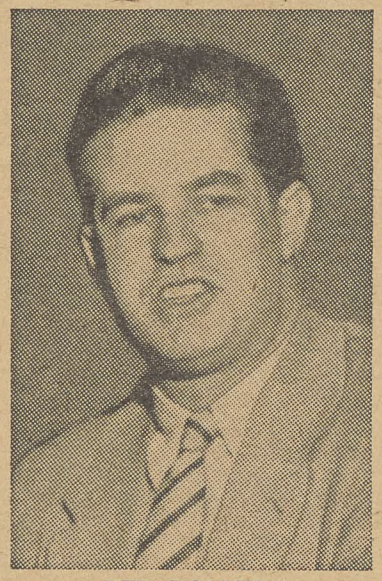
"I HAVE been told that it is politically unwise to blame Ike," Bolling said, "but I am going to do so. The President showed that when he wanted to *'crack the whip'* he could obtain passage of legislation. *But he failed to crack the whip for most of his program that would have benefited the people.*

"They (the Republicans) tell us proudly that 1954 was almost as good as 1953. That actually is a tragic failure. Our labor force is expanding about 700,000 a year. Technological advances are displacing over a million workers a year. That would mean eight million unemployed within four years just from standing still."

Other convention speakers included R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Carl McPeak, assistant CIO director of councils.

The convention also asked the State CIO Council Executive Board to seek a convention site where there would be no segregation of Negro delegates. It urged repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, and enactment of S. 2585 and H. R. 6820, aimed at removing "the inequities and discrimination from our basic immigration and naturalization laws."

Hubert Dalton, Steelworkers, and James A. Davis, Auto Workers, were unopposed for president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, and were re-elected by acclamation.



REP. BOLLING

'Stomach Communism' Gaining In Italy, CIO Director Warns

By DON SMITH

ITALY is going Communist unless something is done in a hurry—and it may be too late, CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci of the Ohio-West Virginia area said on his return from a two-month tour of the land of his birth.

"On the basis of what I saw and heard," he said, "Italy will eventually vote Communist unless the democratic forces there cast aside their own ambitions and selfish desires for power and money."

DeNucci returned recently after visiting the town where he was born, Capracotta, and touring Italy from the heel of the boot to the north. He made a special effort to talk with the average farmer or worker, and summarized his impressions in a report to the Foreign Operations Administration.

"The Italians are not going into the Communist camp for ideological reasons," he said. "With them it's purely 'stomach communism'—lack of bread, lack of jobs and lack of security."

HE BLAMED Italy's tendency to swing to the Reds on dishonest politicians, large landowners and the wealthy. The U. S. has done about all it can, he went on, and the real job of salvation must be done by the people and their government.

If Italy is to be kept on the side of the free world, DeNucci said, the government must:

Joint Efforts Of Free Unions Urged

A combined effort by Italy's Christian Democratic Party and the two free trade union groups, the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions and the Italian Union of Labor, to block the Communists from gaining control of the country's hill provinces was proposed by CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci.

The two trade union centers, both affiliated to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, were once far apart. They have been working more closely, however, since the CIO and AFL jointly urged them to merge or at least work together in the fight against the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor.

Resist the pressure of the landlords against land reform and speed up the program; make special efforts to reduce the high illiteracy, and increase communication between government and people; enact legislation to compel employers to engage in genuine collective bargaining, and insist that workers benefit from increased productivity.

"Eighty per cent of the politicians are dishonest," he maintained. "The landlords are doing everything they can to stop the land reform program. The land has not been distributed to those who need it.

"The very rich refuse to invest their money in new businesses which would create new jobs. They are playing it safe. They suspect a change and are putting their money away in banks in other countries—Switzerland and the U. S.

"Not only that, they prevent foreign capital from doing the job for them."

DeNucci said the Italians are tired of being what they call "beasts of the field."

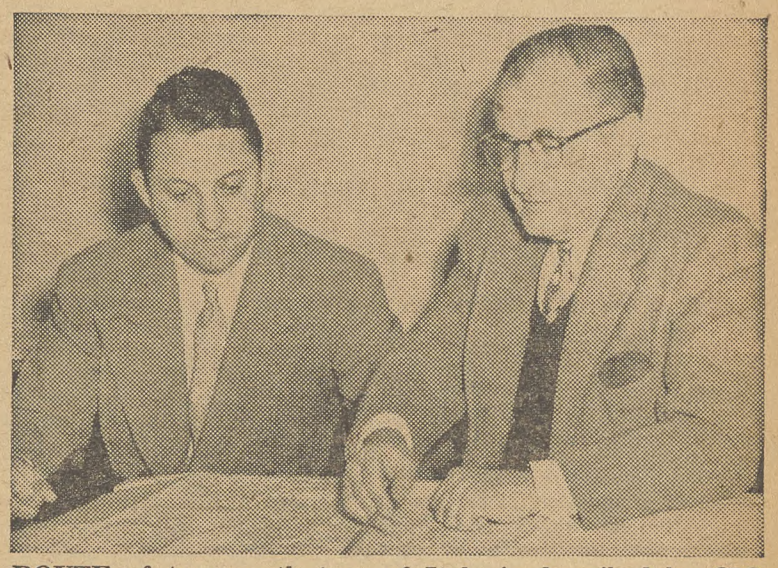
"They want to be part of the government," he said. "They want to own their own land and enjoy the dignity of ownership. They want to retain what they grow and not have to give up a good portion of it to an absentee landlord."

HE EXPLAINED the toleration of communism in a country almost 100% Catholic by the fact that the Reds have convinced too many people they will not interfere with the practice of religion if they gain power.

"The people see members of the Communist Party in church on Sunday," he explained. "The Communists are playing the religious angle very cleverly. They even help out with the church chores to show the people they have nothing against the church."

When he reminded the people that it might be the last chance if the Reds take over, he said they told him:

"What's liberty to me—the right to starve?"



ROUTE of two-month tour of Italy is described by CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci (right) to Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio Council after his return to this country. Italy is going Communist, DeNucci warned, unless speedy steps are taken.

CIO Joins 50 Groups In Urging A Stronger UN

FIFTY national organizations, including the CIO, have laid down a 12-point program for the U. S. delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations which opened sessions last week in New York.

The proposals, developed at a meeting called by the American Association for the United Nations, included a suggestion that the U. S. and other nations make full use of the UN; enactment of an effective collective security program; perseverance in seeking an enforceable disarmament plan; creation of an atomic energy pool under the UN, and special U. S. aid for the technical assistance program.

The meeting also asked the U. S. to make clear its opposition to colonialism and its support of the declaration of human rights; opposed the seating of Red China "until such time as valid conditions are fulfilled;" asked that the fighting in the Straits of Formosa be brought to the attention of the UN, and that Formosa and the mainland of China not be united by force.

The CIO was represented by Daniel Benedict, associate director of the International Affairs Dept., and William Kemsley, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the UN.

Slave Labor Goods Ban Is Asked By CIO

THE CIO has asked that the U. S. demand that products manufactured by forced labor be outlawed from international trade.

CIO Research and Education Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg told a government sponsored panel on proposed revision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that the issue should be on the agenda at the group's meeting in Geneva in November.

The U. S. should indicate that it looks forward "to the regulation or suppression of international trade in the product of forced labor in the same manner, and under the same degree of opprobrium, as is the case with narcotics and white slavery," Ruttenberg said.

You And Your Money—

GOP Farm Policy Squeezes Both Ends —Housewives Hit Along With Farmers

HERE'S A WARNING for housewives, who are wondering what will happen to the price tags on the grocery store shelves as the Administration's "swat the farmers" farm price bill moves into full effect in the months ahead:

"The record shows that the Eisenhower Administration, ever since it took office, has acted consistently to force farm prices to fall. This policy has been devised by and for the 'middlemen,' who now control federal agricultural policy. Their aim is increased profits and increased control over agricultural markets.

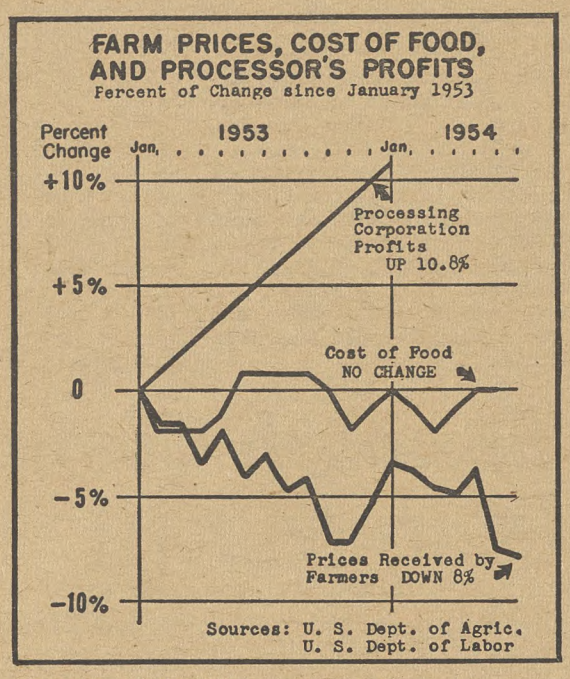
"Consumers have not and will not benefit from the Administration's drive to cheapen the prices received by farmers."

That warning came from the National Farmers Union, in a review of the Administration's farm policies and how they are shaped by the farm processors and wholesalers — whose high profit record is reflected in the recent climb in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

THE FARMERS UNION'S warning that farm income is going down—which means less sales and fewer jobs for city workers—was echoed in a recent Agriculture Dept. report. The report said that farm income from crop and livestock sales in the first eight months of this year was down 4%. Net farm income in the first half of '54 was at an annual rate of $12.5 billion, down from $13.3 billion in the same period a year ago—*a loss of almost a billion dollars.*

In contrast, the big chain stores with whom the housewife deals are doing okay, thank you. Safeway Stores, Inc., for example, reported that its earnings in the first 24 weeks of this year were $6.6 million, an increase of almost $500,000 over a year ago.

Dairy processing corporation profits are skyrocketing—milk prices didn't come down after dairy price supports were lopped. The Borden Co. has declared a 10% stock dividend in addition to its usual 60c quarterly cash dividend. National Dairy's first half earnings were up 20% this year.



PRICE SCISSORS—Chart from Farmers Union Newsletter shows how farm income is going down while food profits are going up.

"The processors," the NFU pointed out in its Washington Newsletter, *"have kept food prices to consumers high and rigid, pocketing most of the reduction in what they pay to farmers."*

Citing the price "scissors"—the gap between what farmers pay and what they receive—the NFU bulletin warned that "the real mission assigned to the Eisenhower Administration's farm policies by the 'middlemen' whom it serves *is to widen the 'middle' and squeeze both ends—both the farmer and the consumer."*

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THIS DEPARTMENT previously pointed out that the recent increases in social security still leave gaps in family protection, which you have to close up by other insurance or savings:

More On Your Insurance Needs

A widow with two children needs about $250 a month for a modest standard of living at present costs. A woman with one child needs about 23% less, or about $192.50 a month, and with three children, about 19% more, or $297.50.

In contrast, maximum total payment to the surviving family of a person covered by social security, is $200 a month, or 80% of the workers' average monthly wage, whichever is less. Below are typical payments; note that in most cases the gap between family need and actual payment runs at least about $50 a month:

If Avg. Monthly Wage* Was	Widow And 1 Child	Widow And 2	Widow And 3
$200	$117.80	$157.10	$160.00
250	132.80	177.20	200.00
300	147.80	197.10	200.00
350**	162.80	200.00	200.00

(*After drop-out of up to five years of lowest (or no) earnings.)
(**Earnings over $300 ($3600 a year) can be included in the monthly average beginning with 1955.)

THE OTHER GAP in social security family benefits is that when the last child is 18, benefits stop completely until the widow herself reaches 65, when she then can apply for her payment. Unless the widow is to depend completely on her own earings during the interim (and aging women have even more difficulty than men in finding work) some provision should be made for at least a small income during that period.

Now here is how much life insurance or savings would be needed to supplement social security or other pensions for a bereaved family, assuming moderate interest earnings of 2.5% (many insurance companies guarantee 2.5% to 3% interest earnings on insurance proceeds, while other safe investments like savings accounts and "E" bonds pay similar rates):

To provide:	Requires about in insurance:
$50 month for 20 years	$ 9500
$50 month for 30 years	14,000
$100 month for 20 years	19,000
$100 month for 30 years	28,000
$37.50 month for a young wife's lifetime	9500
$75.00 month for wife's lifetime	19,000

YOU DON'T NEED $14,000 in actual insurance and other savings. You may have an investment in your house which can be turned into cash or will help keep down your family's housing cost so its insurance need is correspondingly less. Your own savings and any insurance or death benefit provided in your union contract also make up part of the $14,000.

But the only way most moderate income families can afford the $10,000 or more of insurance needed to supplement social security family benefits is to (1) concentrate all life insurance on the breadwinner instead of dispersing it on various members of the family, and (2) buy low-cost renewable term insurance, preferably on a group basis.

Most young fathers can carry $10,000 of term insurance for less than $100 a year cost after deducting dividends. As you get older the cost of term insurance raises. But as a man's family grows up, his need for insurance diminishes, and he can reduce the amount he carries, thus holding his cost level.

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A New Look - - And Not By Dior

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

HAVE YOU HEARD about the New Look? Paris designers had nothing to do with it, but it's bound to interest every woman who sees it.

It's an attractive little booklet put out by CIO-PAC and it tells the story, mostly in pictures, of how women have advanced from that quaint Old Look (knee-length bathing suits, wash tubs, outdoor plumbing and that woman's - place-is-in - the-home philosophy) to the New Look.

Mrs. Murray

The New Look, of course, is the result of women having the vote. It includes the flair with which women have taken on jobs in almost every industry and profession; the neat, trim aspect of modern homes with modern conveniences; that happy look of mothers with more time and money to spend on their children.

But if the New Look is to develop into broader vistas and become a more permanent part of our lives, there's still work to be done and the little book tells us how. The formula is summed up on the very last page: *"Never underestimate the power of a woman's . . . VOTE!"*

(Individual copies of the new PAC booklet for women, "The New Look," will be mailed free. Bundle copies are $3 per 100, from CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

There was a spirit of trailblazing at the Rubber Workers convention as delegates from 11 of the union's 15 auxiliaries put their heads together to discuss better organization and better programs.

They decided that what they wanted was a more closely knit organization and accordingly set up the Council of the Ladies Auxiliaries of the CIO Rubber Workers. Their program will stress education, political action and social welfare.

Mrs. Lena House, Akron, was named chairman; Mrs. Lorain Winrich, Eau Claire, Wis., vice president, and Mrs. Clara Parish, Toronto, Canada, secretary.

FAMILY PARLEYS: The Greater Los Angeles CIO Council announced that its family participation PAC conference is set for Oct. 2-3. Similar meetings will be held Oct. 9 at Tulsa, sponsored by the Oklahoma State CIO Council, and Oct. 16 in La Crosse, Wis., sponsored by the County IUC.

UAW Local Aids Kohler Kids

FORTY-EIGHT families of strikers at the Kohler Co. have been "adopted" by Amalgamated Local 155 in Detroit, the CIO Auto Workers largest tool and die local.

UAW-CIO Local 833 has been on strike at the bathroom fixtures plant in Kohler, Wis., since Apr. 5, when negotiations with the union-hating firm broke down.

Pres. Russell Leach of Local 155, accompanied by Robert Croaker and Steve Yokich, visited strike headquarters to pledge assistance as long as the strike continues. An original gift of $3000 by Local 155 is being supplemented by another $8907 in contributions.

The adopted families will get $25 weekly checks in addition to their food vouchers and other assistance.

Leach invited two Kohler strike families to visit Detroit on an expense-paid basis to address Local 155's meetings on behalf of the strikers and to visit some of the giant auto and parts plants "to see real industrial democracy in action."

Fall Institute Set For D. C. Workers

A FALL institute for workers in the District of Columbia area will be held Oct. 1 to 3 at The Farm, Germantown, Md., under the auspices of the Washington Association for Workers' Education.

Instructors will include H. H. Bookbinder, of the National CIO Legislative Dept.; Stuart P. Brock, of the CIO Education Dept.; Harry Pollak, of the International Affairs Dept., and Joseph Lisi, of the CIO Auto Workers.

Leader Of Auxiliaries Dies

MRS. BERTHA PERRIN, of Warren, O., secretary-treasurer of the National CIO Auxiliaries since 1948 and for many years president of the Ohio Council of the Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO, died last week.

Known to thousands of CIO members as "Ma" Perrin, she was a familiar figure at conventions and an ardent CIO booster.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey sent a telegram to the family saying they were *"shocked and grieved."*

" 'Ma' Perrin, as we all fondly called her, was a real trade unionist," they said. "Her valiant spirit and her devotion to the cause of labor won her countless friends who will mourn her death. 'Ma' Perrin was a great asset to the American labor movement, but she was first of all a lady. *We shall always miss her."*

MRS. BERTHA PERRIN

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ATLANTIC CITY—During the past week I have been in Atlantic City at one of the great deliberative meetings of American labor, the convention of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

It was a privilege and an inspiration to meet with the men and women delegates from the hundreds of Steelworkers Union locals across our land, to meet with Pres. David J. McDonald and the other officers again, and to watch them work together in putting in shape the USA-CIO's program for the months ahead.

The delegates and officers came to Atlantic City fresh from another great victory around the bargaining table. Through the amicable processes of collective bargaining, and the strength of a union with more than one million members, they were able to persuade the management of hundreds of basic steel and fabricating plants across the United States and Canada to grant substantial wage increases and other significant contract improvements.

The strength of the Steelworkers Union in the economic field was reflected in another matter—the integrity of our unions and the determination of CIO to oppose corrupt racketeers who are as much a danger to American unionism as the Communist extremists against whom we acted a few years ago.

It was good to note that the USA-CIO Eexecutive Board condemned those who have mismanaged union welfare funds for having *"betrayed their trust"*—a trust placed in them by union men and women. *That is a condemnation in which we all do share.*

The convention got off to a good start with the keynote address of Pres. McDonald. As subsequent sessions considered the various economic, legislative and political action problems confronting the USA-CIO particularly and all of our unions generally, I was impressed by two things.

One impression was the great feeling of unity which prevails among the delegates and officers. And the second impression was a rightful feeling of pride in the accomplishments of the Steelworkers Union and of the entire CIO labor movement.

A real fighting and progressive program, a program that will help solve many of the programs which the Steelworkers face daily, was the goal of the USA-CIO delegates here. As I watched the drafting of that program, I once again felt the great honor and privilege to be a member of the United Steelworkers of America and to participate in the activities of their convention.

Here is a digest of recent reports to the CIO Organizational Dept. on representation election victories:

ANOTHER VICTORY in the South has been chalked up by the CIO Electrical Workers. IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett reports recognition has been won at the Electrical Service Co. at Greenville, Tex.

From the West Coast, CIO Reg. 13 Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler reports an overwhelming victory for the CIO Oil Workers at the Filtrol Corp. plant in Los Angeles. OWIU Reg. Dir. Charles Armin advised the vote was 285 for OWIU to 12 for no union. OWIU Rep. George Cody was in charge.

Direct recognition was won for NABET (National Association of Broadcast Employes & Technicians) at Station KLAS-TV in Las Vegas, Nev., DeShetler also reports. CIO Rep. Syd Rose said three out of five Las Vegas radio stations already have been organized, and NABET now is campaigning to make it 100%.

In the South, the hard-driving Intl. Woodworkers of America have won collective bargaining rights at the Maxwell Brothers, Inc., plant in Jasper, Fla., after a tough organizing campaign. The vote was 69 to 41.

Three victories for the CIO Auto Workers in the New York City-New Jersey area are reported by CIO Reg. 2 Dir. Michael Mann. The UAW bargaining gains were at Chrysler New York City Co., New York City; American Smelting & Refining Co., Federated Metals Div., Newark, N. J.; and Hersh Motor Car Co., Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.

KKK

"Everything in the book" was thrown at the CIO Woodworkers in a recent organizing drive at Maxwell Brothers, Jasper, Fla.

IWA Field Rep. James R. Cochran reports that "Ku Klux Klan leaflets were placed around on the jobs" in an effort to intimidate Negro workers, while Elry George, a Negro unionist, was arrested on a frame-up charge. Nevertheless, IWA won the election.

RWDSU Seizes Five Locals Over Welfare Fund Scandals

FIVE locals of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union were under international administration last week as top officials moved swiftly to halt shameful abuses of welfare funds by local officers and employes.

Six officers of the local unions, all in New York City, were suspended by the international as a result of disclosures of huge salaries, free vacations, lavish expense accounts and other benefits made during an investigation of union welfare funds by the New York State Insurance Dept.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg acted under the spur of a virtual ultimatum from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to clean house or face action by the CIO Executive Committee and CIO Executive Board at their meetings next week.

Four of the locals were seized without opposition. They were Local 377, United Service Employes; Local 394, United Auto Parts & Accessory Workers; Local 563, United Shoe Service Workers, and Local 1115, Restaurant, Luncheonette & Soft Drink Employes.

AT THE OFFICE of Local 923, United Culinary, Bar & Grill Employes, two women employes attempted to bar RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Martin Kyne, Organizational Dir. Alvin Heaps, Intl. Rep. Daniel Klein and other international representatives.

They locked a door in an effort to keep the delegation from the lush office of Local Pres. Samuel Rosenzweig, but Heaps and Klein crashed it and Kyne formally took over.

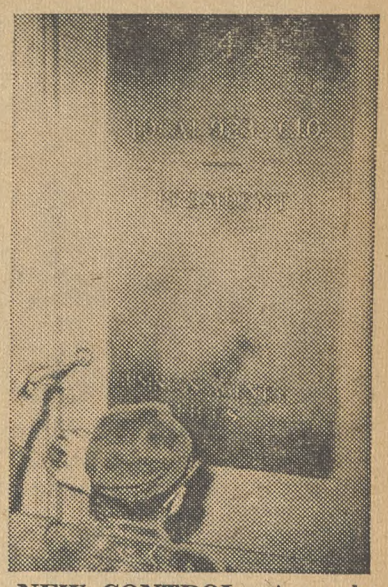
Rosenzweig arrived a few minutes later but was not allowed to enter. He threatened legal action, declared he had neither been before the executive board nor indicted by a grand jury, and asserted that "hoodlums, gorillas and Communists have taken over the union by force."

ROZENZWEIG admitted at the Insurance Dept. hearings that he drew $41,000 from the local and its welfare fund last year.

Pres. Milton Weihrauch of the CIO Electrical Workers Dist. 4, representing 80,000 members in Metropolitan New York and North Jersey, asked the probers for an opportunity to testify on the district's welfare fund.

The scandals already disclosed, he said, have given the impression that "all or most" union funds are poorly run or milked by union officials, whereas the reverse is true. Dist. 4's fund, jointly administered by labor and management, is more typical, he said.

Meantime, a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) laid plans for an objective inquiry into reported abuses of union welfare funds in which Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany have promised to cooperate. A House Labor subcommittee opened public hearings in Los Angeles last week.



NEW CONTROL—A workman changes lock at Culinary Local 923 office in New York after local was put under RWDSU administrator.

Stone Union Elects Scott

THE MEMBERSHIP of the CIO Stone Workers has reelected Pres. Sam H. Scott and Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson, who were unopposed.

Lewis R. Lowry, director of USAPWA-CIO Dist. 3, led a field of seven candidates to win the vice-presidency.

He received 1940 votes, with his nearest opponent, Robert W. Kurtz, getting 1157 votes. Former Vice Pres. W. John Mitchell, who ran third, got 1053 votes.

The new vice president, who took office Sept. 1, has served as director of Dist. 3 since 1946.

12c Pay Package Won At Bethlehem Yards

EXTENDED negotiations with the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipbuilding division—the industry's key firm—gained 16,000 CIO Shipbuilding Workers a 12c-an-hour package increase.

Covered by the agreement are yards in East Boston and Quincy, Mass.; two in Brooklyn; Staten Island, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Key Highway, Baltimore, and Sparrows Point, Md.

Wages were increased 5c an hour, of which 3c is effective Sept. 20 and 2c on Nov. 1. The union also won several considerable improvements in the social security, health and life insurance program through increased company contributions.

These contract advances included:

- Minimum monthly pensions for the total and permanently disabled were raised from $50 to $75.
- Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage was extended from 70 to 120 days, with dependents included if desired by the employe.
- Life insurance increases brought the range of benefits to $3000-$5500.
- Sickness and accident benefits were hiked from $26 to $40 a week for the prevailing 26 weeks.
- Pensions were raised from $100 to $140 a month, with the provision that all Social Security increases be added after Nov. 1.
- Premiums on all life insurance held by pensioners will be fully paid by the company.

The new agreement will run to Aug. 1, 1956, with a wage reopener after one year. However, the pension provisions are for three years. Both the workers and the company contribute to health and life insurance.

THE NEGOTIATIONS, which began early in June, were disrupted twice when the company representatives walked out. A strike was averted when the Federal Conciliation Service appealed to the company and the unions to continue the talks.

The union was represented by the 16-man Bethlehem Atlantic Coast Committee headed by Pres. John J. Grogan, Vice Pres. Andrew J. Pettis and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood.

Despite the consummation of the key agreement, IUMSWA-CIO last week was meeting stiff resistance in trying to reach settlements with 30 other shipbuilding firms on the Atlantic Coast and Great Lakes.

Textile Asks 10c At Viscose

BENEFITS totaling about 10c an hour will be sought by the CIO Textile Workers when it reopens its contract with American Viscose Corp. on Nov. 30. About 10,000 workers in seven plants will be affected.

Wesley W. Cook, TWUA-CIO synthetic yarn division director, said that "in view of the unsettled conditions in the textile industry" the union has decided "to press only for a modest wage increase plus certain improvements in working conditions."

Plants involved are at Meadville, Lewiston and Marcus Hook, Pa., Front Royal and Roanoke, Va., and Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va.

96% Favor Strike At Canadian Ford

With more than 5500 balloting, 96.6% favored a strike by Local 200 of the CIO Auto Workers against the Ford Motor Co. at Windsor, Ont., to enforce contract demands.

Coming CIO Conventions

The following is a list of coming CIO conventions for the remainder of the year:

IUE-CIO, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, Di-Lido Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

Canadian Congress of Labor, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Can.

Marine & Shipbuilding Union, Oct. 4, Asbury Park, N. J.

NABET Oct. 6-8, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Georgia State IUC, Oct. 8-10, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

Colorado State IUC, Oct. 9-10, Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Virginia State IUC, Oct. 14-16, Nansemont Hotel, Ocean View, Va.

Wisconsin State IUC, Oct. 21-24, Milwaukee, Wis.

Utility Workers, Oct. 21-24, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

North Carolina State IUC, Oct. 29-31, Raleigh, N. C.

Kentucky State IUC, Oct. 30-31, Henry Clay Hotel, Ashland, Ky.

Massachusetts State IUC, Nov. 11-13, Bradford Hotel, Boston, Mass.

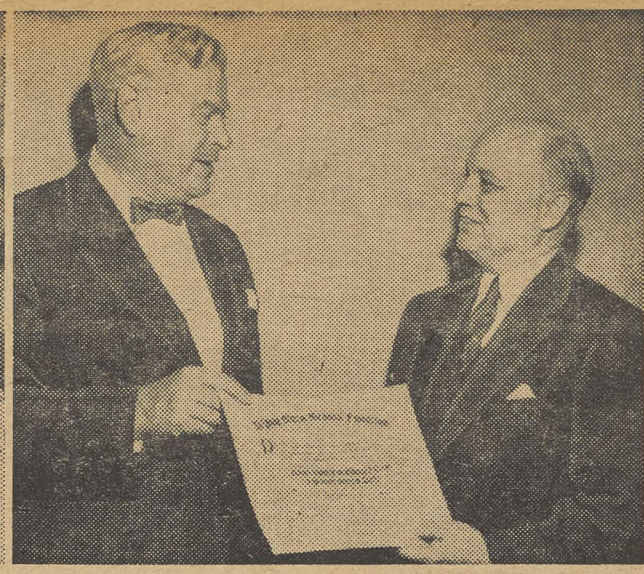
Oil Workers, Nov. 15, Cleveland, O.

Maryland State IUC, Nov. 18-20, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

UAW-CIO Economic Conference, Nov. 19-20, Detroit, Mich.

Minnesota State IUC, Nov. 19-21, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

National CIO, Dec. 6-10, Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.



PRESENTATION of Philip Murray Memorial Foundation gift of $200,000 to National Council of Churches was made (left) by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Bishop William C. Martin, Council president, at New York luncheon. Center: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, of Foundation Public Advisory Board, speaks. Right: Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald hands scroll to Dr. Roy G. Ross, Council secretary.

Accurate Job Reports Urged By Reuther

ANOTHER PLEA for more accuracy in federal statistics on unemployment went from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Sec. of Labor Mitchell last week.

Again asking that the Bureau of Employment Security avoid "optimistic misrepresentations" of the number of jobless who are receiving unemployment compensation, Reuther renewed the CIO request that the number of workers who have exhausted their benefit rights be obtained from the states and published each week.

"The purpose of this wholly reasonable request," he wrote Mitchell, "is to round out your weekly reports, so that we and the press and others might be able to distinguish between an encouraging reduction in the number of insured unemployed which results from rehiring, and a discouraging reduction due in large part to the exhaustion of benefit rights."

He explained that reports for the weeks ending Aug. 7 and Aug. 14, for example, cited declines in insured unemployment and said that increased employment was "chiefly responsible," while exhaustions merely "contributed."

"Limited data on exhaustions . . . appear to be in direct conflict with the phrases quoted," he added. "In each of the four weeks ending Aug. 28, the number of workers exhausting benefit rights in only eight states amounted to half or more of the decline in insured unemployment in all 48 states."

Reuther Hails MESA Vote To Affiliate

CIO GAINED a new affiliate last week, the Mechanics Educational Society of America, and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther predicted "even greater trade union successs" for the 52,000-member union.

Discussions on CIO affiliation by the independent mechanics union have been under way for some time. They reached a decision at a New York meeting last week of the MESA's 150-member national administrative committee, which voted unanimously for affiliation.

A charter was issued a few days later by Reuther, under authority of CIO Executive Board action last spring.

REUTHER praised the "long and proud history of militant trade unionism" of the MESA, promised it "full autonomy and organizational structure," and said "exact jurisdiction" lines will be worked out shortly.

The MESA was formed 22 years ago. It represents mechanics, tool and die makers, and engineers in 127 metal working plants, mostly in Michigan and Ohio. The move to bring it into CIO was led by Pres. George White, Vice Pres. Emil Petitto and Sec. Matthew Smith.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Christian Economic Principles Voiced By Church Council

PRECEDENT has been established with adoption of a declaration of Christian principles for economic life by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

The 4000-word statement said "free democratic institutions are clearly superior to any form of totalitarianism."

It set forth as a basic Christian principle that "all resources of the earth—such as land and water and mineral deposits, which under the laws of men become private or public property—are gifts of God, and every form of ownership or use of such property should be kept under such scrutiny that it may not distort the purpose of God's creation."

The declaration decried all economic practices and institutions that tend to divide men as to race, nation or class, because they spread un-Christian "false pride, covetousness and bitterness."

The proclamation upheld freedom as another basic value entering into all human relations, asserting that real freedom in the Christian view is expressed in the Scriptural words: "We must obey God rather than men."

Pension Hike At Ford Is Won By UAW

HIGHER pension benefits for many retired Ford workers, ranging from $5 to $13.50, have been negotiated.

Dir. Ken Bannon of the CIO Auto Workers' Ford Dept. said the plan was subject to Treasury Dept. approval. The pension boost was requested by the UAW-CIO because of increased social security payments due next month.

Under the revision, most of the 1182 retired Ford workers covered by Optional Plan B, which called for a monthly payment of $125 including social security, will not have the company-paid portion of the pension cut back to offset the social security increase. Instead, they will get the benefit of the boost in old-age payments.

The revision in Plan B does not affect some 800 retired Ford employes who come under Plan A, which is not linked with social security payments.

IUE Strikes At Emerson Plants

About 2000 CIO Electrical Workers are striking at the St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, Ill., plants of the Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. to back their wage increase demands of 5c for production workers and 7c for maintenance workers.

CIO Greets AFL Parley On Raid Ban

FRATERNAL best wishes from the officers and members of the CIO were sent to the AFL convention in Los Angeles last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The ratification of the no-raiding agreement between the two groups was described by Reuther as "a heartening trend toward the elimination of friction within the American labor movement."

"On the foundation of this agreement, I hope that the representatives of our two organizations may strengthen the bonds of fraternal friendship and set the foundation for future unity," Reuther wrote AFL Pres. George Meany.

MEANY in a keynote statement said the time was fast approaching "when we should get to the problem of unity and see if we cannot bring real unity to the American trade union movement."

The AFL urged Congress to cut the basic work-week in U. S. industry to 35 hours.

Sec. of Labor Mitchell criticized the AFL for not giving the Administration's labor record "a fair appraisal," to which Meany replied:

"You don't flip your cigar ashes on the floor when you are visiting friends, you don't throw lighted matches around carelessly. And you don't bring termites in and plant them in the foundation of the house."

CIO-PAC Joins In 'Fair Politics' Code

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, as chairman of the Political Action Committee, and Jack Kroll, National CIO-PAC director, last week joined in backing the "fair campaign practices" code which has received Democratic and Republican Party support:

THE CIO Political Action Committee is happy to subscribe to the code of fair campaign practices as promulgated by the Fair Campaign Practices Committee.

We are proud of the role we have played in the past in laying stress upon fundamentals of democratic discussion; namely the examination of the issue and the record of the candidate upon that issue. We will continue to stress these fundamentals.

The CIO and CIO-PAC have been in the forefront of the fight against appeals to prejudice, against the spreading of material which, without justification, attacks the loyalty or patriotism of any candidate, and against dishonest and unethical practices which tend to corrupt the electoral system. *We shall continue to stay in the forefront of this fight.*

The CIO-PAC has as its basic tenet the belief that every eligible citizen has a duty to exercise his judgment at the polls on election day. We will in the future, as we have in the past, bend every effort to the end that the greatest number of people possible cast their ballots on election day.

We believe it is the moral obligation of America as a leader among the free peoples of the world to make our democracy a shining symbol of freedom. This cannot be so if, in the determination of our national policy, we abandon the principles of decency, honesty and fair play which are the very hallmarks of democracy.

The end can never justify the means and we reject and repudiate any political philosophy which holds otherwise.

School Bias Hearing Set

HEARINGS will begin before the U. S. Supreme Court on Dec. 6 on detailed decrees to enforce the historic ruling issued last spring that outlawed segregation in public schools.

A big question to be settled then is whether states now practicing segregation should be given a substantial "grace period" to comply with the ruling. The court took notice in its decree of the sweeping impact of the decision.

George Kane Dies

George F. Kane, 44, sub-regional director of the CIO Auto Workers in Trenton, N. J., and eastern Pennsylvania, died recently in Trenton. Kane had been a member of the UAW-CIO staff since 1941.

Even the Score in '54 Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., October 4, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 40

It's Getting Late!

Your Vote Won't Count— If You Can't Be Counted

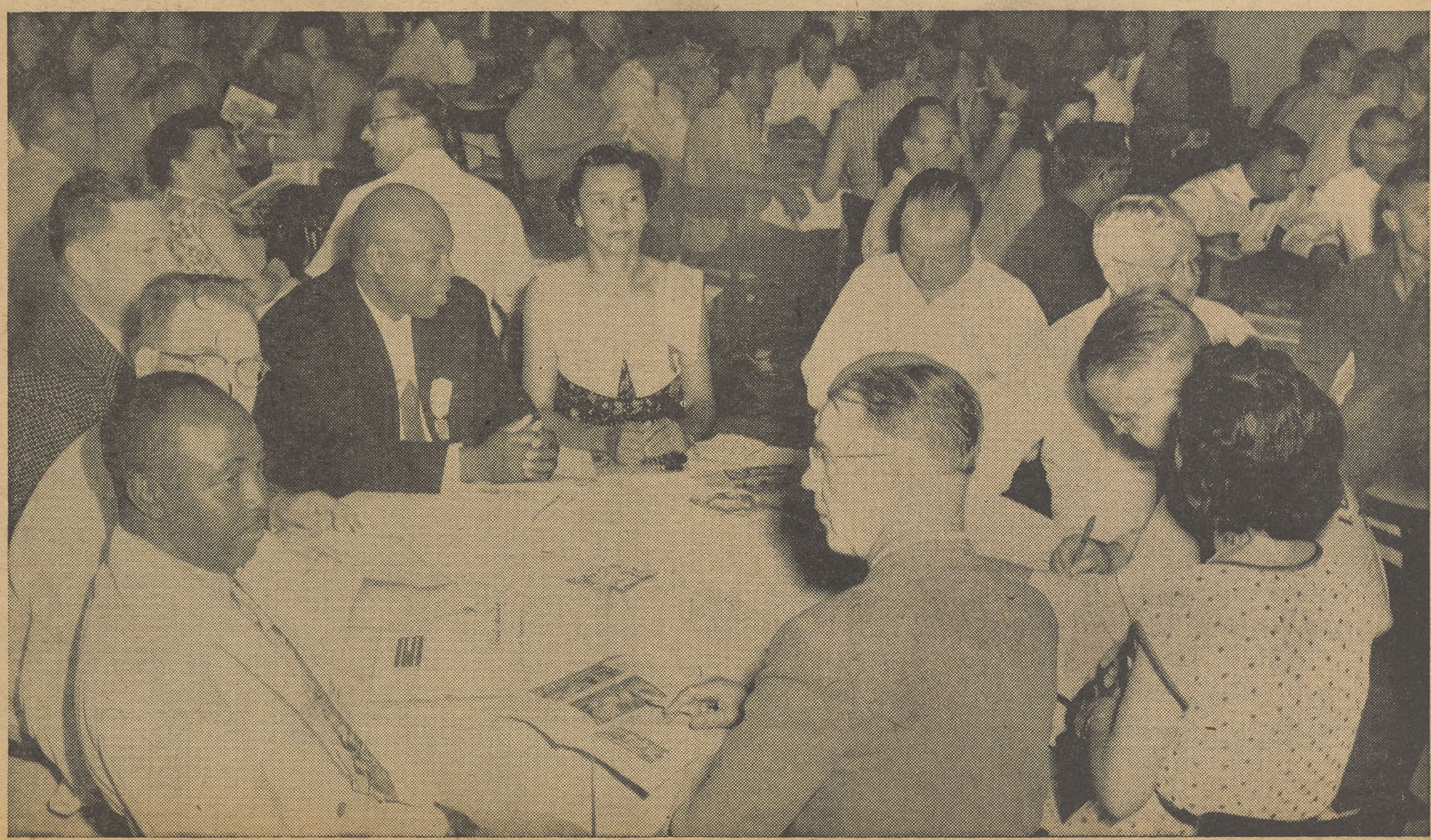
Check Your State Deadline— Register Today! Vote On Nov. 2!

North And South, CIO Leads The Way

In the deep South and in the farming states, CIO unions and councils are setting the pace in new fields of human and community relations.

For the first time, CIO's long-standing fair play policies were demonstrated at an international union convention in Miami Beach (photo below), as delegates to CIO Electrical Workers convention met in the South on a basis of equality. **(More pictures and stories on Page 3.)**

"Partners in production" was the theme of Nebraska CIO Council's booth (left) at State Fair in Lincoln. More than 50,000 fair visitors registered at CIO booth, typical of work of CIO councils in many farm states. **(Nebraska CIO warned on farm recession; see Page 9.)**



Labor-Hating Teetor Named To Defense Manpower Group

SIGN OF THE TIMES –It's like the Thirties all over again, as big Detroit super market seeks business by advertising "we accept welfare orders."

ANOTHER plum has been tossed by the Eisenhower Administration into the lap of Assistant Sec. of Commerce Lothair Teetor, the man who recently revealed big business plans for a new legislative drive against labor.

Teetor was named as a member of the Office of Defense Mobilization's inter-agency Manpower Policy committee, the top strategy group that decides who works where and why in time of defense emergency.

Named as Teetor's alternate was John J. Kilcullen, assistant general counsel for the Commerce Dept.

LABOR SEC. Mitchell charged that Teetor was not speaking for the Administration when he made his recent anti-labor speech. Mitchell was asked at the CIO Electrical Workers convention last week if Teetor was reflecting Administration policy when he called for state control of labor relations.

"Categorically no," Mitchell snapped angrily.

Later, Mitchell at a press conference in Washington, said he would be "disturbed" if Commerce Sec. Weeks' opinions on labor matters "gained ascendancy" in the Administration.

HE SAID "we do not believe that the anti-trust laws should be extended to labor unions," which the Commerce Dept. is considering.

"The anti-trust laws are designed to handle a corporate problem," Mitchell continued. "We have developed other methods of handling labor relations, and it seems to me if there is an abuse that should be corrected, that should be done through labor legislation and not anti-trust legislation."

The CIO News editorially demanded that Teetor be fired after his recent speech in which he assured a Chamber of Commerce meeting in Kansas City, Mo., that Commerce Dept. proposals to worsen Taft-Hartley would be so reactionary they would have "the unanimous support of the State Chamber of Commerce."

INSTEAD, the Administration placed him on a board which plots manpower use and studies recommendations of ODM's national labor-management manpower policy committee. Among its functions, the group lays down Selective Service policy.

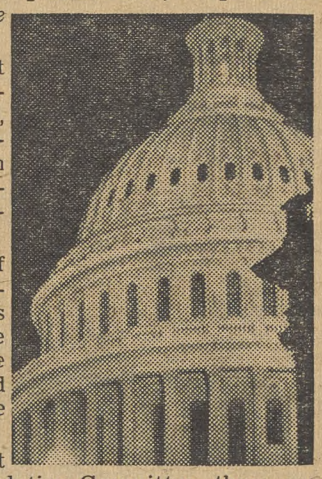
Teetor, a 57-year-old executive, was chairman of the board of the Perfect Circle Co., piston ring manufacturer; president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce and a director and top policy maker of the National Association of Manufacturers from 1942 until the time of his appointment to the GOP "team."

The appointment of Teetor to the manpower policy committee came after the Commerce Dept. clamored for representation as a spokesman for industry and production. The Labor Dept. is represented on the committee, but unions aren't.

Teetor made it plain in his Kansas City speech that he has the interests of business uppermost. He criticized the Eisenhower Administration's own proposal to widen unemployment compensation coverage. The Commerce Dept., he said, agreed with business organizations that coverage should not be widened by federal action.

The CIO Looks At The 83rd Congress

THE STORY of the 83rd Congress in terms of the public interest has been put on the record by the CIO Legislative Dept., in its new publication, *Report on Congress: The CIO Looks at the 83rd Congress.*



This 64-page illustrated booklet tells the behind-the-scenes maneuvers, the political strategy, and the clash of basic party principles as they came to the fore in the legislative activities on Capitol Hill during the first Eisenhower Congress.

Included also are a number of "key" votes on major issues, showing how the two major parties lined up on questions affecting the public interest. In addition, the appendix includes the detailed roll call on seven representative issues of national interest.

Besides a preface by Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Committee, there are major sections devoted to "trickle-down" economics, labor legislation, give-aways, and farm measures.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the CIO Legislative Committee, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Individual copies are free; prices for bulk orders are available on request.

UPWA Gains 7c Pattern In New Swift Contract

WAGE BOOSTS and other benefits totaling 7-8c an hour have been won by the CIO Packinghouse Workers in negotiations with Swift & Co.

A 5c general increase was effective Sept. 20 at 39 Swift packing plants, making the basic male wage rate $1.55 an hour.

Another 1.5c increase was agreed to for women workers to narrow the wage gap between male and female workers to 3.5c. About 15% of Swift employes are women.

UPWA-CIO Pres. Ralph Helstein anticipated the settlement with Swift would be a "patternmaker" for the rest of the industry. He said that negotiations had been "the most difficult and involved we have had in many years."

Helstein blamed "the political atmosphere of big business control of an Administration dedicated to higher profits for people who already have big profits."

The AFL Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen worked with UPWA during negotiations and negotiated a similar settlement with Swift.

Under the agreement, all existing inter-plant inequities will be adjusted upward. Increases of 2.5c at the firm's southern plants will reduce and in some cases eliminate geographical wage differentials.

Company-paid hospitalization benefits will be broadened by the settlement and vacations for employes with 25 years of service were raised to four weeks.

4000 Jobs Periled By N. Y. Transit Cuts, TWU Warns

DRASTIC CUTS in the operation of New York City's transit system proposed by the Transit Authority will eliminate 4000 jobs, the CIO Transport Workers charged last week.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill and Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU-CIO Local 100 have asked Brooklyn Borough Pres. Cashmore for union representation at his meeting with the Transit Authority to discuss a public hearing on the proposed slashes.

THE UNION claimed that the jobs would be eliminated through the demolition of the Third Avenue Elevated, a 10% layoff in every department of the system, reductions in car maintenance and in several other ways.

"In the interest of 40,000 men and women who operate the city transit system, we request representation at the meeting between yourself and the Transit Authority relative to setting up the public hearing," Quill and Guinan wired Cashmore.

"We insist that the workers must have full consideration in any discussion of these unwise and unnecessary service cuts."

The two TWU leaders earlier called on Mayor Wagner and the Board of Estimate to order a public hearing to "unmask before the citizens of this city the sabotage of municipal transportation now being attempted by the Transit Authority."

The union has its own program against layoffs. It includes mobilizing public support to fight dismantling of the Third Avenue Elevated, immediate construction of a Second Avenue subway, blocking all speed-up, and organizing riders' resistance to cuts in subway and bus service.

New CIO Report Gives Record On 11 Ousted Unions

THE FULL RECORD of the CIO's expulsion of 11 Communist-dominated unions in 1949 and 1950 is presented in a new booklet compiled by the CIO Publicity Dept.

Reports of the Executive Board committees set up to investigate charges of Communist infiltration into the union leadership, convention resolutions and the action taken in the cases of the offending unions are detailed for the first time in a single volume.

Copies of the official reports, titled the Expulsion of Communist-Dominated Organizations from the CIO, are available at 15c each from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The Latest In Fringe Benefits Poses Absentee Problems

Want a swim instead of a raise?

Employers in the Philadelphia area are being tempted with the idea that a swimming pool may somehow help solve labor-management problems.

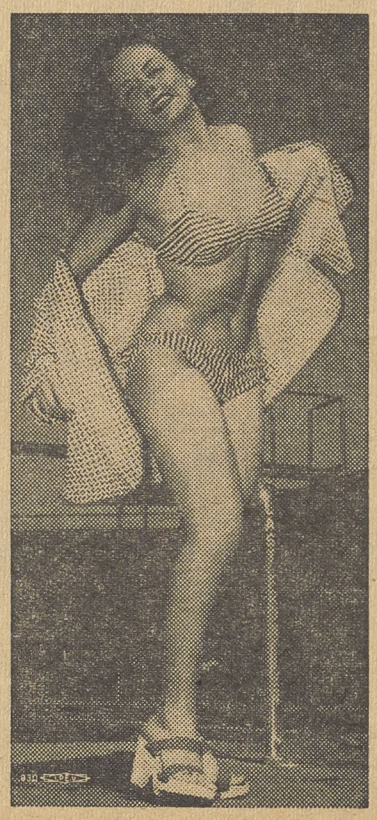
Taking a full-page ad in a local paper, the Sylvan swimming pool firm urged employers to build a pool at the plant—and call it a *"fringe benefit."*

A list of benefits suggested by the advertiser sounded as though it had been inspired by a medicine man's spiel. **Swimming pools, the ad suggested, improve morale, promote fraternity, and make the plant a more attractive place in which to work.**

We can hear it now: *A union demand that the swimming pool be lengthened by 25 feet.*

★

INDUSTRIAL scenery if the idea above goes over may include views like this of showgirl Kalan Tan. →



CWA Signs 2 Bell Pacts; Strike Voted In The South

TWO MORE Bell system units—Indiana and Mountain States—have signed new contracts with the CIO Communications Workers, bringing to 21 the number of Bell companies agreements covering more than 200,000 employes.

The Mountain States settlement affects 14,830 accounting, traffic and plant workers in the Rockies area from the Canadian to the Mexican borders. The Indiana agreement covers over 7000 workers.

Bell settlements thus far have featured an increase of $1-$1.50 a week, shortened schedules in traffic departments and $1-$2.50 a week in the plant operations.

A walkout of 49,275 Southern Bell workers in nine states was a prospect after a strike vote passed overwhelmingly and the walkout received executive board sanction. There also was a possibility of strike action in four Chesapeake and Potomac companies — Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

CWA also settled for 1300 workers of American Cable & Radio Co. in the U. S. and Hawaii, winning a 6c an hour pay raise, 30-35 hour week, equal pay for equal work, a standard country-wide rate for the same job and good grievance machinery.

Steel Merger Plan Rejected

The proposed merger of Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube was turned down last week by the Justice Dept.

Atty.-Gen. Brownell said that the law prohibits any merger "where in any line of commerce in any section of the country, the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition, to tend to create a monopoly."

IUE Looks To Record, Plans To Better It

By AL ZACK

THE CIO Electrical Workers are not content with a year of major victories in representation elections, at the collective bargaining table and in other phases of union life.

They are determined to better that record.

That was the mood of the sixth annual convention of the IUE-CIO, held in Miami Beach, Fla., last week. All resolutions and decisions were keyed to that determination.

The 600 delegates, attending the first convention of a CIO union in the deep South, were quietly proud of another major accomplishment. They had broken the segregation barrier in a major southern city.

Without complications, delegates of all races, creeds and color, were housed in the swank hotels of the famous resort city and Mayor Harold Shapiro, who welcomed the convention, expressed his satisfaction at seeing a CIO union able to hold a convention in the South.

A Record Of Growth

Opening the sessions, Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, looked back over an amazing five-year record of IUE growth. In that time, the union has effectively smashed the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, which represented a half million workers when CIO expelled it in 1949.

In those five years, the IUE has grown to a membership of over 400,000 and is now CIO's third largest union. During the past year it won 93 new groups of electrical workers and the UE's strength is at its lowest point in history.

In those same years, Carey reported, the IUE had won economic gains amounting to better than 55c an hour—in higher wages, better holidays, and vacations and pension and insurance programs.

Oragnizing Campaigns Set

But, Carey and other IUE officers advised the delegates, they shouldn't be satisfied. In resolutions adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm, the delegates set themselves a major organizations campaign for the coming year, designed to organize unorganized workers in their shops, organize salaried workers in the major electrical chains, organize unorganized plants and runaway shops, and sink the UE.

Immediately moving to implement its continuing drive to liberate workers from the UE's Communist yoke, IUE organizers handbilled UE's despondent convention in New York, urging UE locals to abandon that sinking ship and join the IUE.

A no-contract, no-work policy was adopted for relations with the General Electric Co. Delegates voted to throw the union's entire resources behind locals in GE shops. A resolution called for "a plan of action against GE's fight against the union."

The firm was charged with making "apparent efforts to destroy collective bargaining as such." The present GE contract covering more than 100,000 workers expires next Sept. 15.

Expressing their satisfaction at the leadership of Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, the convention unanimously, with a rising vote of confidence, reelected both to two-year terms.

The convention also endorsed Carey's candidacy for re-election as CIO secretary-treasurer for his 16th term.

GOP Rule Hit

The delegates were vocal and tough in their condemnation of the 83rd Congress and the Eisenhower Administration. Recounting the toll of lost jobs, lost earnings and a skidding economy, which had resulted from congressional and Administration policies, the convention said:

"We will not have full employment if the Administration continues to be dominated by big businessmen who cannot see beyond their narrow, selfish interests."

The more than 600 delegates unanimously adopted a nine-point domestic program which called for:

Increasing consumer purchasing power, equitable sharing of the tax burden; vast expansion in the construction of schools, hospitals, roads, dams and other public works; guaranteeing the farmer a fairer share of the national income; preserving and developing the nation's natural resources for the benefit of all the people;

Adoption of an import-export program which will both improve international trade and American employment opportunities; preserve and promote full civil liberties; expand and improve America's educational system to meet the needs of a dynamic democracy; and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, with adoption of equitable labor relations statutes.

The delegates pledged themselves to an all-out campaign for PAC bucks and for an intensive doorbell-ringing drive to promote registration and a big liberal vote on Nov. 2.

The convention's major scheduled speaker, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, was unable to attend due to illness. Other major speakers were former Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) and Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers.

Pepper delivered a blistering attack on the Eisenhower Administration, accusing it of scuttling campaign promises and achieving the highest unemployment since the last Republican Administration.

In a direct slap at Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), Pepper referred to the Senate bipartisan committee censure motion just recommended to the senate. He urged that *"we get rid of those un-American tactics which undermine our freedom."*

Stop The Give-Aways

Neely delivered a blistering attack on the President and the Administration, calling upon labor to help elect a "liberal, Democratic congress" on Nov. 2.

This, the lawmaker said, is necessary to "prevent Eisenhower and the gang around him" from "giving away more of the people's wealth . . . and driving our country to the depression depths of the early '30s."

Beirne warned that labor must not ignore "corporate fascism," an "evil just as bad as Communism."

He charged that corporations in America have more rights and privileges than people, and said today's arrogance and hate demonstrated by corporation leaders is no accident, the CWA president said, but result from the changed political atmosphere of the past two years and the new sense of power corporate officials now have.

Another convention speaker, Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), said that if the Democrats regain control of Congress and he resumes as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the policies of General Electric, General Motors and of Sec. of Defense Wilson (former GM president), will be investigated.

A resolution detailing the IUE-CIO's position on health and welfare insurance, adopted unanimously, backed CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in his drive against a corrupt local union official who "feathers his own nest" with union welfare funds. Such officials, the convention voted, "belong in jail."

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS—Sec. of Labor Mitchell offered CIO Electrical Workers delegates the answers to questions on the GOP Administration's program, but there were plenty of hands raised for more questions (first and second photos) when he got finished at Miami Beach. Delegates admired Mitchell's courage but he failed to win any converts. At right: Pres. James B. Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, and IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, after they were reelected without opposition to lead CIO's third largest union on big tasks during the year ahead.

Leadership

The CIO Electrical Workers, first CIO union to support Walter Reuther's candidacy as CIO president two years ago, is proud of that decision.

Reuther has displayed "integrity, militancy, democratic convictions and leadership qualities" the convention said in a resolution adopted by a unanimous, standing vote of the applauding delegates.

The delegates also unanimously voted to support Reuther if he seeks a third term as CIO president.

No Shortcuts

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the IUE-CIO convention there are "no shortcuts, no simple solutions" in the fight against discrimination.

"It is a full-time fight, just as you must fight full-time for your union," he said. "America must be opposed to racial bigotry, not just to answer Radio Moscow but because it is unlawful and downright immoral."

Mitchell Sweats It Out, Fails To Win Convert

THAT OLD GOP slogan, which claims that "workers like the Eisenhower labor record even if their leaders oppose it," fell flat on its face at the CIO Electrical Workers convention.

Sec. of Labor Mitchell made an unprecedented appearance, offering to answer questions on the record of the Administration, instead of delivering a *"canned speech."*

Seventy minutes later, visibly sweating and with a sea of hands still trying to attract IUE Pres. James B. Carey's attention, the Mitchell cross-examination ended.

He had won the admiration of the delegates for what Carey called his "courage"; he had exercised all his charm and painted the Eisenhower record in its best possible light. But newsmen agreed he hadn't won a single convert.

Through their questions, the rank-and-file delegates demonstrated a thorough knowledge of the Eisenhower record and the legislative failures of the 83rd Congress.

From Taft-Hartley through minimum wages to the problem of runaway shops, the delegates asked hard questions and firmly but politely registered their disagreement with Mitchell's attempts to excuse the Administration.

At one point, the big, burly Secretary of Labor, with an infectious grin, received hearty applause.

In his brief opening remarks, Mitchell highly praised Carey and the IUE for its fight against Communist infiltration of unions. Taking a deep breath and peering over his horn rimmed glasses, Mitchell added:

"You can be proud you were fighting communism long before Joe McCarthy ever heard of it."

It was the first time a Cabinet officer had openly tangled with the Wisconsin Senator. Mitchell refused to amplify his statement when reporters questioned him later.

In other answers, Mitchell said:

1. Minimum wages are too low and must be raised, with expanded coverage. Mitchell said such a proposal would be forthcoming shortly. (He voiced a similar promise a year ago at the CIO convention.)

2. Unemployment compensation must be increased and benefit duration lengthened, but the job is a state-level one. "We need your cooperation," Mitchell said, evidently referring to the big business campaign against this avowed Administration proposal.

3. The Administration's Taft-Hartley proposals were "fair and just" and the Democrats scuttled them. Mitchell did not explain how the 1954 amendments could be considered pro-labor when every bona fide union had called them "worse than T-H."

4. The Administration recognized the problems caused by runaway plants but he "didn't know" what could be done to meet the problem. Carey popped to his feet with the suggestion that the Administration could stop giving tax amortization breaks to such companies.

Cause For Celebration

It's five years now since the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers was created to bring militant and democratic trade unionism to the workers of one of the nation's most important industries.

In those five years, the IUE-CIO, under the leadership of Pres. James B. Carey and his fellow officers, has grown in numbers—so that it is now by far the dominant union in its field. And it has also grown in internal strength and unity into a mature and established organization to promote the welfare of its members.

IUE-CIO convention delegates are justly angry at the tactics and policies of the General Electric Co., that colossus of the electronics field. GE's advertising would have the public believe that the company looks only to the future.

Indeed the scientists of the GE laboratories can be justly proud of their inventions and the new processes they have developed.

But GE's labor relations policy—in contrast—is geared to the past, not to the future. It is a throwback to the gaslight, gas-pipe era. It is based on refusal to accept the responsibility for frank and honest collective bargaining. GE promotes discord rather than a fair relationship with the union of its employes.

So it's natural that the IUE-CIO is promising a showdown fight with GE unless that attitude changes. Between now and next September, when the present contract expires, GE would do well to give its labor relations policy a scientific analysis in its laboratories. Perhaps then it could start building for the future.

'Hasn't Scratched Yet'

We see by the papers that Pres. Eisenhower has nominated Neil McElroy, president of Proctor & Gamble Co., to be chairman of the White House Conference on Education—one of the series of talk fests which the GOP Administration is planning instead of effective action to build more schools.

Come to think of it, considering all the soft soap we've heard from Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby against federal aid for education, it's appropriate that a soap manufacturer is going to head the White House conference.

The P. & G. slogan—*"It floats"*—would be inappropriate for that meeting. Here's another slogan that's more fitting: *"Hasn't scratched yet."*

Which Is Which?

When the GOP won the 1952 election, it promised the Administration's left hand would always know what the right hand is doing. Those who believed that campaign line must be disappointed—and as confused as we.

For example, Asst. Sec. of Commerce Lothair Teetor says the Administration really favors turning over power to legislate all phases of labor-management relations to the states.

But Sec. of Labor Mitchell says *"categorically, no"*—when asked if Teetor speaks for the Administration on that issue.

For a second example, Sec. of Commerce Weeks is pushing a scheme, long favored by anti-union interests, to bring labor under the anti-trust statutes. But Sec. of Labor Mitchell is reported in the press to be opposed.

The statements of Sec. Mitchell and Sec. Weeks don't clarify the situation at all; they merely indicate that they disagree sharply, as members of the "team."

Who sets policy on labor matters in the Administration? You pay your money and you take your guess.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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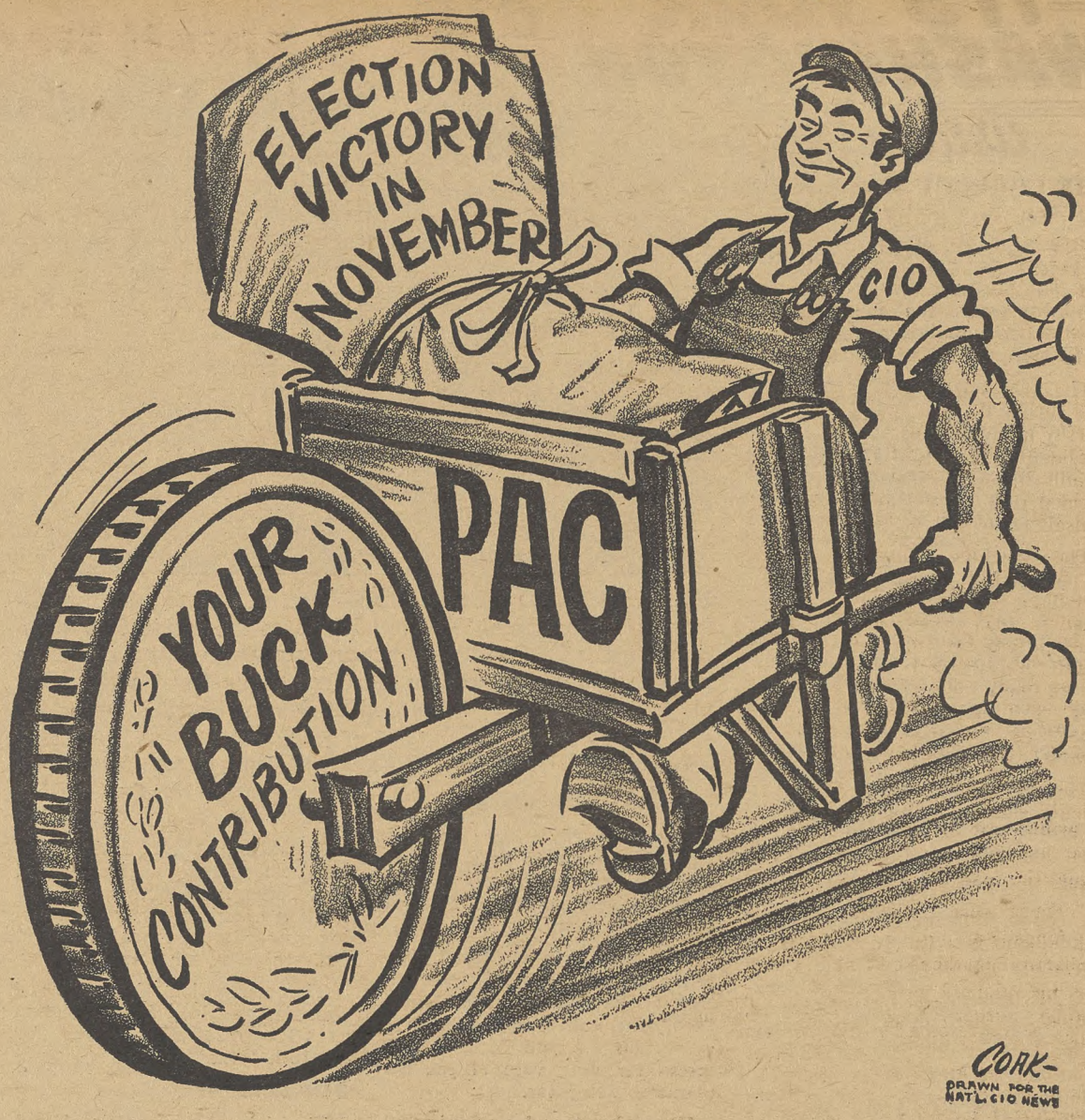
Merrily We Roll Along



In Other Words—

A Report On Soviet Anti-Semitism

Here are excerpts from testimony on continuing, virulent anti-Semitism in the Communist countries by Pres. Irving M. Engel of the American Jewish Committee before a House committee investigating Communist aggression:

By IRVING M. ENGEL

AT THE END of the 40's and in the early 50's, Communist parties and governments, on orders from Moscow, began to organize anti-Semitic campaigns openly.

Irving M. Engel

Party and state officials of Jewish origin were ousted from their positions and arrested in systematic purges. At first these purges did not stress the Jewishness of the victims; their organizers relied upon the Jewish-sounding names to convey their message.

A parallel campaign in the Soviet Union victimized thousands of Jewish intellectuals accused of political unreliability. They were charged with both *"cosmopolitanism" and "Jewish nationalism,"* their originally Jewish-sounding names being added in brackets where the victims had adopted Russian names.

The impact of these denunciations on the popular mind can easily be imagined. The epithets *"cosmopolitan," "alien," "rootless," "wandering,"* used to denote persons of Jewish origin, evoked hateful stereotypes of anti-Semitic propaganda.

In November 1952, an openly anti-Semitic trial was conducted in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Rudolph Slansky, a Jew, and 13 co-defendants, 10 of them of Jewish origin, were tried for treason, sabotage, espionage, murder; they were forced to confess and were executed or sentenced to prison for life.

The victims, all Communists of long standing, were falsely described as Zionists or Jewish nationalists, though they had renounced the Jewish religion and all ties with the Jewish community in their youth and had opposed Zionism and any kind of Jewish nationalism throughout their adult lives.

It was absolutely clear that the word "Zionist" was simply a substitute for "Jew." The word "Jewish" was used profusely throughout the proceedings.

Slansky and his co-defendants were accused of every possible crime and some that were impossible. They had to confess responsibility for all the failures and crimes of the Communist regime. And they were accused not as individuals but as members of a worldwide Jewish conspiracy. *Thus the Jews—all Jews—were made scapegoats against whom the resentment and hatred of the oppressed population was to be directed.*

In January 1953, false accusations against Moscow doctors who "confessed" to having murdered Soviet statesmen on orders from Washington and Israel added new fuel to the fire. Thousands of Jewish doctors were arrested in the Soviet Union, in Hungary and other satellite countries.

Purge Drive Is Continuing

The Communist Party of East Germany, where only a few Jews were left, even accused some of its non-Jewish leaders of being in the service of the worldwide Jewish conspiracy. The Communist-imposed leaders of the Jewish religious community in Hungary went to jail, together with government officials of Jewish origin. In Rumania, the demotion of the former Foreign Minister, Ana Pauker, began a new wave of purges and anti-Jewish demonstrations.

This anti-Semitic drive by no means stopped when the Soviet, after the death of Stalin and for reasons connected with the intra-party struggle, was forced to admit that the charges against the Moscow doctors were false. Except for the doctors who were the principals, none of the thousands of victims was rehabilitated.

In Slovakia, the former leaders of the Slovak Communist Party, friends of former Foreign Minister Vlado Clementis, non-Jews, were forced in a spectacular trial in April 1954 to confess they had furthered the criminal activities of "Zionists" and "Jewish capitalists."

The prosecution of Jews is, of course, only a part of the general policy of terror and suppression under which all nations of the Soviet orbit, all victims of Communist aggressions, are suffering. Certainly it is not the enslaved nations of Eastern Europe but their Moscow masters and their native Communist leaders who are responsible.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CORRECT WAY to assess the new situation regarding Sen. McCarthy is to return to what many felt, four years ago, to be the truth: *That McCarthy was a mere racketeer in anti-communism and that so-called "decent" Republicans who encouraged him were actually indecent political scallywags.*

The Eisenhower Administration turned its face against McCarthy many months ago, when Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and Atty.-Gen. Brownell decided that Joe's raids on Ike himself could not be endured.

The Watkins subcommittee hit McCarthy a deadly hammer-blow. Joe and his colleagues, his friends and his counsel, may talk all they wish about *"unfairness."* They may file as many countercharges as they wish against McCarthy's senatorial enemies. *But the hammer-blow has been struck.*

The Watkins subcommittee quickly showed McCarthy that it would not be bullied—and once the element of bullying is removed from the McCarthy technique, the man himself seems less formidable.

There were six members of the Watkins subcommittee—three Republicans and three Democrats—and they voted unanimously that McCarthy should be "censured" on three counts—his refusal to discuss his finances with an official Senate group, his violent language against another Republican, Sen. Hendrickson (N. J.), and his violent abuse of Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.

Some of McCarthy's grossest offenses against the Eisenhower Administration, such as his televised invitations to low-level federal government screwballs to hand him confidential information about their associates, were passed over by the Watkins subcommittee.

This was, technically, wise. It would be very difficult for the Senate to vote formally that it had no "right" to confidential Executive Dept. information—*even though most senators understand very well that they really have few "rights" in this field.*

Still, the Watkins subcommittee has voted to recommend "censure" on two full counts and part of a third. It is hard to see how Senate Majority Leader Knowland has gained anything, besides his sense of shock, by postponing the Senate vote on the censure resolutions until Nov. 8, six days after the elections.

★ ★ ★

GOP Brought It On Itself

Not a single Republican or Democratic senatorial nominee will be allowed to escape repeated questions, between now and Nov. 2, regarding his position on "censure." Everyone in Illinois will know in advance, for example, how Sen. Douglas (D.) will vote—and everyone will know that his opponent, Joseph T. Meek, pretends to be "for" both Eisenhower and McCarthy but that Sen. Dirksen, the shallow subservient of Old Guard Republicanism is loudly pro-McCarthy.

The "decent" Republicans brought McCarthyism on themselves as a curse. The late Sen. Taft in 1950 encouraged Joe to keep bringing up "cases," and that if one fell down, to bring up another.

Eisenhower cut out of a 1952 campaign speech in Wisconsin a section praising Gen. George C. Marshall, one of McCarthy's targets and whipping boys. Eisenhower was persuaded that there was nothing wrong with McCarthyism—until it was turned against himself.

This history could be ignored if, even now, a substantial part of the GOP congressional campaign were not based on McCarthyism.

The ruthless Republican leaders are perfectly willing to sink McCarthy—after the election—if they have to, but also are persistent in using Joe's "ism" themselves.

★ ★ ★

Dirty Work By Tricky Dick

The Republican speakers no longer use Dean Acheson's name as an oratorical snarl. They no longer charge that Truman and Gen. Marshall deliberately "sold out" China.

Their terms now are more gentle and more generalized. With Vice Pres. Nixon as an example, they are still trying to make capital out of a sly, snide allegation that the people who led us in the past were "soft" toward Communism.

Using Nixon, again, as an example, the GOP campaigners insist on pretending that many of the people they have fired from the federal government, or people who have resigned from the government, were dangerous "security risks." *The pretense is a total fraud.*

The Eisenhower Administration is getting ready to slaughter McCarthy as an individual. But Nixon and its other low-level orators still employ the techniques which McCarthy formalized.

It was true in 1950 and it is true in 1954 that Joe is a political racketeer in the anti-Communist field—*but the "decent" GOP leaders who egged him on, until he began to bother them, have much to answer with their consciences.*

Prediction

"A strong Democratic tide" which may gain control of both houses of Congress was reported last week by Rep. Magnuson (D. Wash.). Among the reasons:

"The GOP, by its impossible promises and extravagant condemnation of the Democrats in 1952, set itself up for a rather violent reaction in 1954. Most of its promises stand unredeemed.

"When a political party succeeds in selling the voters an Aladdin with a magic lamp, it must expect trouble when the lamp fails to produce the advertised genie."

Issues In The Election—

'A Small Depression,' N.Y. Banker Said, Would Be 'Desirable'—Is It?

(This is the fourth in a series of articles on issues in the congressional election campaign.)

AGAINST A BACKGROUND of darkened factories and smokeless chimneys, GOP campaign leaders pour on the soothing syrup of optimism, predicting an upturn in employment bye and bye.

For example, Pres. Eisenhower told the country Aug. 12 that *"the recent decline in economic activity has come to a halt."* A few days later, encouraged by the magic of his own words, he caroled: *"We are in a mild general upswing."*

The accompaniment for all this was the shuffling steps of the 3.2 million jobless (the government's own figures) trudging in search of work or moving ahead in columns to collect unemployment checks. And that doesn't count the tens of thousands on short hours.

If you listened hard you could almost hear the rustle of savings bonds being cashed or the soft swish of withdrawal slips at the banks where folks were dipping into savings accounts.

But The Facts Don't Rhyme

The sloganeers of the Republican organization are busy in the background writing new choruses, trying to get "June" and "moon" and "boom" to rhyme with "November."

The strident, offbeat noise in the background was the government's own Bureau of Employment Security, reciting the growing list of industrial areas where unemployment is mounting and conditions are worsening.

The other day, the BES tacked the names of Charleston, W. Va., and Muskegon, Mich., to the list of sections where *"very substantial"* (12% of the work force) unemployment exists. There are nine of these. Forty-two areas have *"substantial"* (6%-12%) unemployment, 94 smaller areas with over 6%, 81 with *"moderate"* unemployment. Seventeen areas have a *"balanced"* labor supply. *It's been months since there were any areas with more jobs than workers.*

Two years ago, Candidate Eisenhower knew that the specter of Hoover's depression rode the campaign train with him. He felt it was necessary to allay the suspicions of Americans who had come to equate Republican policies with no jobs and hard times.

Some Promises Are Recalled

"Never again must the crime of mass unemployment be visited on our people," he told a Worcester, Mass., audience on Oct. 20, 1952.

A few days later he pledged *"to have the finest brains that this country affords assembled in Washington . . . watching for the first indistinct signs of approaching depression or recession."*

In New York City's garment district two years ago last week, the GOP candidate promised an America with "all working men and women at a high level of employment at a high level of wages" and "jobs without fear of depression."

After the election, Republican hard money policies curtailed purchasing power and unemployment set in on a dangerous scale. A Republican-controlled Congress closed its eyes to the Employment Act of 1946, which declares:

"It is the continuing policy and responsibility of the federal government . . . to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

In 1953 a combined total of $370 billion in purchasing power was needed to have full scale production and to keep our work force fully employed. Each year 700,000 new workers are added to the labor force. Other workers are displaced by increased productivity. Thus, about $15 billion in purchasing power must be added to the U. S. economy each year just to stay even.

Cuts in government spending, production drops and other factors caused top economists to estimate the 1954 purchasing power at $355 billion instead of the $385 billion necessary to sustain full employment. That $30 billion deficit spelled real trouble to everyone except the Republican Party and its leaders.

Those who called attention to the economic storm signals drew strong reaction from Republican officialdom. Eisenhower called for *"faith"* which he said could not be shaken "by the self-appointed peddlers of gloom and doom."

Sounds Like '29 Again

This sounded ominously and suspiciously like Hoover's 1929 pronouncement that *"any lack of confidence in the economic future or the basic strength of business in the U. S. is foolish."*

Big business, which liberally financed the Republican campaigns, was instrumental in holding back government measures to alleviate the swelling tide of joblessness. Some of its spokesmen thought unemployment would hurt unions and their bargaining power. Their own position would not be hurt because a friendly Congress was to give them tax favors to compensate for reduced business incomes.

Vice Pres. Murray Shields of the Bank of Manhattan told the New York Times (Sept. 23, 1953): *"A small corrective depression is very possible and perhaps even desirable."*

When the situation could no longer be completely ignored, the GOP countered with the claim that the 1954 recession was "not as bad" as the 1949 setback. True, there were 3.4 million unemployed in 1949. That year, the economy failed to expand and consequently unemployment rose by 1.4 million.

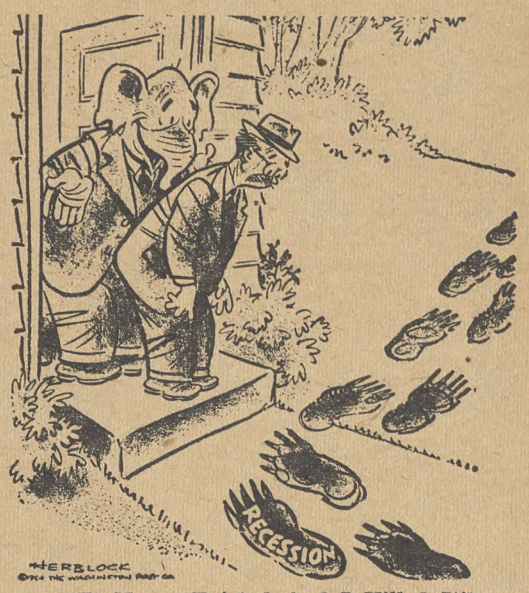
Worse Now Than In '49

But this recession is worse for several reasons. In the average month of 1949, 5.5% of the total civilian labor force was unemployed. In February 1954 5.9% were jobless. Also, the cost of living was lower than in 1954. *Also, the rate of rise in unemployment was higher this year than in 1949.*

There is no lack of "faith" on the part of the American people, but "faith" historically is supposed to be accompanied by "good works."

As CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in February 1954 told the Joint Committee on the Economic Report:

"There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the American economy that an increase in the purchasing power in the hands of millions of American families won't cure."



"It Never Existed And I Killed It"

Facts From PAC

This article is based on the 1954 Handbook of the CIO Political Action Committee. Copies of the Handbook are available at $1.50 each for union members from the CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, 6, D. C.

Program For Prosperity

To meet the present unemployment situation and to prevent its spread, CIO recommends a basic national economic program to reverse the tide of recession and return the country to full employment. The program consists of these 10 points:

- **Tax relief for the great majority of taxpayers.**
- **Minimum wage increase to $1.25 an hour.**
- **Strengthened collective bargaining.**
- **Increased unemployment compensation.**
- **Expanded federal housing program.**
- **Improved social security.**
- **Continued high farm price supports.**
- **Expansion credit for small and medium-size business.**
- **Planned federal public works programs.**
- **Accelerated public works on the local and state levels.**

The Job You Save May Be Your Own! Register, Give A Buck To PAC, Vote!

The State Campaigns

Layoffs, Sales Tax Are Top Pe

By JOSEPH WALSH
Special Correspondent

Another Campaign Exclusive

EVEN BEFORE the political hurricane hit the GOP in Maine, Pennsylvania political observers were sighting a Democratic year in the Keystone State, which has had but one Democratic governor since 1894 and none since 1938.

A wave of optimism is sweeping the state, especially among dozens of hard-working CIO-PAC units, that Nov. 2 will bring victory to State Sen. George M. Leader of York, who is making a whirlwind campaign for governor, and for his Democratic running mates for lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and three places on the State Supreme Court.

Prospects also are that the Democrats will get a foothold in the General Assembly, long dominated by the GOP and the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association. Half of the 50 State senators are up for re-election. PAC leaders have confidence that the lead of 32 to 18 held by the Republicans in the 1953 session will be reduced.

Sales Tax Is Issue

Some of the reasons for this Democratic optimism are:

1. Aroused farmers and small businessmen in the rural areas are sore at the whole GOP for the cut in income handed them by the Eisenhower-Benson farm program.

CIO workers for PAC, especially at booths in fairs, report that farmers are cordial and cooperative. Leader, a successful farmer and poultry raiser, has attracted amazing support to the Democrats from small farmers who generally have been conservative Republicans.

2. Disruption, amounting almost to chaos, within the Republican Party and disgust with the Administration of Gov. John S. Fine, climaxed last year by imposition of a sales tax for the first time in history.

The sales tax is the key campaign issue to date. Democrats have pledged to rescind it. The GOP nominee, Lieut. Gov. Lloyd Wood, vacillated early in the race but the party platform committee settled the matter by demanding that the unpopular tax be retained. Leader predicts that the GOP will increase the levy above the 1c rate if they win.

3. Unprecedented trade union support for the entire Democratic ticket, especially in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. All branches of labor have been demanding for months that the Republicans at Harrisburg and Washington face up to the widespread unemployment problem and do something to improve the unemployment situation. *This issue promises to become increasingly acute, as the fund has been dwindling and the Fine Administration is being pushed into reducing the benefits. Leader is demanding that Fine and Wood reveal amounts paid to employers in refunds and tax credits.*

4. Probably the brightest augury is a reorganized and revitalized State Democratic Party. State Sen. Joseph E. Barr, Pittsburgh, is chairman, and Matthew McCloskey, big Philadelphia contractor, is personally heading a successful fund-raising campaign.

5. A contrasting lack of unity in the Republican machine in various sections, especially in Pittsburgh where GOP Dist. Atty. James Malone is waging a vendetta against Fine.

6. Withdrawal from the GOP ranks of State Sen. John C. Miller, of Aliquippa, member of the CIO Steelworkers and sensational vote-getter in 1952 when he advanced from the House to the upper chamber from Beaver and Lawrence Counties.

Tosses A Bombshell

He tossed a bombshell by coming out for Leader and the Democrats, stating: *"The sordid story of Republican misrule in Pennsylvania will reveal the shame and despair of decent, self-respecting people in the Republican Party who, like me, have seen the complete breakdown of political integrity."*

In the 83rd Congress, Republicans held 19 seats to 11 for the Democrats. Two years ago, five of these 19 GOP congressmen squeaked through on 53% of the vote or less. This year they and their party mates, especially in the areas where unemployment is widespread, are "running scared."

Leader has proved a colorful candidate. Only 36, with a University of Pennsylvania degree and brilliant war service on the Navy Carrier Randolph in the Pacific, Leader appeals to a varied section of the State's population.

A veteran State senator, he has always given solid support to labor and liberal legislation.

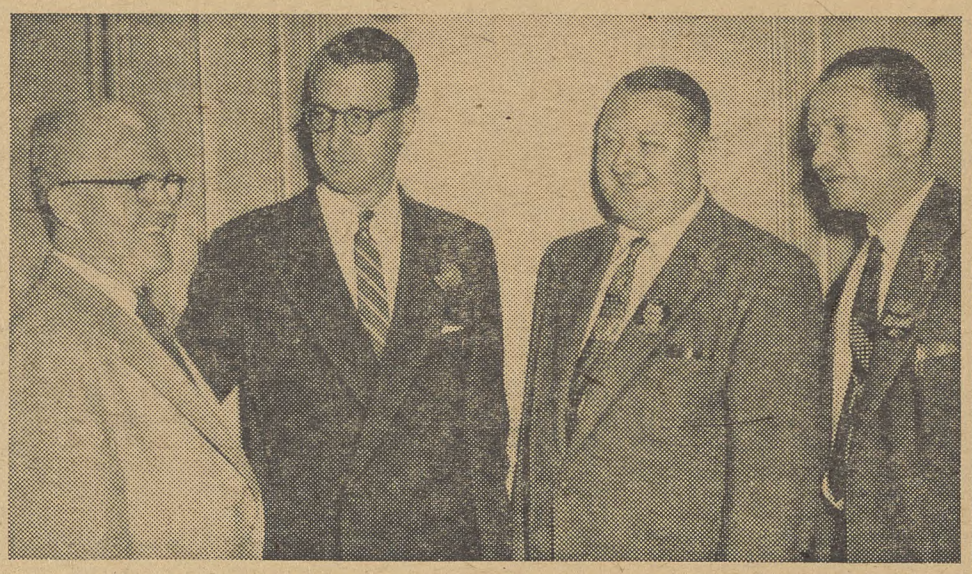
Leader came out slugging when he opened his campaign through the 67 counties early in the summer. He demanded that Fine and Wood present facts on the State's muddled financial picture and has charged them with building their political patronage machine with public money, showing favortism to manufacturers — *"passing the cost on to the people in extortionate taxes."*

Running with Leader are Roy E. Furman for lieutenant governor, Speaker of the House under former Gov. George Earle; and Genevieve Blatt of Pittsburgh, an attorney, for secretary of internal affiairs. Two Democratic supreme court justices seeking reelection, are F. Clair Ross and Chester Rhodes.

Labor has been demanding in vain that Fine call a special meeting of the Legislature to improve the unemployment compensation law. Nearly 400,000 are unemployed in Pennsylvania, the relief rolls are growing weekly and more than 650,000 people are seeking surplus foods.

The refunds and tax credits permitted employers over the last 10 years, by the law Wood sponsored when he was in the Legislature, are estimated to total at least $200 million—a tidy sum which could be used to pay larger benefits, and eliminate the possibility of reductions.

"It's time for a change in Harrisburg" has become more than a campaign slogan to PAC workers. It's a prediction of things to come on the second day of November—*without a hurricane.*



"IT IS CLEARLY TIME for a sweeping change in Harrisburg" is the Democrats' slogan in Pennsylvania. From left are Pres. Joseph T. Kelley of the Philadelphia CIO Council; George M. Leader, Democratic candidate for Governor; Pres. Harry Boyer and Sec. Harry Block of the State CIO Council. CIO is conducting a vigorous PAC drive in the State.

WORKERS AND FARMERS join to help cratic candidate for the Pennsylvania Asse Crawford County dairy farm. With him fron Crawford County PAC chairman; Sec. Mab and Clifford Moore, PAC committeeman of

Scorecard On The Lawmakers

The record of Pennsylvania's congressmen—19 Republicans and 11 Democrats—was summed up in a recent Pennsylvania CIO-PAC bulletin. Covering 18 issues ranging from taxes and jobless benefits to tidelands oil and foreign aid, there were these results:

	Right	Wrong
REPUBLICANS	70	241
DEMOCRATS	160	26

Notice that Democrats voted RIGHT more than 6 to 1, while Republicans voted WRONG about 3.5 to 1 on the issues important to all the people. It's time for a change in Congress!

Labor Gets Over In Fa

EARLY in the Pennsylvania campaign, CIO-PAC workers discovered something: farmers and rural residents had changed their attitude toward unions and labor programs.

The result has been closer working alliances, notably in areas where rural communities are close to industrial towns that are feeling the pinch of short work weeks, joblessness, and exhausted unemployment compensation benefits.

Typical of these closer working arrangements was PAC activity at county fairs in two widely separated sections of the State — Crawford and Venango Counties in the northwest, and Bucks and Lehigh Counties in the southeast. The CIO booths were crowded at all times, and the small farm owners showed a cordiality not seen in other years.

Dollar Drive Gains

Responses of CIO members to the PAC dollar drive have also been reported at new highs. In four northwest counties, Venango, Crawford and Erie—the 68 locals of the CIO Steelworkers achieved a 100% goal early in the campaign.

The Shenango Valley CIO

ALTOONA BREADLINE — Unemployed CIO Railroad Workers—laid off at the big Altoona, Pa., shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad—wait for distribution of surplus food coupons. redeemable in canned meats, cheese, butter and dried milk.

Proving Mr. Dooley Right

AWAY BACK before the radio and television comm ators began shaping public thinking, a gifted writer, Peter Finley Dunne, created a newspaper column character called "Mister Dooley."

Mr. Dooley is remembered best for two famous commentaries:

One was that the open shop is the employers' ideal as a factory *"where the doors are kept open so the non-union guy can come in to replace the organized worker for less wages."*

The other was about public officials responding to the will of the people: *"The Supreme Court pays a lot of attention to the latest election returns."*

Nov. 2 is the day that American workers can prove Mister Dooley was right on both counts.

You and your fellow-members can do something other than groan and gripe about the "Give-Away Republican Congress."

You can increase your PAC activity and help elect a new and liberal Congress. Get out the vote on Nov. 2—every single one in your plant, your home, and your precinct.

nnsylvania Issues

elect John G. Moeller, Demo-
mbly, seated on tractor at his
n left are Paul Clulow, western
el Smith, County CIO Council,
eastern Crawford County.

Its Story
rm Areas

Council in midsummer introduced a new stunt by assigning girls to unemployment compensation claim offices at Sharon, Grove City and Greenville.

The idea: to buttonhole the unemployed and persuade them to register. The PAC provided transportation to registration headquarters, and the voters' eligibility lists grew impressively as a result.

One of the congressional races on which PAC leaders are concentrating is the Bucks-Lehigh district, now represented by Rep. King (R.), a wealthy farmer. A recipient of agricultural program benefits himself, King has aroused resentment of small farmers by his opposition to them in Congress.

Example Of Work

CIO leaders in Bristol and Allentown united their efforts in early summer to carry PAC programs to the farmers on behalf of a liberal young Democratic lawyer, John P. Fullam, of Doylestown.

The Philadelphia CIO-PAC in 1954 offers an example of efficiency and hard work. Techniques have been improved since CIO block workers helped Mayor Joseph Clark and the Democrats gain control several years ago.

Early this year, PAC leaders installed modern business machines and punched cards to translate local membership lists into effective registration eligibility rosters.

More than 75,000 members' names were checked and vigorous registration drives were waged on an in-plant and precinct basis. The cards are used to mail PAC leaflets to members' homes.

Philadelphia PAC leaders, headed by Council Pres. Joseph T. Kelley, are not waiting for November to get the door bell ringing and get-out-the-vote program under way. More than 600 members completed intensive training courses during the summer, and the precinct campaign has been under way for weeks.

"CIO-PAC is now an all-year-round, day-by-day job in Philadelphia," said Kelley, *"and you can bet your life it will pay off."*

Women Are Pitching In--

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

THERE'S PLENTY of evidence that our CIO women are not resting on their laurels when it comes to "pitching in with hands and hearts."

Mrs. Murray

Ever since our first Washington conference on "Family Participation in Political Action" last January, CIO council and local union auxiliaries throughout the nation have been planning and participating in similar local and area meetings. By mid-October, some 25 such family participation meetings will have been held.

"Why do you bother with housewives?" I was asked last week during a discussion of the PAC family participation program by Miss Ilse Rosenbaum, an organizer for the German Office Workers Union.

'This Is Wonderful'

Miss Rosenbaum was deeply interested in our efforts to draw union wives, as well as union members, into the PAC program because in Germany a wife's place is still, as it has been for centuries, in the home.

Looking at our schedule of Family Participation Conferences, at pictures of these women discussing their mutual problems, at PAC literature captioned "Politics Is Your Baby, Too," "The New Look" and "Women's Place Is In Politics," Miss Rosenbaum nodded excitedly and exclaimed *"this is good—this is wonderful!"*

The 104 women at the recent Family Participation Conference in Philadelphia outlined a program of similar conferences for the city which aims at activating women in areas where PAC programs are particularly needed. The Conference steering committee, headed by Sara Fredgant of the CIO Clothing Workers, was set up as a continuing committee.

Coming PAC conferences:
Oct. 9—Tulsa, Okla. Sponsored by Tulsa Co. IUC.

Oct. 16—LaCrosse, Wis. Sponsored by LaCrosse Co. IUC.

Oct. 21-22—Knoxville, Tenn. Sponsored by Knoxville IUC.

Big Money

Big money from big business contributors is what makes the Republican Party go, as demonstrated once again by the latest report on congressional campaign contributions filed with the House of Representatives.

The GOP received $33,500 from six members of the Rockefeller family and $21,000 from three members of the Mellon family.

The four GOP campaign committees received an officially-reported $682,000 during the last three months, almost three times the $239,000 reported by the Democrats.

Looking To November—

'Someone In GOP Is Out To Get TVA,' Warns Kefauver

By MILTON PLUMB

RECENT exposure of double bookkeeping and rate-highjacking by a subsidiary linked to the Dixon-Yates private power combine underscores the belief of Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) that *"someone in the Administration is out to 'get' TVA."*

The courageous Southerner renewed his efforts to block the "deal," personally ordered by Pres. Eisenhower and forcing the Atomic Energy Commission to buy power from the Dixon-Yates utilities at an added cost to taxpayers of between $92 million and $140 million.

He charged that the "deal debases the AEC into a mere power broker just to satisfy the greed of the private utility lobby."

On his return from a month in Europe as a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Kefauver joined Chairman Langer (R. N. D.) of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee now holding hearings on the Dixon-Yates contract in Memphis.

After hearing only two witnesses the committee renewed its request that the Administration hold up signing the Dixon-Yates contract until there can be a full-scale review of the matter. Earlier this year when the issue first arose a similar appeal was made but was ignored by the White House.

'Miserable' Record

Describing the Eisenhower Administration's record on public power and resources development as "miserable," Kefauver said he intends to "do a lot of talking" on this subject from now until the elections. Besides continuing his own campaign for re-election in Tennessee, he has scheduled talks in 14 other key states.

"From Hell's Canyon through the Central Valley of California to the Dixon-Yates deal," he said, "Washington is coming to look like a very large bargain basement of the utilities magnates."

When it was pointed out to Kefauver that the Senate Republican Policy Committee had blocked funds for the Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee to investigate the Dixon-Yates deal,

SEN. KEFAUVER

he said that he did not believe this factor would stop them.

"We've had effective hearings before without funds," he pointed out.

Kefauver said that the Eisenhower Administration has pushed the Dixon-Yates contract almost to a settlement despite a resolution of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee asking that it be delayed until its investigation is completed.

The Tennesseean said that one of the utility companies in the Dixon-Yates combine may have committed "direct violation" of the Holding Company Act. He referred to Middle South Utilities, Inc., one of the two outfits in the contract deal.

Kefauver made his statement after J. D. Stietenroth, ousted official of Mississippi Power & Light Co., a Middle South subsidiary, testified his firm was Wall Street-dominated.

"Isn't this a direct violation of the intent and purpose of the Holding Company Act?" Kefauver asked. Stietenroth conceded *"the way we're operated down there is certainly in violation of the spirit of the act."*

Its Own Executioner

Earlier the contract had been opposed by the TVA board of directors and three of the five AEC commissioners, Kefauver said. He added that the General Accounting Office has ruled that to sustain the contract's legality, the President would have to rely on his extraordinary war powers.

"If carried out, this would put TVA in the ironical position of providing the subsidy for the private power companies to move in and serve its present customers in the Memphis area, in effect subsidizing its mortal enemies and probably hastening TVA liquidation," Kefauver warned.

While power is only one of many issues Kefauver will "do a lot of talking" about during the campaign, he said that the Dixon-Yates contract impresses him more than any other action of the last Congress *"because it reflects such a complete change of policy, such a dominance of the private power lobby over this government, such a lack of regard for what I have always considered the basic public interest."*

One reason for his nationwide campaign for Democratic candidates, Kefauver said, is that he hopes that in the new Congress "we will be able to return to the proper concept of the TVA, of resource development and of a sound economy that includes all segments."

Kefauver will spend only the first eight days in October campaigning in his own state, although his Republican opponent, Thomas Wall, Jr., Nashville attorney, is waging an all-out fight against him.

Wall is building his major attack on one issue—the fact that Kefauver was the only member of the Senate to vote on principle against the original Humphrey Bill to outlaw the Communist Party.

There doesn't appear to be even the slightest chance that such a smear technique will have any effect upon Kefauver's standing with the Tennessee electorate. A similar attack was made against him in the Democratic primary by former Rep. Sutton, whose highly financed campaign reportedly had the blessing—and backing—of Texas oilmen.

Although he took to the airwaves in costly TV ad radio talkathons and used a private helicopter to get about the state, Sutton really never got off the ground. Tennessee voters re-elected Kefauver overwhelmingly.

Kefauver described his primary triumph as *"not so much a personal victory for me as an example of Tennesseeans speaking from the depths of their hearts on the issues of the day."*

Praised CIO Aid

"Tennesseans and the rest of the South," he says, "have been misunderstood too long and they took this opportunity to say that they firmly believe in a liberal foreign policy, in a domestic policy which has as its goal the welfare of the average man, and that they definitely do not believe in campaigns of smear, of innuendo and of character assassination."

Kefauver said that the part CIO is playing in his campaign was "a real help." He praised especially the work done by CIO Reg. Dir. Paul Christopher, the officers of the Tennessee CIO Council and CIO Steelworkers Dir. Jim Payne.

"The New Creep"

"Warm Day At Steam Plant"

The Fight For Congress

There's A Liberal Breeze In Rockies

By RAY DAVIDSON
Special Correspondent

Another Campaign Exclusive

OPTIMISM is running high among labor and liberal groups in five Rocky Mountain states as 1954's general election approaches.

CIO-PAC workers are pleased by the fact that liberal candidates emerged on top in most primary election contests while the reactionary forces seem to be faced with a shortage of high-appeal candidates.

They are still running scared, but labor-liberal groups expect to help send four good Senators to Washington, to improve the calibre of their small Congressional delegations and to help elect two better governors.

People of the sparsely-settled Rocky Mountain region feel that they may exert a measurable influence in Washington. Four senators are enough to swing the balance of power in the closely-divided Senate.

—Of the 11 congressmen from Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah, seven who may be ranked either conservative or reactionary while four qualify as liberals. *This year, chances are that several of the conservatives will be unseated while none of the liberals appear to be in serious danger.*

HOTTEST PRIMARY fight in the Rocky Mountain region—and most encouraging to the liberal forces—was the Colorado Democratic primary for U. S. Senator.

John A. Carroll, outspoken former Fair Deal Congressman, won by a 3-2 vote in a liberal vs. conservative contest over Mayor Quigg Newton of Denver, a candidate with much appeal who chose to run on a conservative platform.

Carroll ranks practically as a model of the New Deal-Fair Deal type of legislator. During four years in Congress—in the Awful 80th and in the 81st Congresses—he voted 100% right by CIO standards. Later, he served as legislative consultant to former Pres. Truman.

His opponent, Newton, had long been considered a liberal.

But, as the primary campaign waxed hot, Newton bitterly attacked Carroll because of his labor support and because of his voting record in Congress.

Carroll responded to Newton's attacks by expressing pride in his "100% Democratic record" and stating that he was pleased to have labor's endorsement.

While Newton's campaign was richly financed, Carroll had little money. *But he does have a wealth of volunteer workers from every walk of life to ring doorbells for him.* And Carroll received the unanimous endorsement of all labor groups in the primary as well as for the general election.

In the general election, Carroll will face Colorado's present Republican lieutenant-governor, Gordon Allott. As a candidate, Allott lacks the experience and popular appeal needed to sway a mass vote. Odds are highly in favor of Carroll going to Washington next January.

The new Colorado senator will replace Democrat Ed Johnson, who is retiring after three terms to run with hearty labor support for Governor. Unopposed in the Democratic primary, "Big Ed" faces a young and relatively unknown Republican candidate, Gordon Allott, and looks like a cinch for that job.

SIMILAR, though less clearly defined liberal over conservative contests appeared in several other primary campaigns and in nearly every case the nod went toward the liberal side.

For example, Utah's Reva Beck Bosone, former congresswoman with a distinctly liberal and pro-labor record, won easily in the Utah Democratic primary in her campaign to return to Congress.

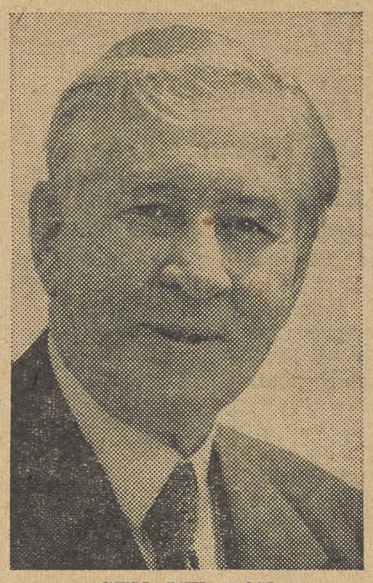
Another liberal veteran of Washington affairs is on the comeback trail in Wyoming. Former Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney was practically drafted by the Democrats to run for the Senate seat formerly held by the late Senator Hunt (D.).

Because of his good record in the Senate, O'Mahoney has the solid support of labor. He is running against Rep. Harrison (R.). Barring a Republican landslide, O'Mahoney should win.

IN MONTANA, Sen. Murray, an outstanding liberal Democrat, is seeking re-election with full support of labor. His Republican opponent is Rep. D'Ewart.

In Idaho, former Sen. Glenn Taylor outran two other candidates in the Democratic primary and seeks to unseat the reactionary Republican incumbent, Henry Dworshak. CIO members are limited in number in Idaho, but are working closely with AFL and Railroad Brotherhood groups. Due to circumstances in the State, they are refraining from endorsements in most races.

JOHN A. CARROLL



SEN. MURRAY

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY

Three leading liberal candidates for Senate in the Rocky Mountain states.

Here's A Summary Of House Races

Here is a state-by-state analysis of the Congressional contests in the Rocky Mountain area.

COLORADO: This most populous of the Mountain states has four Congressmen, two of them liberal Democrats, while two of them voted the conservative GOP line.

In the 1st Dist., comprising the city of Denver, incumbent Democrat Byron Rogers, with a good voting record, was unopposed for his third term bid in the primary. He faces Mrs. Ellen Harris, a Citizens for Eisenhower leader. Rogers should win in normally Democratic Denver unless Mrs. Harris is aided by the Eisenhower smile.

Democrat Lacy Wilkinson has labor's enthusiastic support in the 2nd Dist. There is a fair chance that union members living on Denver's fringes and the unhappy farmers may elect him over William S. Hill, the conservative Republican incumbent. A veteran in Congress, Hill may be unseated this year by the farmers in the agricultural area who are annoyed with him.

Alva Adams, Jr., a Democrat, faces Rep. J. Edward Chenoweth (R.) in the 3rd Dist. in the State's southeastern corner. Chenoweth has a consistent anti-labor record.

A liberal Democrat, Rep. Aspinall, meets an almost-unknown Republican in the contest for the "western slope" 4th Dist. Union members are few in the area but Aspinall has a near-perfect record by CIO standards and should win unless intra-district squabbles over water allocations interfere.

IDAHO: Democrat Gracie Pfost beat the GOP landslide two years ago with labor support and is expected to repeat.

William P. Whittaker, a Democrat, opposes incumbent Homer Budge (R.). Labor backed another man in the primary but should rally to Whittaker in view of Budge's record.

MONTANA: Liberal Democrat Lee Metcalf is running strong in his re-election bid. In the State's other district labor is supporting Democrat LeRoy Anderson who is seeking the seat vacated by Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R.) who is making a bid for the Senate.

WYOMING: Labor forces here expect Sam Tully to defeat Republican Keith Thompson for the state's single House seat, which Rep. Harrison (R.) vacated to run for the Senate. Tully is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, mayor of Rawlins and has captured popular imagination. Despite an under-financed campaign, Tully should win.

UTAH: With no Senate or gubernatorial contests, attention is focused on the two congressional races and the question of reapportionment in the Legislature.

In the 1st Dist., comprising Salt Lake City and other urban centers, Reva Beck Bosone is making a strong comeback try against William Dawson, incumbent Republican. Mrs. Bosone had an excellent record when she was in Congress, makes it plain she is pro-labor.

Importance

The five Rocky Mountain states — Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah—don't count for much in people, but they count for plenty in Congress.

Altogether they have some 3.7 million people, a bit over 2% of the U. S. total. But this year four of their 10 Senate seats will be filled, and 11 House seats. In the closely-divided Congress, every one is important.

Unionized

Wyoming is more than just cowboys (with union-label levis) and sagebrush, mountains, fancy scenery and Yellowstone Park.

Although basically ranching country, plus a scattering of oil fields and railroad centers, the State has a high percentage of organized workers. And all labor groups—CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods—are working together in the '54 campaign.

REP. METCALF

REP. PFOST

Two western liberals who seek reelection to the House.

The Issues Come Home To Roost—

Why are liberal hopes riding high in the Rocky Mountain states? It seems to be a case of issues coming home to roost after two years of Republican rule. Here are three basic reasons:

First, the present Administration and Congress in Washington have butchered reclamation projects and have tightened the screws on public power and REA programs.

The West can't stand this. Availability of water is literally the difference between economic life and death for the region. *When the Republican Administration tinkers with the reclamation projects, they are hanging a literal threat of starvation over the West.*

Second, the farmers and ranchers are scared. Some of them are more than scared: they're bankrupt.

Mention Ezra Taft Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture, and many Western farmers and ranchers will burst into incomparable profanity. The other day on a Denver street there was seen a dust-covered auto from one of the ranching counties. A sign on the bumper said: *"Come on Back, Harry, We're Starving to Death."*

Third, the inconsistencies of the present Administration are earning for the Republican party a sense of disappointment and a measure of contempt among the people. McCarthyism and Brownellism don't sell very well in the Mountain States.

This is revealed in the dearth of leadership in the Republican party. Two short years ago the Republicans were riding high in the saddle. They had lassoed not only Washington but the state capitals. *But today the bandwagon is half-empty. The Eisenhower enthusiasts of two years ago are conspicuously quiet.*

And while the liberal forces have two top-calibre campaigners to offer for every job, the conservatives are having to round out their slates with candidates of second class calibre, from the standpoint of personal appeal and political experience.

BETTER understanding of CIO's aims and purposes was the theme of address at eighth annual convention of Nebraska CIO Council by Franz Daniels (left), field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, shown talking with Vice Pres. Harvey Townsend (center) and John Henry.

GOP's Farm Program Hit At Nebraska CIO Parley

A FARM STATE CIO Council convention was told that the Eisenhower Administration's farm program is "a step in the wrong direction."

The Nebraska CIO Council heard Dr. Clyde Mitchell, University of Nebraska agricultural economist, blast the GOP farm program. Meeting in Lincoln, the Council's eighth annual convention drew more than 200 delegates.

Labor, Mitchell warned, has as much of a stake in a healthy farm economy as the farmers.

"This country should be expanding its economy in this crucial period," he said. "In agriculture, the new bill with flexible price supports tends to contract —not expand—production."

The convention opposed a state sales tax and urged repeal of the "right to scab" law and public utility strike ban. Another legislative target is equalization of representation in the Legislature by reapportionment in all countries, based on population.

Convention speakers included Gov. Robert Crosby, Franz Daniels, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst.

James C. Harris was re-elected president. Harvey Townsend was named vice president to succeed Elvin O. Wait, resigned.

'Use Big Broom Of Decency On Welfare Rackets'--Salerno

GOVERNMENT supervision of union pension and health and welfare funds, under laws similar to those affecting insurance companies and banks, was suggested last week by New England Dir. Joseph Salerno of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Speaking at historic Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, N. H., he condemned those "few racketeers who have given labor a bad name through mishandling of pension and insurance funds."

"The labor movement should use the big broom of decency and clean its house of these eternal enemies of labor," Salerno declared.

"But let us not forget that corruption begins with those who have something to offer for not doing the right thing—and that is true in business, industry and government, as well as labor . . . Labor is not afraid to show its insurance and pension fund books."

The veteran ACWA-CIO official assailed the Eisenhower Administration's failure to stabilize the nation's economy and improve the conditions of workers. Bitterly critical of recent rulings of the National Labor Relations Board, Salerno suggested:

"The reactionaries would amend the Ten Commandments by adding the 11th—'Thou shalt not speak evil of the Boss.'"

Wood Strike Panel Named

BOTH THE CIO and the AFL are represented in the fact-finding board named in the extended dispute between Northwest lumber operators and the CIO Woodworkers and the AFL lumber union.

Govs. Langlie of Washington and Patterson of Oregon appointed Chester Dusten, CIO director of organization in the Northwest, and Earl Hartley, Puget Sound Dist. president of the Northwest Council of the AFL union.

IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung and Executive Sec. Kenneth Davis of the Northwest Dist. of the AFL union, said the two unions will present their cases jointly before the board.

Carey Named To Island Pay Units

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, has been named to three industry committees that will meet in San Juan Oct. 19 to recommend minimum wages in three Puerto Rican industries.

The committees will investigate conditions in the electrical equipment, metal, and plastic products industries. David Sternback, CIO representative for Puerto Rico, will serve as employe member of the electrical and metal industries committees.

Sheil Gets Hillman Fund Award, Cited As 'A Great Democrat'

PRAISE for the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil as "one of our staunchest allies" and "a great democrat" was voiced as the Sidney Hillman Award for meritorious public service was presented to the distinguished churchman.

The citation for the Catholic auxiliary bishop of Chicago was presented in New York ceremonies by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and head of the Hillman Foundation.

Sheil was cited as "a champion of economic betterment and social fulfillment" and as " a friend and ally" of all who labor "in their struggle for justice and security."

The churchman's denunciation of McCarthyism was noted in the citation's praise of Sheil for having "defended our civil liberties on many occasions, but probably never more effectively and courageously than when he recently attacked the current wave of hysteria and the demagogues who have promoted it."

IN PRESENTING the Hillman award—named for the ACWA's late president—Potofsky called Sheil one of labor's staunchest allies who "realizes that communism will not be licked by the hysteria of headline hunters and bigots."

Potofsky warned that "hysteria and confusion, promoted by the demagogues, are merely a curtain behind which they attack all liberal-thinking elements of the community."

"Working people," he said, "can organize to improve their conditions only in a free society. When men and movements arise that threaten our freedoms, labor is the first to suffer."

In accepting the citation, Sheil renewed support for family benefits and government action to aid the economic, housing and medical problems of low-income groups. He will present the $1000 award, which accompained the citation, to the Lewis College, Lockport, Ill.

AVC Honors HST

Former Pres. Truman has been awarded an honorary membership in the American Veterans Committee, which will be presented at the AVC convention in Boston in December.

LONG SERVICE of Bishop Bernard J. Sheil as "friend and ally" of labor was cited as Chicago churchman (left) received Sidney Hillman Foundation award from Mrs. Bessie Hillman and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of CIO Clothing Workers at a ceremony in New York City.

Labor's World—

Reuther Renews Plea For Peaceful Atomic Development

A RENEWED plea for development of atomic energy for peaceful use was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther after the death of a Japanese fisherman, victim of H-bomb radiation.

Reuther voiced condolences to the family of Aikichi Kuboyama, fisherman who suffered radiation poisoning during U. S. H-bomb tests in the Pacific some months ago.

In a cable to Kuboyama's family, forwarded through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Reuther said:

"His innocent death is a symbol of sadness for the world. May it serve at least to awaken the world to the need for serious efforts to turn atomic developments to peaceful use and to strengthen the United Nations as means for peace and disarmament."

Britain

An important vote in support of West German rearming was won by a narrow margin by former Prime Minister Clement Attlee's forces at the British Labor Party conference last week.

Attlee said German rearmament was essential to western defense "until there is a complete change of heart in Soviet Russia," and he added that hopes for such a Soviet shift "are not very bright."

The vote, on a resolution backing German "contribution" to western defense, was 3,270,000 to 3,022,000.

Spain

New repressive measures against labor have been reported from Franco's Spain, with the sentencing of eight executive committee members of the Federation of Communication Workers to prison terms of from one to five years each.

Barkin To Teach

Solomon Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers, will open a course on "Work, Worker and the Job" at the New School for Social Research, New York City, Oct. 13.

Mrs. Roosevelt Praises Murray Fund

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
(From her syndicated "My Day" column.)

I WAS VERY HAPPY to attend the other day, as a member of the Philip Murray Foundation Board, a luncheon at which the National Council of Churches received a substantial check. This foundation has recognized the fact that Philip Murray was a deeply religious man and it has generously aided Catholic, Jewish and Protestant charities.

Philip Murray was a loyal supporter of his own church, but he was also a man of broad vision and many sympathies. Those who spoke at the luncheon emphasized that he was a statesman as well as a labor leader.

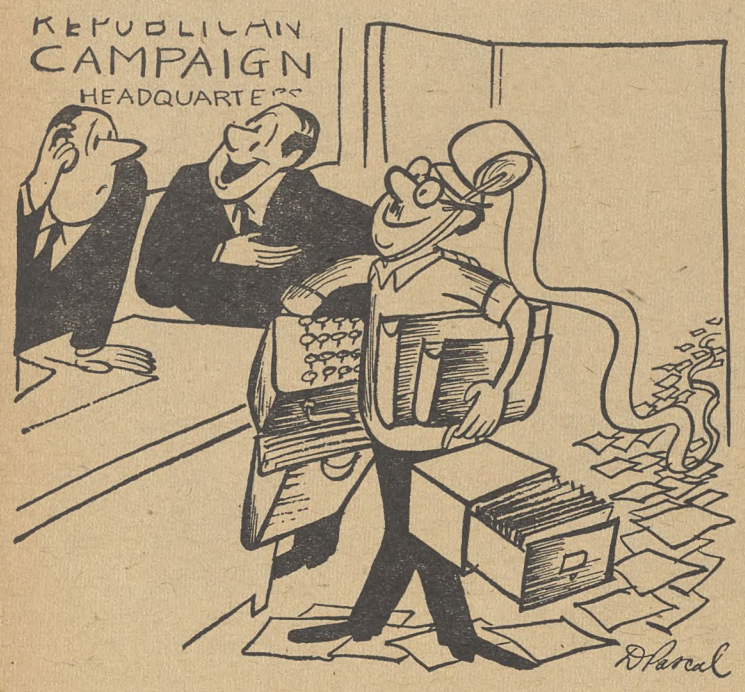
I know that the trust and confidence and mutual respect which grew up between my husband and Philip Murray was due to the fact that my husband felt that Mr. Murray understood the problems of government, and always considered the welfare of the people and the country as a whole as well as the welfare of the workers whom he represented.

This meant that Philip Murray had to have the trust and confidence of the men with whom he worked and who elected him to office. *He kept this all his life, and it is good to have him followed in office by a man like Walter Reuther who has integrity, understanding and ability.*

One of our metropolitan newspapers has just praised Mr. Reuther for having moved so quickly to crack down on officials who have misused the welfare funds of certain CIO unions.

Human nature is weak and apparently these men have fallen before temptation, but this discovery of misuse of funds may be of real value since it should cause a closer scrutiny by the unions themselves of how funds are invested and controlled, and how their own leaders conform to the ideals of service which are inherent in any leadership.

'How-To-Do-It' Booklet Offered By CSC On Effective Strike Aid



"Good news, chief! Johnson here can now prove we're in a Republican boom with his new way of figuring the cost-of-living index."

HOW-TO-DO-IT books are growing in popularity and CIO Community Services Committee has just published one that belongs on the bookshelf of every local union.

Action for Strike Assistance, CIO-CSC's latest publication, details step-by-step methods for unions on strike. The booklet was developed as a result of eight years' experience in aiding CIO affiliates with their strike problems.

"A good strike assistance program," the booklet says, "like a health and accident insurance policy, anticipates and prepares for future possibilities. Like the policyholder, the union may hope to gain its demands through peaceful negotiations, but if a strike is necessary, the union is prepared."

A local with a Community Services Committee already organized has a head start, since the members know the community's social services available, the welfare director and personnel to staff strike assistance headquarters.

For locals without a CSC, there are details on how to get one started in a hurry, a discussion of the basic kinds of relief agencies: public or those supported by taxes and voluntary or private supported through contributions and donations.

THERE IS AN excellent section on rapid training of strike assistance counsellors who will man the nerve center of referrals to various agencies. It is at the referral center that members are interviewed, that union records are kept, and where the strike committee can keep tabs on the relief load and hold regular discussions on agency cooperation and other pertinent strike relief matters.

With the careful outline of daily operations of a strike assistance center, even those members suddenly thrown into this kind of work should do an efficient and effective job.

For locals financially able and required by circumstances to organize a strike commissary there is a detailed discussion of this strike weapon. Location, the type of food to be distributed and the system to be employed are dealt with and some of the pitfalls to be avoided are mentioned.

The booklet closes with a note of caution against over-enthusiastic promises of relief and advice to call in CSC before a strike is very old.

Action for Strike Assistance; National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York, 19, N.Y., 50c each, 100 for 35c each, 200 or more, 25c each.

Like Jobless Figure, Price Index Sticks At High Level

THE COST OF LIVING is moving sidewise at the same high level as unemployment, the latest Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed last week.

In the month ending Aug. 30, the bureau reported, the index figure dropped by two-tenths of 1% from 115.2 to 115, principally because of lower food prices. *The reading was the same as for August and November 1953, and for February and May 1954. It was 13% higher than in June 1950, just before the fighting began in Korea.*

The BLS said food prices sagged by six-tenths of 1%, thanks to what it called "substantial" cuts in fresh fruits and vegetables and meats. Bread prices rose 1.5% and coffee showed a slight overall increase although many cities reported cuts.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1953:	Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	188.8	114.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15		114.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15		115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15		115.2
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15		115.4
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15		115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15		114.9
1954 monthly average	114.9	1954:	Jan. 15		115.2
			Feb. 15		115.0
			Mar. 15		114.8
			Apr. 15		114.6
			May 15		115.0
			June 15		115.1
			July 15		115.2
			Aug. 15		115.0

'Don't Buy Kohler' Drive Set By Wisconsin CIOers

A "DON'T BUY Kohler products" drive was started last week by Wisconsin CIO units to strengthen the seven-month-long strike of CIO Auto Workers against the big bathroom fixtures firm.

With Kohler workers out since Apr. 5 "in a strike against the oppressive and arbitrary conduct of the Kohler Co.," the Wisconsin CIO Council, Milwaukee CIO Council and the UAW-CIO announced the "don't buy Kohler" drive.

A statement by Pres. Robert Jordan and Sec. Fred Erchul of the Milwaukee Council; Pres. Charles M. Schultz and Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum of the State CIO Council, and Dir. Harvey Kitzman of UAW-CIO Dist. 10 said:

"The company is determined to destroy the union and subject every Kohler worker to the company's callous will.

"We believe that all workingmen are part of this struggle now in progress at Kohler.

"We therefore call upon each Worker, his family and the public generally to refuse to purchase any goods or products made by the Kohler Co. until such time as the rights of the striking workers are recognized and they have gained their just demands."

UAW Wins 8c At Alcoa

AN 8c an hour package was won by the CIO Auto Workers for some 3500 hourly paid members at four plants of the Aluminum Co. of America.

The union gained a 5c an hour general increase in the two-year contract, plus other adjustments in wage rates and incentives worth an additional 3c an hour. UAW-CIO represents workers in plants at Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles and Garwood, N. J.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

NEW DEVELOPMENTS in the production of electrical appliances and television sets are knocking down the prices of this equipment to new low levels. In October you will find 21-inch television sets for under $150, gradual trims in prices of automatic washing machines, and for the first time, sale prices as low as $250 on self-defrost refrigerators.

Buying Calendar

You will also find the first fall clothing sales in October, with price cuts starting on women's and children's clothing.

Soon after several manufacturers brought out new low-priced 17-inch sets, listing at $129.95, Admiral, one of the largest manufacturers, announced a 21-inch set for $150 list. With the discounts given by many retailers these days, this set should be available at around $120 net.

THE REDUCTION has been made possible by the use of the new printed circuit system and automation (automatic assembly).

An official of the company told this writer that the automatic manufacturing method has not resulted in any technological layoffs at the plant; in fact, it has resulted in new hirings because of increased production at the lower price.

However, the ultimate effect of the rapidly-advancing development of automatic assembly of consumer goods remains to be seen. *One side result is that the printed-circuit sets don't require as many repairs and are easier to service—the repairman removes the faulty section and slaps in a new one.*

Most of the good nationally-advertised automatic washers that employ an agitator for washing and a spinner basket for damp drying, strangely enough sell at exactly the same price—$300. But now some standard models of the same machines are being introduced at lower prices. *These are basically the same machines stripped of some decoration and a few relatively unimportant features.*

For example, Norge automatic now has an efficient stripped model for $280 list. Also, both large mail-order chains now have automatic washers at $240 or less, with Sears offering a special on a nine-pound automatic at $199 and the eight-pound at $148. *Unless the family is small or space limited, a full-size washer is advisable, since manufacturers tend to overrate capacity, with the result that families frequently overload washers.*

The Sears' offer of a 9.2 cubic-foot self-defrost refrigerator at $248 is a significant move indicating that this widely-wanted feature is going to be available in the future at less cost than the present lofty tags on automatic-defrost boxes.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES: High costs of kids' clothing has been a source of concern in recent years, and October offers a chance to find special sales and better values than at the beginning of the fall season.

According to a survey by the Bureau of Home Economics, it costs even more to clothe teen-agers than father or mother *(contrary to legend, Pop's clothes generally do cost more than Mom's if she is a housewife.)*

Costs of clothing increase as a child gets older. This survey found that at present prices it costs about $150 a year to clothe youngsters 12-16 years old, about $125-130 for those 6-12, about $85 for kids under 6, and about $30-35 for infants.

Children's corduroys have been creeping up in price this fall, and jeans now seem a better buy. The problem in buying children's garments is always that if they are too poorly made they don't last, and if well-made, they are outgrown before outworn. We recommend shopping the middle price line; avoiding the cheapest and the costliest garments both.

But be careful in buying dungarees and jeans. Some are made of only six-ounce denim, but for a few pennies more you can get the sturdier seven-ounce quality, with additional wear-resistant features like double knees.

Denims lined with flannel are a useful development of recent years, since for cool (but not really cold) weather they can take the place of the costlier and more fragile wool pants. A new advance along these lines is ski pants made of flannel-lined denim, which stores are selling for under $2.50.

What really costs is little girls' school dresses. Often the dresses in the $2 bracket have exactly the same material as those in the $3-$4 line, but are merely more simply styled, which is actually more desirable.

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Church-Labor Unit To Meet

THE NATIONAL Religion and Labor Foundation will hold its annual Interseminary Conference in Los Angeles Dec. 7-9 in conjunction with the National CIO convention.

At a recent meeting in New York, which John Ramsey, CIO community relations representative, co-chairman, it was decided that the theme of the conference will be *"Behold the Labor Movement."*

Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, executive director of the foundation, reported on the use made so far this year of funds granted by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. The remainder of the funds will be used to help clerical students attend the Los Angeles conference.

Dr. Clair M. Cook, minister and writer with a background as a machinist and union officer, was elected associate secretary of the foundation. He will take up his duties at headquarters in Columbus, O., about the middle of October.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

NOW THAT the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, has concluded its great convention in Atlantic City, with drafting of a program of union policy for the next two years, I feel sure that all members of the USA-CIO will work in complete harmony with Pres. David J. McDonald and other officers to put that program into effect.

After all the speculative reports in the press about what the Steelworkers would or wouldn't do at their convention, it was significant that McDonald reaffirmed the steel union's continuing affiliation with the CIO and its strong demand for negotiations for an early amalgamation of the free American labor movement.

The rumors have been answered once and for all. Now we can all buckle down to the continuing job of organizing the unorganized, giving greater service to the members of our unions, working to strengthen the CIO and to bring about a united labor movement based on fully protecting the interests of all existing unions, big or small.

The realization of our common goal of labor unity would mean much to all laboring men and women. *It would also mean that a united labor movement could go to the general public with a single program for solving the problem of unemployment, for acting on other important national issues, and for working together to build a stronger nation.*

DURING THE COMING WEEK, the CIO Executive Committee and Executive Board will hold important meetings in Washington. On Oct. 4, there also will be a meeting of all CIO regional directors, to report on organizational progress throughout the country and to plan for the developing political campaign.

I was happy to see the overwhelming vote by which the recent convention of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers approved the proposed merger of this great union with the CIO Oil Workers. This amalgamation will give us a more powerful union in the oil, petrochemical, atomic and related industries which can give increased benefits to its membership. We want to join with them, with all the means at our disposal, to help them finish the job of organizing these industries.

The CIO Shipbuilders this week are holding their national convention in Asbury Park, N. J. This union has been hard hit by declining ship construction and mounting unemployment. Nevertheless, they have come out of contract negotiations with Bethlehem Ship with major gains, and the IUMSWA officers and members are to be complimented on their accomplishments in the face of great odds. I regret that, because of the National CIO officer and board meetings, that I am unable to attend the Shipbuilders convention, and have asked my field assistant, William Smith, who is an old Shipbuilder, to represent me at Asbury Park. We want to help the IUMSWA in every way we can.

ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL front, Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports an important victory in Memphis. In a hard-fought campaign against bitter employer opposition, the UFWA-CIO won bargaining rights at the Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Plant.

Pizer reported "the company used every trick in the cards, utilizing the Taft-Hartley Law to the limit, trying to split the people six different ways." After the close victory, by a 334 to 313 vote, Pizer pointed out that despite the firm's "consistent use of 'free speech,' Taft-Hartley style, the workers chose the union to help advance their cause."

Another victory for the CIO Electrical Workers—on the eve of their sixth convention—was reported by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett. Workers at the Newark Rivet Works confirmed their previous decision to disaffiliate from the discredited UE and to join IUE-CIO. With UE pulling out of the contest, the vote was IUE 145 to two for no union.

Three victories for the CIO Paperworkers in National Labor Relations Board representation elections are reported by Lloyd Vaughan, UPA director of organization. Here are the votes:

Aetna Paper Co., a Howard Paper Mills division at Dayton, O., by a vote of UPA 140, AFL Paper Makers 114, with UPA Rep. Kenneth Hendershott in charge; Moser Bag & Paper Co., Cuyahoga, O., by a vote of UPA 28, ILWA 2, with UPA Rep. John Gray in charge; and Natvar Corp., Woodbridge, N. J., by a vote of UPA 83, AFL no votes, no union 27, with UPA Reps. Frank Mendez and Jack Rosen in charge.

Several organizing victories for the CIO Chemical Workers are reported by Elwood Swisher, president and director of organization. The victories, by close votes in a series of smaller chemical plants, were at Stauffer Chemical Co., Lowland, Tenn., with CIO Rep. William Roehl in charge; Calabama Chemical Co., McIntosh, Ala., with Thermon Phillips in charge; and National Carbon Co., Kenova, W. Va., with Dist. Dir. Lou Koletka in charge.

There also is good news from UGCCW in another organizing effort. The union has notified the Goodyear Atomic Corp. that it represents a majority of its employes at its Piketon, O., plant and that it wishes to negotiate a contract. Should the firm fail to grant UGCCW-CIO recognition, it will petition for an NLRB election.

City Of Hope Honors McDonald

Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers was presented with the Torch of Hope Award by the National Labor Council of the City of Hope, medical center near Los Angeles, at the recent USA-CIO convention.

Harry Lopatin, national labor coordinator, presented the award in tribute to McDonald's devoted and energetic service to his fellow trade unionists and his public-spirited participation in many great humanity-serving causes.

New Ruling On Runaway Shipping Hit

COMMERCE Sec. Weeks has endorsed a policy i the transfer of American ships to foreign flags which will wreck the American merchant marine, according to the CIO Maritime Committee.

Executive Sec. Hoyt S. Haddock of the CIO committee said that Weeks has endorsed a policy issued by Maritime Administrator Louis S. Rothschild "liberalizing" the transfer of dry cargo ships to the runaway flags of Liberia, Panama and Honduras. The Maritime Administration is under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Dept.

Weeks' stand is set forth in a letter to the Conference of American Maritime Unions, which consists of a dozen CIO, AFL and independent maritime unions.

HADDOCK SAID that Weeks' letter stated "a 'reasonable' but no specific number of dry cargo ships will be permitted to be transferred foreign."

"This is most disheartening because 'reasonable' means an open door policy with no limitations, Haddock said. "The end result of this policy will be the same for our dry cargo ships as it has been for our tankers. That is, the only ships remaining in our merchant marine will be those in the coastwise and intercoastal trades which are reserved by law for American ships."

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

THE CIO NEWS, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1954.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Henry C. Fleisher, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Managing editor, none; Business manager, none.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Walter P. Reuther, Pres.; James B. Carey, Secy.-Treas.; John V. Riffe, Exec. V-P; Vice-Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: **(If there are none, so state.)** None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 109,087.

HENRY C. FLEISHER
(Signature of editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1954.

[SEAL] Josephine M. Carney
(My Commission expires July 31, 1958.)

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

With the return to standard time in all sections of the country except New England, here is a revised and up to date log of all radio stations carrying "John W. Vandercook and the News," the nightly program sponsored by CIO on the ABC Radio network. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, "fast time" continues until Oct. 31, so the Vandercook program is heard one hour later.

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Greenville	WGYV	1400	9:45
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Flagstaff	KGPH	690	4:00
Kingsman	KGAN	1230	6:45
Phoenix	KPHO	910	7:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KLRA	1010	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
Los Angeles	KABC	790	6:00
San Diego	KCBQ	1170	6:00
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630	7:00
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	7:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WGTH	1410	7:15
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Torrington	WTOR	1490	7:00
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	WMAL	630	7:00
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15 Mon thru Thurs; 7:15 Friday
Miami	WQAM	560	7:00
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:00
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	7:45
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Peoria	WIRL	1290	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:15
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KANSAS			
Topeka	WREN	1250	7:45
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	6:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WGAW	1340	7:00
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WORC	1310	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:15 Mon thru Thurs
Lansing	WILS	1320	10:00
Muskegon	WKBZ	850	7:15
Sault St. Marie	WSOO	1230	10:45
MINNESOTA			
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:30
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	7:00
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:00
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	7:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	7:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	7:00
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Buffalo	WKBW	1520	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	7:15
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WVET	950	7:00
Syracuse	WHEN	620	7:00
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Goldsboro	WGBR	1150	10:15
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	7:00
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	8:15
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:15
Canton	WHBC	1480	10:00
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:15
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	7:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:15
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Pendleton	KWRC	1240	10:15
Portland	KEX	1190	7:15
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WERC	1330	7:00
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	7:15
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:00
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:15
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	7:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	7:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:00
Roanoke	WROV	1240	7:15
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	7:00
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:00
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont	WVVW	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	7:00
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:00
WISCONSIN			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:00
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WOKY	920	6:00
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	7:00
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:00
Cody	KODI	1400	7:00
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:00
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:00
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Riverton	KWRL	1450	7:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:00
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:00

IMUSWA Wins 12c Hike In New Pact

A 12c-an-hour package increase was won last week by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers in a new contract with the Patapsco Scrap Corp., Sparrows Point, Md., a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

The agreement provides a 5c an hour wage increase, and raises pensions to $140 a month and disability payments to $75 a month. It is in line with the new contract of IUMSWA-CIO with Bethlehem's ship-building division covering eight East Coast yards.

Economic Outlook Says—

GOP-Ruled States Block Jobless Pay Hikes

RELIANCE on the states by Pres. Eisenhower and the Republican Administration to liberalize unemployment compensation benefits "shows lack of either political realism or genuine desire for change," the CIO Economic Outlook charged in its current edition.

The *"same employer organizations that blocked action by Congress"* have been active in state capitals, charged the Outlook, which is published by the CIO Education and Research Dept. As a result, it continued, *none of the states changed benefits in 1954 to the levels urged by the President."*

"The state leaders of his own party fought the very things he suggested in Michigan, New Jersey and Massachusetts," the Outlook emphasized. "It was organized labor and the Democrats, rather than the Republicans, who supported his goals on unemployment compensation. But they lost out."

When unemployment compensation laws were first enacted in 1935, the Outlook recalled, Congress refused to set up a uniform national system, as was done with social security. Instead, it decided to use its taxing powers to force the states to set up their own systems within a federal-state framework.

EACH STATE was to decide what benefits unemployed workers should receive—and most of them adopted benefit ceilings of at least two-thirds of the average weekly wage in covered employment.

Congress also levied a tax of 3% on payrolls divided into two parts: .3% to be collected in all cases, and 2.7% to be collected only if a state did not pass a law meeting federal standards. All states passed acceptable laws.

"But while average weekly wages tripled between 1936 and 1953," the Outlook said, "maximums (in benefits) did not even double."

The states were expected to enact further legislation equivalent to a payroll tax of 2.7% in order to pay adequate benefits. But they didn't have to, and the door was thus opened for "experience rating," a system of tax concessions based on the employer's individual experience, the Outlook showed.

Employer lobbies in state capitals over the years have sniped at their state laws from three angles in an effort to keep their taxes as low as possible. They have shot at the tax rate itself, they have blocked realistic increases in benefits, and they have had legislative and administrative restrictions enacted on the eligibility of the jobless worker to receive the benefits.

As a result, the Outlook shows in a state-by-state table, the average weekly benefit for the U. S. during the first six months of 1954 was but $25 a week—and 882,015 unemployed workers exhausted their benefits before they found new jobs or were recalled from layoffs.

A total of 636,000 jobless workers was denied any benefits whatsoever.

"The central issue underlying all others," said the Outlook, "can be stated simply: *How much of the cost of unemployment is to be borne by employers and how much by the unemployed?*

"WITHOUT unemployment insurance, the unemployed bear part of the cost through loss of wages. Part is taken up by private and public relief agencies or by relatives. The employer ducks out," the Outlook continued.

"It is too easy for corporation officials to be satisfied with running at two-thirds of capacity month after month, as in the steel industry in 1954. Profits can be made at these levels if workers are laid off or put on short hours.

"The sufferings of individual families are hidden behind overall statistics and rosy statements that the recession has halted."

The Outlook declared Congress should set benefit and tax rates uniformly through a national system, for *"it will not be easy to win gains in state legislatures, as sad experience has shown in the past."*

Tips On Getting Jobless Benefits

These general points from the CIO Economic Outlook may help save you time and money. State laws vary so much that this list cannot fit all of them. For more information and help, go to your union.

Keep records, with dates, of your employment and earnings, the employers for whom you worked, and lay-offs.

File a claim promptly when you are jobless or working considerably less than full-time. Do this at a local employment security office, bringing what records you have. Get your facts straight and give them straight.

Know your rights, and the dangers threatening them. Read the information on your state law prepared by state employment security agencies and perhaps by your union or State CIO Council.

Beware of pitfalls that may lead to benefit denials. These are likely to involve—

Refusal of a "suitable" job; not being able to work or available for it; not "seeking" work; any false statements, such as not reporting earnings.

If you are referred to a job but find it unsuitable, be sure to explain your reasons, keeping in mind the terms of your own state law. The following kind of things may be taken into account when state agencies rule whether refusal of a job means loss of benefits: its distance and hazards; your previous work history and family circumstances; the terms offered.

If you are denied benefits, be sure you know why. If you seem to have been treated wrong, you can appeal the decision at the employment office. Ask to see any statement filed by your employer.

Appeal promptly, since you usually have only five to 10 days to do so. A higher appeal is also possible. But appeals may not be easy for workers to carry through successfully.

If you move to another state, you can file your claim there. You may be able to pool earnings credits in several states.

If you are a recent veteran, special benefits are available.

'Textile Titanism' Perils Mill Job Outlook

"TEXTILE titanism" is offering a new threat to the dwindling jobs of thousands of CIO Textile Workers.

The union estimates that a tide of corporate mergers has engulfed more than 150 textile firms since July 1953, affecting 50,000 workers. The mergers have gone on while employers have urged workers to hold off demands so as to put the companies in a better "competitive position."

TWUA-CIO is concerned because many of the "cannibal" companies include those whose past policies have been aimed at high prices, low wages and violent anti-unionism.

Amerotron, Inc., has emerged as the latest hybrid born of mergers. The combine was formed from the giant American Woolen Co., Textron, Inc., and Robbins Mills. The 50-year-old American Woolen firm has lost $25 million in the past two years.

Bigness, regardless of its social threat, the union concedes, is inevitable in the American economy.

The union regards the textile industry, however, as a special situation since it is largely unorganized. There are no adequate safeguards for the workers, TWUA points out, *"and no suitable watchdog against the employers' social or industrial malpractices."*

So widespread have the mergers become, smaller firms being absorbed by great, powerful textile corporations, that the union is endorsing the action of Sen. Green (D. R.I.) to probe developments in the industry, particularly in New England.

Just before adjournment, Green told the Senate:

"IT IS MY JUDGMENT that the whole textile industry, particularly textile mergers and consolidations, should be thoroughly investigated by the Subcommittee on Monopoly of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary."

He added that the Joint Committee on the Economic Report "should undertake a basic study of all the problems relating to the textile industry as a whole."

The importance of the textile industry to New England was cited by Green, who pointed out that a sampling of unemployed textile workers in that area showed 40% still jobless after a year of unemployment.

He pledged a renewal of his fight for an investigation when Congress reconvenes.

J. William Belanger, New England director for TWUA, lashed out at a recent Commerce Dept. task force that investigated economic conditions in Lawrence, Mass., where mill closings have left thousands permanently jobless.

Belanger noted that the union had been urging federal attention for Lawrence for 18 months.

He assailed a statement by a federal official that "the textile business here is finished, we might as well face it," and asked Commerce Sec. Weeks if this reflected an official opinion.

"The average citizen," Belanger said, "must wonder whether the Eisenhower Administration looks with favor on a movement to rob us of what is still our most important single industry."

Belanger charged that Weeks, a Massachusetts resident and former State GOP chairman, is "interested in southern textiles."

Waiting

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers praised Pres. Eisenhower's plan to spend $150 million for coal industry relief but insisted the need for action in the textile industry is as great.

Rieve, also a CIO vice president, recalled promises of aid to jobless textile workers in the 1952 campaign. He termed Administration moves to date "at best highly casual."

FIGHT HOUSING BIAS—CIO Packinghouse Workers and AFL Butchers have formed Chicago Committee for Equality in Housing to oppose anti-Negro housing riots. Co-chairmen (seated) are Patrick E. Gorman, AFL Butchers secretary-treasurer (left), and UPWA Vice Pres. Russell R. Lasley. Standing are Charles Hayes, UPWA district director, and Robert Nielunowski, AFL Butchers business agent.

UPWA Raps Kennelly On Housing Riots

A DEMAND that Mayor Martin Kennelly of Chicago end anti-Negro violence at the Trumbull Park Homes housing project, or resign, was served on the city's chief executive in an open letter signed by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Meat Cutters.

The letter appeared as an advertisement in the Chicago Daily News following 13 months of disorder and rioting at the housing project. The two unions, with about 40,000 members employed in Chicago's meat packing industry, have formed a Chicago Committee for Equality in Housing to press for an end of the violence.

"The members of our unions, Negro and white, work side by side in Chicago's great meat industry," the open letter said.

"If Chicago citizens can work in harmony inside our industries — Chicago citizens can live in harmony inside our communities."

The letter recalled that since the first Negro families moved into the project, "they have been subjected to assaults, attacks, stoning and harassment by various mobs bent on depriving them of their right to a decent home."

"Mr. Mayor," it asked, *"could a 13-month-long race riot take place in Chicago if the law were being enforced?"*

CIO Cracks Down On Welfare Rackets

—See Page 3

The Fight for Congress (See Center Section)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 41

Vandercook Begins 'Grass Roots' Report On Election

JOHN W. VANDERCOOK, ABC radio news commentator whose nightly broadcasts are sponsored by the CIO, this week begins a nine-state tour to report "grass roots" sentiment on the congressional elections.

Vandercook will originate his broadcast from key industrial and farm states in the Northeast and Midwest during the next three-week period.

"When Congress is in session," he said, "Washington is the news capital of the world. But the real domestic news at the moment is what the candidates are doing and saying in their home states and, more importantly, how the people feel about the issue, the records of the candidates and what they have to say.

"You can't get the feel of that in New York or Washington. That's why I'll be on the road."

Vandercook said his schedule included: Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York. All are considered key states in the coming election.

The radio commentator said he planned not only to interview major candidates, but "just average voters" during his tour.

Ruefully, Vandercook noted that "traveling had always been a favorite pastime." But, he said looking at his travel schedule, "this is different."

During his exploring days, when he traveled in more than 80 countries, Vandercook recalled "nice leisurely journeys in the tropics where you sat around for days waiting for the canoes to get ready or a hurricane to pass."

Grass root coverage of an election campaign, he observed, meant "split second timing for trains and planes, broadcasts and interviews."

Hear John W. Vandercook's first-hand election reports every week night on ABC Radio; check your local radio log for broadcast time.

Drive To Swat Labor With Anti-Trust Laws Hit

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE SHAPE of things to come in the next few months, if the big business-run Commerce Dept. has its way, is a two-level crackdown on organized labor by the states and the federal government.

From recent speeches and not too secret memoranda of department big shots—plus the remarks and protests of Sec. of Labor Mitchell—the program calls for:

1. An all-out drive to apply the federal anti-trust laws to unions. The net effect would be to restore labor to the status of 150 years ago, a "commodity." And unions again would be open to suits as "conspiracies."

2. A parallel drive to give the states and their gerrymandered legislatures almost total power over collective bargaining. The effect would be a plague of anti-labor laws.

THE DRIVE to swat labor with anti-trust legislation, which recalls the fights for the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts, was strongly protested by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg last week in a letter to Atty-Gen. Brownell.

The Attorney-General's Committee to Study the Anti-Trust Laws, named by Brownell, has been considering changes in the nation's basic anti-trust policies as well as in the laws themselves. Goldberg cited press reports that it has been weighing proposals to bring unions under the laws.

"If these reports are correct," he wrote Brownell, "I think two major issues are involved. The first issue relates to the manifest incompetence of this committee to deal fairly with this basic issue . . . The committee was obviously not chosen as fairly representative of both the labor and business viewpoints."

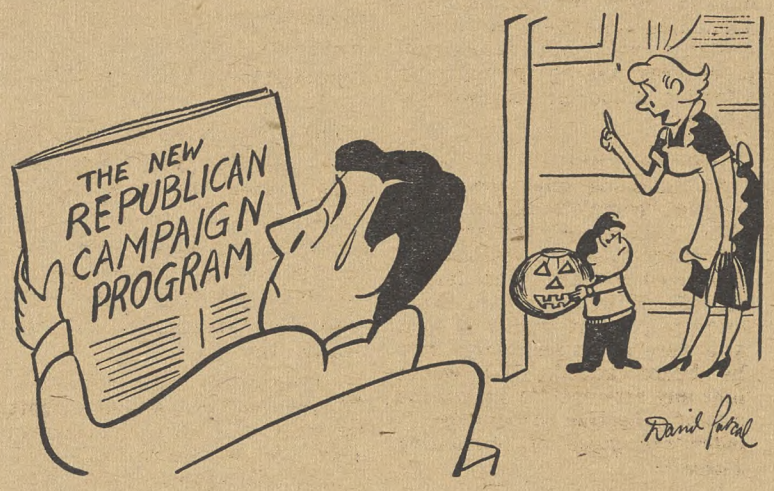
The second issue, he went on, is "whether any committee studying our anti-trust laws and anti-trust policy, no matter how constituted, is a proper body to make recommendations as to our national labor policy."

"I AM NOT ARGUING that unions are above the law or that industry representatives do not have a right to complain in the proper forum about union practices that they think are improper," Goldberg wrote.

"But I do say that any attempt to treat these complaints by a committee of business experts on the anti-trust laws involves a basic and fundamental reversal of precepts that are as firmly grounded in American public policy as the very principle of competition itself.

"The purpose of the anti-trust laws is to preserve competition among business enterprises—organizations engaged in the manufacture and sale of products or commodities. Unions are not engaged in any such activity, unless we are to reverse our traditional concept of humanitarianism and stipulate that human labor should be regarded as a commodity."

Goldberg said that from newspaper stories about Sec. of Commerce Weeks' presentation to the committee urging a recommendation that unions be covered by anti-trust laws, "he believes that labor organizations possess economic power which constitutes a serious threat to the continued existence of our free economy."



"Don't scare your father any more than he is, dear."

"The Secretary is wrong," Goldberg stated bluntly.

"THE SHORT of the matter is that your committee of experts on business law is now engaged in secret deliberations on fundamental issues of labor policy and labor law.

"We should like to record our strong protest against this course of action and urge you, as Attorney-General and as the committee's principal, to issue public instructions making clear that such issues are not within the committee's scope."

Should the committee recommend to Brownell that unions be brought under anti-trust laws and Brownell in turn makes a similar recommendation to Congress, it is in for tough sledding.

Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), who expects to become chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in January if there is a Democratic victory in November, told the recent CIO Electrical Workers convention that *"come hell or high water, he (Weeks) will never get such a bill through the House."*

Newspaper reports are that a six-man task force of Brownell's committee studied the Commerce Dept. proposals and turned them down in a majority report.

However, Stephen Dunn, until recently the department's general counsel, came up with a 27-page minority report, circulated to the full committee, demanding that the anti-trust boom be lowered on unions. The committee turned the matter over to Co-Chairman Stanley N. Barnes, Brownell's assistant for "restudy."

Mitchell maintained the committee has taken no action, and said it had advised him the decision is primarily that of Brownell and the Eisenhower Administration. If there are any abuses by unions that require correction, he declared, *"it should be done through the medium of labor legislation and not anti-trust legislation."*

THE LABOR Secretary denied Weeks' labor policy views are those of the Administration, or that a "cold war" is on between his department and Weeks'. Every agency has a right to its opinions, he said, and added that "I can take care of myself."

Weeks' assault on unions at the federal level ties in with the anti-labor drive in the states bared by his undersecretary, Lothair Teetor, at a recent Chamber of Commerce speech in Kansas City, Mo.

Teetor said the big business overlords of the Commerce Dept. intend to lobby for Taft-Hartley Act changes which would encourage the states to pass right to scab laws, and for revisions in unemployment compensation legislation which will buck the Administration's efforts to widen coverage.

Steel Output At 70%

For the first time in nearly four months, basic steel production last week reached 70.4% of capacity. That still leaves over a quarter of steel capacity idle—and some 425,000 CIO Steelworkers unemployed or on short work weeks.

Brownell Hints Relaxing Of Trust Curbs On Business

A FRANK warning that while the Eisenhower Administration is considering thumping labor unions with the anti-trust laws, it hopes to ease them for big corporations has been sounded by Atty.-Gen. Brownell.

The Republican plan to loosen the legal ties that tend to keep big business from growing too big for the country's good was bared at a luncheon of the New York chapter of the Public Relations Society. *Brownell's audience included the chief press agents for many of the nation's largest and wealthiest corporations.*

Claiming that the practical application of the anti-trust laws is hampered by legal and judicial obscurities, he said the Attorney-General's Committee to Study the Anti-Trust Laws *"is coming in with a very significant report."*

"I've seen enough of it to get the drift," he went on. "It will be ready when Congress assembles in January.

"They are suggesting revisions to produce a more proper law, one more in keeping with a middle-of-the-road economic and social administration of those laws.

"I invite your attention to the work of that committee, which is coming out about six week's from now. It will provoke a prolonged and perhaps acrimonious discussion in Congress."

Reuther To Appear On 'Meet The Press'

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear next Sunday on the nationally-televised program, "Meet the Press." The program will be aired at 6 p.m. EST, Sunday, Oct. 17, on NBC-TV stations.

'Big Business Is Swallowing Small Firms At Fast Rate'

"THE HEAVIEST buildup of giant corporations since the 1920's" is now in progress, the non-partisan National Issues Committee reported.

"Big business firms are buying smaller companies at the fastest rate in years," says the committee paper, The Issue. "Government anti-trust lawyers and economists are beginning to admit publicly that they're concerned."

The paper points out that the last big merger wave was 1940-47. Then "it engulfed 2,450 independent companies valued at $5.2 billion. That was 5.5% of the 1943 total of all manufacturing corporations in the country."

Meanwhile, on the small business side, times have been hard. Business failures in 1954 have shown an increase over 1953 while the gap between large and small business, according to the Small Business Administration, "shows an ever widening margin."

All this has caused revival of of demands that the government take anti-monopoly steps under the Anti-Trust laws. So far there has been comparatively little action on this front.

Since 1950, the Federal Trade Commission has prosecuted only three cases under the anti-merger sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. The Justice Dept. has taken action on only one major case, blocking the merger of Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. —(PAI)

CIO Group To Police Welfare Funds

By AL ZACK

THE CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington last week, created a special standing committee empowered to crack down on any corruption in handling welfare or other union funds.

In a major policy statement, adopted unanimously, the new committee was instructed to "investigate any charges or allegations" of corruption or maladministration of funds.

The committee will report to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the Executive Board, with recommendations for prompt remedial action in each case.

Reuther immediately named Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers, as chairman of the committee. Other committee members are Joseph Curran, president of the CIO Maritime Union, and James G. Thimmes, vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers. Both Curran and Thimmes are CIO vice-presidents.

Reuther named CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg to be director of the special standing committee.

At the same time, the board praised and supported Reuther's recent action in demanding and securing prompt remedial action in New York City, where abuses of local union welfare funds were uncovered in five locals of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

Greenberg Reports

Pres. Max Greenberg of the RWDSU reported to the board on action taken by the international in line with Reuther's demand. Officials of three locals have been removed and administrators installed, Reuther later told the press, and legal steps are being taken to gain control of the other two locals.

Reuther told reporters the RWDSU had taken "forthright action" and its leaders had indicated they clearly intended to "clean up" corruption in these five local unions.

Spelling out its intent to crack down on all racketeers infiltrating the labor movement, the Executive Board said it "will unhesitatingly use its powers, under the CIO constitution, to preserve the integrity of our movement and to keep it free from any taint of corruption."

The new committee will not "delay action to prevent or remedy abuses until a case has been formally established in the courts," the board statement said. Instead, CIO will act as it did in expelling Communist-dominated organizations "in accordance with our democratic procedures" taking "prompt and effective action on our own initiative."

Welcome Inquiries

At the same time, the board pledged "complete cooperation" with "legitimate" government and congressional investigations of alleged welfare fund frauds and offered to help write legislation to prevent frauds, if such laws were found necessary. But, the board added, CIO would fight any attempt *"to curtail the area of collective bargaining . . . under the guise of preventing abuses."*

The special committee will recommend uniform standards for welfare funds, the board said. Reuther said he expected some proposals in time for consideration at the CIO convention in December.

Reuther told newsmen the corruption uncovered in New York was "penny ante stuff." The biggest crooks, he said, were employers and insurance officials who accepted kickbacks.

'Business Ethics'

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who took part in the press conference, noted CIO was fighting traditional but unethical business practices. Reuther added that *"when you apply business ethics to trade union practices, you get corruption and we won't tolerate it."*

Reuther told newsmen he didn't expect to find much corruption in CIO ranks, but he said CIO would not stand for shady practices which might be inside the law and still be unethical. CIO, he said, would not tolerate "legal ways to rob workers."

The CIO president observed that "wherever there's a crooked labor leader, there's a crooked employer. The crooked labor leader belongs in a jail cell and the cell next door should be reserved for the crooked employer."

In other actions, the CIO Executive Board:

1. Demanded that Atty.-Gen. Brownell give all-out support to local and state officials in dealing with "disgraceful" demonstrations against racial integration of public schools. **(Story on Page 6.)**

2. Set a meeting of the full unity committees of the CIO and AFL for Oct. 15 in Washington.

3. Approved a report showing the no-raiding agreement between CIO and AFL unions was working satisfactorily.

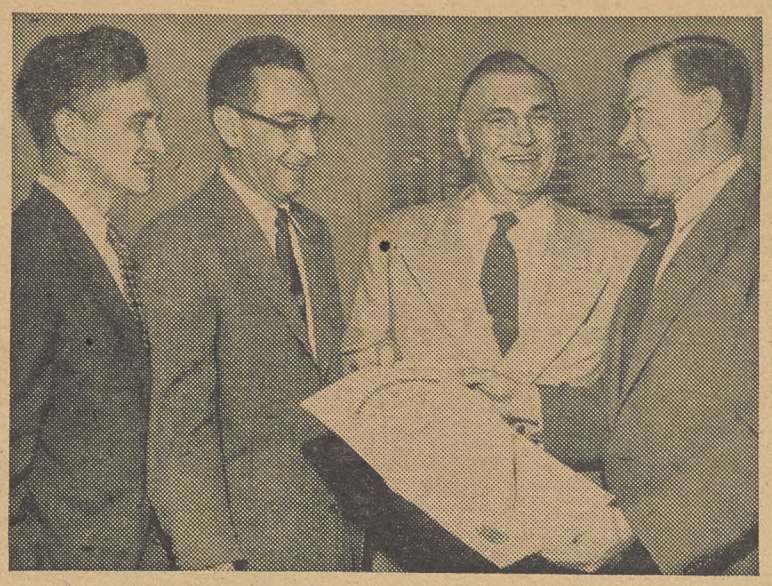
4. Formally conveyed a charter to the Mechanics Educational Society of America. Reuther said the charter covered present membership and a committee of Steel, Auto and Electrical Workers would meet with the MESA to work out permanent jurisdictional lines.

5. Heard a report that the affiliation of the CIO Railroad Workers with the CIO Transport Workers had been completed. The railroad workers had voted better than 3 to 1 for the amalgamation, Reuther said.

6. Adopted a full scale report on America's year-old economic skid, which noted the Administration's "failure to enact a program to halt and reverse this downturn has become the major issue of the 1954 elections."

It also noted that the President's "self-styled dynamic economic program has proved to be a complete fizzle," and that "head-in-the-sand tactics" have failed. **(Story on Page 13.)**

7. Urged CIO members to mobilize a campaign seeking commitments from political candidates to support "at least" the Eisenhower recommendations to improve unemployment compensation benefits and extend their duration. The resolution urged CIO members to plan now a continuing, vigorous campaign in next year's legislative sessions for improved state laws in this field.



CIO CHARTER for Mechanics Educational Society of America was presented by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to MESA Pres. George White during CIO Executive Board meeting. At left: CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Jerry Raymond, MESA publicity director. Newest CIO affiliate has some 52,000 members.

CIO, AFL Unity Meeting Planned

Meetings of the full CIO and AFL unity committees will be held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington on Oct. 15, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week.

The session will be the first since the signing of the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement, which Reuther reported is operating satisfactorily.

Reuther refused to make a prediction for newsmen on how rapidly unity talks could move, but he said more progress had been made during the past year than during the previous 16 years.

L. A. Sessions Set Before Convention

The CIO Executive Board has set the following schedule for pre-convention meetings in Los Angeles:

Executive Committee, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Executive Board, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Resolutions, Constitution, Appeals, Credentials, Officers' Report and Rules and Order Committees, Thursday, Dec. 2.

All meetings and the convention, which opens Dec. 6, will be at the Statler Hotel.

WASHINGTON newsmen last week had a barrage of questions for CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther dealing with CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald's recent call for a full-time CIO president, and newspaper reports concerning speeches by CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe.

In response to questions about a full-time president, Reuther said such a president would "be able to do things that I can't do now" as combined CIO and UAW president.

But, he added, he believed CIO should have as president the "head of a powerful union that has to face collective bargaining at the bargaining table so that collective bargaining problems do not become academic" to him. Otherwise, he said, the CIO president was "denied many of the essential tools he requires."

"If the CIO could find someone to work full time and on whom the CIO could agree," Reuther continued, "they will have no problem with Walter Reuther."

"I've got a full time job in Detroit," he said with a smile. "I like it and it's my Number One love." Reuther went on to say he felt the UAW and the CIO "were inseparably interwoven."

Questions On MRA

Reporters then raised a number of questions dealing with newspaper reports of statements by Riffe at the Moral Rearmament conference on Mackinac Island, Mich.

Reuther thoughtfully outlined his views on religious issues and the CIO's position on the right of individual conscience.

But, he said, no officer of the CIO had the right to use his title of office on behalf of any organization which did not have CIO's endorsement. He recalled that last year's CIO convention had adopted a resolution carefully spelling out this point.

In response to questions, Reuther said the CIO had not and does not endorse MRA.

He added that CIO recognizes the full right of all members to practice their own religious beliefs.

Higher Pension Benefits Mailed

Increased social security benefit checks were mailed last week to more than 6.5 million persons. The average increase in benefits is from $6 to $7 a month—improvements voted by Congress only after labor pushed a drive for even wider expansion of social security.

Text Of CIO Board Action On 'Policing' Of Welfare Funds

Here is the text of the CIO Executive Board statement on the establishment of a special committee to police operations of union welfare funds:

DURING THE past several years, CIO unions have negotiated pension and welfare agreements with employers throughout American industry.

This precedent-making development has brought tangible and substantial benefits to millions of union members and their families. Through the collective bargaining process, the unions of the CIO have thus been responsible for a major assault on the hazards of insecurity arising from old age, death, disability and illness.

Thousands of these welfare plans, achieved through collective bargaining processes, are now functioning. Hundreds of thousands of families have benefitted, hundreds of millions of dollars in benefits have been paid out to workers and their families.

People who might otherwise have suffered privation and want have been able to preserve their dignity, self-respect and standard of living, despite family catastrophe. *These welfare plans are a testimonial to the vitality and flexibility of the collective bargaining process in the American free enterprise system.*

The administration of these welfare plans varies. Some are administered jointly by unions and employers; some by employers; some by the unions alone. Whatever the method of administration, the objective in all cases is the same—to provide the maximum benefits at the minimum cost to the workers and their families. It is a characteristic of all well-administered welfare funds that the cost of administration is a small part of the total income of the fund.

The vast majority of these welfare plans are administered as they should be, as a sacred trust on behalf of the beneficiaries. The CIO is proud of this record of constructive achievement on the part of its affiliates in this field of human welfare.

We have been determined from the outset that the administration of welfare funds shall meet the highest ethical standards for the handling of fiduciary funds.

Year after year, CIO conventions have reaffirmed, in our annual statement on ethical practices, our determination to prevent any corruption in the handling of funds belonging to, or held in trust for, our members or their families.

We have said, and we now repeat, that there is no room in the legitimate labor movement for crooks or Communists.

In the recent past, a few cases of financial corruption in the handling of welfare funds on the part of certain local officials have come to light. These situations, few as they are in relation to the whole picture, cannot be condoned. Even a few are far too many. They are shocking and disgraceful.

We commend Pres. Reuther for the prompt and effective

(Continued on Page 15)

'Thou Shalt Not—'

The CIO Executive Board has made trade union history with its swift and courageous action against crooks and racketeers attempting to steal workers' welfare funds.

Not only has the Board erected a *"Thou Shalt Not Touch"* sign around all union funds, it has created efficient, workable machinery to find and punish the crooks and protect workers' funds.

There may be a need for new laws to nab sticky-fingered characters who have found a "legal" way to dip into workers' funds. CIO will not tolerate that kind of crookedness either.

If new laws—which preserve workers' rights to bargain collectively for important and humane welfare funds—are necessary, CIO will help get them adopted.

But CIO is determined that the morals and ethics of the trade union movement never sink to the merely *"strictly legal"* level of big business.

That means trade union vigilance—and the CIO Executive Board will provide it.

'Running Scared'

Now that the congressional campaign is swinging into the decisive weeks, we're getting a heavy dose of artful pessimism from GOP ranks. For example, a prominent but otherwise unidentified Republican at Pres. Eisenhower's vacation headquarters says "we're not only running scared —we are scared."

We suggest all of this be taken with a shovelful of salt. The election—and control of the next Congress—won't be decided until the votes are counted.

On the next several pages, *The CIO News* continues its series of first-hand reports on several of the key states. Generally, they show that a lot of good work has been done —and that there's much more to do before Nov. 2.

Just keep in mind: The "Daddy Warbucks" of the GOP are beginning to shell out. Watch for something desperate. The Madison Ave. hucksters have been far too quiet. They have a lot of rabbits to pull out of their hat in an effort to soft-soap the American people. *So beware of the last-minute GOP maneuvers.*

Crossed Up

In our mail last week came a publication of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce called Economic Intelligence, which took high offense at any suggestion that the GOP Administration is giving-away the people's resources. "It is particularly difficult," says the C. of C., "to see the logic of the give-away charge with respect to natural resources."

If the C. of C. took off its blindfold, it might consider how the Administration is trying to ram through the Dixon-Yates AEC-TVA deal—*a $140 million operation compared with which Teapot Dome was only a county fair shell game.*

Carry On, Men

If you're an unemployed worker with your compensation benefits long exhausted, and want a refund on last year's income tax to help get by, you haven't a ghost of a chance.

But if you're a businessman in a similar position, then the doors to the Treasury Dept. are wide open. You can apply current business losses against past tax payments, and get a whopping refund. Under the little-known "carry back, carry forward" provisions of U. S. tax laws—and the loophole was widened by the last Congress—the Treasury will pay out some $400 million this year. *That's another demonstration of how business gets the breaks, while tax reductions for the people were killed.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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New Cop On The CIO Beat

In Other Words—

Behind The 'Right To Scab' Drive

How a movement for a "right-to-scab" bill operates is described in this digest of an article on "The $241,000 Law" in Ammunition, monthly magazine of the CIO Auto Workers:

ON DEC. 29, 1953, 73 Oklahoma business and industry officials, together with a smattering of legislators and lawyers, met in the Baltimore Room of Oklahoma City's plush Skirvin Hotel, where they unanimously approved a $241,000 campaign to get a law on the state's statute books.

The "Right" To Work?

The bill they wanted had already been rejected at a previous session of the Legislature. There, it hadn't got beyond the committee hearing stage. This time, its sponsors were determined to jam it through by trying a new tack.

The program they okayed called for placing the proposal before the voters in the form of an initiative petition—and for a high-powered, carefully timed campaign to put it across.

Their plan included setting up a "non-profit educational corporation" and choosing a name that would have undoubted propaganda value. The name they decided on was "Jobs, Inc." and the incorporators, according to their own report which was marked confidential, "must be (1) a member of the Legislature, (2) a rancher, or prominent agriculturalist, and (3) a business man or industrialist."

The program called for establishing a board of directors of "key individuals located through the state, both in the sphere of their personal influence and geographical location."

And they also made plans to "employ persons to get signatures to the petition," in addition to those volunteering for the task, according to the report.

They decided, too, to get up literature promoting their proposed law, and "to use the press, radio, TV, public appearances, direct mail and personal calls to carry the program to the people."

A suggestion that the group probably would spend more than $241,000 in the Oklahoma campaign was contained in the budget report. And, it added, *"if the effort is to succeed, it must be well-financed."*

Object of the heavy outlay and the intricate plans was a so-called "right-to-work" law.

Most "right-to-work" laws were passed shortly after the end of World War II. Much of today's restrictive labor legislation was adopted about the same time. Three of the states have since repealed their passage of the measure.

But proposals are pending in several states for additional legislation.

Labeled "right-to-work" laws by proponents as a means of whipping up public support, the measures prohibit enforcing union security provisions of contracts negotiated by labor and management. These provisions include both a union shop and maintenance of membership.

T-H Assists The States

Although both the union shop and maintenance of membership are permitted by the Taft-Hartley law, states nevertheless are free to ban both. Reason is, the Taft-Hartley law gives priority to state laws when they are more restrictive against unions.

Supporters claim the "right-to-work" bills are cemented to freedom of a worker to take a job whether or not he belongs to a union. They insist this would widen the labor market, and serve as an inducement to the areas where such laws are in effect.

Opponents, on the other hand, point out that when the majority of employes in a plant, shop or office vote for representation by a union, the gains they then negotiate apply to all in the bargaining unit.

Dues of the union members make possible these gains in wages and working conditions, opponents of the "right-to-work" proposals emphasize. Workers who accept these benefits but refuse to join the union, they add, are declining to carry their democratic share. *Instead, they're taking a "free ride."*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS DIFFICULT to remember, offhand, any single national issue in which Pres. Eisenhower has intervened more persistently and stubbornly than in regard to the Dixon-Yates contract.

He told the Bureau of the Budget to "direct" the Atomic Energy Commission to sign a contract with the Dixon-Yates private utility syndicate that would have the effect of pushing private power into the Tennessee Valley Authority's natural market in Memphis.

More About Dixon & Yates

Democrats and anti-monopoly Republicans conducted a hard fight in the Senate to block the deal, but the Republican leadership followed the President's insistence and drove through a bill to authorize the AEC to enter private contracts for power production.

Sen. Langer (R., N. D.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee asked money to conduct an investigation. *He was turned down—hard.*

Forces in favor of the TVA managed to get a provision written into the law requiring a contract to lie before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy for 30 days before it could become effective. *But the Joint Committee was also given power to "waive" this provision by majority vote—and it is packed with champions of private utilities.*

Early this month it became perfectly apparent that the White House was adamant and that skids were being greased to drive the contract through.

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N. Y.), chairman of the congressional Joint Committee, summoned a meeting and the AEC promptly announced that it had requested a "waiver" of the 30-day delay period. The object was clear: to get the waiver and get the contract signed before the Nov. 2 election.

The Dixon-Yates deal, as Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) pointed out, will cost the taxpayers some $140 millions over the next several years—a figure "far bigger than that of the Teapot Dome."

The Case Against Dixon

The President's aggressiveness in this deal was made in the face of very serious allegations against Middle South Utilities, Inc., headed by Edgar H. Dixon—the Dixon of Dixon-Yates.

An official of the Mississippi Power & Light Co., a Middle South subsidiary, was fired after publicly charging that his operating company was dominated, controlled and "milked" for the benefit of the holding company.

A Republican lawyer in Arkansas charged that Arkansas Power & Light, another Middle South subsidiary, "milked" the people of the state for the benefit of Dixon's holding company.

J. D. Stietenroth, the former Mississippi company official, told an unofficial hearing of the Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee that for practical purposes the Holding Company Act, passed with great trouble in the '30s as one of the major New Deal reforms, had been "amended" or otherwise changed through interpretation so that the strict rules had been, in effect, subverted.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), sitting with Langer to hear testimony from Stietenroth, said that a transaction by which a $3 million Mississippi Light & Power Co. surplus was changed into common stock, paying 9% a year to Dixon's Middle South Utilities, was almost exactly the same kind of "milking" by a holding company that ruined Samuel Insull 25 years ago and finally created a political storm against giant utility empires.

A Step 'Back To McKinley'

Eisenhower's public power policy literally takes the country "back to McKinley." He is repudiating, in step after step, the foundations and principles of public power first laid down by a Republican predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt.

Through the Dixon-Yates program he is repudiating everything that the great Sen. George Norris, also a Republican, did to create and expand TVA through bitter years of conflict.

The President apparently thinks that the Dixon-Yates syndicate—a holding company combination which under the contract would get enormous strength and an entrenched position in the South Central states—is just a clean little example of red-blooded private enterprise and "local control."

There is strong evidence that the opposite is true—that it is a regional monopoly by which local utilities are manipulated for the benefit of New York managers and stockholders.

An investigation would uncover the facts—but Eisenhower doesn't want an investigation, either by the Senate anti-monopoly committee or the atomic energy committee. Confused and largely ignorant of the tremendous virtues of TVA, he wants to bull through a contract to damage TVA.

It is a campaign issue for Democrats—and it is no credit to the men around Eisenhower that they have led him into that morass.

4 TV Campaign Films Offered

The CIO Legislative Dept. has obtained four TV films on vital election issues starring key Senators which are available for use on TV programs or for motion picture showings at union and other meetings.

Full details on securing these films can be obtained by wiring or phoning the CIO Legislative Dept., 718 Jackson Place,, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., phone EXecutive 3-5581.

Issues In The Election—

In The Matter Of Give-Aways, GOP Sure Kept Its Promises

(This is the fifth of a series of articles on issues in the coming election.)

THE HUCKSTERS and hustlers of the Eisenhower Administration have good reason not to share the workers' worries over deepening recession.

While pay envelopes have shrunk and national income is down, the GOP elephant has fattened from his forays against the public estate. Big business has left its greedy pawprints on the national landscape. *Its mark is on the forest-clad mountains, the lush grazing lands and on the beaches bordering the off-shore oil lands.*

Encouraged by one success after another, he has dipped his trunk deeply into the public treasury. His trainers have been planted in key spots, the better to pilot his plunderings.

The story of Republican give-aways to pay off political debts is the most successful chapter in the whole sorry record of two years of the Eisenhower Administration. In this field, if in no other, the 1952 campaign pledges have been redeemed at an astronomical interest rate.

Hardly had the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress warmed its chairs before it embarked on the give-away spree. In its first major piece of legislation, it handed over to the big oil companies—in return for lavish campaign handouts—the off-shore oil and natural gas properties.

The Big Boys Wanted More

These were valued variously at from $50 to $300 billion and all debts could have been considered squared, except by the big interests behind the GOP throne. *They had succeeded in looting the public domain after four major setbacks: a veto by former Pres. Truman of earlier legislation and three adverse decisions by the Supreme Court.*

Pres. Eisenhower committed himself to aid the give-away before his nomination, in return for support by Texas oil millionaires.

Covetous Republican eyes next swung to the vast acreage owned by the U. S., just under one-fourth of our national area. This belongs to the American people. The value of this land has been estimated at over a trillion dollars.

This land, with its enormous riches in water power, minerals, timber, grazing rights and the skill and resourcefulness of the people who use it, has made this the strongest nation on earth. America's natural resources, wisely used for the benefit of all the people, have the potential of providing lasting prosperity and the sinews of world security.

It was natural that so great a treasure would be a target for the spoilsmen who came to power under the Eisenhower Administration. *They set about reversing 20 years of reason during which the people initiated a gigantic program to harness the water power for low-cost electricity, for irrigation and flood control.*

Taxpayers Pay The Freight

The people had enhanced the beauty and recreational value of our national parks. They wisely operated timber and grazing lands for the benefit of all. And under the pressure of war they developed the greatest force for good or evil yet discovered by man—the atom.

Truman invited the audience at the dedication of Montana's Hungry Horse Dam in October 1952 to take a very good look at the project. For, he said, if the Republicans won the election *"you folks may never see another."* His words were tragically prophetic.

The slick sloganeers of the private power monopolies sold their program to a willing Republican Party. Eisenhower echoed their propaganda when he cited TVA as an example of "creeping socialism." A new concept of "partnership in power" was enunciated.

Freely translated, this means, federal subsidies, tax write-offs, higher rates and less power. It means one partner—the taxpayer—pays the freight, the other—the power monopolists—get the profits.

Two members of the Eisenhower Cabinet early made it plain they were in the give-away business to the detriment of the people. There was the famous *"What's good for General Motors is good for the country"* declaration of Defense Sec. Wilson.

Interior Sec. McKay, apostle of the land-grab philosophy, stated more bluntly:

"We're here in the saddle as an Administration representing business and industry."

Even the Indian on his reservation wasn't safe when the Republican leaders took the profit warpath. Under the cloak of "freeing" the Indian from his tribe, GOP lawmakers pushed for a bill to rob him of his tribal lands with their mineral and forest wealth.

The resources of the Niagara River, of Hells Canyon (greatest undeveloped source of water power in America), of TVA and other public power projects would all be turned over to private power firms. These outfits already had been beneficiaries of special legislation to increase their profits.

Lid Lifted On Gas Rates

For example, companies peddling natural gas were freed of responsibility of federal rate regulation, if the gas is sold by one firm within one state.

The biggest give-away of all is still in the works. Republicans in Congress tried to ram through legislation to turn over the development of atomic energy for peaceful power uses to private firms. The nation's stake of $12 billion would have been dissipated in a flash if alert Democrats and a handful of others had not blocked the grab.

They staged a marathon debate—termed a filibuster by the GOP—and succeeded in tacking on amendments to safeguard the public interest. These changes prevented atomic energy from becoming an exclusive blessing for a few private monopolies.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Almost Got It But Not Quite

How 'Local' Is Local?

"Local partnership" is the Eisenhower term for scuttling public power projects and turning them over to private monopolies.

But the amazing story told by a Mississippi power executive reveals that the "local" partners come from Wall Street. The testimony of J. D. Stietenroth, fired secretary-treasurer of Mississippi Power & Light Co., will help dump the explosive issue of power monopolies into the current and 1956 campaigns.

Stietenroth charged that Dixon-Yates—selected by Eisenhower personally to build a private power plant in the TVA area—is dominated by Wall Street interests.

He confided that his firm kept two sets of books, one in Mississippi and the other in New York and although he was the company's chief financial officer he could never see the New York ledgers. He admitted that electric consumers are victims of a price gouge.

Facts From PAC

The accompanying article is based on material in the 1954 Handbook of the CIO Political Action Committee. Copies of the Handbook are available to union members at $1.50 each from the CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Behind the Headlines—

The Pickings In Milford Were Pretty Good

(The following report on the background of the recent anti-Negro school demonstrations is digested from broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored commentator, on ABC Radio.)

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

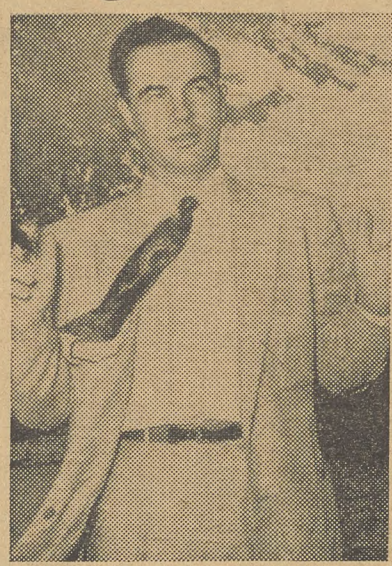
THE LOCALIZED resistance to the end of racial segregation in our public schools, as now demanded by the Supreme Court's ruling, continues to provide world communism with the finest anti-American propaganda it has had in years.

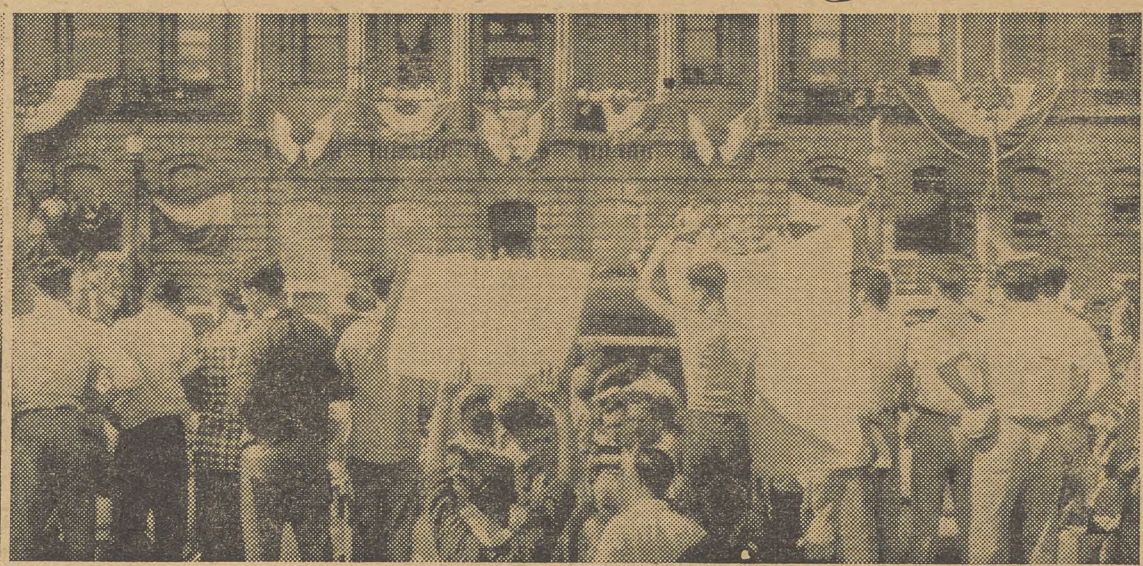
In Milford, Del., the town that has won its way into headlines 'round the world as the temporary capital of unreason and race prejudice, ignorance and hate have won a Pyrrhic victory.

Following the decision to evict 11 Negro children from the local high school, most of the white students who have stayed home this week have gone back to classes. *The haters—the defiers of the Constitution and the Supreme Court—claim triumph.*

MUCH OF THE credit for that ascendancy of wrong over right, of cruelty over kindness, goes to an outsider—to a certain Bryant Bowles who calls himself the president of a "National Association for the Advancement of White People."

Bowles came to Milford in the self-appointed role of leader of the prosegregation rabble. In the course of his labors in behalf of white supremacy, Bowles is reported as not having been too busy to collect, in person, dues from those who wanted to join his organization . . . dues which range from $5 to $50.





THE MAN AND THE RESULTS—Organized efforts to block school integration under the U. S. Supreme Court decision broke out in the border states last week. At left is Bryant Bowles, head of "hate group" calling itself "National Association for the Advancement of White People." Bowles, who has a bad check police record, boasted of forcing Milford, Del., school board to reverse integration moves. In Baltimore (photo at right) and Washington, high school students staged Jim Crow demonstrations. School board and police in both cities moved to carry out the law.

It is interesting to learn something of this example of white superiority. Bowles hails from North Arlington, Va. His last arrest, in Baltimore, was on five charges of false pretense. He was found guilty and paid a separate fine and costs on each charge.

At one time he was wanted in Florida for passing phony checks, the same weakness which got this glittering example of racial supremacy into trouble with the law in Baltimore. (According to Delaware police, Bowles later paid up on the Florida checks.)

Rubber check passer Bowles, in the course of his activities in Milford, declined repeatedly to say how many members his organization has. Nor does it appear that its books have been audited. Judging from reports, the pickings in Milford have been pretty good. Bowles' own estimate of the take is $3500.

At the nearby town of Laurel, also touched by the infection, a citizens' meeting took on an interesting coloration. As the president of the local Board of Education said: "I think it should be emphasized that three-fourths of the thousands of people who attended the rally were not residents of this district. They came from other parts of the state, from Maryland and from as far away as Virginia."

Why those ringers showed up, who brought them, and why, might be an excellent subject for investigation by the congressional Committee on Un-American Activities.

In the news are two other stories that sound more like America — basically sound and good and decent America. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kan., has officially informed the Supreme Court that integration there is going ahead rapidly and will be completed by the beginning of school next year.

In a Negro State College in Frankfort, Ky., a white student was admitted today, for the first time in the school's history, and a white instructor and a white physician have been employed.

The approach to a change with this human species of ours is almost always difficult. It is one of the most reassuring facts of history that once a change is effected, consent to it comes quickly. And we never go back.

'Firm' U. S. Action Urged By CIO To Halt School Outbreaks

"FIRM and fast action" by the federal government to halt a Ku Klux Klan type of demonstrations against school integration was demanded last week by the CIO Executive Board.

CIO acted as a series of student demonstrations — inspired, CIO said, by "outside agitators and elements seeking to subvert the law of the land"—occurred in some high schools in Baltimore and Washington but quickly were brought under control by school officials and police.

The Baltimore-Washington outbreaks were inspired by demonstrations and KKK cross-burning episodes earlier in Milford, Del. These forced a local school board to quit and resulted in the setting aside of school integration there.

THE OUTBREAKS were linked to a hate group calling itself the "National Association for the Advancement of White People" (see John Vandercook's story above).

Noting the "chain reaction" developing, the CIO Board called upon Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell "to take firm and fast action." CIO added:

"The federal civil rights laws make it unlawful for individuals to conspire together to deprive any citizen of the equal protection of the laws. They provide appropriate criminal penalties. An immediate investigation as to whether these laws have been violated should be instituted.

"Local and state school authorities initially elected to comply with the law of the land. We commend them for that action. It must now be made clear that the full force of the federal government will back them up against the disgraceful disruptions which have occurred."

Similar demands for federal action against the "sordid outbursts of racism" were voiced by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Americans for Democratic Action, Jewish War Veterans, and the American Council on Human Rights.

From the Justice Dept.'s civil rights section, the only report was that it was keeping an eye on the pro-segregation outbreaks. These came as the Supreme Court opened a session in which it is expected to spell out ways and means of school integration as a follow up to its historic decision last spring that segregation in classrooms is un-American and unconstitutional.

Brownell later promised "prompt action" if any evidence of federal law violation is found. The Justice Dept., he said, was "watching developments" but so far had found no violation of federal laws.

In Milford, NAACP lawyers planned court moves to set aside the resegregation order.

In Baltimore, the City and State CIO Councils joined with a score of religious, women's and inter-racial organizations in supporting school and police officials in their strong moves to curb the hate group-inspired outbreaks and to continue integration programs which were being carried out on an orderly basis.

Church Unit Urges Orderly Integration

In the midst of "hate group"-inspired demonstrations, the Council of Churches, Christian Education, of Maryland and Delaware urged a neighborly and orderly acceptance of school integration.

In a strongly-worded statement sent to 21 Protestant denominations, the Council said the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation "gives a clear status in law to a fundamental Christian and American principle."

"To put this decision into effect," the church group said, "will test the good will and discipline of people in many communities. In the period of transition, we know that the churches and individual Christians will continue to exert their influence and leadership."

UPWA Wins 5c At Armour

NEW CONTRACTS with Armour & Co. have been negotiated by the CIO Packinghouse Workers calling for a 5c wage increase retroactive to Sept. 20.

The terms are similar to those negotiated earlier with Swift & Co., by UPWA-CIO and the AFL Meat Cutters. About 35,000 members of both unions are covered in the Armour agreement.

Other contract improvements include: Upward adjustment of all rates below the company's chain-wide patterns, an extra 1.5c for women workers, an additional 2.5c for workers in five southern plants, and improved vacation schedules and insurance coverage.

Resume Probe On Atomic Disputes

A board of inquiry named by Pres. Eisenhower on Aug. 11 will resume investigations this week into labor disputes at atomic energy plants in Paducah, Ky., and Oak Ridge, Tenn., between the CIO Chemical Workers and Union Carbon and Carbide Corp.

Bias At Fire Houses Rapped In Recent California Ruling

MAINTENANCE of segregated Negro fire houses is prohibited under the State and federal Constitutions, according to a ruling by California's Atty.-Gen. Edmund G. Brown.

"City officials in carrying out discretionary authority in the assignment, promotion and transfer of public employes, may not follow a policy of segregation based upon race or color," ruled Brown, a Democrat.

His opinion was given at the request of Assemblyman William Byron Rumford (D.) of Berkeley, a Negro lawmaker.

In answer to contentions that non-segregation in fire houses would result in racial tensions—argument raised in a similar Washington, D. C., case—Brown cited a statement of State Supreme Court Justice Traynor that *"it is no answer to say that race tension can be eradicated through the perpetuation by law of the prejudices that give rise to the tension."*

Several cities and districts in California have segregated fire house personnel. The subject has been a matter of controversy in Los Angeles, where two all-Negro fire houses are in operation.

The city has 81 uniformed Negro firemen out of a total of 2600 firemen. Seventy-five are assigned to two fire houses, the other two to bureaus in the department. The Greater Los Angeles CIO Council has urged elimination of the segregation practice.

Bell Firm Asked To End Job Bias

The New Mexico Fair Employment Practices Commission has asked the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., which is part of the Bell System, to adopt a non-discriminatory employment policy in the State.

The CIO News

The '54 Campaign At First Hand

Tom Burke Turns On Steam In Ohio Fight

By DON SMITH
Special Correspondent

AN IRISHMAN from Cleveland is starting to fight like one and Ohio Democrats have their best chance in 10 years to elect a Democrat to the U. S. Senate.

The Irishman is Thomas A. Burke, who served as head of Ohio's largest city longer than any other mayor. He was appointed to the Senate by Gov. Frank J. Lausche last year following the death of Sen. Taft.

Another Campaign Exclusive

The normally Republican state of Ohio has been the recent scene of much pulse-taking by the so-called experts of the newspaper trade, but to date no one has uncovered any conclusive evidence of a decisive trend.

However, the consensus now is that Burke has at least a 50-50 chance of defeating his opponent, Rep. Bender, head of the GOP organization in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland).

Burke is fighting a battle of down-state or rural anonymity, since his political career has centered in Cleveland while Bender's name has appeared on the statewide ballot several times as Congressman-at-Large.

Slap At Give-Aways

But Burke's campaign has started to pick up steam and Burke himself has started to get into the swing of things by lashing out with increasing vigor at the Republican's "give-away" record and favored treatment for big business.

While the 56-year-old Burke is pointing to the record and discussing the issues, his opponent is playing the same old record: *"Elect me because Ike needs a Republican Congress."*

Although appointed to the Senate midway in the 83rd Congress, Burke quietly and effectively compiled an impressive record by:

1. Voting to kill Adminstration efforts to toughen Taft-Hartley and give the states union-busting authority.

2. Sponsoring legislation to reduce the excise tax on household appliances and favoring the complete elimination of the tax on such items as refrigerators.

3. Voting in favor of Democratic attempts to liberalize unemployment compensation laws in the states.

4. Voting for an increase in personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $700.

5. Vigorously opposing passage of the Hinshaw Gas Bill that prohibits the FPC from regulating utilities which transport natural gas within state boundaries.

Burke won a great deal of support from officials and consumers in the larger Ohio cities for his fight against the Hinshaw Bill. Burke has predicted the legislation will cost Ohio consumers *"millions of dollars."*

Burke has not been known as a hard campaigner. His popularity in Cleveland was so high that he never had campaign worries. He has found out it's different in a statewide race and he's warming to the task.

Tax Deal Hit

For example, he delivered a series of bristling attacks on the Administration for its "big business" mentality, its lack of concern for the worker and farmer and its "brave words and small deeds" in foreign affairs.

He accused the GOP Administration of "giving tax relief to the ordinary wage earner with an eyedropper, while it poured out tax benefits to the wealthy with a four-inch hose."

The GOP has one distinct advantage in the campaign—money. The Republicans have earmarked $1,300,000 for their 1954 campaign in the Buckeye State. *The Democrats, as usual, are operating on a shoestring.*

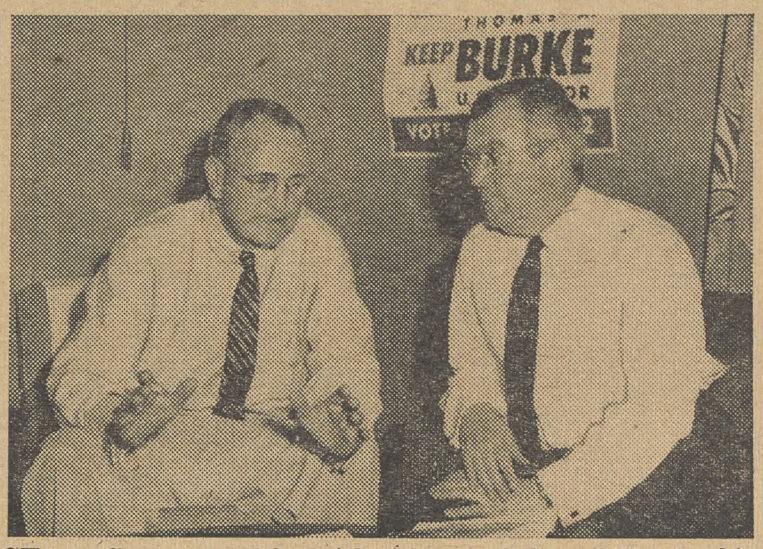
The heavy-set Bender is struggling to overcome the impression of a political buffoon that he created as a bell-ringing cheerleader for the nomination of Taft at the last GOP national convention.

He also is battling to erase from the voters' minds some of the verbal salvos fired at him during the primary campaign by his youthful and dynamic GOP opponent, William B. Saxbe, Jr.

On January 14, for example, Saxbe said: *"Mr. Bender typifies to the average voter in Ohio the old-style ward heeler type of petty politician that we have tried to get away from in past years . . ."*

There appear to be the rumblings of a Democratic trend in Ohio because of increased unemployment and declining farm income. But it has been difficult to accurately gauge the temper of the voters because to date there hasn't been any evidence of unusual voter interest.

However, the Burke-Bender race must be considered as one in which the Democrats have the best chance of electing a Democrat since they almost turned the trick back in 1944, when Taft nosed out William G. Pickrel by only 17,740 votes.



EYEDROPPER VS. FIREHOSE — Sen. Burke (D.) tells an Ohio rally that GOP Administration gave "tax relief to the ordinary wage earner with an eyedropper, while it poured out tax benefits to the wealthy with a four-inch hose." He also hit at gap between falling farm income and rising food prices for city workers. At right, the Ohio senator meets with A. J. Gallagher at his Columbus campaign headquarters.

Danger Signs In The Economy

Here are some of the economic danger signs in Ohio that will affect the Nov. 2 elections:

- **Agriculture income for the first seven months of the year was 3% below last year.**
- **Unemployment in the state is estimated in the neighborhood of 200,000 to 225,000.**
- **In the month of August alone, 9203 persons exhausted their unemployment benefits. It was one of the highest months in Ohio's history.**
- **Manufacturing employment for the first seven months of the year was down 12% compared with 1953.**
- **Manufacturing payrolls were down 14% for the first seven months as compared with 1953.**
- **Man-hours worked in manufacturing during the same period were down 16%.**

The above figures can hardly be classified as "crooked fence economic politics" because they were taken from official reports of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and Ohio State University's Bulletin of Business Research.

Look Who's Running Short Of Moola

Some of the very people who have been proclaiming loudly that the country never had it so good moved in with the rest of the folks the other day.

They were top Ohio Republican strategists who met in Columbus and discovered that in spite of the great prosperity they've been talking about, they can't raise a lousy $1,300,000 to return Sen. Burke (D.) to private life. Of this sum, they've managed to collect only a paltry $400,000.

Burke, meantime, is percolating along on a budget that would shame a GOP candidate for dogcatcher.

What's Wrong With Bender—In A Republican's Own Words

NO PARTY squabble in recent Ohio history reached the intensity of the GOP primary fight for the right to oppose Sen. Burke (D.).

Rep. Bender and State Rep. William B. Saxbe, Jr., slugged it out for the GOP nomination. Here are some Saxbe quotes:

"Many people remember Mr. Bender as the psalm-singing, bell-ringing voice of doom in the national convention in 1952 and were given little confidence in Republican leadership by that exhibition."

"Certainly the GOP can't retread a party hack with a record of demonstrated mediocrity and make a shining knight of him."

"Even though my opponent has quit singing and ringing, you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, nor a statesman out of a political huckster."

"The issue of this campaign is bossism with Benderism or oblivion for the little man of the Republican party."

Then — hold your hats — on Sept. 8, after he lost the primary, Saxbe swallowed hard and said: "I'm going to work to elect George H. Bender to the U. S. Senate in November."

GOP Paper Blasts Ohio GOP Platform

When a Republican paper gets mad at Republicans, and comes rght out and says so, that's news.

After the Ohio GOP recently adopted a platform pledging to "encourage" fair employment practices, the traditionally-Republican Cleveland News commented:

"The 'FEP statement of principles doesn't mean a thing and the Republican platform-builders aren't fooling anybody. Three straight Republican Ohio Legislatures have killed any form of FEP legislation. . . ."

LIBERALS and Democrats in Ohio believe they have a good chance this year to cut into the 16-6 edge the Republicans now enjoy in the State's congressional delegation.

Ohio has 23 Congressmen but one of the seats—the 9th Dist. in Toledo—is held by Independent Frazier Reams, a former Democrat.

Areas of substantial unemployment in highly-industrialized Ohio and a falling farm income may add up to more Democrats in Washington in January.

The changes in the party lineup will probably come in the 2nd, 3rd, 14, 15, and 16 Dists.

The Key Races

Democrats are hopeful that Thomas B. Talbot will unseat Rep. Schenck (R.) in the 3rd Dist. (Dayton), which is usually Democratic but slipped into the GOP column by only 4774 votes two years ago.

In the 2nd Dist., former Rep. Earl T. Wagner is opposing Rep. Hess and has the CIO-PAC recommendation for election on the basis of his former record.

The Democratic organization in Cincinnati and Hamilton county has been doing an excellent job on behalf of Wagner and other Democratic candidates, with valuable help from the local CIO-PAC committee.

Democratic hopes are also high in the 14th Dist. (Akron), where John L. Smith is given a good chance to knock off incumbent Rep. Ayres (R.).

Hays Is Strong

The Democrats' chance to defeat Rep. Bow (R.) in the 16th Dist. (Canton) are rated as "fair." The district has been hit hard by unemployment.

The GOP would like to increase its margin by defeating Rep. Hays in the 18th Dist. but the liberal-minded, plain-speaking Democrat is regarded as a solid bet to win.

However, the GOP may pick up a seat in the 15th Dist., where veteran Democratic Rep. Secrest was suddenly removed from the race by a "well-timed" Presidential appointment to the FTC. The 15th is strongly Republican but the voters consistently supported Secrest.

The contestants in the 15th are Democrat Max Underwood and Republican John E. Henderson. The question here is how many voters will continue to vote contrary to the District's otherwise traditional GOP record in other races.

Housing Issue

Democrat incumbents Michael J. Kirwan (19th) and Michael A. Feighan (20th) are certain repeaters.

A big issue in several cities will be the votes of GOP congressmen against even the Administration's "token" housing program. These include Reps. Bow (Canton), Hess (Cincinnati), Schenck (Dayton), Scherer (Cincinnati) and Vorys (Columbus). Slums are rampant in all of these cities.

The Republicans appear to be more than comfortably safe in eight districts. *But if farmer discontent is strong enough, there could be a lot of red faces on Nov. 3!*

The Fight For Congress

'Veep' Comes Out Slugging As Drive Opens With All The Trimmings

By MILTON PLUMB

Another Campaign Exclusive

THERE WERE torchlights, bands, banners and the traditional Kentucky colonels on hand in Shelbyville, Ky., the last night in September, when Alben W. Barkley, the "Veep," began his campaign for the Senate.

It was a slambang Southern political rally with all the trimmings, and everyone knew beforehand that it was going to be a big and successful affair. But not even the most ardent Barkley supporters expected the tribute that was forthcoming.

Shelbyville is a little town of about 7000 about 30 miles from Louisville. On Barkley Night nearly three times its population swarmed into the town from all over the State. They came by bus, by rail, by auto and by foot, and distance apparently meant nothing in relation to the mode of travel.

If ever a political demonstration best expressed the love of the people of a State for an American statesman, this one at Shelbyville must get the credit. The highway into the town was blocked almost completely. Cars and buses jammed every bit of field as far as the eye could see, and at the end you were walking a couple of miles to the speakers' stand even though you drove into Shelbyville.

There Just Wasn't Room

Police said that several thousand cars of Barkley supporters had to be turned away because there just wasn't room for them.

The 20,000 people who did get into the fair grounds bandstand or the horse show ring made clear they were enthusiastically happy to be there. By the sound of their applause and cheers when the former Vice President and Mrs. Barkley came to the speakers' stand they could easily have been twice their actual number.

This was, said Gov. Wetherby, *"the largest, most enthusiastic crowd I've ever seen at a Democratic campaign opening in Kentucky."* He was really being modest in using the last two words. He introduced Barkley as *"a rugged champion of democracy."*

Just before the introduction, Sen. Clements (D. Ky.) got the biggest applause next to Barkley when he told the throng:

"You need Barkley, the State needs him, the nation needs him and the whole world needs him."

Then, the "Old Man," as Kentuckians fondly call their indestructible favorite, took the podium. There was wild demonstrating, then a complete hush as the Democratic nominee for the Senate from Kentucky began to speak.

He's In Top Shape

"The Veep" came out slugging, and there's no question—he's in top shape. Here was the same unrivaled orator and statesman who as majority leader in the Senate had been in large part responsible for enactment of the great social reforms of the New and Fair Deals. Hearing him speak, it still might have been 1933, when Barkley was 55 years old, or earlier.

Before his campaign Barkley told reporters who brought to his attention that the Republicans were building their campaign against him solely on the fact that he is now 76:

"Wait till they see the kind of campaign I put on. That will show them."

After Shelbyville—and his intensive campaigning last week—there's no doubt it will.

In fact, at Shelbyville Barkley turned the question the other way. He accused his opponent of either deliberate misrepresentation or loss of memory in claiming sole credit for getting the 90% support level on tobacco, the State's main money crop. Barkley set the record straight by referring to the Congressional Record, which shows that Sen. Cooper (R.) was a cosponsor with Barkley in offering the tobacco amendment.

"If it was deliberate, I wonder how many more examples of this sort of political misrepresentation may be expected in the present campaign," Barkley said. "If it was due to his loss of memory, I suppose I ought to forgive him on account of his age."

This brought laughter and applause from the audience. Cooper, whom Barkley opposes, is 53.

After seeing Barkley in action, it's difficult to believe that Cooper, although obviously one of the most popular Republican Senators, has even a slight chance in November. Democratic leaders are predicting Barkley's re-election by a 3-to-1 margin. Kentucky CIO-PAC people are more cautious.

"Over-optimism is a danger we've got to lick," says Kentucky CIO Sec.-Treas. W. F. Billingsley. "It still requires a maximum effort to insure victory, although there's no question that Barkley has all-out support from all groups of labor and we all are confident he'll win."

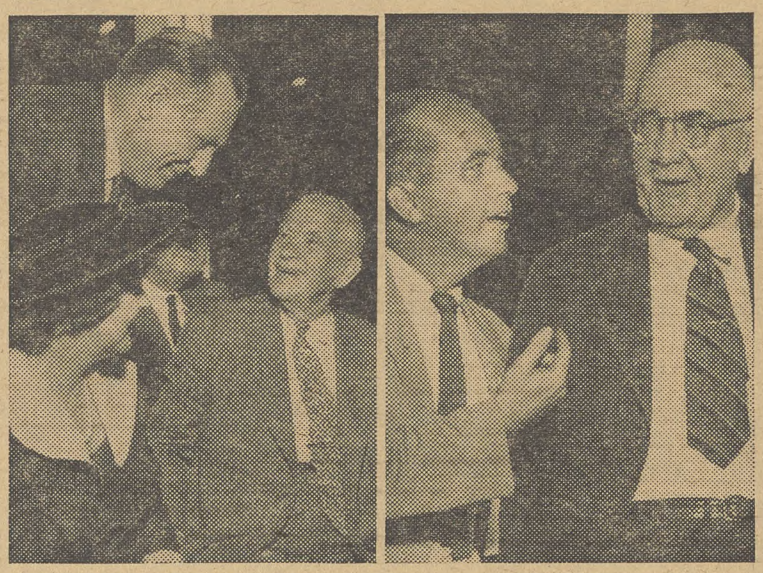
Leads On Layoffs

One of the major factors in Barkley's favor is Kentucky's present unemployment rate of 12% of the labor force. This is the highest in the nation. *In one six-county area, unemployment is over 57%.*

There are 11 areas, covering one-fourth of the counties in the state, now designated Group IV areas of substantial unemployment. The State Dept. of Economic Security estimates that at least 105,000 are out of work.

Kentucky CIO-PAC endorsements have been given to incumbent Reps. Spence, Perkins and Watts, in the 5th, 7th and 6th Dists., respectively. Reps. Gregory, Natcher and Chelf, in the 1st, 2nd and 4th Dists., have no opposition and will be automatically re-elected in November. The last two had PAC backing in previous races.

In the 3rd Dist., comprising Louisville and Jefferson County, the CIO is backing Harrison Robertson, retired general counsel of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Co., against Rep. Robison (R.), now seeking a second term. Robertson is given "an excellent chance." The district is normally Democratic.



BLUEGRASS CIO—At left: Kentucky CIO Pres. Al Whitehouse greets the "Veep," Mrs. Barkley and Sen. Clements (rear) at Shelbyville rally. Right: Rep. Spence and State PAC Sec.-Treas. W. F. Billingsley discuss bright Democratic prospects in November.

Demos Lead

A nation-wide survey by the New York Times last week reported that the Democrats appear to be leading in 25 of the 38 senatorial seats at stake on Nov. 2, but cautioned that too many of the races "are rated close" for any definite forecast a month before election day.

Tough Fight

Republican plans for a rough-and-tumble campaign in the final, decisive weeks were indicated in the report of House Majority Leader Halleck (R. Ind.) that the GOP has "a tough fight" ahead if it expects to retain House majority control.

TORCHLIGHT parade of 20,000 sup of Shelbyville as former Vice Pres.

LOUISVILLE CIO members fill nin Barkley rally. Others came from all

HARRISON ROBERTSON, seated, PAC leaders of Kentucky's 3rd Dis

SOUTH BEND CIO-PAC officials to discuss help in his bid to defeat CIO Auto Worker Brademas won

Stevenson Says—

'A Second Best Hand Never Wins'

REPUBLICAN economic policies add up to "favors for the few and prayers for the many," Adlai Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential nominee, told a party rally in Detroit.

Stevenson

The country is not in a depression but is in a rut, he said, adding that "we are having our second best year."

"Moving sidewise is not enough," he maintained, "A second best year, like a second best poker hand, is not good enough."

Stevenson cited "seven facts" which he said speak for themselves. They are:

Unemployment: "One out of every 20 people in the labor force is unemployed."

Living Costs: "The cost of living is at an all-time peak."

Wages: "The average weekly earnings of workers in industry have declined."

The Farmer: "The gap between the prices he pays and the prices he receives has steadily widened."

Over-all Economy: "Looking at the economy as a whole, per capita disposable income is down. After paying our taxes we have less income this year than last."

Corporations: "Corporation profits are down, too. In the first half of 1954, corporation profits were about 20% below what they were in the same period of 1953, or a drop of $7 to $8 billion a year."

(Even though they weren't earning as much, corporations were paying higher dividends. According to the Office of Business Economics of the Dept. of Commerce, stockholders got 4.5% more in the first seven months of 1954 than in the same period last year.)

Stevenson told the rally that the Republican-controlled 83d Congress passed no important legislation without Democratic help and in spite of "serious" GOP opposition.

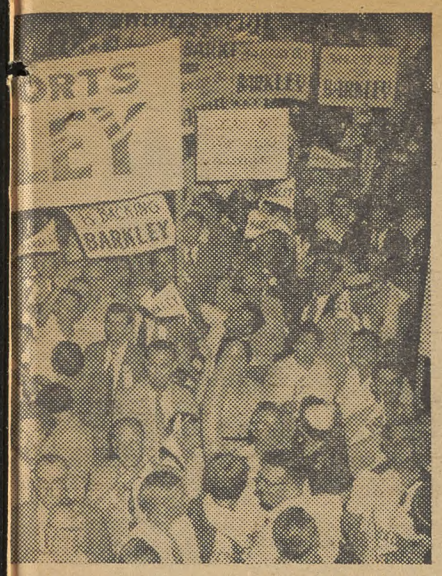
The sole exception, he went on, was in the case of the giveaway programs and in revising taxes.

"On those the Republicans have stood together," he said, "consistent with their tradition of trickle down economics."

The most hopeful prediction he has heard, he said, is that the economy will "move sidewise" in the months to come. Currently, he said, it is "stagnant."

As Stevenson so rightly said: *"A second best year, like a second best poker hand, is not good enough."*

Even Hoosier Tories See Democratic Year



arters swarm over the little town Barkley opens campaign.

special buses for 30-mile trip to parts of the state.

s told he has CIO endorsement by at Louisville.

eet with John Brademas, center, ep. Crumpacker (R. Ind.). Former I scholarship to Harvard.

EVEN conservative political observers in conservative and traditionally-Republican Indiana today are predicting that 1954 will be a Democratic year. The only question seems to be how many seats the Democrats will gain in Congress and the State Legislature.

Another Campaign Exclusive

There's no Senate or major State post at stake, but both Republicans and Democrats alike have been working just as intensively at politics as though this were a Presidential election.

GOP efforts, which began earlier, have been concentrated in the 1st Dist. in an effort to defeat PAC-backed Rep. Madden, the lone Democratic member of the Indiana delegation to the 83rd Congress. *The Republicans have dumped plenty of money into the Gary-Calumet area, but Madden, a nationally-known congressman who seeks a seventh term, faces weak opposition and doesn't appear to be in serious trouble.*

Meanwhile, a revigorated Democratic organization has been working in the 10 other Indiana congressional districts and overconfident Republican congressmen now find themselves in serious trouble.

Faces A Fight

The safest Republican is Rep. Halleck, House majority leader, who seeks his eleventh term. The 2nd Dist. is largely a prosperous agricultural region strongly controlled by the Farm Bureau, but there are at least 15,000 CIO members and proportionate numbers of other labor organizations voting there, too. The latter, through CIO-PAC and similar groups, have endorsed Democratic nominee James H. Berg.

In all other districts, however, Democratic prospects are even brighter.

"We've a real good chance of picking up five seats now held by Republicans," Dallas Sells, president of the Indiana CIO Council and state PAC chairman, said. "We're as reasonably sure as you can be of anything in a political year that there will be at least six Democrats in the Indiana delegation to Congress next year."

Indiana CIO and PAC Sec.-Treas. George Colwell shares Sells' optimism about the congressional races. He also represents the Indiana CIO before the Legislature and believes that there is "a good chance" that the Democrats will win control of the House in that body.

CIO experts see "most likely" Democratic gains in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th Dists. but insist that, if enough voters turn out, the others can also be won.

Unemployment Is Issue

All agree that the 3rd and 8th Dists. now seem to be "reasonably sure" of Democratic victories. In both of these areas, high unemployment and the indifference of both the State and national GOP Administrations to the growing distress of the workers is cited as a major reason for the expected shift. The Democrats also have usually strong candidates in these districts.

In the 3rd Dist, which embraces South Bend where 20% of the work force is now idle, former CIO Auto Worker John Brademas is rated far ahead of Rep. Crumpacker (R.).

A United Labor Committee is backing former Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D.) in the 8th Dist., where unemployment is more than double the rate a year ago. Denton's voting record was "perfect" in the CIO News voting record on the 81st and 82nd Congress.

In the 5th, 6th and 7th Dists., PAC endorsements have gone, respectively to Democratic nominees John R. Walsh, a former congressman; John W. King, Putnam County farmer; and George Gettinger, of Sullivan, a farmer and farm implement dealer.

National Democratic Vice-Committeewoman Inez Scholl has PAC support in the 10th Dist., where she hopes to unseat Rep. Harvey (R.). Unemployment in both Muncie and New Castle is more than five times that of a year ago.

Shutdown

The South Bend, Ind., plant of the Singer Mfg. Co. will close by the end of the year, throwing 1000 CIO Electrical Workers out of jobs. The plant will be put up for sale and the making of sewing machine cabinets will be transferred to Trumann, Ark., and Pickens, S. C.

INDIANAPOLIS CAMPAIGN to elect Charles Boswell (D.) seated, to Congress is planned by Indiana CIO Pres. Dallas Sells, Dan Bedell, who heads PAC work for CIO Auto Workers in Indiana and Kentucky, and Indiana PAC Dir. H. J. Noel.

INDIANA'S TOP DEMOCRAT, Rep. Madden (center) gets pledges of CIO support from Indiana CIO Sec.-Treas. George Colwell and Lake County IUC Pres. John Truchan. Republicans are waging all-out effort to unseat Madden.

Madden Sees Relaxing Of Rules Curbs

LOOK for a change in the rules of the House of Representatives to restore democratic procedures in that body—if the Democrats win control of the House next month.

"I predict," Rep. Madden (D. Ind.), a ranking member of the Rules Committee, told The CIO News, "that with the next Congress being Democratic, the first business of the first day will be to reamend the rules of the House, taking away the autocratic powers of the Rules Committee."

Madden recalled that such action had been taken in the Democratic 81st Congress, but that the Dixiegop coalition which ran the 82nd Congress revoked it in 1951. The Republican 83rd Congress last year voted down a Democratic effort to restore the rules change. He said:

"Now seven members of Congress can keep 435 members from voting. That's not democracy. It autocratic government!"

The Woman's Angle—

'This Is No Time To Slow Down'

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

THE FEVER of political predictions is more common than the common cold these days and you can get a forecast as to how the November elections will go from sources ranging from gypsy fortune tellers to highly paid professional pollsters.

Mrs. Murray

There do seem to be straws in the wind — the vote in Maine, the primary results in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

In the South, the primaries have brought victories to an encouraging number of liberal Democrats, and no candidate running for reelection with PAC's endorsement has lost a race to date.

Heartening as these trends are, this is no time to slacken our pace. In the congressional races, 39 contests are so close the outcome is a toss-up; in another 64 districts there is a feeling that while the incumbent has a slight advantage, the opposition has a fighting chance. Republicans control 38 of these districts, Democrats 26.

The only conclusion is that we need to redouble our efforts. We must speed up our work of getting voters registered, seeing that they have the facts on the candidates, and making plans to get them to the polls in November.

It could be the neighbor one of us gets to register, the meet-the-candidate tea in one of our homes, or the campaign literature one of us distributes that determines a winner on Nov. 2.

One group which seems to be working on this theory is the State CIO-PAC in Connecticut, where an intensive program has been built on studies and blueprints begun a year ago. Now, in the final week of registration, CIO-PAC has more than 15 offices open throughout the State to see that every worker qualifies to vote.

Nearly 200 CIO women workers and wives of workers have volunteered their services, Mitchell Sviridoff, president of the Connecticut CIO and CIO-PAC, reports. In Hartford, there is a Women's Auxiliary of the local CIO Council that is spearheading the work of the women.

For months these women have been contacting unregistered voters by telephone, house calls and in the shops.

Once registration is over, the women plan to go on working to acquaint voters with CIO-PAC stands on candidates and issues, and get out the votes. *That's a job for all of us.*

The Fight For Congress

In Oregon The Senate Race Is Close

By GEORGE HOLCOMB
Special Correspondent

SAID ONE Republican to another at a recent GOP picnic in Oregon:

Another Campaign Exclusive

"Who'll we get to run against Wayne Morse in 1956?"

Came the reply: *"How about Guy Cordon—he'll be free then and only 65!"*

Just how widespread that sentiment is in Oregon is the question which has publicity advisers of Sen. Cordon (R.) running their fingers through their hair as they notice the earnest hand-shaking and speechifying of his opponent — the 41-year-old Democrat, Richard L. Neuberger, who is a well-known author and state senator.

But Democratic leaders aren't counting any votes before they read the Nov. 2 election returns. They're running just as scared as are the Republicans.

Although Cordon has been U. S. Senator since 1944, he has been so little known in recent years that public opinion polls showed only a minority of citizens in the state even recognized his name. *But in recent weeks the two biggest daily papers in Portland have put his name in favorable headlines at least once a day. On several occasions, as many as three separate stories with the Cordon name in the headline have been on the same page in the Oregon Journal.*

Exposing A Record

Dick Neuberger himself also is making the name of Cordon well known. He's getting a number of headlines by exposing Cordon's voting record. Oregon AFL, CIO and railway union leaders are cooperating in joint efforts to get the Cordon record known among working people. They all agree that voting record in itself should win votes for the fully-endorsed Neuberger.

Attention is being focused on Cordon's votes over the years in favor of easing taxes on high-income families first so as to give them more "incentive" to make more; on Cordon's leadership in the coastal oil-lands give-away; and on his behind-the-scenes and sometimes open favoritism of private power and big grazing and private forest interests whose leaders are supporting him so fervently.

Before the League of Women Voters recently in Portland, Neuberger discussed Cordon's foreign policy votes. The incumbent is part of that small minority of dissidents who voted against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which was set up in great part through the efforts of Gen. Eisenhower under former Pres. Truman's direction. *These and other isolationist votes, which incidentally were identical with the Communist party line are hurting Cordon considerably.*

Cordon wasn't present to defend himself—he makes a point of staying away from anything which might resemble a debate, despite Neuberger's repeated challenges and despite invitations from numerous non-partisan groups. In 1948, the daily newspapers clamored for debates between Harold Stassen and Thomas E. Dewey, then GOP candidates for presidential nomination. *Today the papers are quiet about suggesting debates in which their man Cordon might be shown up.*

All this seems to be getting under Cordon's skin, particularly when the opposition supporters distribute literature exposing his voting record at meetings where he speaks.

Cordon is believed to be the man most responsible for the GOP Administration's failure to press for a multi-purpose federal dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River. Yet recently, in Bend, Ore., Cordon surprised his listeners by saying that once he supported the high dam—which has the backing of many voters in both parties and the unequivocal support of Democrats and Independent Sen. Morse.

Cordon led the Senate fight to kill the Hill "oil for the lamps of learning" bill, yet now he claims to favor federal aid to education. He tried to excuse his votes against the Hill bill by calling it a "phony" and adding that it would "only" have meant 41c per child each year for the next 50 years.

Neuberger did some quick calculations, and said this meant "only" a loss of some $375,000 for Oregon alone.

"That may not mean much to the Republicans," Neuberger quipped, *"but it impressed me as being a lot of money!"*

No Thinking Allowed?

In addition to his trying to confuse the issues between himself and Neuberger, Cordon is seeking to discredit his opponent. He likes to make snide remarks like "I never found time to write a book while I was trying to serve the people." *(Several of Neuberger's books on politics are being used in the nation's schools as texts.)*

He called Neuberger "a 20th Century Galahad with a worn out fountain pen." *(Neuberger replied that he uses a typewriter.)* This apparently is adopted by Cordon from the *"call-them-eggheads"* approach by those of the no-head school of thought which includes so many Republican leaders.

One of the issues Neuberger stresses is whether money can or should buy an election. He points to the expenses of the last three campaigns in Oregon. The Republicans spent $1,315,734; the Democrats only $285,033.

Neuberger challenged Cordon to limit expenses in the Senate campaign this year to $50,000 for each side. Cordon disdained to reply but gave a statement to the press saying state laws already set a limit—which is a half truth. *The limit is only on the candidate—not his supporters.*

Congressional Races

In the congressional races, labor is backing Mrs. Edith Green, a Democrat, in the 3rd Dist. which includes Portland and surrounding Multnomah County. Her opponent, trailing in the polls, is Tom Lason McCall. A former radio newscaster with a fairly liberal background, he mouths generalities now that he's a Republican candidate for Congress. *Oddly, he recently listed his application for membership in the Loyal Order of the Moose, a Jim Crow outfit in Oregon, as a political campaign expenditure!*

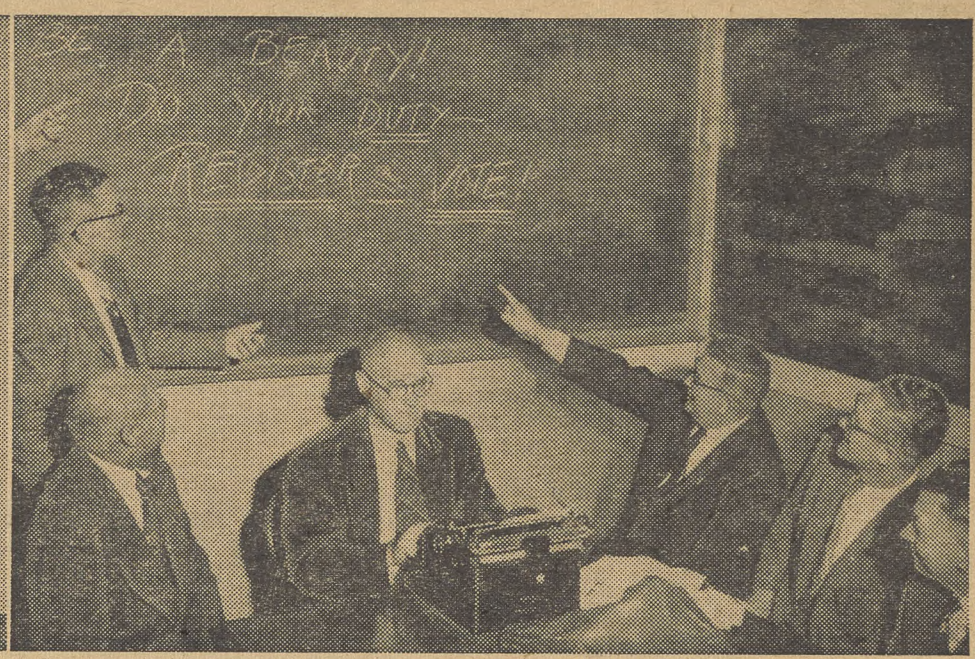
Labor-endorsed Al Ullman, Democrat and a Baker businessman, comes from the 2nd Dist. adjoining the Snake river and he's campaigning for its development for power, flood control and irrigation. His opponent, Sam Coon, first termer in the House, is being very quiet.

George Brown, Oregon CIO Council secretary-treasurer and CIO-PAC leader, believes Neuberger, Mrs. Green and Ullman "have a good chance" of winning this fall.

He is not so optimistic about the following two races:

Donnell Mitchell, labor-backed Democrat, versus Rep. Norblad in the 1st Dist. Norblad has worked closely with local industries such as fishing, which has tended to becloud the voting issues.

Charles Porter, labor-supported, is opposing veteran GOP Rep. Ellsworth, who is even more conservative than Cordon, in the 4th Dist.



LEGISLATIVE TEAM—Richard L. Neuberger, fighting Democrat for Senator from Oregon, leaves the State Capitol at Salem with his wife Maurine. Gadflies of the Legislature, he's now a State Senate member while she's in the House. At right: Neuberger sits at typewriter (he's a top-rank magazine contributor, known throughout the nation) while meeting with labor supporters. In group are Vice Pres. J. E. Dicey of the CIO Woodworkers (standing) and Portland AFL Pres. Bill Way, Neuberger, Sec.-Treas. George Brown and Pres. Jess Bell of the Oregon CIO Council, and Vice Pres. Cecil Jones of State AFL. Slogan on the blackboard is to the point: "Do your duty—register and vote."

Business Drop

GOP policies are being blamed for a 11.5% drop in Oregon state tax commission collections for the first seven months of this year compared with a like period a year ago. Corporation tax collections are down 22.5%.

These may have significance in the coming elections since falling incomes usually bode trouble for incumbents.

TWO DEMOCRATIC candidates for Congress in Oregon are Mrs. Edith Green (left), who is running in Portland, and Albert Ullman, champion of a Hells Canyon federal

Forest Service Veteran Heads Supporters Of Neuberger

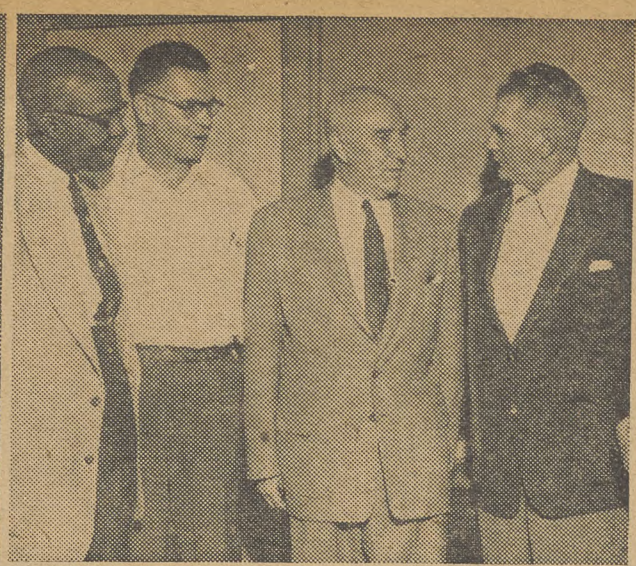
THE FORMER chief of the U. S. Forest Service is heading a committee of more than 550 conservationists-for-Neuberger.

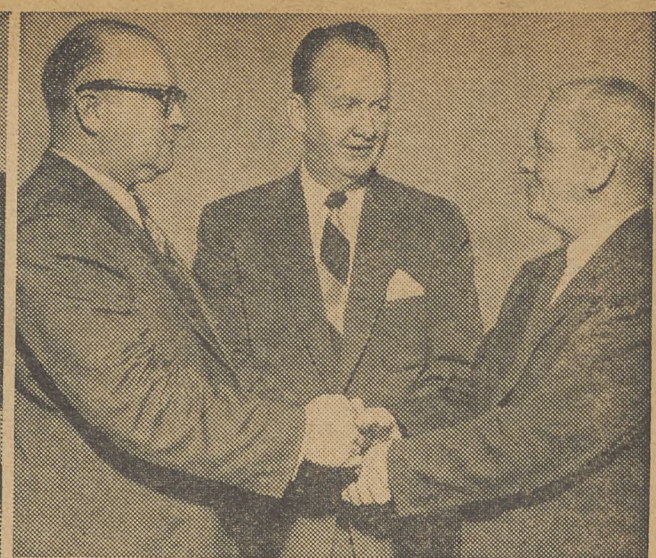
Lyle F. Watts, the nation's chief forester from 1942 until his retirement two years ago, is aiding the campaign of Richard L. Neuberger to unseat Sen. Cordon (R.). Watts now lives in Portland, Ore.

He said conservation is a big issue in the Oregon race, because the people oppose GOP give-aways and are interested in keeping natural resources for the next generation.

Instead of match books and the usual political gimmicks, Watts' committee are giving away little packets of grass seed to encourage scouts, campers, hunters and fishermen to re-seed the upland meadows. This, Watts explained, *"carries out the theme of always working for conservation."*

LYLE F. WATTS





NEW TRANSPORT SETUP—Affiliation of CIO Railroad Workers as a division of the Transport Workers at Washington meeting. At left: TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill receives divisional charter from CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (next to right). Also in group are URRWA Chairman Richard Leonard and Sec.-Treas. Eugene V. Attreed (at right). Center photo: TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber (next to right) chats with URRWA board members Lloyd Johnson, George Gibboney, and Paul Wagner. At right, Quill and Leonard shake hands with John Green.

Labor's World—

CIO Delegates Join In ILO Industry Meetings

DELEGATIONS from three CIO unions are to be in Geneva this month for meetings of industry committees of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Due for a session of the ILO Iron and Steel Committee, opening today and continuing until Oct. 23 were Pres. John Grogan of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers as worker representative, and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Intl. Rep. Elmer Cope of the CIO Steelworkers as advisers.

At a meeting of the Metal Trades Committee scheduled for Oct. 25-Nov. 6, Victor G. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers will be worker representative, with UAW Dist. Dir. Edward Cote as adviser.

In Washington, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other CIO officials last week entertained ILO Gen. Sec. David A. Morse at a luncheon and discussed ILO problems with him.

IN A REPORT prepared for the Iron and Steel Committee meeting, the ILO office said a study indicates that industrial psychology cannot achieve the "hopes" placed in it until the questions that interest workers the most—wages, hours, paid holidays, job security, promotion, etc. — are considered.

The study also showed it would be "an illusion" to imagine that industrial psychology will ever undermine unions.

Main questions to be discussed at the Metal Trades Committee meeting are practical methods for attaining fruitful labor-management collaboration at the plant level, and for achieving regular, high-level production and employment in the industry.

Greece

An "intense effort to break the trade union movement of Greece" has been reported by Sec.-Gen. Fotis Makris of the Greek General Confederation of Labor.

Minister of Labor Gonia, as extreme rightist, has moved to abolish the dues checkoff and substitute a check-off for a government-run "labor welfare fund."

CIO has protested the drive against anti-Communist Greek unions. "Such treatment of the Greek labor movement," warned CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, "only undermines the roots of democracy and lays the ground work for a rebirth of Communist strength in that country."

A 100 Years Of Hope Turns To Bitter Tears

BACK in the days before the Civil War, the quiet community of Dresden, in Western Ontario, was a city of hope for fugitive slaves from the South—the terminus of the underground railroad to freedom across the border of Canada.

Today it stands accused as the first town in the province to produce a charge of violating the Ontario Fair Accommodations Practices Act, which became effective last June and which prohibits discrimination because of race, creed or color in public services.

Judge William Schwenger has concluded the first hearings under the act and last week was preparing a report upon which Provincial Minister of Labor Charles Daley will decide whether or not he will prosecute two of Dresden's four restaurant proprietors who openly admitted refusing to serve Negroes.

"I have to break the law to protect my business—I have a right to," testified Morley McKay, who has operated a restaurant for 31 years. "My customers have told me that if we serve Negroes, they won't come in."

Matthew Emmerson, proprietor of the second restaurant, also stated flatly that he refused to serve Negroes.

CIO Rail Union Links With TWU

AFFILIATION of the CIO United Railroad Workers as a division of the Transport Workers Union was brought to completion in Washington last week after several months of discussion.

The unanimous vote for amalgamation by the URRWA executive board and presentation of a division charter by TWU Pres. Michael Quill at ceremonies in the Burlington Hotel climaxed an earlier referendum vote by Railroad Workers membership which overwhelmingly favored the affiliation.

"Nothing but good can come from this affiliation," Quill told the meeting. He pledged the full resources of TWU towards "expanding the frontiers defined by the railroad division's jurisdiction."

Chairman Richard T. Leonard of the railroad organization reported that 46 of the 67 URRWA locals voted for affiliation.

THE VOTE was scheduled in May after delegates to the third annual national conference of URRWA adopted a resolution authorizing its officers and executive board *"to seek ways and means of achieving one transportation union, chartered by CIO, which shall represent all transportation workers."*

Leonard described the result of negotiations between the organizations as "a fine agreement which does not permit the Railroad Workers to lose their identity." He said the membership vote was more than 3-to-1 for affiliation with TWU.

CIO EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. John V. Riffe urged the members of the railroad group to extend the same loyalty to TWU they had given to their former leaders. Turning to Quill, Riffe declared, "I believe, Mike, they are going to be a tremendous asset to you."

Riffe said that the approximately 40,000 railroad workers would bring the TWU membership strength to the 150,000 mark.

He expressed his "confidence, admiration and respect" for Quill and TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber.

URRWA Sec-Treas. Eugene V. Attreed read the resolution adopted by the executive board in which the amalgamation details are spelled out. It provides that charters will be issued by TWU to the present locals of URRWA.

A SEPARATE United Railroad Workers Div. will be set up within TWU, similar to the Air Transport Div. which has been in existence for several years. It will have its own director who will be a vice president of TWU and a member of the union's Executive Board and Executive Council.

In a straight-from-the-shoulder talk Quill told of the difficulties encountered in completing the amalgamation. He said he was aware of the objections stressed earlier by both sides to the affiliation and said it was a tribute to the understanding and union spirit of all that the affiliation was effected.

He pledged the independence of the railroad division and said it would have the assistance of Intl. Rep. Andrew Kaelin as liaison officer. Other speakers included Faber, Pres. Matthew Guinan of Local 100 in New York, and R. J. Thomas, assistant to Riffe, All stressed Leonard's important role in the amalgamation meetings.

Leonard, Attreed and URRWA Vice Chairman Thomas A. Bloom were named to a committee to issue TWU charters along with Kaelin and Dir. James Horst, of TWU's air division.

Elephants? Yes! Politics Too? Not In This Report

THIS IS A STORY about elephants, but there's not a line of politics in it—even if it is less than a month until election day.

In Birmingham, Ala., the local CIO Council is going to present a $4000 elephant to the new municipal zoo.

Pachyderms do not come cheap, the Council officials learned in a meeting with Mayor James Morgan, but that's only part of the story. CIO Steelworkers at the Bessemer Steel plant have pledged a tiger cage —to the tune of $3000.

AFL construction workers have promised to donate their labor for building the zoo. Community leaders have praised organized labor for cooperating in putting over the civic project.

CIO AID ZOO—Birmingham CIO leaders meet with Mayor James Morgan, standing, to discuss plans to aid city's zoo. From left, seated, are Pres. J. W. McLellan, Steelworkers Local 2833; Vice Pres. J. M. Duggan, Steelworkers Local 1489; Donald Stafford, Birmingham CIO; Warren Trucks, USA-CIO Local 1015; Margaret Robbins, Retail, Wholesale; Fox Henderson, Communications Workers Local 3902, and Pres. R. E. Goodwin, Birmingham CIO Council, which will give the zoo an elephant.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

CCL Presses Unity, Action On Job Crisis

By GERVASE N. LOVE

AN HISTORIC first step toward labor unity in Canada was taken at the 14th annual convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor in Toronto when a no-raiding agreement with the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress was overwhelmingly approved.

The action parallels similar labor peace moves in the U. S., for locals of CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL, while AFL locals are associated with the TLC.

It was the highlight of a week in which grave unemployment and the pressing need of political action to correct the federal goverment's failure—as in the U. S.—to act entered into virtually every discussion and debate.

Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald warned that "unless something unforeseen providentially develops," unemployment may rise to one million.

A second highlight was approval of a statement on economic policy calling for full employment at a progressively higher standard of living which laid down a 12-point program (see adjoining columns) for creating jobs by increasing buying power.

Effort For Unity

The no-raiding agreement won the approval of all but a handful of the 875 delegates. Action followed a lengthy discussion in which several complaints of "sweetheart" agreements by some AFL unions with managements were vigorously aired.

William Mahoney, assistant Canadian director of the CIO Steelworkers, urged the delegates to see the agreement in its proper context, as "part and parcel of efforts to work out unity for the major labor organizations in Canada," and not to let "sweetheart" contracts "becloud" the main issue.

However, Murray Cotterill, USA-CIO delegate from Winnipeg, Man., warning that a no-raiding agreement "may be delaying unity for many years," declared unity is impossible "in a jurisdictional straightjacket."

Mahoney and Pres. Romuald J. Lamoreaux, of the Quebec Federation of Industrial Unions, both urged that the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor, with about 100,000 members mainly in Quebec and Ontario, also be brought into the agreement.

The TLC had approved the no-raid pact at its convention two weeks earlier. As it now stands, it is binding only on directly-chartered locals of the two bodies. As in the CIO-AFL No-Raiding agreement, it will be binding on national and international unions when they sign it, with disputes subject to arbitration.

A resolution reaffirming CCL support of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, often denounced as socialist, was overwhelmingly approved despite opposition from a handful of Communists who aired their views on any and all subjects throughout the convention.

The resolution urged the establishment of political action committees by councils and locals where they do not already exist, and registration of all union members as CCF adherents.

In a series of foreign policy resolutions, the convention followed the course taken by the annual British Trades Union Congress a month earlier and approved the rearming of Germany under adequate safeguards.

It likewise beat back an attempt of the left wingers to send delegates to the coming Prague conference of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

ICFTU Is Backed

The delegates again endorsed the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and renewed a request that all locals contribute 1c per member per month to the ICFTU Regional Activities Fund. The CCL has given more on a per capita basis to the fund, intended to help unionism in underdeveloped countries, than any labor body in the world.

In a long series of additional resolutions, the convention again demanded government action on unemployment, especially in the hard-hit textile and coal mining industries; condemned the "inadequacy" of immigration policy; urged all-Canadian construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway; called for greater Canadian investment in the Colombo Plan, and condemned compulsory arbitration and goverment housing policies.

A. R. Mosher, 73-year-old president, was reelected to his 14th term, and MacDonald to his third term as secretary-treasurer. All vice presidents also were renamed.

BANQUET SPEECH of ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu (seated, left) won hearty congratulations of Pres. Harry Chappell, of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, at CCL convention. Right: some of the 600 delegates who spent a noon recess picketing Massey-Harris-Ferguson Co. in Toronto, where UAW-CIO Local 439 is striking.

Growing

The Canadian Congress of Labor reached the 400,000 mark in membership just in time for the Toronto convention.

The last gap was closed when the Executive Council, at a meeting immediately prior to the parley, voted to admit the unaffiliated Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, an industrial union of federal government employes with about 8500 members.

Higher Purchasing Power Urged To Block Recession

A STATEMENT on economic policy adopted by the CCL convention proposed to increase the purchasing power of the great mass of Canadians by:

1. Pressing for higher wages . . . Where depressed industries can show that increased wages cannot be met, they must at least be held at present levels.

2. By reducing working hours and maintaining take-home pay.

3. By increasing unemployment insurance benefits, establishing higher benefit categories, eliminating non-compensable delays and otherwise liberalize the act.

4. By providing, out of consolidated (general) revenue, extended benefits for those who have exhausted their benefits under the act . . . and by establishing a nationwide public assistance plan.

5. By increasing old age security benefits and family allowances, and providing cash benefits to maintain income during illness.

6. By raising personal income tax exemptions, imposing a capital gains tax, repealing tax exemptions for dividend income, and reducing the sales tax with a view to abolishing it.

7. By a public investment program, federal, provincial and municipal, housing, schools, hospitals, roads, etc.

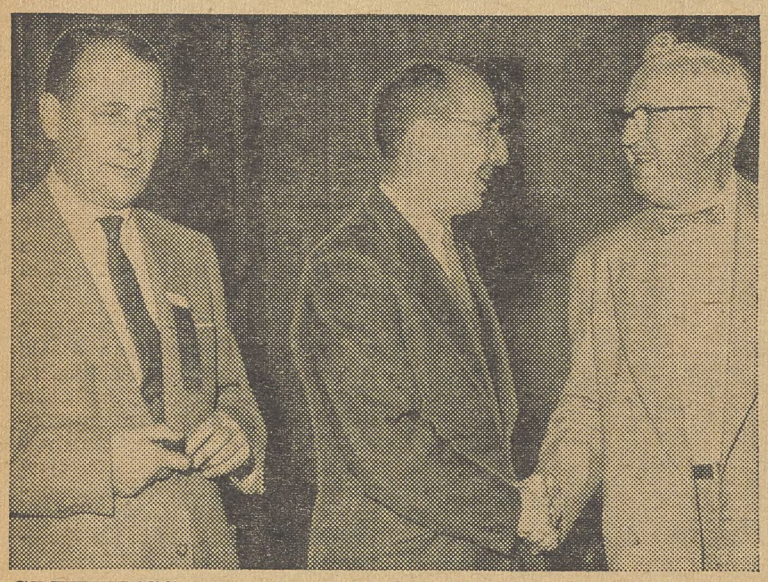
8. By increased efforts to promote exports . . . and the lowering of barriers to international trade generally.

9. By a planned immigration policy based on the country's capacity to absorb immigrants in an expanding economy.

10. By adequate measures to maintain and increase farm purchasing power.

11. By a substantial increase in Canada's contributions to the Colombo plan and UN Technical Assistance, and by pressing for an international development fund under UN.

12. By special measures to help depressed industries to get on their feet, and to help depressed areas either by bringing industry to such areas or by helping workers move to places where work is available.



GREETINGS are extended by CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher (right) to Minister of Labor Milton F. Gregg (center) at CCL convention as Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald looks quizzically at a few booing delegates.

'You Can't Co-exist With Commies'

CO-EXISTENCE with communism is impossible despite claims to the contrary, Omer Becu, president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, told the Canadian Congress of Labor convention.

"The claim can mean everything or nothing," he said. "If it means there is no reason why a country in which the chief means of production are in the hands of the state cannot live side by side with one in which capitalism prevails, it is so obvious that it does not need stating.

"But if the suggestion is that capitalist or Socialist countries that do not accept the Communist ideology can live in peace and security in the same world as predatory imperialist Communist countries, then the claim is a contradiction in terms."

Canadian Minister of Labor Milton F. Gregg, despite widespread unemployment, told the delegates that "the long-run outlook for the development of our country's resources has seldom been brighter."

GREGG, making his fifth appearance before a CCL convention, was greeted by boos and cries from a minority reflecting the delegates' dissatisfaction with government inaction on unemployment.

Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan, head of the country's only Cooperative Commonwealth Federation provincial government, warned that farm income, already far below its post-war high, is due for an additional drop this year because of excessive rain and crop diseases.

This means further critical economic times, he maintained, with still deeper unemployment in industries which depend to a great extent on sales to farmers—particularly farm implements, autos and textiles.

U. S. Assistant Sec. of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, a Negro, said that efforts to bypass the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the schools "are doomed to failure."

Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers explained that the Taft-Hartley Act amendments which Pres. Eisenhower said were blocked by Democrats were killed because they would have made the law even worse. Pres. Burl Phares of the CIO Glass Workers, the CCL's newest international union affiliate, pledged to make the union as strong in the Canadian industry as it is in the U. S.

ALL AROUND THE COUNTRY, CIO city and state council booths are drawing the crowds at the fairs—and helping to get over labor's story of unionism and political action. At left: the Indiana CIO Council booth at the state fair offered prizes to help boost registration. Some 15,000 PAC literature packets were distributed. Center: The Oklahoma CIO Council's first fair booth drew 22,000 visitors. At right: Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della of the Maryland CIO Council shows CIO booth, visited by some 35,000 people at three state and regional fairs.

CIO Councils *In Action*

SURPLUS FEDERAL FOOD is being distributed to unemployed workers in Macomb County, Mich., thanks to the efforts of the Wayne County CIO Council and the CIO Auto Workers.

Macomb County adjoins Wayne County and recession-hit Detroit. Many jobless UAW-CIO members live in Macomb County and commute to the auto capital — when they are working. The opening of the program is expected to spur the setting up of similar programs in other hard-hit Michigan counties.

TV Tells Issues

Election issues are being presented in a 15-minute television program every Monday night until election day over WSJV-TV, Elkhart, Ind., by the Elkhart County Citizenship Council of the CIO Auto Workers in cooperation with the Indiana CIO Council.

- The **Buffalo CIO Council** also is plugging for surplus food distribution. Council delegates adopted a resolution urging the Council for Social Agencies of Buffalo and Erie County to investigate the program and call a community-wide conference.
- The **California CIO Council** has supported through a "friend of the court" brief the suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against some Sacramento builders and real estate dealers. NAACP charged that a "monopoly" of these firms has refused to "sell a single housing unit to a Negro" despite the fact that practically all the recent housing in Sacramento County has been erected with funds insured by the federal government.
- Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the **Greater Los Angeles CIO Council** has urged that regional and district directors of international unions and officials of local unions appear before the Council to give their views of the Council's good citizenship program. UAW-CIO Reg. 6 Dir. C. V. O'Hallaran recently spoke on the subject, which is aimed at making union members more aware of their responsibilities as voters.
- The **New Jersey CIO Council** has joined the ranks of state councils that are sponsoring booths at fairs aimed at showing the need for the greater cooperation between farmers and workers. The Council—for the first time in its history—maintained a booth at the Trenton State Fair.
- The **Indiana CIO Council** distributed some 18,000 shopping bags at the Indianapolis State Fair. They contained PAC literature showing the interdependence of workers and farmers and a resume of the Council's legislative program.
- Pres. August Scholle of the **Michigan CIO Council** and Roy Reuther, political action coordinator for the CIO Auto Workers, called for all-out registration and get-out-the-vote drives at a State PAC meeting at FDR-CIO Labor Center near Port Huron.
- Sec.-Treas. Edris Owens of the **Iowa CIO Council** told a committee of U. S. Army Engineers at a hearing in Des Moines that the Council supports the Saylorville dam project for the Des Moines River. He also said "we in the CIO would rather have seen a multiple purpose dam than a mere flood control dam."
- The **Alabama CIO Council** reported: "There is a spreading unhappiness and concern among farmers as they add up their cash income at the end of each month and notice that it is getting smaller and smaller."
- The **Virginia CIO Council** will present a memorial award to the rank-and-file member who made the most outstanding contribution to the CIO movement in the State during the last year. The presentation will be made at the council convention at Norfolk Oct. 14-16.
- More than 10,000 patients received vision tests during the past two years at the Union Eye Center at Chicago, which is endorsed by the **Cook County CIO Council** and which was organized in 1951 by a dozen CIO and AFL unions.

'Ike's Dynamic Program Fizzles,' CIO Economic Report Warns

"THE PRESIDENT'S self-styled dynamic economic program has proved to be a complete fizzle," the CIO Economic Policy Committee charged last week in a statement approved by the Executive Board.

The nation's economy, CIO said, will be "a major issue" in the November congressional elections, saying "the American people must sit in judgment and determine whether or not there shall be a return to the economic progress" of previous years.

Even business sources now admit, the CIO committee reported, that the so-called incentive tax program passed by the Republican Congress is having no real effect on business investment.

The only tangible result of the GOP tax program has been a record profit harvest for hundreds of large corporations, despite reductions in their sales and production.

The committee headed by CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, who also is president of the Textile Workers, declared the "chronicle of Administration statements on our economy during this past year is not a happy one." The policy statement recalled:

"IN OCTOBER 1953 a top Cabinet official said, *'My judgment is that we are going to have a better year than last.'*

"By January of 1954 even Administration leaders had to take note of the downturn and the increase in unemployment, but it was described as only a *'minor readjustment'* which was *'likely soon to come to a close.'* Indeed, this was just a *'corrective process.'*

"No, I definitely would NOT care to give a buck to PAC."

"At a press conference in February the President indicated that if the unemployment and employment outlook did not improve by March he would take action. But March came and went as quietly on the economic front as the other recession months.

"By spring of 1954 Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey could say that four million unemployed is nothing to be greatly worried about. In May Dr. Gabriel Hauge, economic adviser to the President, declared that the 'downward drift' of the economy *'has been arrested'* and we could *'look ahead to going forward again.'*

"In June Dr. Arthur Burns expressed a conviction that the upturn would be coming shortly. He particularly emphasized his own opinion that business spending on new plant and equipment would be increasing despite official forecasts that a decline was expected in these outlays.

"Subsequent government reports have indicated that, far from improving, the anticipated decline had actually understated the drop in business-investment outlays.

"In August the President sought to minimize the current economic decline by comparing it with conditions in 1952. Again came promises that prosperity and economic recovery were just around the corner."

THE POLICY statement warned *"these head-in-the-sand-tactics"* have long since been shattered on the hard stones of economic fact. Total production, it noted, in the first half of this year was at a rate of nearly $10 billion below the level of 1953. Production is now running at a rate approximately $25 billion under a full-employment level.

Unemployment today is two and a half times as high as it was a year ago. Five per cent of the labor force is out of work as compared to less than 2% in 1953.

Mine Union Editor Dies

CECIL OWEN, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, died in Washington last week at the age of 51.

Owen, a veteran Washington newsman, was public relations director of Labor's Non-Partisan League in the late '30's, when it was an arm of the CIO. He was well known to many CIO officials.

He had been in ill health for some time. He is survived by his widow, two children and several grandchildren.

Heavy Layoffs Hit Alco Shop

Heavy layoffs and production shutdowns hit the American Locomotive Co. plant at Schenectady, N. Y., last week.

Pres. Anthony Barbieri of CIO Steelworkers Local 2054 predicted the plant would be shut down almost completely by Jan. 1. Management denied this, but announced layoffs in a two-week period totalling 230 workers.

Wage, Salary Payments Fell By $4 Billion

A DROP of nearly $4 billion in salaries and wages in the first eight months of 1954 compared with the same period a year ago has been admitted by the professionally-cheery Commerce Dept.

The annual rate of salaries and wages slumped from approximately $198 billion to about $194 billion. Personal income during August was slightly less than in July but was a full billion dollars less than in the same month last year.

Farm incomes have also dropped and total farm income for the first eight months of 1954 sank by $200 million from the $16 billion in the same period a year ago.

Total personal income was at the rate of $285 billion a year for the first eight months, about the same as a year ago.

'They Can Do The Job—' CIO Joins In Drive To Aid Handicapped

"THEY CAN do the job—" That was the theme of a dinner at which CIO joined with other labor groups, management, civic organizations and government in "kicking off" the 10th annual National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, pledged continued support to the National Federation of the Physically Handicapped at a Washington dinner. NFPH is the original sponsor of the week, which Congress at its request designated as the first week of October.

The AFPH national council at a two-day meeting was sharply critical of the Eisenhower Administration because federal agencies have failed to issue regulations to put into effect the expanded program to aid the disabled which Congress voted.

The council said a Budget Bureau order ignored Congress' intent. The directive, AFPH said, was contained in a letter to federal agencies instructing them virtually to "freeze" appropriations for specific phases of the rehabilitation program. Thomas Burke, CIO congressional liaison representative and new member of the council, participated in the sessions.

THOMAS SAID CIO cannot realize its full employment objective "if there is discrimination against the handicapped." He called on the Administration to shoulder its responsibility to help them.

He recalled that during World II industry eagerly employed women, Negroes and the handicapped, and declared that if these groups "are important in wartime, they are important in peacetime."

"If we don't take care of them, we are falling down as a great democracy," he said.

AFPH Pres. Paul A. Strachen said that "despite all the ballyhoo today, from many quarters, to 'employ the handicapped,' we are still discriminated against, socially and economically, and are the first to be fired, and the last to be hired."

He called for "an over-all, adequate program of rehabilitation and employment for our approximately 40 million handicapped, of whom about seven to nine million are from 60% to 100% disabled."

STRACHEN HAILED a number of CIO leaders for aiding him during his 15 years of effort in Washington on behalf of the disabled. They included:

The late Philip Murray; Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, O. A. Knight, Emil Rieve and Michael J. Quill; Pres. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Burl Phares, Glass Workers; Karl Feller, Brewery Workers; Elwood D. Swisher, Chemical Workers; A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers; Ernst Hebert, Barbers and Beauty Culturists; and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Auto Workers; James J. Mitchell, Shoe Workers; and Barney Hopkins, Michigan CIO Council.

TENTH YEAR of Employ the Physically Handicapped Week is marked by (from left) Thomas Meloy, Alexandria, Va., industrialist; Sec.-Treas. Mildred Scott and Vice Pres. Leo J. Buettner of American Federation of Physically Handicapped, and R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

'An Example Of Conservation—'

"In beginning a real program for the handicapped, you are simply taking out insurance," according to Pres. Paul A. Strachen of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

"You are thereby guaranteeing that this nation will always have a vast reservoir of manpower, trained and competent to do a job.

"You are conserving public resources, by making a capital investment in the individual—treating and training him so he can make his own way, and you are thus lessening taxes on the one hand, and bolstering our national income, through increased production and consumption, on the other."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

BEFORE THE END of this year, moderate-income families need more than ever to get tax wise. For a study of the new regulations shows them to be noticeably weighted in favor of higher-income people. *There is little relief for moderate-income taxpayers, especially for wage-earners, who have taxes deducted from wages and often tend to send in the short-form return and take a blanket 10% allowance for deductions.*

How To Get Tax Wise

In fact, for the first time, the tax law permits people who get income from dividends to pay a lower rate than wage-earners and farmers. And the much-touted increase in medical-expense deductions will save individual taxpayers only one-fifth of the amount the accelerated amortization rates will save businessmen.

The inevitable result is that wage-earners will now carry a larger share of the tax load. As it is, you probably pay more in federal income tax than you spend for clothing for your family. A typical wage-earner, who earned the average industrial wage of $71-$72 a week, will pay about $310 in income tax this year for a family of three—the biggest item in his budget next to food and rent.

THE ONLY WAY to protect your own family in this situation is to know how to take all advantages of the tax laws to pare your tax to the minimum. Under the new rules you don't have to file your final return until Apr. 15. But before the end of '54 you ought to take these steps:

Estimate if your tax-deductible expenses this year will be in the neighborhood of 10% of your income, taking into consideration the several new possibilities this year, like the increased medical deduction and other possible tax-savers explained below. If so, by prepaying certain expenses by the end of the year you may be able to itemize deductions this year and reduce your tax bill.

If your potential deductions won't conceivably total 10%, then it may be wiser to plan to take the blanket allowance and postpone payment of certain deductible expenses until after the end of the year, so you may be able to itemize deductions in 1955.

For example, whether you pay medical bills, mortgage interest and taxes on your house and interest on debts by the end of December or after Jan. 1 will determine whether you can take these allowable deductions on your 1954 or '55 tax return.

Here are potential deductions for moderate-income taxpayers brought up to date under the new tax law:

MEDICAL EXPENSES: You can now deduct all medical expenses in excess of 3% of your income, instead of 5% as before. Thus, a family with $3700 of income can deduct all costs over $111 for the year. Medical expenses are a broad group lending themselves to prepayment or postponement.

Among possible deductions are fees paid doctors, dentists, chiropodists, optometrists, other practitioners, hospitals and clinics; all costs of transportation to get medical care including your own car expense; costs of Blue Cross and other health insurance even if deducted from your pay; all medicines, including patent medicines, cough and cold preparations like aspirin and cough syrup; vitamin preparations, tonics and preparations for gum conditions advised by a doctor or dentist; nurses' fees and costs of board including for a practical nurse.

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS: Despite many appeals for increased exemptions, the personal exemptions for the taxpayer and his family remain at $600 each. There are two changes of possible interest. Where several people support a close relative (not including cousins) but none contributes more than half the support, they can now agree to let any one take the $600 (not counting tax-exempt income like social security and insurance).

Of possible help to some moderate-income families, another change permits parents to take the $600 exemption for each dependent child even if he earns $600 as long as he is under 19 or going to school.

CHILD-CARE EXPENSES: Working mothers or single parents like widowers may get a small break from the new rule permitting additional deductions of up to $600 for expenses for the care of children up to age 12 to permit the taxpayer to go out to work. If you pay someone to take care of the children while you are at work you can deduct this expense.

WORK CLOTHES OR TOOLS: These are tax deductible, too, if the work clothes are distinctive and generally not wearable away from work. Small tools can be deducted outright in the year of purchase, but costlier ones must be amortized over their estimated useful life (deducting part each year). Also deductible are technical books and journals you have to buy to earn your living. You can also deduct for repair and upkeep expenses for deductible clothing and tools.

Texan Gets Top Position In National CIO Auxiliaries

A TEXAN, Mrs. Minnie Zoller of Beaumont, has been named secretary-treasurer of the National CIO Auxiliaries.

She succeeded Mrs. Bertha Perrin of Warren, O., who died recently. Mrs. Zoller was elected by vote of the Auxiliaries executive board, according to Lillian Sherwood, president and organization director of the Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Zoller represented the Auxiliaries of the CIO Oil Workers on the executive board for the past four years and is first vice president of the OWIU-CIO auxiliaries. She is president of OWIU Local 243A in Beaumont and secretary of organizers for the OWIU Dist. 4 auxiliary.

Mrs. Zoller has also played an active role in CIO-PAC work in Texas, most recently in the Shivers-Yarborough campaign for governor in that state when she was in charge of Yarborough's headquarters in Beaumont.

MRS. MINNIE ZOLLER

Name CIOers To Board In New Haven

CONNECTICUT CIO leaders have been named to three New Haven boards. Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff of the Connecticut CIO Council was appointed to the board of education and the Citizens Action Commission.

Sviridoff, who also is assistant regional director of the CIO Auto Workers, is the first CIO official to be named to the board.

CIO Rep. Frank Avallone was appointed to the city's charter commission, which is designed to give New Haven the basis for a better government.

The appointments were made by Mayor Richard C. Lee, a Democrat elected last November with labor support.

The action commission was established by Lee to win public support for a comprehensive city planning program.

Food Prices Going Higher

HOUSEWIVES can expect to see their family food budget stretched tighter—and their dollars cover even less ground—at the grocery in the next few weeks.

The Agriculture Dept. predicted that supplies of fresh vegetables this fall will be "somewhat lighter" than normal and prices will be "somewhat higher."

For potatoes, onions and sweet potatoes, the predicted price increases range from "well above" last year to "much higher."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER has had the opportunity recently to meet and talk with a number of labor leaders, high government officials and business representatives from 30 other nations, and I find that all of them are deeply interested in finding an answer to the division that has developed between men everywhere.

Most of us are asking the big question, *"How do we find unity within our nation and between nations and what does the future hold for us?"* How do we work together to solve the problems of unemployment and insecurity and so many other things that face us each day?

We live in fear of another great war and what the future holds for us and our children. People everywhere, from all free nations, are seeking an answer of how we find and keep hands full of work and stomachs full of food, and decent houses to live in and means to educate our children to cope with the world we are building.

All men have a deep desire to work together to construct a world where all these things can be solved. Most of us live in fear of the international situation, of a cold war erupting into a "hot" war. I believe if all of us in the labor movement work and try hard enough, nearly all, if not all, of these problems can be solved.

We of CIO are dedicated to work with all men who have a deep faith in the future and who are committed to work with us on the basis of wiping out prejudice and discrimination against minority groups in industry and government everywhere.

Of course, uppermost in my mind is the job of organizing the unorganized workers in industry everywhere, and I am hoping that between now and the National CIO convention in Los Angeles, *we can map out with the international unions great organizing campaigns in chemicals, wood, paper and other basic industries in an effort to make and build our unions stronger in all industries.*

THERE IS EVIDENCE of a concerted effort on the part of many industries to uproot their present plant locations and move South. Many industries have and are presently making the move at a rapid pace. We of the CIO must be ready and able to organize the new plants that are opening in the South and Southwest. In talking with our regional directors in these regions, they inform me that hundreds of new plants have been constructed in the past few months.

I feel that we should give real deep consideration to concentrating our organizing efforts in these plants. In these areas there is a great potential market opening up, one that will continue to grow if the workers and their needs are recognized and respected. *The employers have a great responsibility not only to their employes but to the communities where they have their plants.*

The CIO Organizing Committee operated for a number of years in the South and did a good job of organizing the unorganized workers, as well as developing friendship among the people in the South. We had just reached a point, I believe, where we had begun to make real progress in organizing the Southern workers when we changed our plans by assigning CIO representatives to international unions. This we thought was the best plan at the time.

I believe we should take another look at our organizing progress, and I would like to see between now and convention time, the kind of organizing program that will bring thousands of workers under the banner of CIO.

IN THE PAST YEAR, thanks to many international union officers, we have been able to bring into our local and state CIO councils approximately a half million new participating members from local unions all over the country.

I also want to take this occasion to thank all our local and state council officers for their untiring efforts to bring this about. A strong council can be very effective in many ways in its community. It can be particularly effective in the forthcoming political campaigns now in progress throughout the country. *Let's make our communities better places to live in by being participating members of our local or state CIO Council.*

Guild Wins 181-Day Wilkes-Barre Strike

THE 181-DAY walkout of the CIO Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Newspaper Guild against the Times Leader Evening News and the Record ended last week with a long series of gains for the 120 strikers.

With publication of the two dailies suspended because of the strike, members of the ANG-CIO and the printing crafts unions had filled the gap by publication of the Valley News. On resumption of operations by the publisher, the Valley News was discontinued.

The settlement meant wage increases from $2 to $3.50 a week retroactive to last March, with further boosts of $2 to $4 due next Apr. 17.

It involved almost a complete revision of the contract that opened up for negotiation last spring, and was based on peace proposals the Guild made in May.

A MAJOR improvement was clarification of admittedly ambiguous language which originally had prompted the union to reject an arbitration clause demanded by management. With the language altered, the Guild accepted a standard arbitration clause.

Another change granted a fourth week of vacation after 28 years' service, with 21 members of the combined staffs immediately affected. The work week was cut from 38¾ to 37½ hours, with Easter Sunday classed as a five-hour day for calculation of holiday pay. The maximum on severance pay was increased from 36 to 38 weeks.

Management furnished the Guild with a covering letter which guarantees all workers on the current payroll two years employment regardless of economic conditions.

The negotiations which led to the settlement started Sept. 30 and continued for four days—and most of the nights. The strike began Apr. 8.

The local is the home local of ANG-CIO Pres. Joseph F. Collis, who is assistant managing editor of the Record.

THE NAME'S THE SAME—At the CIO Electrical Workers convention in Miami Beach, Sec. of Labor Mitchell chats at CIO News booth with Mrs. Julia Mitchell, Local 301 delegate from Schenectady, N. Y.

UTSE Is Victor On B&M

DINING car employes of the Boston & Maine Railroad overwhelmingly retained the CIO Transport Service Employes in an election conducted by the National Mediation Board.

UTSE Pres. Willard Townsend said the election was the latest in a series of disputes involving his union and the AFL joint council of dining car employes. The AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employes is not a signatory to the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement.

Here's CIO Text On Welfare Funds

(Continued from Page 3)

manner in which he demanded and secured remedial action against these abuses, involving local unions of a CIO affiliate in the New York area.

We unreservedly approve his statement that the CIO does not recognize any autonomous right of crooks and racketeers to use the good name of the CIO as a cloak for their corruption. *The CIO Executive Board will unhesitatingly use its powers, under the CIO Constitution, to preserve the integrity of our movement and to keep it free from any taint of corruption.*

AT THE present time, several federal and state agencies are investigating the administration of welfare funds.

The CIO unreservedly welcomes every legitimate investigation of welfare funds and their administration.

The CIO pledges complete cooperation, in the firm belief that the pitiless light of publicity should fall squarely on those who betray their trust in the handling of welfare funds—whether these betrayers be union officials, corporation officials, or insurance company officials. *There is no place in the labor movement for corrupt union officials, and they should go to jail, along with every embezzler of welfare funds, regardless of position.*

The CIO pledges its cooperation to all legitimate efforts on the part of law enforcement officials to make certain that proper punishment is meted out to these malefactors.

THE CIO, furthermore, will not delay action to prevent or remedy abuses until a case has been formally established in the courts. Just as we did in expelling Communist unions, we will, in accordance with our own democratic procedures, take prompt and effective action on our own initiative against financial corruption by union officials.

There is considerable discussion, as a result of recent revelations, of the need for remedial legislation. We have no illusion that a simple act of law will eliminate abuses in this area, any more than laws against murder eliminate killings.

There is, of course, no substitute for character and honesty in people in positions of trust. There is no substitute for internal union vigilance to insure that union office is held as a trust by responsible individuals.

FAIR, thoughtful and well-considered legislation, however—if inquiry demonstrates a need—can help minimize abuses in the administration of welfare funds.

The CIO pledges cooperation to all legitimate inquiries as to the need for legislation; and if legislation is demonstrated to be necessary, we likewise pledge full cooperation in formulating fair laws to help make certain that welfare funds are honestly administered. It goes without saying that the CIO will regard as inappropriate and anti-labor any attempt to curtail the area of collective bargaining in this highly beneficial field of human welfare under the guise of preventing abuses in administration.

The CIO Executive Board empowers and directs the president of the CIO to appoint a Special Standing Committee:

1. Promptly to investigate any charges or allegations of maladministration of welfare or other union funds within the CIO, and to report to the president and Executive Board of the CIO their recommendations for prompt remedial action; and

2. Promptly to formulate recommendations for standards for welfare funds; and if demonstrated to be necessary, for appropriate legislation to help make certain that welfare funds are honestly administered.

UAW Backs Drive Against Rackets

The CIO Auto Workers Executive Board, meeting last week in Detroit, endorsed the "prompt and vigorous action of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther against racketeering in union welfare funds.

The UAW said it will continue vigilant control of pension and health and welfare funds, adding:

"We are proud of the clean record we have established and we intend to see that it is kept as spotless as it has been to date."

The Boss Talked Too Much—So UFW Wins Memphis Vote

FREE SPEECH—"Taft-Hartley style" — backfired on the management of the Memphis (Tenn.) Furniture Mfg. Co. as the CIO Furniture Workers scored an election victory at the plant.

Blatant appeals based on racial issues and bitter denunciations of unions in the classic southern style were featured in a letter to workers before the election, which the UFW-CIO won by a 334 to 313 tally.

UFW Pres. Morris Pizer commented that despite the company's use of the free speech provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act "the workers chose the union to help advance their cause."

In Columbus, O., the workers at General Furniture Corp. chose UFW 18 to 3 in an election. The firm has fought the union bitterly in other cities where it has plants and tried to stall off balloting.

A STRIKE by 2200 members of UFW Local 76 in New York City, the first general strike in 20 years in the upholstered furniture industry there, ended with a 15c wage increase and improvements in the company-paid insurance fund.

At Newark, N. J., Local 163 at the American Hair and Felt Co. and Thermwell Co. won 5c an hour increases.

Cole Decides First No-Raid Pact Dispute

THE FIRST ruling on a dispute under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement was handed down last week by Impartial Arbitrator David L. Cole.

Cole held that an attempt by the AFL Meat Cutters to wrest bargaining rights for 400 Swift & Co. employes at Moultrie, Ga., from the CIO Packinghouse Workers was a violation of the pact. Officials of the AFL union said they would comply with his ruling.

The Moultrie workers have been represented by the UPWA-CIO for the last 10 years. In the recently negotiated Swift chain agreement, the union obtained for them a 2.5c an hour wage increase in addition to the 5c gained nationally.

Shipbuilders See PAC As Answer On Jobs

By FRED ROSS

THE CIO Shipbuilding Workers convention at Asbury Park, N. J., last week rolled with the punch delivered by the Eisenhower Administration—and came back to pack a wallop of its own, political action.

Its members are employed in an industry that was the first to be walloped by the Republican-ignored recession and GOP "economy" moves.

With work in the nation's shipyards almost nil, IUMSWA-CIO saw its membership decline from close to a half million during World War II to 60,000, many of them employed part time.

The Only Good Men

Some 250 delegates at the union's 17th convention took their cue from the officers' report, which declared:

"Eisenhower and his Republican colleagues are running on their record. The Eisenhower Administration has been all good things to all good men—and the only good men are the wealthy and those who head the great corporations."

After hearing Pres. John J. Grogan and other speakers place the plight of the shipbuilding industry squarely at the door of the GOP Administration, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution calling for increased and coordinated political activity, and immediate fulfillment of the union's PAC quota.

Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood reported the quota goal was in sight. However, as a demonstration of good faith, all of the delegates voluntarily contributed to PAC.

Watching November

Grogan said that Eisenhower and members of his official family took turns at predicting that prosperity would soon return. He recalled that the last of the series of forecasts was by Arthur Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, who in June urged the nation to *"watch November"* for the economic upturn.

"We will watch November," Grogan said. "The answer will be given in the ballot box by the election of a Democratic Congress."

Gov. Robert B. Meyner, first Democratic governor in New Jersey in 10 years, also called for the election of a Democratic Congress to aid the shipbuilding industry.

"The government tells us that its expects brightening prospects in 1961," he said. "when the number of ships due for replacement under a conventional 20-year replacement policy will rise sharply."

"I don't know about the rest of you, but here in Jersey, we're apt to get mighty hungry in considerably under six years."

The Administration's foreign trade policy was attacked by Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He said he feared that recent tariff increase on Swiss watches would lead to further tariff increases on foreign goods. This would decrease the interchange of merchandise with foreign countries to the detriment of the American shipping industry, he pointed out.

Reuther also said IUMSWA-CIO, by its membership in the Intl. Metalworkers Federation could help its members indirectly by seeking a raise for workers in the Japanese, German, Italian and French shipbuilding industries, which are in competition with the American industry.

Reuther, Grogan and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Elmer Cope of the CIO Steelworkers will meet shortly with foreign shipbuilding union representatives as worker delegates to committee meetings of the Intl. Labor Organization at Geneva.

Delegates also voiced the need for more political action after hearing Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis, who is also Washington representative of IUMSWA-CIO.

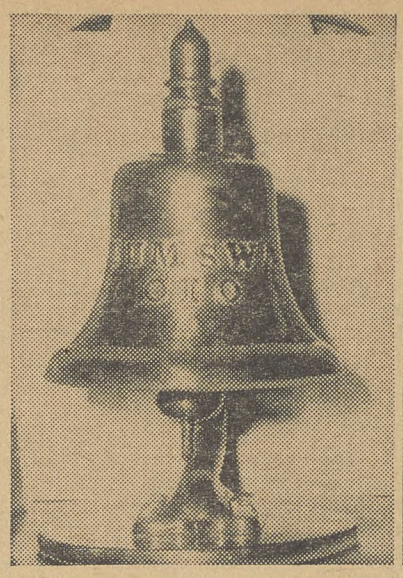
They adopted a six-point program which urged congressional action to prevent transfer of American merchant ships to foreign flags, legislation aiding construction in private U. S. yards of ships now built abroad, and improvement in the construction-differential for U. S. shipbuilders.

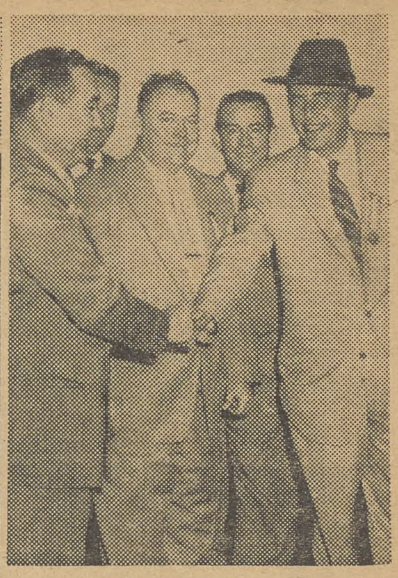
High on the program was a call for restoring the revolving fund of the Maritime Administration to enable the building of more ships. The convention also asked for legislation authorizing un-subsidized ship operators to deposit in the construction reserve fund earnings that would be tax-deferred and would be used for building construction of new ships. A law was requested to grant subsidy aid to tramp ship operators under certain conditions.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers wired greetings to the convention, calling attention to a resolution of USA-CIO Executive Board which requested "financial assistance by the federal government to support an adequate merchant marine."

The convention by acclamation re-elected Grogan—who is also Mayor of Hoboken, N. J.—Pettis and Blood.

Other speakers included Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, CIO Communications workers; Pres. Paul Krebs, New Jersey CIO Council; New Jersey Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman, former State CIO president; and William Smith, field assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and former IUMSWA-CIO Executive Board member.





SHIP'S BELL, new symbol of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, was used for the first time to open the union's convention at Asbury Park. (See story below.) In center photo are, from left, Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, Pres. John J. Grogan, New Jersey CIO Pres. Paul Krebs and Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis. The three top officers were re-elected. New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (wearing hat in right photo) is greeted by Chairman John Reilly of the welcome committee.

Reuther Hits GOP Inaction On Jobs

CIO efforts to help the Shipbuilding Workers gain legislation to help the recession-hit shipbuilding industry were assured by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He wired the convention:

"The failure of the Administration in Washington to adopt policies that will relieve unemployment generally and especially your hard-hit industry is a matter of concern to millions of people throughout the nation.

"The CIO, mindful of the problems facing your workers and those in other industries, has firmly and consistently called for programs to meet these serious economic conditions that face us."

The Plight Of The Industry

Here is an item that sums up the plight of the shipbuilding industry:

The Sparrows Point, Md., shipyard of Bethlehem Steel—which led the world in ship production last year—is keel-less after the launching of a tanker last month.

The firm has signed a contract for another tanker, which the CIO Shipbuilding Workers say is the first ship to be ordered at a privately-owned yard in two years, exclusive of government work.

Toil From Sunup To Sunset-- Bell Symbolizes Union Gains

THIS IS the story of a bell—a very particular ship's bell that for the first time was used instead of a gavel at this year's convention of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

Acting on the recommendation of IUSMWA-CIO Sec.-Treas. Andrew A. Pettis, the union's convention at Cleveland in 1952 decided that the bronze bell would be cast from metal contributed by the locals.

Pettis had good reason for his suggestion. A New York shipbuilder of colonial days—as hungry for profits by the sweat of his workers as many of his prototypes today — worked his shipwrights from sunrise to sunset.

Determined to stop this practice, his employes erected a ship's bell on a nearby hill. *They shortened their hours by starting and quitting work when one of them tolled the bell.*

The employer removed the bell, and re-instituted the longer hours. *Undaunted, the shipwrights erected a bigger ship's bell, whose tolling again set the hours of toil until their boss accepted their idea of a working day.*

IUMSWA-CIO convention delegates were proud of their bell—a symbol of their heritage and of their rights won by their union.

GOP 'Planned Optimism' Fails Again

"THE ADMINISTRATION'S 'planned optimism' has failed to restore economic stability or provide for continued growth. It is time the Administration stopped talking and started acting."

That's what CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said about the employment and unemployment statement issued jointly last week by the Commerce and Labor Depts.

The official handout characterized the job picture in the U. S. as "stable," with slightly more than three million American workers jobless.

"We cannot rejoice at this news," Reuther declared.

"The figures do not reflect a reversal of the continued economic stagnation of the past 15 months. Despite all the Administration's promises of upturn, unemployment is still 2.5 times greater than last year, at a season when unemployment should be at low ebb.

"The slight improvement in the over-all employment situation between August and September is seasonal and nothing more. Economic weak spots—especially in the manufacturing core of our economy—have not been shored up.

"In manufacturing industries, employment is about 1.5 million below last year's level and almost a quarter of a million less than in June, even after seasonal adjustment.

"Approximately 1.2 million workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits. These workers and their families have learned that Administration slogans are no substitutes for pay envelopes."

Official figures reported employment at about 62,144,000 in early September, about at the same level as in August, while unemployment was 3,099,000.

(CIO report says GOP economic program "fizzles"; see page 13.)

Gold Resigns As Fur President

Ben Gold last week resigned as president of the Fur & Leather Workers, one of the 11 unions expelled from CIO four years ago after investigation of Communist control of those organizations.

Gold recently was convicted of perjury in filing a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit. He was succeeded in the fur union post by Abe Feinglass of Chicago, former Midwest regional director.

Pre-Election Issue

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., October 18, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 42

'Dear Charlie: Go Home!'

Wilson Slanders Jobless As 'Dogs'

—See Page 3

'Unemployed Are Not Dogs'— "What's Good for GM Is Good For Us Dogs," said placards carried by these CIO unionists who picketed a Chicago hotel where Defense Sec. Charlie Wilson was guest star at a Republican fund-raising party. Out of jobs themselves or members of locals whose unemployment rate is high, the pickets and their canine escort were typical of resentment against Wilson's sneering reference to jobless as "kennel-fed dogs." Wilson ducked the pickets and their dogs. (See Page 3.)

First-Hand Reports From The States—

New York, P. 6
New Jersey, P. 7
New England, P. 8 & 9
California, P. 10
Wisconsin, P. 11
U. S. Summary, P. 2

Candidates Jittery As Campaign Hits Stretch

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

SWEEPING 'round the turn and into the home stretch, with only two weeks to go until Election Day, the political candidates racing for control of the 84th Congress still had not pulled the fans to their feet in screaming pandemonium.

The strangely ominous silence from the sidelines is, in fact, giving a bad case of jitters to contestants in America's biennial classic.

At stake Nov. 2 are 37 Senate seats. Democrats now hold 22 of these, 15 are held by Republicans. The GOP controlled the 83rd Senate by the threadiest majority: 48 Republican seats to 45 Democratic seats. There was a single Independent, and two vacancies, evenly divided.

On the House side of the Capitol, all 432 chairs are to be filled. In the 83rd Congress there were 218 Republicans, 212 Democrats, a lone Independent and four vacancies. Maine has already elected its three.

THE LATEST example of how the voters are thinking came from Alaska, where last week they decided two years of Republican territorial rule was enough and swept the Democrats back into control. E. L. Bartlett (D.), the territory's lone delegate in Congress, easily won reelection.

Historically, the party in power loses House seats at midterm elections. The GOP lost 75 in 1922, Democrats saw 71 seats go in 1938. The average is a loss of 45 seats. Even a fraction of this normal attrition will cost the Republicans their control of the House.

Check List Of Key Senate Races

With the Maine election over, 37 Senate seats remain to be filled on Nov. 2. There are 22 Democrats and 15 Republicans up for re-election. Here are 15 key Senate races to watch:

EAST

Kentucky: Alben Barkley (D.) vs. Sen. Cooper (R.).

Massachusetts: Foster Furcolo (D.) vs. Sen. Saltonstall (R.).

New Jersey: Charles Howell (D.) vs. Clifford Case (R.).

West Virginia: Sen. Neely (D.) vs. Thomas R. Sweeney (R.).

MIDWEST

Illinois: Sen. Douglas (D.) vs. Joseph Meek (R.).

Iowa: Sen. Gillette (D.) vs. Thomas Martin (R.).

Michigan: Patrick V. McNamara (D.) vs. Sen. Ferguson (R.).

Minnesota: Sen. Humphrey (D.) vs. Val Bjornson (R.).

Ohio: Sen. Burke (D.) vs. George Bender (R.).

FAR WEST

California: Samuel W. Yorty (D.) vs. Sen. Kuchel (R.).

Colorado: John Carroll (D.) vs. Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott (R.).

Idaho: Glenn Taylor (D.) vs. Sen. Dworshak (R.).

Montana: Sen. Murray (D.) vs. Wesley D'Ewart (R.).

Oregon: Richard Neuberger (D.) vs. Sen. Cordon (R.).

Wyoming: Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.) vs. William H. Harrison (R.)

Observers will watch most carefully those 59 districts where incumbents won by 55% or less of the vote in 1952 and which now have heavy unemployment.

Record voter registrations in Michigan are interpreted as aiding Democratic chances to take that State in next month's elections. Detroit's off-year registration is at a new high, a sign, observers thought, that unemployment is hurting Republicans.

In Chicago, the Illinois CIO Council passed out 400,000 registration leaflets on street corners. Hundreds of CIO precinct leaders climbed stairs and rang doorbells to get voters registered.

In many another area, even where registration was off from a presidential year high, CIO-PAC workers reported heavy listings, with the preponderance of registrants signifying a Democratic preference.

TO A LESSER degree, the Senate races will reflect the tensions of what the Wall Street Journal calls *"pocketbook peeves"* —the dissatisfaction of voters whose standard of living has been damaged by Eisenhower Administration policies.

Against this rising tide of understandable self-interest, GOP strategy for the last lap calls for revival of the scandal-a-day technique, shoving a reluctant President to the fore as cheerleader, and a new "numbers racket" concerning federal firings.

At Denver, Pres. Eisenhower had to be persuaded to interrupt his eight-week vacation to take the television stump in a plea for election of a GOP Congress. Still more reluctantly he agreed to a major farm speech which was officially billed as non-political, but which had all the earmarks of a Republican rally.

THE PRESIDENT tried to keep clear of individual endorsements, but earlier stood for hours with GOP candidates while photographers' cameras clicked.

GOP strategists sought desperately to use the President's personal glamour as a drawing card, hoping his still strong popularity would rub off on his party's candidates. *"Gilt by association"* was the way one reporter put it.

Eisenhower, wisely enough, is loathe to inject himself too deeply into what may well be a lost cause.

Unemployment, more than any other factor, will hurt Republican chances in industrial areas; Republican farm policies are likely to backfire in agricultural states.

A Wall Street Journal survey found a sizable percentage of Eisenhower admirers who trailed into the GOP camp in '52 have "had enough" and plan to vote Democratic in November.

"Their reasons are mostly economic," ruefully reports the WSJ. *"Scarcely a single voter interviewed who backed the Democrats in 1952 said he is now aiming to switch to the GOP."*

Eisenhower's pleas have been kept on a stratospheric level of dazzling purity while he urges support for a Republican Congress to implement his "great dynamic program" and to avert a *"cold war of partisan politics."*

Signs that the Great Crusade is being pushed off its beachhead are more evident among the lower GOP echelons. Led by Vice Pres. Nixon, numerous Republican stalwarts have turned momentarily from fighting among themselves to tossing irresponsible charges designed to confuse the voters.

THE NUMBERS game of last spring, involving how many employes were fired as security risks has been revived by Nixon. Challenged by the Democrats to prove the charges, Atty.-Gen. Brownell's Justice Dept. came up with a new set of figures which failed to reveal a single Communist on the federal rolls.

Similar scare techniques are being employed by other Administration spokesmen to divert attention from lost jobs, leaner pocketbooks, lessened opportunity and the foot in Charlie Wilson's mouth.

Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic Party, saw "a ground swell of dismay and revolt against the foolish boasts and broken promises of the Eisenhower Administration."

In a direct reply to Eisenhower's TV appeal for a Republican Congress, Stevenson accused the Administration of *"20 months of bluff and bluster, confusion and contradiction."* He chided the GOP for an *"extensive catalogue of Republican sins."*

CIO, AFL Resume Labor Unity Talks

CIO AND AFL unity negotiators met in Washington on Oct. 15 to discuss next-step moves towards labor unity.

(The meeting, scheduled for the Mayflower Hotel, started as The CIO News went to press. A full report will be carried in next week's issue.)

The last meeting of the Unity Committee was in mid-June, when final ratification of the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement was achieved. Since then, a number of cases have been worked out by unions of the two organizations, by the secretary-treasurers of the CIO and AFL, and—in one case—by Arbitrator David Cole.

Last month, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther sent a letter to AFL Pres. George Meany—during the AFL convention — hailing the agreement as "a heartening trend toward the elimination of friction with the American labor movement." He continued:

"On the foundation of this agreement, I hope that the representatives of our two organizations may strengthen the bonds of friendship and set the foundation for future unity of the American trade union movement."

At the United Steelworkers convention, Sept. 20-24, Pres. David J. McDonald urged speedy steps towards labor unity, which he said is possible of attainment in a matter of "weeks."

McDonald, a member of the CIO unity group, was forced to enter Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh last week with a recurrence of the virus flu attack which had him bed-ridden during part of the steel convention. He was represented at the meeting by James Thimmes, vice-president of the Steelworkers and of the CIO.

The CIO Unity Committee, headed by Reuther, has the same membership as the CIO Executive Committee—with the exception of McDonald in place of Thimmes.

PAC Paper Cites GOP Stalling On Civil Rights

A CAMPAIGN paper demonstrating that Republican policies have cost Negro workers jobs, lowered their living standards, and stalled action on civil rights legislation is being distributed by the CIO Political Action Committee.

The four-page, tabloid-size publication shows that Negroes have been hit hardest by unemployment, that for every Negro hired for a federal job in Washington by the Eisenhower Administration 200 Negroes have been fired, and that "not once in the 20 months Eisenhower has been President has he sent a peep to Congress about any action on civil rights."

Hard Losers

They really play politics for keeps in Oklahoma.

William O. Coe, defeated for the Democratic nomination for governor in the primaries, announced that he is supporting Republican Reuben Sparks.

Joe H. Barber, beaten by Sparks in the GOP primary, is backing the Democratic candidate, Raymond Gary. (PAI)

Brownell Denies Labor Voice In Trust Study

REJECTION of the CIO protest against permitting the National Committee to Study the Anti-Trust Laws to consider if labor unions should be subjected to such legislation has been indicated by Atty.-Gen. Brownell.

Brownell told a press conference that the 62-member committee, which he named, is "very able," and that contrary to the CIO view is "qualified to study all aspects of the anti-trust laws."

The CIO protest was lodged with him by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. The latter cited press reports that the Commerce Dept., spearheaded by Sec. Weeks, has been attempting to persuade the committee to include anti-trust coverage of unions in its recommendations.

NEITHER THE MAKEUP of the committee, which is dominated by corporation lawyers, nor the job before it "properly qualifies it to undertake" the study of such a proposal, Goldberg maintained. Changes in legislation affecting unions have no place before a body considering alterations in basic anti-trust polices, he said.

He asked Brownell, "as Attorney General and as the committee's principal, to issue public instructions making clear that such issues are not within the committee's scope."

At his press conference, Brownell said he had not seen a memorandum circulated among committee members giving Weeks' views on turning the anti-trust laws against organized labor.

He said he hoped no one would cry "wolf" before the committee reports, that "any aspect" of the anti-trust laws is properly before it, and that "anyone may submit a memorandum."

Oil Merger Is Delayed

MERGER action between the CIO Oil Workers and Chemical Workers has been deferred until conventions of both unions meet next Mar. 15 in Cleveland.

The scheduled special convention of OWIU, set for Nov. 15 in Cleveland, was postponed last week until "a mid-March date mutually agreeable" by that union and UGCCW.

Earlier, the UGCCW Executive Board unanimously approved a request that a special convention of their union be postponed until March. The broad general terms of the merger proposal were overwhelmingly approved by the union's convention recently.

Wilson Slanders Jobless Workers As 'Dogs'

THE MAN who thinks that **"what is good for General Motors is good for the Country"** last week likened unemployed workers to **"kennel dogs"** yapping to be fed.

Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson's sneering reference to millions of jobless wage earners touched off a chain reaction that made him and the Eisenhower Administration's lack of action on unemployment the top issue in the final days of the congressional election.

The Cadillac-making member of the "Cadillac Cabinet" tossed off his boner in a press conference at Detroit where he was the principal attraction at a $100-a-plate dinner that raised an estimated $180,000 for Michigan Republican candidates.

Reuther Protests To Ike

Hardly had he spoken when he became the principal target for blistering attacks from almost every quarter except Denver where his vacationing boss, Pres. Eisenhower, pretended indifference until the violence of the storm provoked him to comment.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther sent a sizzling telegram to Eisenhower demanding that Wilson retract or be fired. Later he told a press conference that Wilson "either is stupid or he is callous and indifferent. I don't think he is stupid."

Two days later at another $100-a-plate Republican shindig in Chicago, Wilson apologized for his *"inept remarks"* but few were satisfied that the issue was at an end.

AFL Pres. George Meany was highly critical of Wilson, charging "he is ignorant of the large masses of people because he has never had any personal contacts with them."

The bumbling Defense secretary was already busy fending off questions on why his former company, General Motors, is getting the lion's share of defense orders under the GOP Administration.

Wilson's brass-bound staff at the Pentagon did not contest Sen. Jackson's (D. Wash.) figures that GM increased its Defense Dept. business by more than $1.7 billion in the first 18 months of the Eisenhower-Wilson Administration. At the same time, Jackson noted, other auto makers' business was slashed by $395 million in cancelled contracts.

"GM CHARLIE" WILSON

What he said wasn't good for the Republican Party.

Already uneasy over their election chances in areas where unemployment is high, Republican reaction to their spokesman's fumble ranged from quick repudiation to attempts at covering-up that made bad matters worse.

While the Administration's own figures list over 3.2 million workers jobless, estimates add another several million on short time. Some of the worst areas of unemployment are in and around major cities of states where the GOP face tough fights for Senate and House seats.

Eisenhower might have shrugged off Democratic protests over his teammate's unconcern for the dignity of three million voters but he could not ignore the anguished bellows from GOP leaders around the country. For the record, the President said he had never found Wilson "indifferent to human misfortune."

Labor Sec. Mitchell supposed "it was a personal opinion of Wilson's to which he is entitled."

Other Republicans entered quick disclaimers of Wilsonian ideas, the vehemence of their disavowals varying with the political temperature and degree of unemployment in their states.

Strongly partisan Republican papers took a dim view editorially of the Wilson statements. Some suggested that Republicans would probably have paid $200 a plate to have the Secretary *not* attend. When Wilson opens his mouth in public, another noted, the GOP "cannot relax until he has closed it again."

The New York Times observed that Wilson *"seems to have a special talent for saying the wrong thing in the wrong way at the wrong time."*

Strong Labor Protests

Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. All Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers demanded to know from Eisenhower if "Wilson's proposal that we wait for a cold wave for workers to move South" is the Administration's answer to measures dealing with unemployment.

"If a man's children are hungry and he cannot get work and asks for help is he then to feel that he is in the category of a kennel-fed dog?" the IUE-CIO asked.

The CIO Textile Workers Executive Council bitterly charged Wilson's dog story expressed Administration views towards unemployment. For the first time since 1932, the Council charged, "a federal government officially regards the unemployed as a gang of loafers who aren't really trying to find work."

The New Jersey CIO Council called for the defeat Nov. 2 of any congressional candidate "who doesn't understand the clear necessity for the removal of Wilson from his post."

Sen. Green (D. R.I.) made a retract-or-resign demand. So did Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), who called Wilson's remarks "insulting and shocking to the point of being incredible."

Sen. Clements (D. Ky.) charged "whether intentionally or accidentally, Sec. Wilson has given utterance to the cold-blooded philosophy of dog-eat-dog which always dominates the Republican Party in time of economic crisis."

From a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., street corner, Rep. Roosevelt (D.), campaigning for state attorney-general, told a rally:

"If the Democrats are elected you'll never hear men and women referred to as bird dogs."

Inventor

Overheard last week in a State Dept. elevator:

"Now we know why Charlie Wilson invented the automatic transmission—so he could have his other foot free to put in his mouth."

Bad Choice

Charlie Wilson couldn't have picked a worse place than Detroit—his old home town—to pull his now-classic boner about the unemployed and dogs.

The Motor City has 195,000 jobless right now, according to official figures, and many more thousands on short time. Michigan has a total of 285,000 out of work.

Here's What 'GM Charlie' Said

Defense Sec. Wilson claimed late last week he was "misunderstood" when he equated unemployed workers with "kennel dogs." Here is his verbatim statement taken from a tape-recording of the press conference:

SEC. WILSON—You see, actually it's smart to put work where there's plenty of workmen. But this defense business of the country is too serious a business to look at it as though it was "made work" and just something to dish out to keep somebody busy. It's too serious a business for that. And it's got to be placed where people can get it done.

I'd like to tell you a story that happened to me—an incident that happened to me down in Washington—a group of people came in like you're talking about from a distressed area—so-called labor surplus area—and they pointed out that it was so classified.

And one of them made the complaint, this is a little over a year ago. In addition, he said, "You know, you've just reduced the draft. In our district there are 110 more young men that won't have to go to the Korean fight now and that'll add to our unemployment." And the idea that a 19-year-old boy could be drafted and sent to Korea to be shot at and he didn't have enough gumption to go 100 miles and get himself a job—I don't go for that.

And I've got a lot of sympathy for people when a sudden change (unemployment) catches 'em . . . but (long pause) I have always liked bird dogs better than kennel-fed dogs myself. (Reporter attempts to interrupt, "Mr. Wilson." Wilson chuckles and continues). You know, one who'll get out and hunt for food rather than sit on his fanny and yell. (More laughter from Wilson) I'm getting out of the press conference area now, I think.

REPORTER — How long will we have a surplus of workmen here, Mr. Secretary, in this area?

WILSON—Oh, the new models get in production in November and December — maybe a few people go back South when it gets a little cold—I think you'll about balance out by Christmas.

"What Was Wrong With Charlie's Crack About Dogs?"

"Yoo Hoo—Charlie"

PROPERLY LABELLED is the dog food which CIO Steelworkers Michael Horozko (left) and Frederick Rewucki are handing to jobless workers at the State Unemployment Service office at Buffalo, N. Y. The cans bear the label "Wilson's Ideal Dog Food."

Reuther Wire To President

Here are excerpts from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's wire to Pres. Eisenhower demanding that Defense Sec. Wilson retract his slander of unemployed Americans or be retired from the Cabinet:

UNTIL I SAW this story, I had believed we were decades past the day when allegedly civilized men thought such things, let alone expressed them aloud and in public.

I regret that I was so sadly mistaken in estimating the degree to which big business had acquired at least the rudiments of a social conscience.

The unemployed to whom Wilson refers in such brutal terms are jobless in substantial part because of the irresponsibility of his corporate colleagues in General Motors and other major auto corporations. In the spring of 1953, they scoured the country for recruits to meet production schedules which they knew could not be maintained for more than a few months.

Relief Offices Busy

According to Business Week magazine, the Buick Div. of General Motors alone had help wanted ads in the newspapers of 64 cities in 11 southern states. *After the production spurt was ended, these recruits were dumped on the streets to become burdens on the taxpayers of the automotive centers.*

The Detroit public relief offices at one time this year operated on night shifts to take care of the applicants. As a result of the callous use of these temporary recruits who were lured from their homes and families by glowing promises of attractive jobs, the workers regularly attached to the industry were added to the rolls of the jobless.

These workers are now "dogs" to your grinning Secretary of Defense. Those who were recruited from other areas are presumably the "bird dogs"—they have served their purpose of turning over the profit kill to their masters and now should "go back South when it gets a little cold."

Perhaps this is another example of Wilson's having again put his foot in his mouth publicly. I hope this is the case. If it is, Wilson should retract publicly and apologize to the unemployed. If it is not, if Wilson's point of view is a considered opinion, he then should be asked to retire from public life, for such a point of view is immoral and incompatible with the purpose of free government.

Charles E. Wilson

★ ★ ★

I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
than such a Roman . . .
I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips,
let no dog bark . . .
The cat will mew, and the dog
will have his day . . .
—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

★ ★ ★

Charles E. Wilson has, as CIO Pres. Reuther so quickly and clearly pointed out in his wire to Pres. Eisenhower, outlived his usefulness as a member of the Cabinet.

To be sure, Wilson *"apologized"* for his *"inept remarks."* But in the same breath, by blaming the criticism of those remarks on "left wingers," Wilson clearly showed that he doesn't know what the fuss was all about.

Those "left wingers" included a lot of Republicans who, either from motives of humanitarianism or political expediency, could not let Wilson's diatribe go unchallenged.

As Secretary of Defense, Wilson has too often seemed to display an attitude that Defense Dept. policies are not really the people's business. His recent reply to the inquiry of Sen. Jackson (D. Wash.) about defense contracts to General Motors was a case in point.

His callous remarks about unemployed workers going back south from Detroit when the weather gets colder had nasty overtones of racialism that were not lost on Detroiters.

And the stupid discussion of bird-dogs and kennel-dogs was not a chance slip of the tongue. Listeners to the radio program of John W. Vandercook and other newscasters heard the original tape recording of Wilson's remarks. *They followed a long pause, as though Wilson were debating what to say; and they were accompanied by chuckles that sounded both contemptuous and obscene.*

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette—not a "left wing" paper by any definition—had this comment:

"The kennel-fed dog, as surely Mr. Wilson must know, does not sit on his haunches and yelp because he lacks the basic instinct of self-preservation and a willingness to scrounge for food. He does it because he is chained to the kennel.

"And so it is with millions of working Americans who, through faith in our system and the necessity of earning a living under it, become chained to a vast industrial complex."

We agree—and we think that millions of Americans will continue to show their disdain and contempt for the sort of 19th century thinking, expressed by Wilson, that considers working men and women as ripe targets for exploitation by big corporations.

Two Important Strikes

Although most of the news is political during these October weeks, we'd like to remind you of two long strikes conducted by CIO members.

One is the strike of Communications Workers at Western Electric near Buffalo; it's been going for four months. The other is the Auto Workers' walkout at the Kohler plant near Sheboygan, Wis., against one of the toughest, most obstinate bosses in the country.

Workers in both these plants are fighting for decent American living standards. They have, and deserve, the support of CIO members everywhere.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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Vol. XVII October 18, 1954 No. 42

'Now What Did I Say?'

In Other Words—

British Labor Learns About Us

The experiences of a U. S. union member in Great Britain were condensed from an article by Ben Segal, former CIO associate education director, who recently returned from a year of study on a Fulbright fellowship, and were distributed by Press Associates-PAI.

By BEN SEGAL

"CAN YOU TELL ME," asked the British trade unionist at a union weekend school in the north of England, "why in both World War I and World War II you Americans waited to see which side was going to win before you came into the war?"

Segal

I joined the group in laughter and said:

"You might be interested in hearing how this same kind of question would be asked at a union school in America: *'Can you tell me why we're always pulling British chestnuts out of the fire?'*"

More laughter followed my reply and we moved on to more *"sticky"* questions. This exchange seems to symbolize some of the misconceptions and misunderstandings in Britain and in America.

In fact, one of the few generalizations I feel safe in making is that the only thing I found to match the misunderstanding and misconceptions about America existing in Britain are the misunderstanding and misconceptions about Britain existing in America.

I guess it's old stuff for Americans to speak about the damage to America and the impact that McCarthy and McCarthyism have made on Britain and the rest of the world. I was constantly asked to speak on this topic and was asked innumerable questions.

In the trade union area I found the average British unionist tended to base his impression about American unions on some specific situation he had heard about. I would be asked whether it's true that "all unions send in time study engineers and/or lend money to companies in need."

I also found misconceptions about increased productivity. As one union member put it to me at a district trades council meeting: "Is it true in America that if the company refuses to put in new machinery the workers go out on strike in protest?" Then he went on to imply that he had heard that American workers practically stayed up nights trying to figure out ways to increase productivity.

Having worked closely with the British trade unions and the Labor Party branches, I had the opportunity to compare and contrast our respective trade union movements. At first blush I was aware of the differences in political outlook and activities as well as in methods of collective bargaining.

I WAS ALSO IMPRESSED that the British trade unions seemed to be better established and more widely accepted than their counterparts in America. I was particularly interested in the fact that even the Conservative government frequently consulted the Trades Union Congress on matters of mutual concern.

But the longer I was in Britain the more I came to see that what we had in common was far greater than our differences. A few weeks ago, listening to debates at the annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress, I was aware that the goal of greater economic and social security and a peaceful world was similar for both union movements.

Every place I went in Britain I found interest in knowing more about our union and liberal and progressive activities. And I came away convinced that we must do a far better job than we have been doing of interpreting our trade union movement in Britain, just as we must learn more about their movement.

A Good Ambassador

"Ben Segal has been one of America's best ambassadors in Britain," G. M. Thompson, a member of the British Parliament, wrote in the Glasgow Forward after the former CIO associate education director had spent a week in Scotland.

Thompson wrote that in 10 months, Segal "proved that local Labor Party and trade union branch meetings are a better method for an American to get to know Britain—and vice versa—than Embassy cocktail parties."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT WOULD BE NICE if "Bird Dog" Charlie Wilson, Secretary of Defense, could be introduced to his fellow Cabinet member, Labor Sec. Mitchell, and Mitchell's Undersec. Arthur Larson.

Wilson chose Oct. 11 as the day to suggest that the reason 195,000 Detroit workers were jobless was that they were too lazy to cast around say 100 miles to find new jobs.

But Mitchell on the same day told the Illinois State Federation of Labor in Peoria that the "mobility movement" of our labor force was a major factor "distinguishing" our free society. He used World War II statistics to prove that workers "move" frequently to "a job or a better job."

The willingness of our workers to "move," said Mitchell, helps maintain both liberty and prosperity. (They moved 2000 miles and more to the West Coast, of course, when jobs were available during the war.)

Larson, the Labor Dept. Undersecretary, took a different tack—but his tack made Wilson seem even more remote from reality. *(Larson is a competent, honest university expert in social security, who seems puzzled that he can't get GOP professionals and the millionaires around Eisenhower to comprehend a few elemental facts.)*

Larson told an interstate conference in New Orleans all about the tremendous values that would be gained by higher unemployment compensation. One of the objectives of an adequate unemployment benefit system, he said, is this:

"To make the best utilization of the nation's labor force, by sparing skilled workmen the necessity of abandoning their skills during unemployment and accepting menial work to avoid destitution, and to prevent the dispersal . . . of an employer's trained labor resources during temporary layoffs."

Wilson wanted the Southern boys deliberately recruited by Detroit to "go back South" to the blacked-out coal fields of Kentucky. He made a bad joke of his hope that they might soon feel the pinch of a Michigan winter. Larson thought they should be adequately compensated during the lay-off period to give the auto factories a trained force when the assembly lines started again.

Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. Wilson presumably would give Messrs. Mitchell and Larson a blank stare if the Labor Dept. gentlemen should start insisting on their ideas in Cabinet meetings.

Showdown On Power Delayed

On the eve of the election, the Administration seemed urgent to avoid a showdown on its public power policies by stalling every possible decision until after Nov. 2.

The most recent example was the curious incapacity of Federal Power Commission engineers to produce by Oct. 11 a final report on Hells Canyon, the great gorge in the Snake River separating Idaho and Oregon.

Democratic leaders of the Interior Dept. years ago recommended a high-level multiple-purpose federal dam in Hells Canyon, to produce cheap public power, provide flood control, navigation, irrigation and recreational facilities.

Eisenhower's man, Interior Sec. McKay, threw this recommendation down the river. The Idaho Power Co., a "local" private utility controlled by New England capital, renewed pressure for a Power Commission permit to build two or three low-level dams in Hells Canyon that would forever preempt federal development.

The lawyers supporting public power in Hells Canyon have continually fought for delays and postponements, hoping that the people's wishes would rise to sustain them.

This does not explain why the FPC professional staff, the disinterested engineers concerned merely with kilowatts and water flow, suddenly decided they needed time until after Nov. 2 to complete their tables, charts and graphs in regard to Idaho Power's proposals.

It may be that the non-political FPC engineering staff, after more than a year of Hells Canyon hearings piled on top of previous engineering reports, was too overworked to finish its final comments. The effect of the postponement, still, was to kick the issues to the future, so that the results of the election and the composition of the upcoming Congress might powerfully influence decisions.

Just a few days before Hells Canyon was delayed until after Nov. 2, the Republicans hastily stalled the controversial proposed Dixon-Yates contract, which if Eisenhower's plans should be followed would hedge in and hamstring the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Hells Canyon and Dixon-Yates disputes were not postponed, one must guess, without some slight conversation among Republican bigwigs.

Careful!

Federal Communications Commission employes have been given blunt warning that their private lives must be as pure as the driven snow.

You mustn't use "abusive language" in public, an FCC policy statement says, or attend "loud and disorderly parties." You mustn't be guilty of conduct "which, although not necessarily illegal, is not condoned by society."

The policy directive doesn't say what might happen if a prying neighbor "reports" an ordinary family spat or some other Paul Pry "reports" a party at 10 p.m. which he calls "loud and disorderly."

Pretty soon, maybe, all of us can "report" on everybody else, and get all of us reprimanded, temporarily suspended or fired, which are the disciplinary threats the FCC lists as punishments.

Issues In The Election—

Social Security, With New Law, Still Is Too Little For Too Few

(This is the sixth in a series of articles dealing with issues in the coming elections.)

THE TRAGEDY of social security is that it still provides too little for too few.

The system—which the Republicans have attacked as a "cruel hoax" almost since its start, with predictions that it would "enslave workers"—dates back to Aug. 14, 1935, when the late Pres. Roosevelt signed into law a measure that gave the American work a minimum of security and independence.

Today's system includes nine parts which can be grouped under three heads: social insurance, public assistance to the needy and children's services. The first grouping contains the best-known programs—unemployment insurance and old-age and survivors insurance.

Certain improvements were made in the system this year, particularly in the field of old-age insurance, because public pressure had at last forced the Republicans to alter their views and propose modest revisions.

To judge from the bows being taken by the GOP for this overdue step, it might be imagined that social security was a GOP invention. *The fact, however, is that the 83rd Congress grudgingly adopted a small part of the program which the CIO and the Democrats had been urging for years against their opposition.*

A Certain Irony

There is a certain irony in the signing of social security improvement bills by Pres. Eisenhower. His views on the subject have undergone wide changes since Dec. 8, 1948, at Galveston, Tex., when he pooh-poohed the matter of social security. Said he:

"If all that Americans want is security, they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed, and a roof over their heads."

Nearly three years later, made aware of social security's political potency, he could tell a Manchester, N. H., audience:

". . . We must have ample and improved social security measures. There must be better unemployment insurance . . ."

Reactionary Republicans and their allies still have their knives sharpened for social security.

In Chicago last February, Dr. Frank G. Dickenson, economist for the American Medical Association, said: *"Federal old-age insurance is 96% charity and the recipients should give that much of it back to the government. Rarely, if ever, have people devised a better way for the old to rob the young."*

Jobless Benefits Lag

Unfortunately, in view of the recession brought on by GOP fiscal policies, the field of unemployment insurance has received no favorable attention from the Republican-controlled Congress.

With 3.2 million unemployed and more than a million under-employed, the jobless worker finds himself at the mercy of state systems whose benefits are far too low to meet his needs and those of his family.

The Eisenhower proposal that the states improve their unemployment compensation laws fell for the most part on deaf ears and intransigent attitudes.

Wisconsin passed the first statewide unemployment compensation law on July 1, 1934. The following year, the late Sen. Wagner (D. N.Y.) and Rep. Lewis (D. Md.) introduced a bill which became part of the social security measure. By 1937, all 48 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska, had enacted unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security Board.

The purpose of unemployment insurance is to allow the jobless worker to pay for his basic living expenses without digging too deeply into his savings—if any—until he can find work again.

Present maximum weekly benefits range from $20 to $35. *The average weekly unemployment benefit in 1954 is $24.26. Average weekly wages are $71.53.*

Benefits Soon Exhausted

Maximum duration of benefits now ranges from 16 weeks (in four states) to 26.5 weeks (in Wisconsin). Many workers exhaust their benefits before they can find new jobs.

Sen. Green (D. R.I.) pointed out that a recent survey in his state showed a high percentage of jobless textile workers still unemployed months after they had exhausted their compensation benefits.

While a few states increased benefits slightly, they enacted more restrictive disqualification provisions. In 1951, restrictions disqualified one out of every seven workers because they had not earned enough money to meet state requirements. Another one out of five was disqualified for technical reasons even though earned credits were high enough. Since then the situation has become worse.

Bar To Depression

The CIO believes adequate unemployment benefits can help prevent depression. Increased unemployment compensation maintains purchasing power and production and keeps others working.

Benefits payments should provide a jobless worker with no dependents not less than 65% of his weekly wage for at least 39 weeks. Additional allowances would be made for dependents.

States hard hit by unemployment would be able to draw on grants from the federal government if their funds were threatened with exhaustion.

The Greensboro Daily News

"Sorry—Can't Save 'Em All, Y' Know"

Facts From PAC

The accompanying article was prepared from material in the 1954 Handbook of the CIO Political Action Committee and "Social Security," one of the '54 Facts booklet series issued by CIO-PAC.

Copies of the Handbook are available to union members at $1.50 each and of the booklet at 5c each from the CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

'A Very Real Issue'

"The 1954 session of Congress has amply demonstrated that national health has evolved into a very real political issue," said an editorial in General Practice, the official organ of physicians in general practice.

"As such," the editorial continued, "it promises to be a feature attraction in many of the state election campaigns this fall . . . What it all seems to boil down to is this: Republicans and Democrats alike appear to be convinced that the American public wants them to do something about lightening the burden of medical expenses."

The CIO Presents
John W. Vandercook
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every weekday evening
on the ABC Network

The State Campaigns

There's King-Sized Job In New York

By BERNARD RASKIN
Special Correspondent

NEW YORKERS are facing up to a couple of king-sized jobs in this year's election. They are (1) to put an end to "12 long years" of entrenched Republican reaction in the State capitol and (2) to elect a majority on the side of liberalism and progress in the State's 43-member congressional delegation.

Another Campaign Exclusive

The CIO in all parts of the State has been working on these jobs since the beginning of the year. It is continuing to work on them despite difficulties placed in the way by the GOP-dominated Legislature and by controversies growing out of the Democratic gubernatorial campaign.

The Legislature's contribution was to delay the nominating conventions to close to the end of September—a move plainly designed to hamper the *"outs."*

Blow At Registration

The GOP lawmakers struck another blow by chopping up the regular six-day registration period in New York City into three two-day segments. This undoubtedly contributed to the serious registration slump—the city total is 12% below 1950, and the State total off by 6%.

(During the registration period, CIO-PAC sound trucks were forced to announce: *"No registration today or tomorrow, but on Friday . . ."* It left potential voters thoroughly confused—which is probably just what the Legislature had in mind.)

The campaign in New York is developing into a test between New Deal-Fair Deal candidates and policies as opposed to the slick Tom Dewey brand of righteous Republicanism—now more than slightly tarnished by the odor from the harness race tracks.

CIO, by action of the New York State CIO Council Executive Board, is supporting the Democratic ticket of Averell Harriman—long a high Washington official—for governor and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.—fighting congressman and son of the late President—for attorney general.

Heading the Republican ticket is Irving M. Ives, known as *"the Senator with the two-way stretch"* because of his ability to maintain a reputation for liberalism with the public while compiling a record of reactionary voting on almost all big issues.

It's no secret that New York CIO wanted FDR Jr. at the head of the ticket. The recent State CIO convention so declared, meeting a few days before the Democratic nomination convention.

But the Democratic Party State leadership decided otherwise. Roosevelt, despite his statewide reputation and enthusiastic rank-and-file support, lost out for the governorship, accepted the top State legal nomination. And Harriman won the gubernatorial nomination.

The Questions Of Jobs

The Harriman and Roosevelt Democratic slate, by majority vote of the State CIO Council Executive Board, has been endorsed because of the Democrats' "constructive, forward-looking" platform and because of the importance of the campaign for State offices on the 43 congressional contests.

Harriman, while known on the national and international scene, is just beginning to establish his position on New York issues.

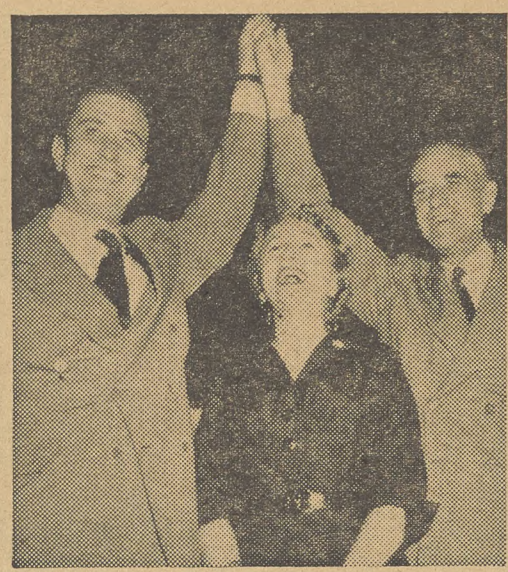
Unemployment is a big problem in the Empire State, not just because of the Republican-ignored recession but also because of lagging industrial development plus runaway plants over the past several years. By latest figures, 6.8% of insured workers are on unemployment compensation rolls in the State, compared with a national average rate of 5.3%.

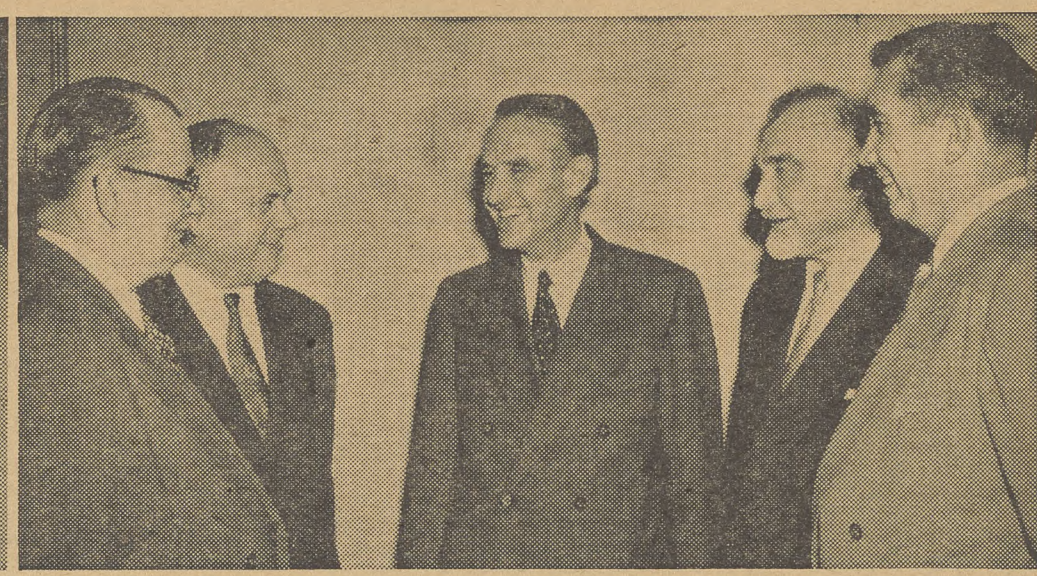
Harriman has charged the GOP Administrations in Albany and Washington with "callous indifference" to the problems of unemployment. He has hit at GOP policies for "helping the few and not the many." And he has struck at Ives as the "champion of the big power interests" on the question of Niagara power development.

The State CIO Council some time ago urged Gov. Dewey to put in motion a program for industrial expansion with fair wage and labor standards. Nothing happened in Albany. Now the basic elements of the CIO program to save industry in New York State have been written into the Democratic platform.

The question of saving rent controls in the cities and of farm price supports in the counties will affect both congressional and legislative contests.

New York CIO will keep on working up to election day for its twin objectives: *a forward-minded government in Albany and a forward-minded delegation in Congress.*





KING-SIZED FIGHT—At registration rally in New York garment district, Averell Harriman (right), Democratic candidate for governor, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., his running mate for attorney general, wave greeting over Margaret Truman, daughter of former President. At right, Harriman meets with New York CIO leaders: State Council Sec.-Treas. Harold Garno and Pres. Louis Hollander, CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, and Charles H. Kerrigan, regional director of the CIO Auto Workers. It's an uphill contest in New York for the Democrats.

'Every Man His Own Sound Truck'

A new tool for vote-building has made its appearance in New York. It's a portable amplifying system, powered by 6- and 12-volt batteries and carried in the hand. The new slogan for getting recruits for PAC work now is "Every Man a Sound Truck!"

'Recession Wind Is Blowing--' Now Jobless Pay Curb Is Felt

WHEN THE Hughes-Brees amendments to New York's unemployment insurance law were introduced during the boom year of 1951, CIO warned their worst effects would be felt *"whenever recession winds begin to blow."*

Well, the wind has been blowing in New York State (where 6.8% of insured workers now are on the compensation rolls) and the cold bite of the Hughes-Brees amendments has been felt by growing thousands of workers and their families.

CIO has termed the amendments *"the rawest and most reckless give-away in the history of the State."* And it has declared they are *"a shattering indictment of the Republican Administration which sponsored them and of every legislator who voted for them."*

This year the Hughes-Brees provisions, which put brutal restrictions on workers' eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits for the first time, will be a factor in the State election.

The Democratic platform calls for repeal of their worst features. The Republican platform ignores the issue and the record. Here are some highlights of that record:

- **Increased disqualifications:** In 1952, first full year of operation under the Hughes-Brees amendments, the disqualification rate jumped by 6%. Next year, it was up 6%. And in important seasonal industries, the disqualification rate soared as high as 60%.
- **Added red tape:** It's almost like going to court now to get unemployment benefits. Cases going to referees were up 8% in 1952 and 11% in 1953.

Doorbell Ringers Prove Mightier Than The Bosses

THERE'S NO GREATER weapon for smashing entrenched political machines than the finger that rings the doorbell.

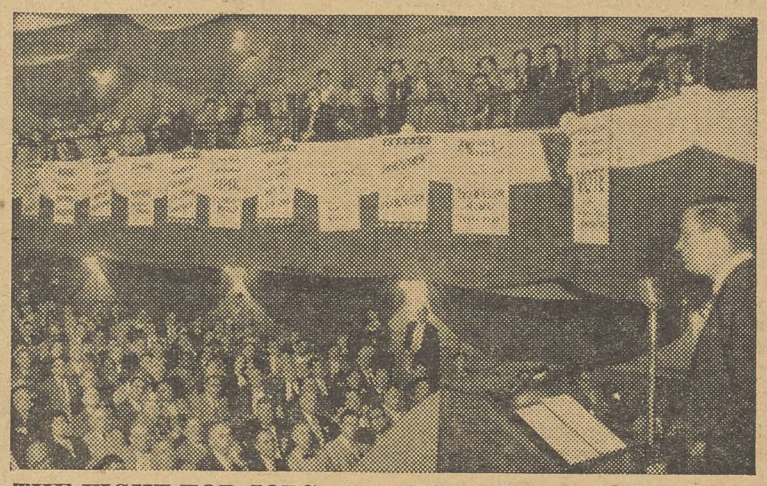
CIO Clothing Workers in Rochester, N. Y., proved that again in spearheading a drive of reform Democrats to take the leadership of their county organization away from the Bush machine, which for 13 years had maintained an iron—and incompetent—rule.

The ACWA members did the job without benefit of high-priced "mass communication" media, counting almost entirely on a person-to-person approach. Teams of union members did the rounds of the crucial industrial wards time and again—handing out literature, getting petitions signed, explaining the issues and getting out the vote on Primary Day. Leadership was given to the reform drive by Abraham Chatman, the Rochester Joint Board manager and an Amalgamated vice president.

N. Y. Jobs Off, Aid Load Up

EMPLOYMENT in New York City dropped 3% in the year ended last June while public assistance cases increased by 9% in the first eight months of this year—and Mayor Wagner is worried.

The statistics and the Mayor's expression of concern were contained in a report on the progress his Administration has made since it took office Jan. 1. Unemployment gained in the first six months of 1954 when normally it should have dropped, he said, adding that only more jobs can halt the upward sweep in assistance demands.



THE FIGHT FOR JOBS—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., draws crowds like this at an upstate CIO rally wherever he speaks. The New York State CIO Council has praised the Democrats' "constructive, forward-looking" State platform.

CIO Backs Dems With TV In N. Y.

The New York State CIO Council will present at least five, and perhaps more, television programs on behalf of Democratic candidates for Statewide offices, Pres. Louis Hollander announced last week. He estimated the cost at about $50,000.

GET OUT THE VOTE—That's the aim of pamphlets beind handed out at 42nd and Broadway by PAC Dir. Jim Carroll of the CIO Transport Workers.

The Fight For Congress

The Strangest GOP Campaign Of '54

By MILTON PLUMB

Another Campaign Exclusive

THE STRANGEST campaign the Republican Party is waging anywhere this year is the one being fought in New Jersey.

It's a campaign of Republicans against Republicans, with the right wing group of McCarthyites, Pro-America organization supporters and other reactionaries apparently doing everything in their power to defeat the GOP nominee for the Senate.

Up to now, the bitter internal party quarrel has seriously weakened Republican chances of winning in November. Some Republicans concede that—as of right now—the election of Rep. Howell (D.) over their own nominee, ex-Rep. Case, seems probable.

SENATE CAMPAIGN involves planning, handshakes and even dancing for New Jersey's "Democratic Abe Lincoln," Rep. Howell. State CIO officials (left) aid planning. Typical handshake (center) comes as Howell is welcomed by Negro leaders at party honoring Rep. Addonizio (D.), right. After day of debates with his opponent, several evening talks and parties in his honor, Howell dances (right) at Democratic Party Ball in Newark's Mosque.

As election day draws closer, however, some New Jersey political observers point out that the party quarrel has helped Case in at least two ways:

1. It has tended to distract attention from continuing exposure of corruption in Republican rule of New Jersey.

2. It has aroused some sympathy for Case among the State's "independent voters" and placed him in the public eye as a "liberal" fighting off right wing attacks. The fact that Howell has a much better record might be overlooked in such circumstances.

Liberal Tradition

Although long in the Republican column, New Jersey has consistently sent a high percentage of so-called "liberal Republicans" to Congress. Despite some notorious individuals elected, the State as a whole never has been basically reactionary.

When Howell, popular State chairman and congressional leader of New Jersey Democrats, declared his intention to run for the Senate, GOP concern over losing the seat now held by Sen. Hendrickson (R.) was immediately apparent. It caused State Republican leaders to dump Hendrickson, a conservative, and persuade Case, who had the most liberal record in Congress of any Republican in the State, to run instead.

In picking Case, the GOP acknowledged at the outset that only a Republican running as a liberal would have a chance to defeat Howell this year.

Case met the required pattern. He resigned his $40,000-a-year job with the Ford Foundation and began his campaign as a "liberal" by issuing a blast at McCarthy. This got him considerable favorable publicity and well-deserved praise, but it didn't help as much as expected politically.

Howell In Front

It quickly came out that his opponent, Howell, had been on record as opposed to the Wisconsin Senator's antics long before Case began campaigning—and before Republicans joined in the attack against him because he had begun to attack Republicans.

Even Case's "liberalism"—while better than that of most Republicans—became a liability for campaign purposes. His record in Congress was soon shown to have been considerably inferior to Howell's in terms of protecting the public interest.

Thus Case's whole campaign has had to be waged solely on his promise to back Pres. Eisenhower's program "100%." This, too, proved weak politically. *Comparison of the votes he and his opponent cast when both were in Congress showed that Howell actually gave the President more support.*

The polls continued to show Howell still far out in front.

It was at this point that the group of right wing New Jersey Republicans began attacking Case.

Declaring him to be too liberal, they formed a Committee for a Stronger Republican Party and begged Case to withdraw so that ex-Rep. Hartley (the T-H Act's co-author) could run instead.

Hartley indicated he wasn't against making the race although almost no one took his candidacy seriously. He began attacking Case as "the ADA candidate." Then, less than a month ago, having apparently "smeared" Case for having "too liberal" a record, Hartley publicly declared he wouldn't run against him.

Meanwhile, the New Jersey Poll, one of the few public opinion samplers which can claim never to have been wrong, reported Democratic strength in New Jersey was still at an all-time high. Its latest findings indicate that the "independent"—usually "liberal"—vote will decide the New Jersey election and that this group now favors the Democrats by a 5% margin.

In terms of practical politics, this means that the GOP must shift just 3% of the independent vote to Case in order to win.

A Write-In Drive

All of these facts were known Oct. 8 when Hartley, in a surprise TV broadcast, renewed his attack on Case and, reversing himself, urged his supporters to give him their votes for the Senate by writing in his name on the ballot.

While he was broadcasting, a sound truck outside the studio played music and displayed a sign: *"Elect Fred A. Hartley, Write-In Candidate. (signed) McCarthy Republicans."*

Assuming right wing Republicans in New Jersey have the strength they claim and that they really will vote for Hartley, the *"on again, off again"* campaign they've waged against Case could cost him almost 10,000 votes. If independent voters hold firm, this would throw a close election to the Democrats.

But here's another possibility: If Hartley's campaign should convince just 3% of New Jersey's "independents" that Case is being unjustly smeared because of his "liberal" record and for that reason should be elected over an even more qualified candidate, those McCarthyite votes could be sacrificed and still produce a GOP victory.

Howell, who has the all-out support of the New Jersey CIO-PAC, thus still appears to have a hard fight ahead even though the polls point to his easy victory election.

After all, a victory in New Jersey now appears to be essential if the Republicans are to have any hope at all of remaining in control of the Senate. *Right wing Republicans want that control even more than Eisenhower's supporters, because they hold most of the powerful Senate committee chairmanships only so long as Republicans are in power.*

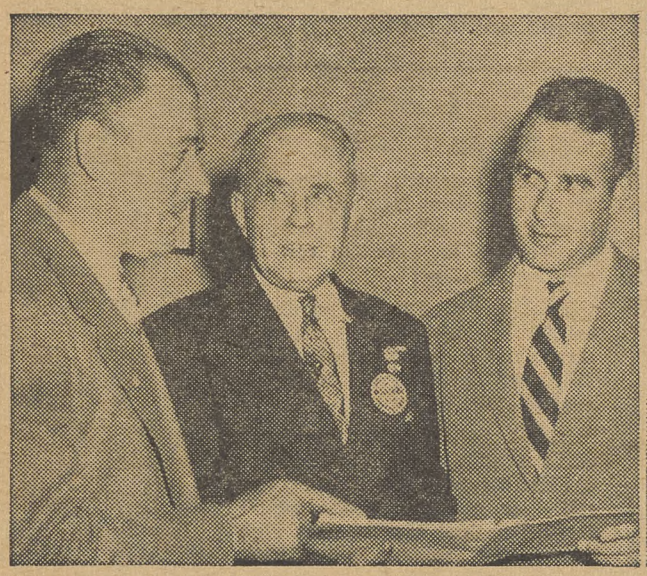
Good Business—For Pawnbrokers

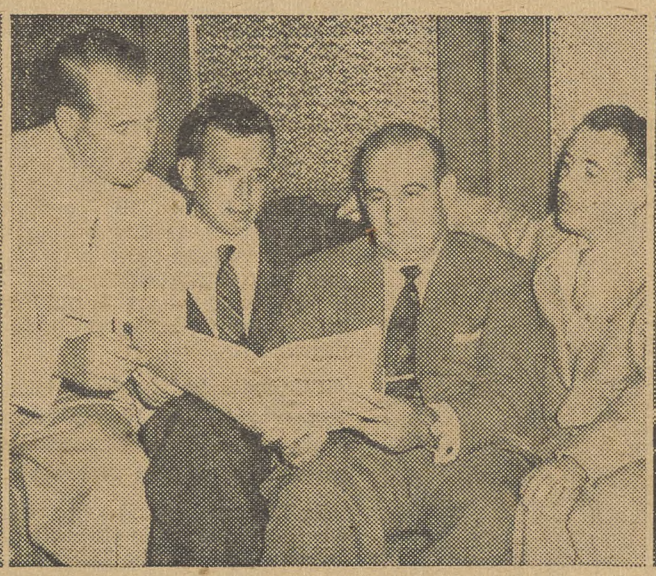
Business is good in New Jersey—for the pawnbrokers.

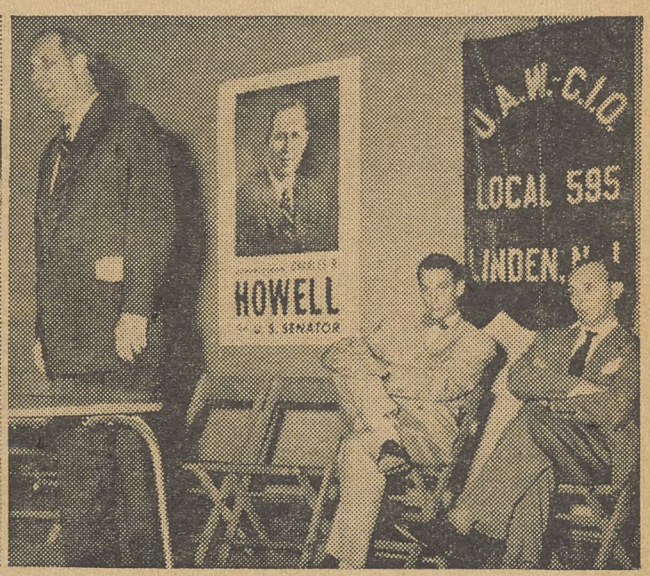
A survey of economic conditions by the Newark News said all of the brokers noted a general upswing in trade and most had "marked improvement" in the last year.

Said Louis Kampf, one broker interviewed: "We pawnbrokers are the last resort of credit for a lot of people and more people need that last resort when there are cutbacks in employment and loss of overtime payment."

There were 125,000 unemployed workers in New Jersey on Oct. 1, of whom 80,000 were drawing unemployment insurance benefits, according to Commissioner of Labor Carl Holderman. Insurance claims are being exhausted at the rate of 8000 to 10,000 monthly.







STRENGTH of Democratic congressional candidates adds to edge Howell now holds in Senate race. CIO officials from GOP Senate Nominee Case's home district (left) predict re-election of his successor, Rep. Williams (D.) right. In center picture, Essex-West Hudson CIO Pres. Hugh Caldwell discusses GOP record with PAC-backed nominees Martin Fox and Reps. Addonizio and Rodino, all Democrats. UAW-CIO rally in Union County is addressed by Howell (right) as Union County CIO Pres. Jim Trice and State CIO Pres. Paul Krebs share platform.

The Job You Save May Be Your Own! Register, Give A Buck To PAC, Vote!

The State Campaigns

New England's Voters Are Mad—But Not Fighting Mad Yet

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

VOTERS in New England are mad—but they're just beginning to shout about it. Labor-backed candidates, most of them Democrats, face their best opportunity for victory in years but CIO-PAC workers say they have a big job in the two weeks before election.

Another Campaign Exclusive

In many races, the surface lack of interest by many voters is a tougher foe, observers say, than the Republican candidates who are clutching at Pres. Eisenhower's coattails.

Observes suggest that the pre-election quiet may be that much-discussed New England conservatism. They admit that they would be cheered by more manifestations of discontent now, but they confidently expect there will be plenty of such evidence in the headlines the morning after Election Day.

In some contests, local rather than national issues will decide the outcome. In others, the Republican record is a definite issue. *GOP office seekers are banking heavily on the magic of the Eisenhower smile even though they do not see it reflected on the faces of the thousands of jobless in New England's industrial areas.*

As things stand today, there is an excellent chance that New England's delegation in the Senate and the House will number six to eight more liberal members when the 84th Congress is called to order. *With hard work between now and voting day that number might be increased.*

Tailoring their tactics to the mood of the voters, Democratic candidates are hammering effectively at the mounting unemployment in the area, the failure of the Eisenhower Administration to keep its pledges and the lack of understanding of people's problems by Republican Governors and Legislatures.

Republican confidence has ebbed steadily since Maine voters started what might be an area-wide trend by electing a Democratic government and trimming Republican pluralities in congressional contests. New England is one section where Republicans have to *"run scared"* and have the intelligence to realize it.

The six-state region sent nine Republican and three Democratic Senators to the 83rd Congress. Four Senate seats are at stake in November and labor-backed candidates, Democrats in Rhode Island and Massachusetts and a Republican in New Hampshire, are expected to capture three of these with the fourth a tossup.

Last year there were 19 Republicans and nine Democrats from New England in the House. When the new Congress convenes there is strong likelihood that there will be six new faces, two each from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, five Democrats and a Republican, all with CIO-PAC endorsement. *Again, with hard work, the number could be larger.*

DEMOCRATIC cand
setts CIO approval. F
from right), Senate a

BID for CIO support
is made by Murphy (
Pres. J. William Bel

Massachusetts Is The Biggest Question Mark

MASSACHUSETTS provides the biggest question mark in any pre-election forecast. Until very recently it was even difficult to find a trend in any direction in the contests for major offices.

The trend has set in now and there are signs of a Democratic tide rolling from Cape Cod's shores to the autumn beauty of the Berkshires. It picked up belatedly but probably in time to counteract the disconcerting quiet of the voters so noticeable a few weeks ago.

Neither side is claiming outright victory because the signs are confusing. Both are disquieted by the drop in registration figures, as much as 38,000 in Boston and off correspondingly in some of the major industrial centers.

A fighting speech by State Treas. Foster Furcolo roused the enthusiasm of hundreds of CIO members gathered in Boston to endorse candidates. Furcolo, an outstanding congressman before he resigned to accept the State post, is bidding for the seat of Sen. Saltonstall (R.).

Saltonstall, a popular three-time Governor before going to Washington, is in the weakest position of his political life. *He is playing on the theme of his closeness to Pres. Eisenhower, but it may not be enough to offset unrest caused by high unemployment.*

Solid Labor Backing

The loss of two super-carrier orders for the Fore River shipyard, employment drops in other defense industries and the sickly condition of the textile industry have jeopardized Saltonstall's chances in some of the State's largest centers. Saltonstall's close ties to the Eisenhower Administration could be his undoing.

Furcolo is a highly effective speaker and has solid labor backing. Other liberals in the State are rallying to him.

He stands to lose some votes in traditionally Democratic Boston because of Saltonstall's personal popularity, but is expected to run ahead of his ticket in the western part of the State. In other parts of the State Furcolo has a better than even chance.

A Malden newspaperman and veteran legislator, Robert Murphy, faces Gov. Christian A. Herter. While not the vigorous campaigner with the flamboyant flair of previous Democratic candidates, Murphy is making headway in an admittedly uphill race.

Herter carried a GOP majority into the Legislature with him two years ago and promptly set about worsening features of the unemployment compensation law. *In a State with one of the highest percentages of jobless in the nation, this factor is going to cost Herter heavily and prompts Democratic optimism for winning control of the House.*

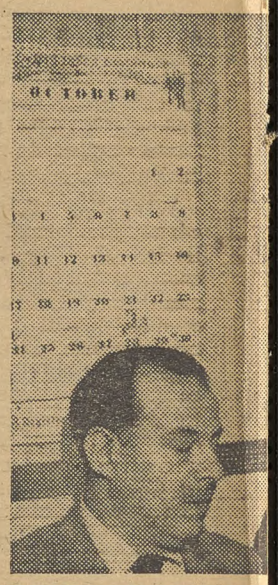
Pres. J. William Belanger of the Massachusetts CIO Council told the PAC session which endorsed Murphy that *"textile areas are back to 1950 in their support of good Democratic candidates."*

Congressional Races

Two changes appear imminent in the Bay State's congressmen's roster. Torbert McDonald, former Harvard football captain, war hero and once a National Labor Relations Board attorney, is regarded as an excellent bet to unseat incumbent Rep. Goodwin (R.) in the 8th Dist.

In the 10th Dist., Jackson Holtz, former assistant U. S. attorney and national commander of the Jewish War Veterans, is a serious threat to Rep. Curtis (R.) whose record is singularly undistinguished.

Goodwin's last win was by a tight 3500 in a district gerrymandered to make it safely Republican. The nature of the district has since changed and McDonald, with labor and liberal support, is expected to win by more than 5000 votes.



DAVID BRADY (sec
by PAC in Connecti

'Little Rhody' Looks Good For Dems

THE SMALLEST State, Rhode Island, has the biggest chance of any in New England to send the same sound delegation back to the 84th Congress.

"Little Rhody" sends two Senators and two Congressmen to Washington, all of them Democrats. Despite an avalanche of Republican money thrown into this year's campaign, it appears that incumbents are assured of re-election.

Wild enthusiasm accompanied endorsement of Sen. Green for another term when over 500 CIO union officers and shop stewards gathered near Providence. The grand old man was presented with a flag-bedecked cake on his birthday which coincided with the CIO rally.

Green pitched his talk to support of his running mates, secure in the knowledge that his entry into the political arenas is tantamount to victory. At 87, aspiring to a six-year term, he reserved the right to decide later whether he will again be a candidate in 1960.

Re-election probably will come easy to Rep. Forand, who has served since 1936 and, to Rep. Fogarty, seeking an eighth term. Both have solid labor support in a State where labor is highly vocal about Republican inattention to heavy unemployment.

Interestingly, Rhode Island seems to be the New England State where Pres. Eisenhower's personal popularity is lowest.

In Woonsocket and other cities where textile unemployment is extremely heavy, the Eisenhower stock is well below par. **Administration policies are blamed for many of the industry's ills, with GOP prestige suffering and Democrats getting credit with efforts to help the textile towns.**

PROMISE to keep fighting for improved Rhode Island economy is made by Rep. Aime Forand (D.) to Elizabeth Nord, manager of TWUA's joint board in Providence and Pres. Sal Andreozzi (center) of TWUA Local 1348.

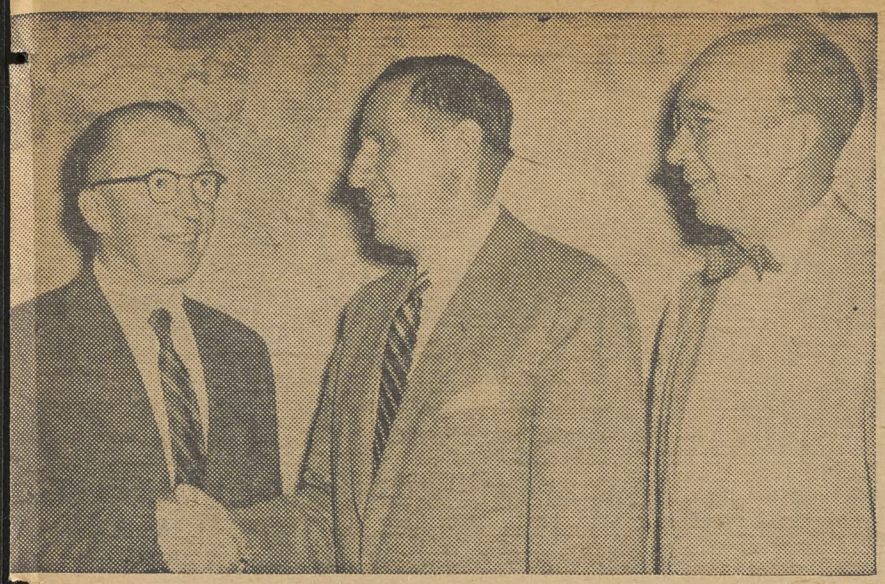
Textile Leader Opposes Martin

A vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, Edward Doolan, is giving House Speaker Joe Martin (R.) a hard battle for his congressional seat.

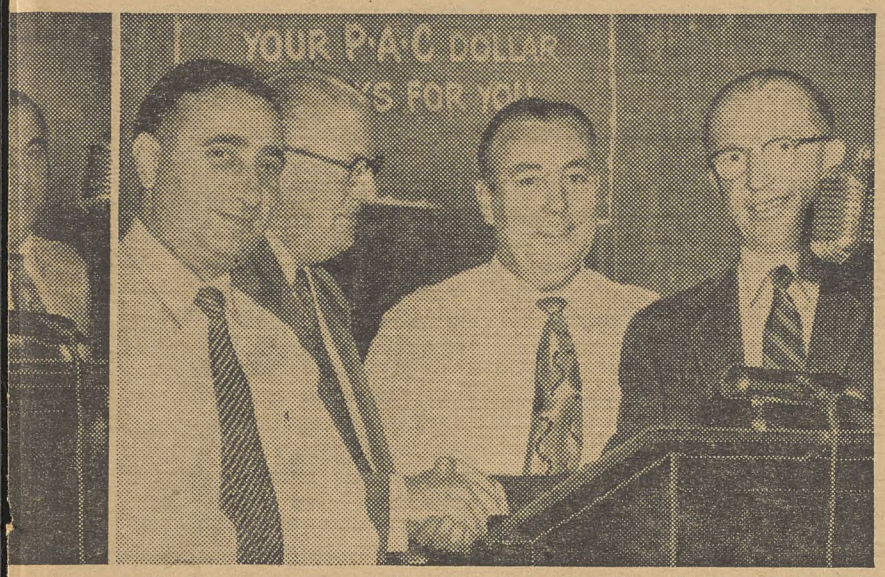
Doolan, Fall River area director for TWUA-CIO, is making a strong bid in Massachusetts' 14th Dist., which Martin has represented since 1924.

The carefully gerrymandered district pits Republican towns against strongly Democratic cities or parts of cities where feeling against Martin runs high because of unemployment. Doolan recently wired Martin to "stop gallivanting" around the country supporting other GOP hopefuls and attend to the problems of his own district.

BIRTHDAY cake fo
feature of Rhode Is



idates get Massachu- 'oster Furcolo (second spirant, greets Robert Murphy, candidate for governor. CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson (left) and Ed Doolan, seeking Speaker Martin's seat, watch.



at Boston PAC rally left photo) as Council er beams. At right, endorsement won, Murphy shakes with CIO Dir. Hugh Thompson. Council Sec.-Treas. Sal Camelio (left) and Belanger look on.

ond from left), backed ut's 5th Dist. confers with CIO-PAC staff including State Council Sec.-Treas. John Driscoll (standing, left).

Sen. Green, 87, was d PAC rally.

CAMPAIGN checks were given by Pres. Harold Smith of UAW Local 1007.

Liberals In Uphill Fight 'Agin' Big Money Boys In Connecticut

UPHILL fights face many labor-supported candidates in Connecticut. With no Senate seat in contest, attention of the voters has focused on the race for Governor, while the vigorous jockeying for House seats is getting less than normal attention.

Observers note that, despite one of the most active organizations of CIO-PAC in the country, there is disturbing quiet from the voters. Each side chooses to interpret this omen differently.

Democrats say their rallies have been better attended, however, than in many years and that CIO groups are working harder than ever.

Abraham A. Ribicoff, former congressman who was nosed out for the Senate two years ago, is campaigning hard for the Governor's chair now occupied by John Lodge, a Republican, seeking his second four-year term. *Democrats aren't underrating Lodge; he has healed many of his early breaches with party leaders, his wife's charm has made inroads into a large bloc of workers' votes and he has plenty of money for his campaign.*

Hitting The Issues

Ribicoff has been hitting effectively at the issues, blasting the failure of the GOP to aid the State's economy, the unsuccessful drive for a steel mill using Labrador ore, and mounting costs of State government. He is making the best of platform and TV appearances to bring these issues home to the voters.

CIO has endorsed six Democrats for the five House districts and the at-large seat. Rep. Dodd, 1st Dist. incumbent, is regarded as a safe bet. Republicans are apprehensive about the fate of Rep. Seely-Brown and Rep. Cretella in the 2nd and 3rd Dists. where Henry H. Pierce, Jr., and James F. Gartland are gaining ground.

Joseph P. Lyford poses a genuine threat to the at-large seat of Rep. Sadlak (R.).

PLANT GATE introduction to Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut (left), of a woman worker is made at dawn by Pres. S. E. Monti of CIO Steelworkers Local 1604 and Waterbury CIO Council.

Vermont—There's No Change There

Back in 1856 when John C. Fremont was the first Republican candidate, he carried Vermont.

The State has never wavered since although it came close in 1912 when the Bull Moose ticket split the GOP. There is little evidence that history will be written in the Green Mountain State's election returns next month.

If opposition to GOP policies crystallizes before election day, there is a chance that Democrats may pick up another House seat.

A Full-Time Job

The State CIO Council, sparked by Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff and Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll, has made PAC a full-time proposition, urging registration and compiling material on State and national issues.

Against them is ranged plenty of business money. Management interests in the State are overlooking no chances to plug Republican candidates.

In Bristol, busy manufacturing center, for example, one company has draped a huge *"Vote Republican"* banner across the front of its property where it can be seen by every worker.

New Hampshire CIO Splits Backing

OPTIMISM is running higher than ever before for the election of labor-endorsed candidates in New Hampshire.

Officials and rank-and-filers from the State CIO Council's PAC aren't taking much time out to admire the famed fall foliage as they criss-cross the State plugging for victory on the national and State fronts.

Council endorsements have gone to two Democrats and two Republicans for Senate and House vacancies.

Both Senate spots will be filled Nov. 2. Rep. Norris Cotton (R.) is regarded as a shoo-in for the unexpired term of the late Sen. Tobey. Cotton won a three-way race for the GOP nomination, defeating Sen. Upton. He had some CIO help in his primary fight, is getting more in the election race.

A more difficult fight faces likeable, youthful Mayor Gerald L. Morin of Laconia who faces incumbent Sen. Bridges (R.). No Democrat has won a New Hampshire Senate seat since 1933 but Morin is hammering at Bridges' record and may upset the dopesters.

Running strong with plenty of CIO support is Atty. Thomas J. McIntyre, a Democrat whom many Republicans expect to defeat Rep. Merrill (R.) in the 1st Dist.

Merrill is a student of foreign affairs but has taken no stand on domestic issues like unemployment which is heavy in his area.

CIO help is also going to former State Senate Pres. Perkins Bass (R.) who looks like a sure winner in the 2nd Dist. seat vacated by Cotton. Bass has a liberal background.

Mayor John Shaw of Rochester, an able administrator, can very well become the State's first Democratic Governor since 1925.

Council Pres. George Fecteau says: *"Anything Maine does, we can do better."*

NEW HAMPSHIRE political support for Democratic and Republican candidates is discussed by Pres. George Fecteau of State CIO Council (right) with CIO Rep. Maurice Dineen (left) and CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson in Manchester.

The Fight For Congress

California Labor, Liberals On Move

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN
Special Correspondent

Another Campaign Exclusive

CALIFORNIA, long the nation's pivotal State in presidential elections, can cause an off-year shift in party control of Congress next Nov. 2.

The sprawling, politically potent State has enough marginal districts to give the Democrats control—if the word now being put out by trend-observers comes true.

Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the CIO California Industrial Union Council had this to say:

"California is a cinch to gain additional liberal congressmen. There will be a gain of at least two and possibly as many as 12."

Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler of CIO Reg. XIII said:

"The trend in California is Democratic. We can elect our candidate, Sam Yorty, to the U. S. Senate if we do our job."

California's present congressional delegation is made up of 11 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Chances are excellent, observers claim, that all incumbent Democrats will be returned except for Yorty, in the 26th Dist., who relinquished his seat to vie for the Senate.

A Sweep

On statewide races, CIO observers see it this way: Democratic candidates, headed by Yorty for the Senate and Richard Graves for Governor, will win or lose as a slate.

"They started from scratch at filing time," said Despol, "and had gone a third of the way by the primaries. Now they are within 3% of winning. It's an uphill fight all the way, but we can win it."

A victory for Yorty will "knock out McCarthy," Despol held.

"It takes only one vote to change control of the Senate," he said. "We believe Yorty will win, but he could win or lose by less than two votes a precinct. If we get out the liberal-labor vote, he'll be on the winning side."

A 12% vote shift, such as that in Maine, could elect 26 Democrats, a CIO California Industrial Union Council survey indicated. A 7% change would add six Democrats, while a 3% shift would bring in at least two new ones, according to the survey.

Of the incumbents, talk is that Robert L. Condon, 6th Dist., target of a vicious smear attack, is undergoing the toughest battle for re-election but will win.

Jimmie Roosevelt, oldest son of the late Pres. Roosevelt, is generally conceded to be a winner in the district vacated by Yorty.

Among other new faces California may send to the House is Tim O'Reilly (D.), being given a better than even chance to cop the 13th Dist. This district is now represented by a lame duck Republican, Ernest K. Bramblett, who was found guilty of salary kickbacks in Washington and did not run for reelection.

CIOer Is Running

The CIO could well send one of its own to the House—Philip O'Rourke, vice president of the American Radio Association, who is waging a hard battle in the 4th Dist., in the San Francisco area.

In the contest for Governor, Graves is proving a tough, uphill battler. Faced with a fight against a well-entrenched GOP incumbent, Gov. Goodwin Knight, he has battled his way to a position where he could knock off a victory.

Graves' running mate is Edward Roybal, popular vote-getting Los Angeles city councilman and the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor. The consistently liberal record of the young Mexican-American Councilman has given him a loyal following, especially in densely-populated Los Angeles County, that produced a startingly strong primary vote.

His following undoubtedly will be a factor in the outcome and could produce the extra push needed to swing the Democratic slate into the victory column.

Legislative Contests

As for the Legislature, said Despol, *"we are sure to gain additional liberals in the Assembly and Senate."*

There will be a gain of from two to four liberals in the Senate, and from five to 12 in the Assembly, the Council Secretary predicted. However, at best this would still fall short of a majority in the Senate, as only half of that body is up for election.

"In the Assembly, on basic liberal issues we had 29 out of 80 votes," he said. "We now have a potential of 41 liberal votes—seven or eight of which would be Republicans."

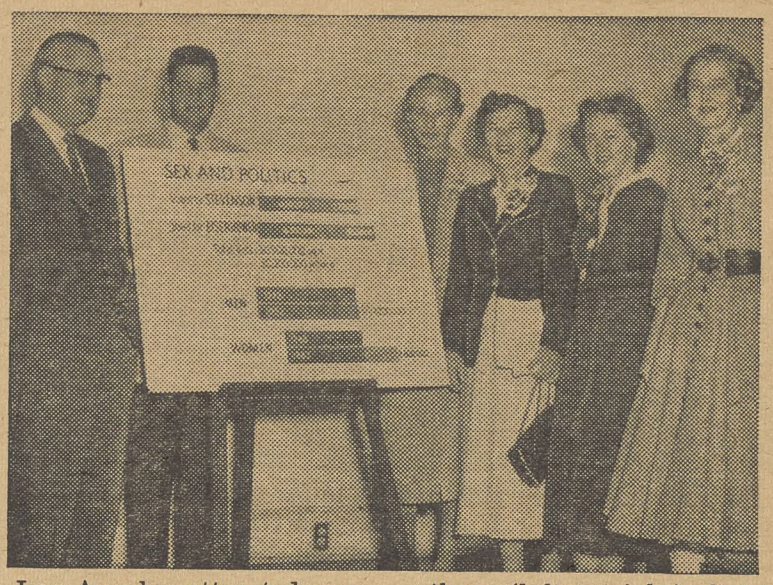
The Marginal Districts

DeShetler and Despol have joined in urging full CIO participation in the campaign to support endorsed candidates.

"Our major decisions in California this election," they said, "will depend on what happens in the large number of marginal districts. Most of these outcomes will depend on labor-liberal votes. We can win.

"This is where the role of thousands of CIO Political Action Committee and labor-liberal workers becomes decisive . . . it is up to us to get the issues to the people, and to get out the vote."

VETERAN DEMOCRATIC congressmen in California help political novices George Arnold (seated, left) and Bill Roskam (seated, center), aspirants in 24th and 21st Dists., get tips from (left to right) Reps. Hagen, Moss, Holifield and Doyle. At right, CIO Family Participation Conference in Los Angeles attracted, among others (left to right), Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of Los Angeles CIO Council; Chairman Richard B. Cartwright of Council PAC; Sylvia A. Yuster, conference chairman; Cele Carrigan, UAW; Adel Hamilton, ACWA, and Jeri Despol, CIO State Council.



There's A Change In Coast Politics

Things aren't what they used to be since California changed its 40-year-old cross-filing law, under which candidates for political office could file on any ticket in the primaries.

It used to be that 80% of the incumbents won in primary contests. This year, however, there were primary runoffs in 95% of the districts instead of the usual 20%, and a lot more activity in the first campaign. The Reason: primary candidates for the first time had to identify themselves by party.

Union Wives Blame Mum Mates For Political Inaction

UNION men too often fail to tell their wives the union's attitude on political candidates and issues, the wives complained at a CIO Family Participation Conference in Los Angeles last week.

"And a lot of women are too embarrassed by their own ignorance to ask," one of them added.

Nearly 100 women CIO members and wives of male members attended the conference. At the conclusion of the weekend sessions, they set up a continuing committee to organize a CIO Women's Activity Group charged with arranging further conferences and with directing participation in the election campaign.

The delegates discussed the role of women in politics and in community groups, and attempted to determine why more of them are not interested in political activity.

Men came in for some sharp criticism. Some of them were accused by the delegates of an *"attitude of superiority"* which makes many women hesistant about entering politics.

However, the delegates admitted that women are acquiring more confidence in themselves and more interest in public questions despite the attitude of the men. They showed particular interest in public issues such as overcrowded schools, juvenile delinquency—especially the narcotics problem—taxes, and traffic and transportation problems.

MRS. ESTHER MURRAY, field director of the National CIO Political Action Committee's Women's Div. and once a Democratic candidate for Congress from a Los Angeles district, told the women what they could do in politics and reported upon women's activities in other parts of the country.

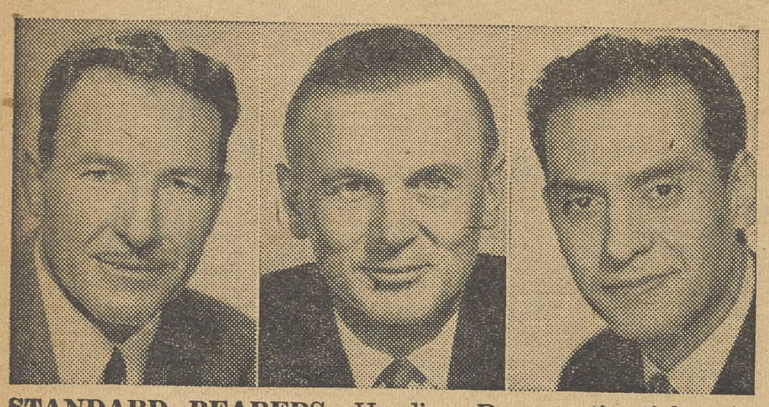
Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council and Chairman Richard B. Cartwright of the Council's PAC welcomed the women and later joined with Mrs. Murray in answering their questions. William Stout, radio commentator, addressed a luncheon and urged the women to get into politics.

Sylvia A. Yuster, president of the Office Workers Local Industrial Union, presided.

CIO In California Pushing 10-Point Political Program

IN MOBILIZING CIO activity, the State CIO Council, in cooperation with California's county and city councils, is pushing this 10-point program:

- Surveys which presented CIOers with a factual picture of the political situation;
- During registration periods, it helped finance selected drives, particularly those involving minority groups, Democratic clubs and selected districts;
- Coordinated PAC Voluntary Dollar Drives;
- Plans to print one million copies of CIO voting records for distribution, plus other political literature;
- Compile and publish material on important ballot issues for distribution to CIO members and the public;
- Mobilize every CIO leader in the State to work on political action full time for at least the final two weeks of the campaign;
- Put on direct-mail fund raising drives for several candidates, with appeals going to non-CIOers;
- Aided in filling Hollywood Bowl for the recent appearance of Adlai Stevenson;
- Some 20,000 active Democrats on State CIO Council lists were provided with materials on issues and voting records;
- Assist in providing personnel to statewide campaigns.



STANDARD BEARERS—Heading Democratic ticket in California are (from left): Rep. Yorty (D.), PAC-endorsed U. S. Senate candidate; Richard Graves, for governor, and Edward Roybal, for lieutenant-governor.

CWA Aide Seeks California Post

Jack P. D'Angelo, Jr. 29-year-old president of Local 9423 of the CIO Communications Workers in San Jose, has won the Democratic nomination for the California Senate.

He was endorsed by his local, the CWA international, the State CIO, Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Clothing Workers, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and several other labor groups.

The State Campaigns

Wisconsin's Farmers Are Boiling Mad

By ROBERT TREUER
Special Correspondent

Another Campaign Exclusive

WISCONSIN farmers from all parts of the State gathered last week at Manawa for their annual plowing contest. Despite pouring rain and ankle-deep mud, some 5000 turned out—and with them came CIO representatives, passing out literature.

By the time Republican Gov. Walter Kohler, who is seeking re-election, made his appearance in late afternoon most of the crowd had melted away.

"I've got to get home to do my chores," one farmer said on leaving. *"Why should I stick around and listen to that windbag? He and his party haven't done anything for me."*

The CIO representatives at the plowing contest, led by Charles M. Schultz, State CIO Council president and a number of farmers passed out lapel tags reading *"I am a member of the $1.31 Club."* (The price of average Wisconsin farmers' milk checks had dropped $1.31 per hundredweight from November 1952, when Eisenhower was elected, to August 1954. The tags urged farmers to vote Democratic this year.)

Warm Reception

The warm, enthusiastic reception accorded to CIOers at the plowing contest has been repeated many times at joint farm-labor conferences, the latest being held in Edgerton.

Another sign is the exchange of speakers between one of the State's largest farm organizations and the State CIO at their respective conventions this year.

In Wisconsin, where farm voters exert a strong political pressure, this trend to farm-labor solidarity is being viewed with alarm in Republican circles, for it stems from the lively PAC organizations in each of the 10 congressional districts.

Over the past years, these committees have been organized as a common meeting ground for farmers and factory workers, and sympathetic liberals as well.

Each of these 10 committees elects a "congressional district PAC coordinator"—who acts as administrative political action chief for the district. Between elections, these District PAC organizations distribute literature to farmers, conduct registration drives in the cities and promote educational events.

MY ACHING FEET—Staunch campaigner Henry Reuss is running for Congress in 5th Dist., hard-hit industrial area in Milwaukee.

THE RIGHT IDEA—This young daughter (left) of a Wisconsin CIO-PAC election day volunteer reminds her elders of their date on Nov. 2. At Milwaukee PAC's north side headquarters (center photo), Emil Bullerman checks precinct assignments with two door-to-door canvassers, George Kiphart and Ralph Amerling. Every voter counts (right), as volunteers help invalid to polls on primary day. Wisconsin PAC will have some 800 volunteers at work on Nov. 2.

'The Best Team' Gets Backing For Congress

"The best team of candidates ever to enter a Wisconsin congressional campaign" is getting CIO support.

Endorsement was made in each of the 10 districts and reviewed and approved by the CIO-PAC steering committee. In every case people in the districts made their own choice.

Results At The Polls

The result of this organizational work was seen, in part, after the votes were counted in the Sept. 14 primary:

More farmers and workers had voted Democratic in Wisconsin than ever before, and the proportion of Democratic votes had also risen to a new record high.

This was more than a farm rebellion against falling incomes, or a city workers' revolt against unemployment. Both these reactions had been measured on the Wisconsin political barometer before, yet the Sept. 14 result exceeded previous recordings.

For the first time in its history, the all-powerful Republican Voluntary Committee is fearful. This body, which time and again has whipped liberal Republicans back into the conservative fold and has absolute control over GOP pursestrings, is now wondering whether Nov. 2 is such a sure thing after all in traditionally-Republican Wisconsin.

A Fireball Campaign

The Democratic candidate for governor, William Proxmire, is a fireball campaigner whose personality and forthright campaigning has drawn hysterical invective from the GOP.

Proxmire keeps hammering away on the issues of poor State financing, unjust tax exemptions for railroads and banks, and takes an occasional swipe at Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.)—giving warning in advance that no Democratic Administration would stand still for any cover-ups of the Senator's tax and financial shenanigans.

Political observers agree that the CIO Congressional District Committees have pumped new blood and enthusiasm into the Democratic Party.

A Test Last Year

The first sign of this came last year from the 9th Dist. when a special election was held to fill the vacancy left by Merlin Hull's death. CIO-endorsed Lester Johnson was elected—the first Democrat to represent the district. *His election was a victory not for CIO alone, but rather for the teamwork of farm-co-op-labor solidarity, made possible by the permanently established Congressional District Committee.*

The entire Wisconsin CIO program depends not so much on "endorsement" of candidates by a top group as on active participation of rank and file members. Congressional candidates, for example, are endorsed by the members of the Congressional District PAC, then approved by the State CIO-PAC Steering Committee.

Work On Election Day

The growing participation in PAC resulted, for example, in over 200 poll workers in Milwaukee County for the primary election alone. It is expected that on Nov. 2, there will be between 800 and 1,000 such canvassers going door-to-door to get out the vote.

It would be overconfident to expect a Democratic sweep in Wisconsin this year; but Schultz and State CIO Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum sum it up this way:

"We may pick up at least one, and perhaps as many as four Congressional seats. On the state level, we are in the best position we have ever been in to score—but we still have a way to go.

"The entire PAC organization is functioning smoothly, and everybody is working hard. If it can be done, the CIO members in Wisconsin and their many friends will do it."

Senate Vote In Nevada Ordered

Republican efforts to block a Nevada election to fill the seat of the late Sen. McCarran (D.) were finally tossed out by the State Supreme Court.

The court ruled that the Senator to fill out the balance of McCarran's term must be selected by popular vote on Nov. 2. Candidates will be Alan Bible, former State attorney general and a McCarran follower, and Ernest S. Brown, Republican already named to the Senate by Gov. Charles H. Russell.

Here's Digest Of PAC Action On 10 Congressional Contests

Here is the list of the PAC-recommended candidates for House seats from Wisconsin's congressional districts:

1st Dist.—Edward A. Krenzke (D.), vigorous Racine County district attorney, over incumbent Rep. Smith (R.) with a "zero" labor record.

2nd Dist.—Democrat Gaylord Nelson, with a good record in the Legislature, against Rep. Davis (R.).

3rd Dist.—Joseph Seep (D.), who favored improved unemployment compensation "as a bulwark against depression and layoffs," over Rep. Withrow (R.).

4th Dist.—Rep. Clement Zablocki (D.) to succeed himself. Zablocki has a 100% voting record as *"a staunch fighter who never gives up."*

5th Dist.—Democrat Henry Reuss, endorsed unanimously over incumbent Rep. Kersten, a McCarthy supporter. Reuss is a member of Milwaukee's school board and is campaigning vigorously in the city's industrial north side, hard hit by unemployment.

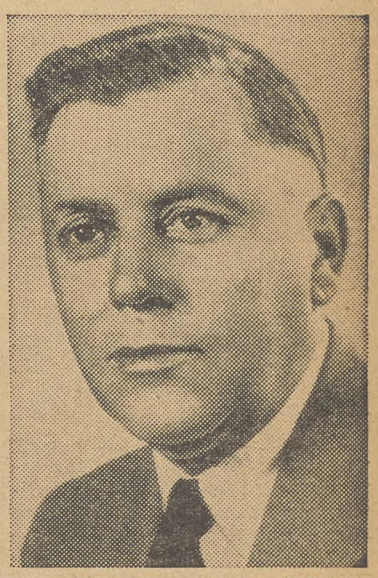
6th Dist.—Russell Johnson (D.) against Rep. Van Pelt (R.). Johnson is president of the Wisconsin Council of Machinists, has a record of activity on behalf of farm and labor groups.

7th Dist.—Democrat Kenneth Anderson against Rep. Laird (R.). Anderson, a Stevens Point attorney, has a long record of civic interest. A LaFollette Progressive for many years, he is well known for his stands on public issues.

8th Dist.—Jerome Reinke, Kewaunee Democrat, over incumbent Rep. Byrnes (R.). Reinke is a wounded war veteran who become a lawyer and district attorney of Kewaunee County.

9th Dist.—Rep. Johnson, Democratic incumbent, has added endorsements from farm, co-op and small business groups. He earned the reluctant praise of Republicans for his fight for corrective farm legislation.

10th Dist.—Democrat Basil G. Kennedy endorsed over Rep. O'Konksi (R.). Kennedy is a conservationist with a good background of civic activity.



LABOR SUPPORTED—Two PAC-recommended candidates in Wisconsin are William Proxmire (left), Democratic nominee in an uphill race for governor, and Rep. Johnson (D.), who upset Republicans a year ago and now seeks re-election.

'From Pulpit To Picket Line'—

Drolet Cited For 'Service To Labor's Rights'

By GERVASE N. LOVE

TWENTY YEARS of "distinguished service to labor's rights" won renewed recognition last week when Rev. Jerome A. Drolet, pastor of St. Charles Catholic Church, Thibodaux, La., was presented with the David L. Clendenin Award of the Workers Defense League.

Leaders and members of labor and civic groups, including the CIO, joined to honor the Illinois-born labor priest at a luncheon in New York for activities *"from the pulpit to the picket line"* on behalf of oppressed workers in many southern states.

Practically every CIO union that has had an organization campaign or a strike in Louisiana and nearby states has received his help and encouragement, and often he has marched on their picket lines.

HE WON widespread commendation in labor and liberal circles for his extensive aid to the strike of the AFL Agricultural Workers Union in Louisiana sugar cane fields last year, and more recently for his valiant but losing fight against enactment of the State's "right to scab" law.

BRONZE PLAQUE symbolic of Workers Defense League Clendenin Award is displayed by Rev. Jerome A. Drolet (center), Thibodaux, La., labor priest, to Judge Harold A. Stevens (right), who presented it to him at a luncheon in New York, and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, a speaker.

"It is good to know that a man like Father Drolet was selected for this award," said Joseph A. Beirne, CIO vice president and president of the Communications Workers, who represented CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

"He has earned it. This is part of his riches that money cannot buy. He has the kind of strength that all of us seek, that spiritual strength which is the wealth he can give to others."

Judge Harold A. Stevens, of the New York City Court of General Sessions, who presented the bronze plaque to Father Drolet, lauded his alertness "in fighting those who will corrupt," for his efforts to preserve civil liberties, and for his "practical application of the papal social encyclicals . . . and giving them vitality."

In a response, Father Drolet said he accepted the award not so much for himself as "because of the many sacrifice-minded clergy who quietly and without distinction give themselves in the struggle for social justice."

He appealed to the labor movement to step up its organizing in the South for the good of the people in other parts of the country as well as of workers in the South. Communism, while *"a terribly real and true threat to our civil liberties,"* is not the only menace, he said, *"and we have to fight them all."*

"Our fight against communism has to be positive, otherwise it is sterile," he said. "Communism is not the cause but the result of social injustice, of the exploitation of man by man.

"It is not by speeches, but by prudent and bold reforms in our social structure that we can meet that menace. This is the only effective means of fighting communism."

He also told of trying to block "that immoral and sinful legislation, the so-called right to work act," in Louisiana, and predicted it will be off the statute books soon.

OTHER SPEAKERS were Norman Thomas, who presided; John F. Finerty, noted civil liberties lawyer; Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the AFL Agricultural Workers, and Rowland Watts, WDL secretary.

Previous winners of the Clendenin Award, which honors the memory of the late David L. Clendenin, one of the founders of the WDL, include Reuther and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Labor's World—

Guatemala Labor Curbs Lifted; ICFTU Urges UN Job Action

RESTRICTIONS on Guatemalan trade unions have been ordered lifted as a result of joint action by the two labor groups, according to word received by Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO Dept. for International Affairs.

Following an open letter to Pres. Castillo Armas strongly protesting the continued violation of workers' rights and the serious hampering of union activities, the government sent word to district and local officials directing them not to interfere with the meetings of unions or their other legal organizational activities.

The protest was signed by the National Committee for Trade Union Reorganization (CNRS) and the Catholic-orientated Federation of Autonomous Unions (FAS).

IT CALLED UPON the government to stop arresting non-Communist unionists for their union activities, to cease hindering union meetings, and to end its blockade against the reorganization of unions.

In addition, it demanded the return of blocked union funds which belong to the workers, and asked for juridicial recognition of such important unions as the railway workers and United Fruit Co. employes.

The letter bluntly told Castillo that unless prompt action were taken, the two groups would suspend their activities in the absence of democratic guarantees.

It further warned him they would not be responsible for attacks on his government by anti-Communist bodies in other countries.

THE NEW Guatemalan government, in the past, has indicated a sympathy for unionism. Nevertheless many employers, including the U. S.-owned United Fruit Co. and its subsidiary, the International Railroad Co. of Central America, have summarily discharged active unionists and otherwise opposed effective organization.

The CIO has repeatedly warned the U. S. firms that such practices are detrimental to Guatemalan workers and the good reputation of the U. S., and that they violate assurances given U. S. government officials.

In the election last week Guatemalan voters picked delegates to a constitutional convention. On a "yes" or "no" ballot, about 99% endorsed Castillo, the government said.

Malaya

Five unions of rubber workers, with approximately 80,000 members, have merged into the National Union of Plantation Workers as a result of moves for unity prompted by Tom Bavin, ICFTU plantations representative, and P. P. Narayanan, chairman of the unions' joint negotiating committee.

Nazi Group Says It's 'Ally' Of McCarthy

A group of Nazis whose return to power in post-war Germany has been blocked by democratic forces last week appealed to Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) for help, asking him to regard them as his "allies, forerunners in battle and prophets."

The appeal was in the form of an open letter from Karl Strieder, a state chairman of the "Association of Those Damaged By Denazification." It expressed approval of McCarthy's "fighting aims," asked him to help get the American officials out of Germany, and invited him to confer with representatives of the group.

THE VIEWS of the free labor movement on some of the problems before the UN General Assembly were spelled out last week in a comprehensive statement presented to government delegations by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The ICFTU made it clear that full employment on a worldwide scale is a "social, economic and political necessity," and urged that it be given priority over all other national and international economic objectives.

The statement expressed the hope that the ICFTU program, given at the last session of the UN Economic & Social Council, would be taken into account in any UN actions likely to affect the level of employment in any part of the world.

THE ICFTU also renewed its proposal for the immediate establishment of a UN fund for economic development of underdeveloped countries and of an international finance corporation with safeguards to protect workers' rights in nations aided.

It urged adoption of the covenant on human rights, as it has done in the past, but insisted on the inclusion of "the right to form and join local, national and international trade union organizations of the workers' own choice for the protection of their interests."

In addition, it asked the General Assembly to set up, with the Intl. Labor Organization, a permanent Committee on Forced Labor.

The ICFTU appealed for immediate contributions to the UN Refugee Emergency Fund, citing existence of the problem as evidence that "for freedom, many are ready to risk privation, insecurity and indeed life itself."

Taylor Of UAW Is Named FOA Labor Chief In Europe

APPOINTMENT of Barney B. Taylor, assistant public relations director of the CIO Auto Workers, as area labor adviser in Europe for the Foreign Operations Administration has been announced.

Taylor, since 1948 managing editor of UAW's monthly paper, The Auto Worker, has been active in labor affairs for over 15 years.

He was named by FOA Dir. Harold E. Stassen on the recommendation of FOA's labor advisory committee consisting of representatives of CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods.

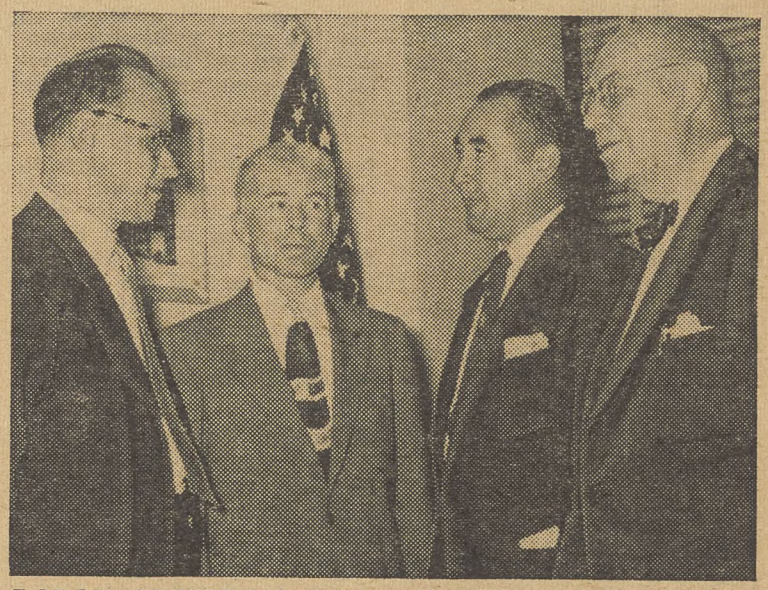
As area adviser with headquarters in Paris, Taylor will coordinate the efforts of FOA labor advisers in 10 European countries. Their function is to strengthen free labor unions, develop opportunities for intercountry cooperation on labor matters, promote the concept of productivity and work toward free labor's unity in Europe.

Taylor, a native of Belton, Tex., was on the staff of the Washington Post from 1934 to 1941 and served as president and later as the first executive secretary of the Newspaper Guild local. He was named as ANG-CIO international representative in 1942.

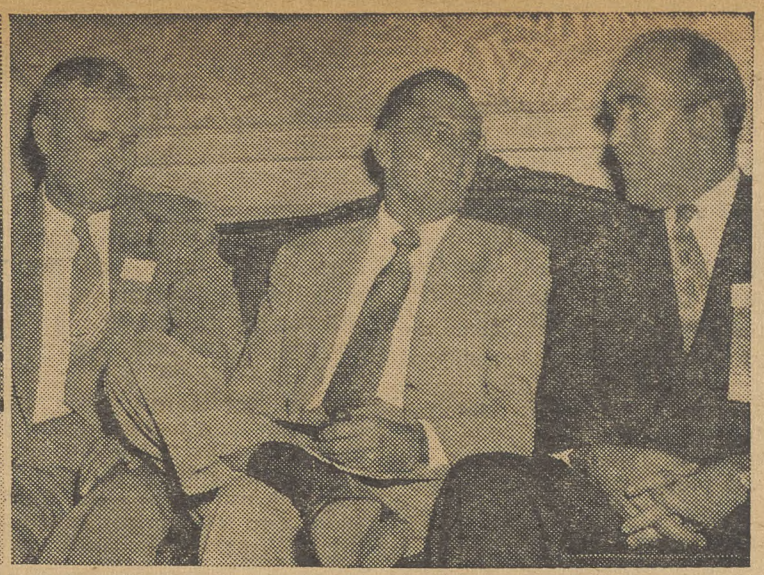
Norwegian Unionist Honored By CIO

Konrad Nordahl, president of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions and a member of his country's delegation to the UN General Assembly meeting, visited National CIO headquarters last week.

At a luncheon attended by CIO officials and staff members and representatives of the Norwegian Embassy, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey presented him with an inscribed gavel.



LABOR ADVISER in Europe for FOA is new role for Barney B. Taylor, assistant public relations director for CIO Auto Workers. Swearing-in ceremony took place in Washington. From left: Dir. Victor G. Reuther of CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs, Taylor, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and William Russell, FOA official.



GEORGIA CIO honors W. H. Crawford (left) by presenting him with plaque on retirement as Council president. Pres. William Sapp of USA-CIO Local 2401, Atlanta, presents plaque. In animated conversation at right are (from left) Southern CIO Dir. Carey Haigler, Reg. Dir. Charles Gillman and Assistant Councils Dir. Carl McPeak.

Georgia CIO Fights Talmadge Move To Kill Public Schools, Keep Bias

AN ALL-OUT effort was pledged by the Georgia CIO Council convention at Macon to defeat Gov. Talmadge's proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the State's public school system—the oldest in U. S.

The proposal would send children to private schools to perpetuate segregated education which the Supreme Court has outlawed.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey delivered a blistering attack on the Eisenhower Administration and called on the delegates "to carry on the trade union job of political action that is going to be so essential to the country over between now and Nov. 2."

Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, said the "banners" of Eisenhower's *"great crusade are smeared with oil from the payoffs of those who lubricate the wheels of the Republican bandwagon."*

He said the crusade banners were sullied by "the members of Eisenhower's own party, the men who selected him to lead and then proceeded to make mockery of the things he promised in his campaign speeches."

Carey pointed out that the Administration had not lived up to Eisenhower's campaign promises to cut taxes and balance the budget. He also said that *'if we have a firm, stable, unyielding foreign policy for as long as an hour, that becomes a red-letter day in State Dept. history."*

HE ALSO reiterated the CIO demand that Assistant Sec. of Commerce Lothair Teetor be fired.

Carey said that "greed for profits" was causing companies to move their plants South in the hope that they could get rich quicker "by paying substandard wages and extracting a higher workload because the people had never had a yardstick before to evaluate the intention of these migrants."

He predicted that these runaway plants would "find the same union at their front door."

THE CONVENTION elected W. H. Montague, an Auto Worker, as president to succeed William H. Crawford, who was presented with a plaque on his retirement after serving for three years. The plaque honored Crawford, who is the CIO Steelworkers' district director, "for his life of dedication to the labor movement, and for his ability to build strong unions."

State Curbs On Compensation Benefits Hit By Clayman

CONTINUED efforts of legislatures to block "humane liberalization" of workmen's compensation laws will force unions to seek justice for injured workers at the bargaining table.

That's what Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council told the 40th annual convention of the Intl. Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissioners at Quebec, Can.

He cited the Ohio law as a "horrible example" of what has happened in the field of such legislation. He said the average worker in the early days of workmen's compensation could draw a weekly maximum benefit equal to approximately two-thirds of his weekly wage, but today the injured worker can receive no more than approximately 40% of his weekly pay.

"Already the drums are rolling on this front," Clayman said. "There are some disability contracts in existence between the CIO Steelworkers and steel companies which scale as high as $60 a week.

"In the realistic atmosphere of the bargaining room where the hard facts are more potent than political pressure, the spokesmen of management recognize the pitiful shortcomings of workmen's compensation stipends. If management has come to this realization, it is not time for state legislatures to do likewise?"

Monopoly In The Mills—

'It's The Same Old South,' Says Rieve

"THE NEW South is just the 'old South' in a slightly different form," Pres. Emil Rieve told the CIO Textile Workers southern conference in Charlotte, N .C.

"Instead of plantation owners, you have mill-owners," Rieve asserted. "Aside from that, there is very little difference—except that there was easier work and more security on the plantations."

He pointed to the textile industry's depressed condition in the South and said 41 southern mills had been liquidated since early 1953 with a consequent loss of 10,000 jobs. Industry employment has shrunk, he went on, to 580,000 jobs in the South, 80,000 less than three years ago.

RIEVE told the 350 delegates that the *"friendly little mill in the valley with the owner who lived on the hill and took care of everybody in the village"* has almost disappeared. Today's typical mill owner, he said, is *"a corporation with headquarters in New York or Boston or, sometimes, Atlanta or Charlotte."*

Its officers, the TWUA head continued, "care a lot more about the price of cotton than about the problems of the workers or the community."

He cited Burlington Mills as the biggest firm in the industry and "with possibly the most outstanding anti-union record in our jurisdiction." Rieve pointed to mergers in the past two years in which a few companies have swallowed dozens of small competitors.

Opposing mergers, he conceded, was futile. Instead, he called for organizing to build a stronger union to combat "big impersonal corporations under absentee ownership."

THE NEW OWNERS, Rieve charged, "are paying the lowest wages to their workers of any large, basic industry and pay themselves the highest salaries of any large, basic industry."

He urged campaigns for repeal of "right to work" laws, improved unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation.

"In all of these campaigns we must hammer away at one basic truth—the lack of union organization, the lack of adequate state laws, is costing the southern states millions of dollars a year. . . . Everyone in the community is being held down by the low-wage philosophy of the industrial giants and their political hirelings," Rieve said.

EMIL RIEVE
Not many changes . . .

New Answer To The Old Runaround

VICTORY in a National Labor Relations Board election doesn't always result in a union contract, Pres. Emil Rieve reminded delegates to the southern conference of the CIO Textile Workers.

"We have won at least 70 elections in the South since the end of World War II where no contract was ever negotiated. The will of the workers has been frustrated by illegal means; yet there is no legal remedy," Rieve said.

Taft-Hartley changes were an old story, Rieve admitted, but he offered some new constructive proposals. As part of the certification of a union by NLRB, it should be entitled to certain minimum conditions, such as grievance procedure with arbitration and the voluntary checkoff of dues.

"These conditions," Rieve went on, "would remain in effect until they were replaced by an agreement between the parties—in other words a contract. I think such provisions would put an end to the problem of the southern employers' refusal to bargain, and I defy anyone to say it is unfair or unworkable."

'Business Needs Maturity For Better Industrial Relations'

BETTER industrial cooperation in the U. S. is going to require "a growth in the maturity and responsibility of our great corporations in their relationships with labor."

Carey

CIO Sec.-Treasurer James B. Carey made this observation last week in an address to the University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center in Minneapolis.

A first basis for good industrial relations, Carey said, is a full recognition of the existence, the validity and the positive values for every group in the nation that are inherent in trade unionism.

"Corporation presidents, editorial writers, conservative politicians, keep assuring us that labor is now a full partner in America,—that it is here to stay, that it is fully recognized," the CIO official continued. *"Much of the time, that section of the speech is immediately followed by a plea for labor to give up something that labor holds dear and precious."*

Carey said he would believe the compliments more when he saw them being practiced as well as preached. He declared there is too little real collective bargaining when labor and management sit down together. There is, he asserted, too much "take it or leave it."

So much *"suspicion and recrimination,"* Carey declared, *"points to the fact that there is still lacking a complete acceptance of labor as a full-fledged partner in the American scene."*

Speaking from his experience as president of the CIO Electrical Workers, Carey assailed the labor relations policies of General Electric.

He credited the scientists in the GE laboratories with a constant stream of inventions and discoveries that have contributed mightily to the welfare and living standards of the American

"In contrast," he charged, "the labor relations policy of General Electric is hammered out, so far as we in the IUE can make out, by a blacksmith—and a second-rate blacksmith, at that."

Carey contended that GE entered the collective bargaining relationship *"to blackjack an acceptance of its rigid and penny-pinching demands."*

Pending outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, Carey expressed hope the law would be amended to make it more fair and equitable. He said he hoped Pres. Eisenhower would not veto "improving amendments — improvements which I anticipate a Democratic controlled 84th Congress will vote in 1955."

Vote Set At Atom Plants

SOME 4500 Chemical Workers at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., atomic plants of the Carbon & Carbide Chemicals Corp. will vote Oct. 21 and 22 on whether to accept a 6c an hour wage offer. The offer was recommended by a fact-finding board named by Pres. Eisenhower.

The workers rejected the offer when they struck for three days last July. They returned to work under a Taft-Hartley injunction when the government promised to review health, housing and community problems of all the nation's atomic energy workers. The injunction expires Oct. 30.

You And Your Money—

FTC Accuses N. Y. Coffee Traders Of Rigging Java Price Increases

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission caught up with the CIO News last week and charged that the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange "promoted substantial increases" in coffee prices last year and this.

The FTC issued a formal complaint alleging the exchange, four of its officers, eight members and the New York Coffee & Sugar Clearing Association, Inc., illegally restrained international trade in America's favorite beverage and forced consumers to pay an extra $300 million for it in the first eight months of 1954.

The CIO News on Apr. 26 said the consumer "has been paying the bill for various price fixing schemes, artifically created shortages and other manipulations by coffee traders and bankers to raise prices and profits."

The FTC complaint charges "an agreement, understanding and common course of action" by the exchange, its members and the clearing association "to restrict and restrain" the entering into of contracts for the purchase and sale of coffee for future delivery, the trading in such contracts, and the actual buying and selling of coffee itself.

The FTC maintained that the contract has the effect of limiting future trading to coffee shipped to this country from Santos, Brazil. This amounts to only about 10% of the coffee imported into the U. S. annually, but its futures prices, the FTC held, are used "as a base for determining the actual prices to the producers and consumers of coffee."

Use of the contract, the complaint said, has "contributed to and promoted substantial increases which the consuming public has been required to pay for coffee." With other trading practices, it alleged, it has "a dangerous tendency unduly to hinder competition in the purchase and sale of coffee in interstate and foreign commerce."

The complaint followed an FTC economic report, made public in July, which said the wave of price boosts in 1953 and 1954 "cannot be explained in terms of the competitive laws of supply and demand."

The Woman's Angle—

Women Steam Up Humphrey Race

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

MEMBERS of the Minnesota Women for Sen. Humphrey are appearing in public in their aprons these days.

Mrs. Murray

After all, says Mrs. J. K. Moen, chairman of the organization, the apron is the emblem of the housewife and government is essentially an extension of housekeeping.

The organization which is working for Humphrey's re-election has a membership of over 1200 women, including many of our CIO homemakers.

The women have used a number of novel ideas in their program which is built, for the most part, around the coffee hour. They have brought out that traditional housewife's bank, the sugar bowl, in which to collect *"A Penny a Day To Help Humphrey Stay."*

To start things off, the Women for Humphrey sponsored an exhibit of antique sugar bowls at the state fair and now each hostess for a coffee hour sets out her finest sugar bowl to collect pennies, nickels and dimes.

As aids to the coffee hour hostesses, the committee makes available recorded speeches by Sen. Humphrey and distributes copies of the Senator's favorite coffee cake recipe. A monthly newsletter goes to all members and each woman receives a campaign workbook and a big, pink and white campaign button.

Our first West Coast family participation conference touched off what promises to be a very lively women's PAC program in Los Angeles where the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council sponsored a recent conference. (See Page 10.)

'Trick Or Treat' The UNICEF Way—A New Hallowe'en Idea

HOW ABOUT a new style Hallowe'en in your local union this year?—a UNICEF Hallowe'en *for all the world's children.*

UNICEF means United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

This is a wonderful opportunity for group participation in your local—as well as local union participation in your community—in a traditional American holiday celebration which is fun for children and grown-ups and also will help bring health and happiness to children in 88 countries around the world as well.

This is how it works: Boys and girls in Hallowe'en garb will ring doorbells as usual and say *"Trick or treat!"* They will be wearing UNICEF arm bands and holding a UNICEF milk carton for donations of pennies, and they will say that they want to share their treats of coins with children less fortunate than they, children in many parts of the world suffering from hunger and disease.

AFTERWARDS, the contributions are counted at a bang-up Hallowe'en party in your local union hall, complete with apple-bobbing and guessing the ghost!

This is a constructive, not destructive Hallowe'en. Your community will hail your efforts. Your children will be happy in helping others and it starts them on the road to international understanding.

The UN Children's Fund—long supported by CIO—is the world's largest international effort to improve the health and welfare of children and mothers. UNICEF funds, which are more than matched by contributions from the assisted countries, help those countries to establish their own permanent health and nutrition facilities.

For full details on how to plan a UNICEF Trick and Treat Halloween, send $1 to U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.

FOR ALL THE WORLD'S CHILDREN
UNICEF

Another Drop-In Center Opened For UAW Retirees

ANOTHER DROP-IN CENTER for retired CIO Auto Workers in the Detroit area was opened in the Dodge Local 3 hall.

Speakers included Mayor Zak of Hamtramck, Rep. Machrowicz (D. Mich.) and Dir. Norman Matthews of UAW-CIO Reg. 1.

Other Drop-In Centers in the Detroit area are located at halls of Hudson Local 154 and Lincoln Local 900.

More than 10,000 retired UAW-CIO members attended the Local 154 Drop-In Center last year. Five meetings of retirees were held in the Detroit area last week under the leadership of UAW-CIO Recreation Dir. Olga Madar.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

IN A TIME when "surplus" butter, cheese, milk powder, eggs, grains and other foods are piled up in government warehouses in tremendous quantities, many families are still not getting enough and the proper kind of food for adequate nutrition.

A Better Diet For Your Family

The government today is the unwilling and worried owner of some 1.3 billion pounds of butter, cheese and milk as well as other foods which it skimmed off the market to keep up retail prices, as it must under present laws. In contrast, the U. S. Agriculture Dept. finds that:

Three out of 10 city families consumed less than a pint of milk or its equivalent per person per day in one recent year. One-third of the families were using less citrus fruits and tomatoes than they needed. Three out of 10 used fewer than five eggs per person per week.

A survey by the department in 1952 similarly found 35% of the families were not getting the recommended amounts of calcium which they would get from consuming enough milk and cheese. One out of five weren't getting enough ascorbic acid (vitamin C), or thiamine, riboflavin and niacin—the vital B vitamins necessary for normal growth and functioning of the body.

THE MAIN REASON for these dietary deficiencies in the midst of plenty, according to surveys by the Agriculture Dept., *is that many families have too little income to buy enough of the kinds of food that maintain maximum health.* The other reason, the department indicates, is the widespread lack of nutritional knowledge.

Surveys by the former Bureau of Home Economics and Human Nutrition found highest bracket families—incomes of $7500 or more—used twice as much milk, nearly twice as much meat, poultry, fish and eggs, and three times as much fresh fruit, as the lowest-income families.

Unless and until you get enough income to buy everything you need, you have to be an exceptional shopper, cook and nutritionist. Just ordinary knowledge is not enough to feed a family adequately in this time of high food prices without robbing yourself of other needs.

On a moderate income budget put milk and cheese first. For good nutrition, children need three or four cups of milk a day, and adults at least two, or its equivalent in milk products or cooked dishes that include milk. Studies show that women especially tend to use too little milk, less even than men and teen-agers who themselves often need more.

IN GENERAL, you'll get most nutrition on a modest food budget if you allot your food money along these lines: milk, cheese and other milk products, 28%; eggs, meat, fish, other proteins, 27%; fruits and vegetables, 23%; flour and cereals, 9%; fats and oils, 7%; sugar beverages, miscellaneous, 6%.

What is a moderate food budget? Most surveys indicate that even with economical buying and management, about $6-$7 a week is needed for each person, possibly a shade less for larger families because of the advantages of bulk buying and cooking, and lower costs of feeding small children. Assuming economical buying and cooking, it takes $6.50 to $7 a week to feed a man who does hard physical work, and teen-age boys; about $5.50 to $6 for a woman who does housework and teen-age girls, and about $3 a week for babies and toddlers.

You get some help with the food problem at this time from the lower prices of grass-fed beef. This is the lean beef without the marblings of fat through the lean, that makes grain-fed beef tender and suitable for broiling and dry roasting. But pound for pound this lower cost lean beef has more protein and vitamins than the prime and choice grades, even though it needs longer, moist cooking, as in stews and pot roasts.

Moderate-income families are also finding help with the vital problem of assuring themselves enough milk from the new half-gallon and gallon containers now offered by many distributors and stores, which save 1c to 3c a quart. There is also a new instant milk powder on sale which dissolves without beating. Thus you can make up as much skim milk as you need at a time—a glass to a quart—quickly and easily.

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CIO Joins In Support Of UN Day

CIO SUPPORT of the United Nations by participation in the observance of UN Day, Oct. 24, has been urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

"World peace and security demand that a continued and strengthened United Nations organization be maintained," Reuther wrote the Labor Advisory Committee for UN Day.

Noting that "some shortsighted individuals and special interest isolationist groups" want to destroy the UN and any idea of international cooperation, Reuther urged all CIO affiliates to "join in every effort to broaden the understanding and appreciation of the United Nations."

"The United States Committee for United Nations Day needs help in making UN Day 1954 a success in your community," Reuther said. "Join with other organizations through a local committee for UN Day to develop a truly representative base for the United Nations. UN Day must be made a living symbol of world peace and security promoted through international understanding and cooperation."

Planning labor's participation has been going on throughout the year under the Labor Advisory Committee headed by Stuart P. Brock of the CIO Education and Research Dept. and Lewis Hines of the AFL. A special bulletin "Labor and UN Day" was issued and distributed to CIO and AFL affiliates.

The CIO Free World Labor Fund also is stepping up its work in connection with the celebration. Contributions of local unions to the fund are used to help trade unions in underdeveloped areas get the tools they need for organizing, education and bargaining activities.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS many of our city and state CIO councils have held their annual conventions, and before the year is out a few more will be holding their conventions.

The officers take the opportunity at convention time to report to the members the work that has been done in the past year by the councils and to adopt new programs for the year to come.

I want to take this opportunity to express my congratulations to all city and state council officers for their splendid efforts in making CIO a living part of their respective communities. The fine cooperation that we have enjoyed is due in large part to the untiring efforts of Assistant Dir. of Councils Carl McPeak.

The CIO through its city and state councils has become a vital part of communities throughout the country. Especially is this true in those huge urban areas where there are great numbers of CIO people who can participate in projects that concern their communities.

CIO members take part in almost every civic, public and charitable endeavor that must take place for a community to live and grow. Our people are on the school boards, Red Cross and Community Chest committees. CIO councils are the first to lend a hand in emergency situations, such as the recent flood and hurricane catastrophes in New England. In fact, we do our level best whenever and wherever we are called upon to render service and aid.

THE WORK OF THE COUNCILS in large part is due directly to international union officers, who recognize the important function of the councils and urge their membership everywhere to participate actively in council affairs. Then too, those of us in my office have cooperated with and have received every cooperation in turn from councils across the country.

As in all good things, our job is never done. We have done a good job in the past but there is still much to be done through councils that must become bigger and stronger, that can envision future needs of not only CIO people but all the people. We can accomplish our goals on the basis of dealing honestly and fairly with all those we work with.

I hope and trust that before the coming elections in November every CIO man and woman, and all eligible members of their families, will register to vote. Let's be effective in electing the best possible candidates for public office on the local scene as well as the national.

The people we help elect will be instrumental in determining whether we keep men at work and families secure. We must wipe out unemployment and make sure we keep able hands busily at work for a better and stronger America.

CIO REG. DIR. IRWIN DeSHETLER reports that the CIO Rubber Workers were victorious in an election at the Kirkhill Rubber Co., Orange, Calif., by a vote of 247 for CIO as against 223. CIO Rep. Frank Grillo handled this campaign.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following election victories: American Meter Co. (Metric), Erie, Pa., where a company-filed decertification petition for the Office Workers Unit was repudiated by a vote of 43 to 32 for no union; New England Carbide Tool Co., Cambridge, Mass., IUE-CIO 31, no union 14; Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., IUE 4, no union 2; General Electric Co., Long Island City, N. Y., IUE-CIO 29, UE 2. In Westinghouse's new TV-radio plant at Brantford, Ont., IUE-CIO was certified to represent the 350 to 400 employes.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that in an election at Automotive Enterprises, Inc., Newark, N. J., the workers favored the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union by a vote of 8 to 5 for no union.

CIO Rep. I. R. Gray reports that the CIO Stone & Allied Workers won an election at the Lone Star Cement Co. plant, Sweetwater, Tex., over the AFL by a vote of 93 to 41.

IUE Hits Lamp Industry On Blocking Pay Ruling

THE ELECTRIC lamp industry last week was accused by the CIO Electrical Workers of stalling on federal wage determination under the Walsh-Healey Act.

The charge was made by IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett at a conference at the Labor Dept. called by Sec. Mitchell, who has power to set minimum wages on government contract work.

Hartnett pointed out that although a notice of the conference had been sent to industry representatives Oct. 1, they appeared unprepared.

Hartnett said Mitchell "indicated in no uncertain terms during his appearance before our Miami Beach convention that hearings would be held which would result in the requirements of the Walsh-Healey Act being met, specifically a determination of a minimum wage for the lamp industry."

"Not only was no progress made toward that objective but industry representatives seized upon the hearing to conduct a filibuster in calling for another new wage survey even though a survey was made of the industry for this purpose in 1952," he said.

It was agreed that both the unions—the AFL Electrical Workers also were represented—and the industry would present drafts on their positions to the Labor Dept. within a week.

6000 UAW Members Strike Six Ford Plants In Canada

SIX THOUSAND members of the CIO Auto Workers employed by the Ford Motor Co. in Canada went on strike last week when negotiations for a new contract broke down after 10 months of talking.

Picket lines were set up at six plants when a last ditch peace effort sparked by Mayor Arthur J. Reaume of Windsor, Ont., and carried on by Ontario Minister of Labor Charles Daley failed to yield a settlement. Ford's largest Canadian plant is in Windsor, which has been hard hit by unemployment.

The union originally asked a 15c an hour wage increase, but cut its demand to 4c, with improved medical and insurance protection, a seventh paid holiday, improved vacations, and a satisfactory interpretation of the seniority clause, which had caused many disputes.

THE COMPANY refused to increase wages, but offered to incorporate 8c an hour now paid under the cost of living escalator clause into the basic wage, slightly improve the vacation plan, and meet the union on the seniority clause.

"Regardless of what the union does," said Rhys M. Sale, president of the company's Canadian subsidiary, "our offer will not be bettered."

The union rejected the company proposal, but in spite of Sale's closing the door to further negotiation agreed to additional meetings when Reaume and Daley asked for them. The walkout was delayed for a week at Reaume's request.

George Burt, UAW-CIO Canadian director, said the basic issue is the company's attitude toward the union.

"The union has asked nothing that Chrysler and General Motors have not already given their employes," he added.

Ford is Canada's largest auto producer. Sale said the average production employe earns $1.69 an hour and that the union's demand, after it was reduced, would cost a total of 11c an hour.

CWA Signs Long Lines, 2 Other Pacts

NEW AGREEMENTS covering some 236,000 workers in 22 Bell Telephone companies have been won by the CIO Communications Workers.

More than 21,000 CWA-CIO members employed as long distance operators by the AT&T benefit under a new contract won after a move for strike action. Top pay boost was generally $2.50 a week, but went as high as $5.50.

In sharp contrast with other Bell companies, the Cincinnati & Suburban reached a settlement a week before the contract terminated. AT&T has only a majority interest in the firm. Increases range from $1 to $2.50 a week, and other benefits include some job upgrading, and improvements in inclement weather, seniority and holiday clauses.

SOME 800 installation, distribution and clerical workers are covered by the new agreement with Northern Electric, a Bell System unit in Canada. Wage increases range from 8c to 16c an hour.

Meanwhile, 1100 CWA-CIO members continued their strike at the Western Electric plant in Buffalo. Negotiators were still trying to reach agreements at Southern Bell, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, and four Chesapeake and Potomac companies—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Greenville	WGYV	1400	9:45
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Flagstaff	KGPH	690	4:00
Kingsman	KGAN	1230	6:45
Phoenix	KPHO	910	7:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KLRA	1010	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
Los Angeles	KABC	790	6:00
San Diego	KCBQ	1170	6:00
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630	7:00
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	7:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WGTH	1410	7:15
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Torrington	WTOR	1490	7:00
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	WMAL	630	7:00
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15 Mon thru Thurs; 7:15 Friday
Miami	WQAM	560	7:00
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:00
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	7:45
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Peoria	WIRL	1290	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:15
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KANSAS			
Topeka	WREN	1250	7:45
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	6:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WGAW	1340	7:00
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WORC	1310	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:15 Mon thru Thurs
Lansing	WILS	1320	10:00
Muskegon	WKBZ	850	7:15
Sault St. Marie	WSOO	1230	10:45
MINNESOTA			
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:30
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	7:00
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:00
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	7:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	7:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	7:00
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Buffalo	WKBW	1520	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	7:15
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WVET	950	7:00
Syracuse	WHEN	620	7:00
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Goldsboro	WGBR	1150	10:15
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	7:00
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	8:15
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:15
Canton	WHBC	1480	10:00
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:15
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	7:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:15
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Pendleton	KWRC	1240	10:15
Portland	KEX	1190	7:15
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WERC	1330	7:00
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	7:15
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WEJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:00
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:15
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	7:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	7:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:00
Roanoke	WROV	1240	7:15
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	7:00
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:00
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont	WVVW	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	7:00
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:00
WISCONSIN			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:00
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WOKY	920	6:00
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	7:00
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:00
Cody	KODI	1400	7:00
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:00
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:00
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Riverton	KWRL	1450	7:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:00
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:00

'Grass-Roots' Report—

GOP Cultivating Apathy In Ohio Campaign

Here is a digest of the first reports on "grass-roots" political sentiment by Commentator John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored newscaster whose program is sponsored each week night on ABC radio. Hear Vandercook's program daily for exclusive reports on the campaign.

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

IT HAS been said, at least by the Republicans, that this current political campaign is a campaign without big issues. There is no doubt, just three weeks before election, that there is in most parts of the country an absence of the high excitement, of some of the intensity of feeling, that accompany most American elections.

But here in Ohio there are issues, and as for the apparent campaign apathy, I have been told here that some of that may be cultivated.

The State's GOP-dominated press appears to be taking a let's-leave-well-enough-alone attitude, almost as if it were playing down the campaign. Republican appeals to get out and vote are so conspicuous by their absence that the Ohio GOP may be wagering its best chances on victory on a small turnout.

One of the campaign issues—and no politician or dog-fancier would be well advised to forget it — is unemployment. Another issue is the eighth-ranking farm state—though how burning an issue it is, as yet, hard to say—is farm prices.

Ohio is one of the states that the politicians call pivotal. As, say, Vermont and Alabama are not. Ohio is subject to change. Shifts of political sentiment here are sometimes duplicated in many parts of the country. Ohio is conventionally thought to be a Republican state, but it has a Democratic Governor.

WHICH WAY, then, is Ohio going to lean, partywise, in this election? I have talked here to politicians and citizens, both plain and fancy, of both parties. Few seem willing to say flatly which way they think the cat is going to jump.

The opinion seems to be common that Ohio Democrats, on the offensive so to speak, have more get-up-and-go to them just now than Ohio Republicans. On the GOP side and among independents, there does seem to have been a marked letdown since 1952.

Democrats call it disappointment—a disappointment they say stems in large part from a feeling of letdown about Pres. Eisenhower himself. In some people that disappointment has, undoubtedly, turned into a sense of definite uneasiness. Neither ordinary life nor the world seem to have as clear a direction as they once did.

The passengers, as one man put it, would rather be embarked on a dangerous course with a good pilot than on no course with a weak pilot.

Ohio's swing on Nov. 2, when it votes for local candidates, will almost certainly be more influenced by broad issues than local issues or candidates' personalities.

MORE SUBSTANTIAL straws are in the political wind. Alaska, of course, is not a state. Nevertheless, Alaska goes through many of the motions, and in a whole series of recent elections, Alaska chances to have voted as the whole of the U. S. A. has later voted.

In Alaskan elections the territory went strongly Democratic after having been just as strongly Republican two years ago. Democrats will have what a dispatch from Juneau calls an overwhelming majority in the Legislature.

Listen regularly to John W. Vandercook's radio broadcast each night, Monday through Friday. For stations and times, see Page 15.

SEVENTIETH birthday brought a deluge of tributes to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, seen (left) cutting huge cake at big birthday party in New York. Left, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (center) chats with Mrs. Roosevelt and Ralph Bunche, UN official.

World Honors Mrs. Roosevelt At 70 As 'A Symbol Of Sanity, Courage'

THE CIO joined last week in what turned out to be an international tribute to one of the best-loved ladies of the century, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, on her seventieth birthday.

The testimony of the love and affection in which she is held was paid at a birthday dinner in New York conceived by the American Association for the United Nations.

The guests included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, one of the speakers. Notables ranging from former Pres. Truman and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Sec. of State Dulles, who could not be present, sent greetings.

CAREY told the gathering, attended by more than 1000 well-wishers, that CIO members *"share in the deep affection that working people the world over feel when they hear her name or see her picture."*

"To us, Mrs. Roosevelt is more than a well-beloved friend," he said. "She is a symbol, a symbol of sanity and wisdom in a world that sometimes seems mad. She stands for courage and probity in an era too often marked by vacillation and expediency.

"Mrs. Roosevelt does not just talk about democracy, she lives it. She is the beacon, the guiding star, the patron saint if you will, of every man and woman who cherishes freedom and civil liberty under law as dearly as they prize life itself."

Carey expressed regret that the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray had not lived to be present.

Reuther in a telegram expressed the "love and devotion" all CIO members have for Mrs. Roosevelt.

"She is an essential ingredient of our democracy," he said, "a voice of conscience and humanitarianism that transcends partisan division or walk of life . . .

"As a member of the Public Advisory Board of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, Mrs. Roosevelt has once again demonstrated not only her friendship for the leaders of democratic labor in America, but her active and continuous concern for the welfare of working people and their families."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Police Seize Bowles In School Case

BRYANT BOWLES, the white supremacist who has been trying to stir up a war against the U. S. Supreme Court and its decision outlawing segregation in the schools, was enmeshed with the law last week—a plight which is not new to him.

Within a few hours:

1. He was served with a summons at an open air meeting near Baltimore, Md., directing him to a huddle with federal income tax authorities in Baltimore.

2. He was arrested at an airport near Milford, Del., where he sparked the first strike against admitting Negro children to previously segregated schools, on two charges of conspiring to violate the Delaware education law.

THE INCOME tax charge had nothing to do with Bowles' fight against the end of segregation in the schools, but with a roofing business he formerly ran in Baltimore. He didn't show up, later explaining he had been delayed by "business" in Delaware.

Meanwhile, a Delaware court issued an injunction which ordered Milford school authorities to re-admit 10 Negro students to the high school. The students attended classes when the term opened, were later transferred to another school when a boycott by white students brought on the resignation of the school board.

Weather Forecast—

Stormy And Warmer In Tennessee Valley

THE POLITICAL STORM headed for the Tennessee Valley has been held up until after election.

Postponement of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee's hearing on the politically and economically explosive Dixon-Yates give-away power contract was announced by Vice Chairman Hickenlooper (R. Ia.). Both Republican and Democratic members, he said, reported themselves too busy campaigning to return to Washington for the opening of the session, scheduled for Oct. 13.

A new date of Nov. 4 was set—two days after the election.

Committee Chairman Cole (R. N.Y.) had scheduled the Oct. 13 meeting after the Atomic Energy Commission had requested a waiver of the provision in the new Atomic Energy Act requiring a waiting period of 30 days while Congress is in session before executing a contract. The committee has the authority to waive the requirement.

The Dixon-Yates contract is the one forced on the AEC by Pres. Eisenhower. Under it, the private power combine would build a generating plant at West Memphis, Ark., to feed 600,000 kilowatts of power a year into the Tennessee Valley Authority system in the Memphis, Tenn., area. It would replace TVA power going to AEC facilities at Paducah, Ky.

Paper Bares Dixon-Yates Pact Details

THE GRAVY train that Pres. Eisenhower is trying to engineer for the benefit of the Dixon-Yates combine would give the private power group *"a virtually risk-free guarantee of earning 9% on invested capital of $5.5 million,"* the St. Louis-Post-Dispatch said last week in a copyrighted story.

This means Dixon-Yates would recapture its original investment in less than 12 years.

The newspaper, in a Washington story by Richard Dudman, said it had obtained a copy of a draft contract dated Oct. 1. It was the ninth draft drawn up since Eisenhower handed down his ukase to the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose territory the combine would invade, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

THE Post-Dispatch listed three main provisos:

1. The private power group may figure U. S. income taxes into its "basic capacity charge." This, in effect, means the AEC would pay them.

2. The group may pledge or transfer the contract without AEC consent to pay debts growing out of construction of a $107 million steam generating plant at West Memphis, Ark.

3. The group will get its money from the taxpayers even if it should not deliver electricity because of "an act of God, fire, flood, explosion, strike, sabotage, an act of the public enemy, civil or military authority, insurrection or riot, an act of the elements, failure of equipment, or inability to obtain or ship materials because of the effect of similar causes on suppliers or carriers."

The newspaper also said it has learned the contract has been approved by the Federal Power Commission, General Accounting Office and, except for minor details, by the TVA.

Labor Unity Talks Gain
—See Page 3

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., October 25, 1954 Vol. 17, No. 43

'Grass-Roots' Reports—

'People Have Instinct To Do Right'—HST

On his "grass-roots" tour of key states in the 1954 election, John W. Vandercook last week met with former Pres. Truman and broadcast this report on his CIO-sponsored news commentary program on ABC Radio. Follow Vandercook's reports each week night on ABC Radio.

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

FEW AMERICAN Presidents have been more loved than Harry S. Truman. Perhaps not many during their term of office have produced so many angry yelps of dislike from those who opposed him.

Another Campaign Exclusive

That is the good fortune of men of clear principles, of plain speech, and of exact and unrelenting honesty. *About strong men, people inevitably feel strongly. They do not just vaguely "like" them.*

It was my great good fortune to call on ex-Pres. Truman—still instinctively *"Mr. President"* to all who see him at his office in Kansas City.

It was not, strictly speaking, an interview. Truman explained, regretfully, that under the terms of the agreement with those who will publish his now almost completed and eagerly awaited book of his own life and times, he may not yet be directly quoted.

An Unpretentious Man

I am sorry. For there is a salt-and-pepper, a frankness and precision, in every word Truman speaks to which no fumbling paraphrase can do justice.

Truman's office is in a big downtown Kansas City office building. It is an office as unpretentious as the man.

In Truman's own office—and I have been in a lot of offices and have talked to a lot of people—there is an aura of greatness.

Nor is it just the greatness of the past presidential office, in this room with the well-filled bookcases around the wall, with the big mahogany desk piled high with work that somehow makes the sun streaming through the window seem a little brighter. *It is the man.*

As the world knows, Truman has been very ill. Though he confessed that at the end of his only political speech of the campaign, in Kansas City on Saturday night, his knees felt "rubbery"—and he later slept away 12 hours (instead of his customary three or four)—there is no outward trace of that illness.

Truman's skin is clear, with good color. His back is ramrod straight as always. He moves alertly. His speech, his thought, plainly have an amazing store of physical energy—as well as an acute, original and independent mind—behind them.

His smile—the confidence—the clean, the unspoiled faith and trust in people with which Truman looks at you and talks to you . . . well, I could only advise the most bitter Truman-hater in the land to stay clear of him. *For that hater would be soon undone and soon ashamed.*

Here, one discovers at once, is a man with a profound sense of history. Truman is not an optimist because he knows the whole record of man's upward climb.

Scorns Them All

The dictatorships of our own time—those of Hitler, of Mussolini, of Stalin, of Franco—look much alike to him. He detests and scorns them all.

He spoke of the totalitarians, of Louis the Fourteenth of France, of Alcibiades of Greece; of how the peoples of those times too understood and hated those tyrannies, long before they were undone.

To Truman there is only one workable acceptance form of human government, a republic—a governmental structure in which the judiciary must be wholly independent, in which the legislature reflects, as best it can, the will of the people. And, in a republic like our own, said Truman, there must be an executive who knows where he is going and why.

Truman will make no flat predictions about the way the larger world will go. He knows the hazard of unpredictable accidents.

But Truman believes there are as many good people behind the Iron Curtain as there are on this side of it. Because of that goodness, that essential wisdom Truman knows there is in men, you feel that he is convinced in his large heart that there, too, wrong will someday be made right.

The founders of the American republic chose the form of government under which we live, Truman believes, because they knew the past and deliberately chose from it what was best. He believes that Americans today have an even more acute feeling for history than did our forefathers. And are even less likely for very long to make mistakes.

Smilingly, he recalled as, perhaps, the best thing Abraham Lincoln ever said the famous aphorism: *"You can fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."*

We Won't Be Misled

Truman refuses to style himself a political expert. He admits to having had a political education. But he says that, of course, is not complete for every part of the country.

Even in entire confidence—and off the record—Truman indulges in no personalities. Obviously, there is no hate in him.

He hopes and thinks that a Democratic majority in Congress will be elected this year. But he will not guess at precisely how many seats will be won or lost. The pollsters, the know-it-alls, the political experts amuse him.

But he does feel that the reasonable American people were misled by slogans, by shoddy pretenses and by falsehoods in 1952. He does not believe that they—that we—will be misled again.

What of the problems that might arise with a Congress of one party in the Capitol and a President of another in the White House?

That, believes Truman, does not necessarily need to be a problem. Even the stubborn 80th Congress, he recalls, supported—as Americans, not as partisans—the major achievements of that period in his Administration in the field of foreign policy.

The Sure Remedy

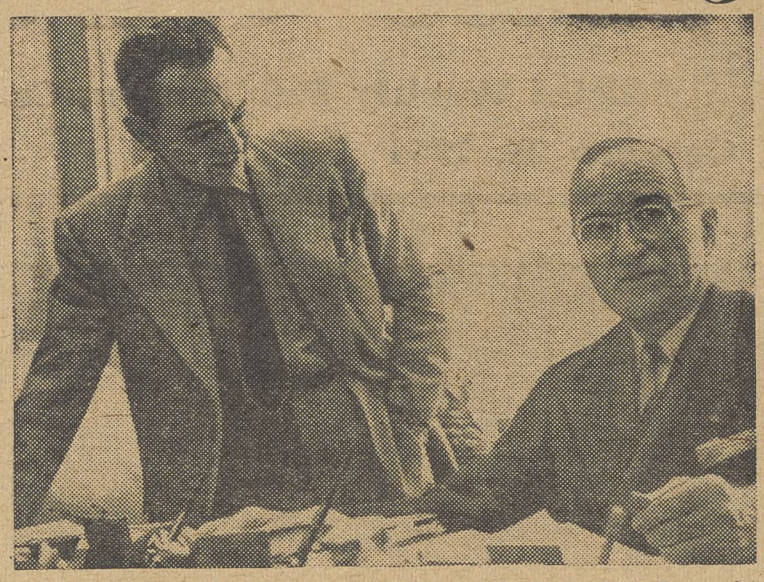
There can be, believes Truman, statesmanlike behavior on the part of an opposition party. He thinks that in its support of the more socially useful phases of the Eisenhower legislative program the Democratic minority in Congress has already displayed that capacity for statesmanship.

The "simple and sure remedy"—thinks Truman—for the uncertainties that now beset us, for the increasing fact and gathering fear of unemployment, for the decline in farm prices—should be what he said in his speech on Saturday—"vote the Democrats back in control of the Congress."

What was the truest and most revealing of the trim, smiling, believing, warmly friendly man I saw this morning—what I shall remember longest, though, was nothing he said on politics or about the immediate campaign.

But, what he said, that is a kind of larger politics—the essence of Harry S. Truman's democratic faith: *"People have the instinct to do right—and to be good."*

(Vandercook continues his "grass-roots" reports from key states each night until the pre-election weekend. Hear him on ABC Radio.)



MISSOURI—"Mr. Truman (right, with John Vandercook) refuses to style himself a political expert . . . He does feel that 'reasonable' American people were misled by slogans, by shoddy pretenses and falsehoods, in 1952. He does not believe that they, that we, will be misled again."

Reuther To Air Views On Vandercook Show

John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored news commentator, will report on an interview with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther this Friday night, Oct. 29, on his ABC program.

Following In 'GM Charlie's' Footsteps

A REPUBLICAN Congressman from Indiana floundered in where even Charlie Wilson, the politically inept defense secretary, would fear to tred.

Rep. Brownson, a wallpaper wholesaler, told an Indianapolis audience "it was wonderful today to attend a reception in Washington and be able to tell the Cabinet members from the waiters."

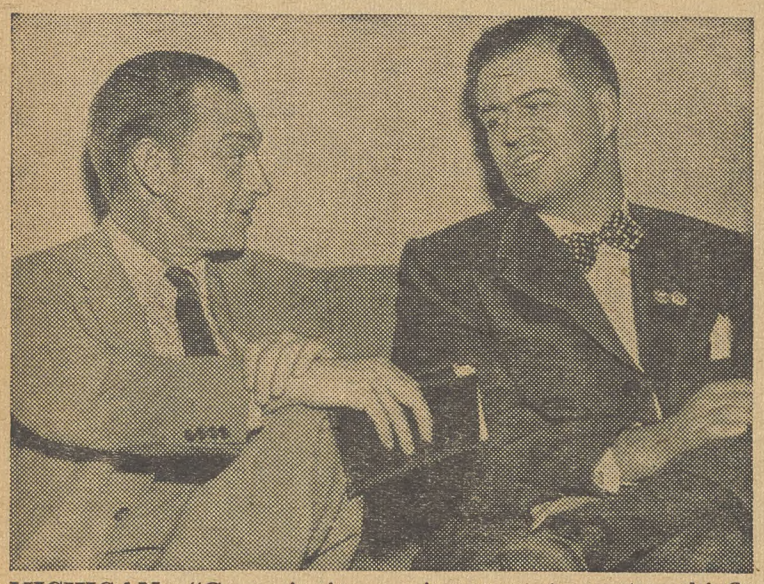
The latest sneer at working people from a Republican brought an instant retort from the AFL Central Labor Union in Brownson's home town and a demand for an apology—to the waiters.

"We believe that the country would be better managed if the Cabinet members were composed of waiters instead of millionaires, thereby assuring a Cabinet representative of the majority of people in this country," said the AFL unionist.

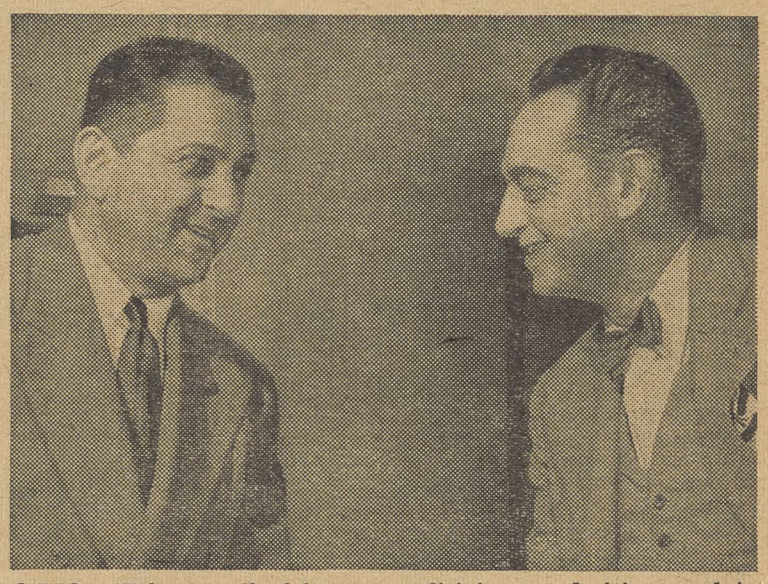
Wilson, who swore off political speeches after his "kennel-fed dogs" attack on the jobless, quickly forgot his good resolves and loped off on another speech-making jaunt. Republicans gnawed on their nails in anticipation of his latest boner.

Pres. Karl F. Feller of the CIO Brewery Workers wrote Pres. Eisenhower protesting "the insulting and reactionary attitude of one of the most important members of your Cabinet."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, first to attack Wilson for his comparison of unemployed workers to dogs, said "the American people will judge the concern of Mr. Wilson and the Republican Administration by what they do rather than what they say. The Republican-controlled 83rd Congress and the Republican Administration have to date refused to take affirmative steps necessary to insure full employment and full production."

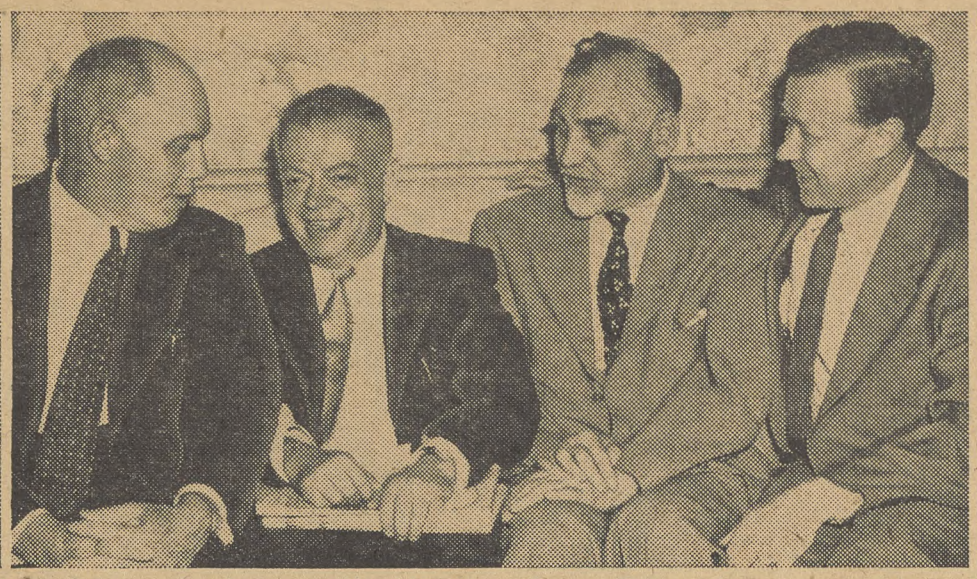


MICHIGAN—"Campaigning again seems to center chiefly around the race for U. S. Senator. Interest in the parallel contest for Governor is muted only because no one seems to question that three-times Gov. Williams (right, with Vandercook) has a fourth victory in his pocket."



OHIO—"I have talked here to politicians and citizens, plain and fancy (above with State CIO Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, left), of both parties. Few seem willing to say flatly which way they think the cat is going to jump . . . There's lassitude, though possibly less than shows."

CIO, AFL Plan 'Single Trade Union Center'



SUBJECT, UNITY—Creation of a single labor center in U. S. proved so important to members of CIO-AFL Unity Committee they discussed it in groups after formal meeting in Washington broke up. Left, AFL Pres. George Meany listens as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther explains views. Center, merger smiles come from (left to right) Meany, Pres. David Dubinsky of AFL Garment Workers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of CIO Clothing Workers, and Reuther. At right, secretary-treasurers talk it over: CIO's James B. Carey (left) and AFL's William Schnitzler.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO AND AFL unity negotiators made a major move forward at a three-hour session in Washington on Oct. 15.

To newspapermen, the leaders of the two big wings of American labor read this statement:

"It is the unanimous decision of this joint committee of the AFL and CIO to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger, which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union.

"Further, the presidents of the AFL and CIO are authorized to appoint a joint subcommittee to draft a detailed plan to achieve this objective and to then report its recommendations to this committee at its next meeting."

Both CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, who head their respective unity committees, expressed optimism that real progress could be made within the next few months.

No official subcommittees were named at the Oct. 15 session. It is doubtful that the subcommittees will meet until after the New Year, because of the press of pre-convention work for CIO leaders and the holidays, which follow the CIO convention at Los Angeles by less than a fortnight.

THE UNITY committee session—the first since last June—might have lasted longer. But as the meeting progressed the whiplashing fringe of Hurricane Hazel was beating the nation's capital and the meeting adjourned in order to permit the members to reach their homes or hotels before the full fury of the storm descended on the city.

In the press conference that followed the joint luncheon and business session, Reuther and Meany added background details to the short formal statement.

Reuther, for instance, noted that "it was the desire of each member of this team to expedite this as much as possible."

"WE ARE ALL working in good faith here," he said. "We don't believe there are any insurmountable obstacles."

Meany acknowledged that there are "problems—real problems." He added: "I don't see, if we can agree, why we can't have a merger plan ready by the 1955 conventions."

In answer to a reporter's question, Meany said it was inconceivable that if the unity committees completed their work "say six months" before the regular conventions, it might be desirable to hold special conventions.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey pointed out that the effort of the subcommittee would be not to find a final answer to all the existing problems between the two organizations, but to find a mechanism for settling those problems and disputes at the proper time.

It was pointed out, in response to another question, that the committee was primarily interested in securing the merger of the AFL and CIO—and that efforts to bring in independent unions like the United Mine Workers would be a later step.

"Not only the American workers, but all the American people will benefit from such a merger," Reuther told reporters.

(On "Meet the Press" TV show two days later, Reuther voiced hope for a constructive unity of labor that would lead to great organizing campaigns and other advantages for workers in this country. While declining to say who is his "candidate for president," Reuther said that that problem would certainly work itself out later.)

Representatives of the CIO at the meeting were: Reuther; Carey; Executive Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; CIO Vice-Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, O. A. Knight, Emil Rieve and James Thimmes; and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

Vice-Presidents Joseph N. Curran and Michael Quill were unable to attend. Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers was ill in a Pittsburgh hospital, but he had designated Thimmes as his representative at the meeting.

AFL representatives were: Meany; Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler; Pres. Al Hayes of the Machinists; Pres. William Doherty of the Letter Carriers; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers; Pres. William McFetridge of the Building Service Employes, and Daniel Tracy, recently retired president of the Electrical Workers.

CIO Welfare Fund Group Sets Hearing In New York

THE SPECIAL standing committee on welfare funds of CIO unions, which was created at the last meeting of the CIO Executive Board, will hold its first hearings Nov. 16-17 in New York.

Testimony will be taken from experts in the field of welfare and other insurance-type funds, whose advice is being sought on what standards should be set up to prevent fraud and other abuses.

In its resolution creating the committee, the CIO Executive Board instructed it to investigate charges of maladministration of welfare or other union funds within CIO and submit recommendations for prompt remedial action.

IT ALSO CHARGED the committee with responsibility for formulating recommendations for standards for welfare funds and, if investigation shows it to be necessary, for appropriate legislation to help insure that welfare funds are honestly administered.

The committee is headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers. Other members appointed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther are Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union and James Thimmes, vice president of the CIO Steelworkers. They will report to the coming CIO convention.

CIO Officers Issue Call For Coast Convention

THE OFFICIAL call for the 16th constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to open Dec. 6 in the Hotel Statler, Los Angeles, was issued last week by the three executive officers.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey pointed out that while the CIO in the past year has "faithfully devoted its strength and energies to achieving economic and social justice . . . this has not been an easy task." They continued:

"Advocates of an outdated, ill-founded economic philosophy have created a climate wherein the specter of mass unemployment once again threatens the welfare of the nation. Millions of our fellow workers are jobless; millions of others have suffered reduced incomes.

"Our economy is in a state of stagnation, with the farmers, the small businessman and the white collar worker equally the victim of industrial practices which endanger the welfare of the many in order to preserve the profits of a few . . .

"Tragically, the 83d Congress has been responsive principally to the whims of selfish interests which care not for the welfare of the people. The Congress has engaged in a legislative giveaway program without parallel, while ignoring the essential needs of the people. The needs are great, and they are growing."

CITING the Communist menace, and recalling that domestic policies are "inseparably intertwined" with our foreign policies, they concluded:

"We rededicate ourselves to the principles and programs of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the charter of our lives."

Memo To GOP: Don't Wait For Reply

STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG, director of the CIO Education and Research Dept., got the surprise of his life the other day.

It came when the mailmen delivered a letter at his home in Arlington, Va., on the letterhead—hold tight now—of the Republican National Finance Committee.

Even stranger, it was addressed to him as a member of a government committee on which he doesn't serve—the Intl. Development Advisory Board, part of the Point Four setup.

Some months ago the Administration, without checking with Ruttenberg, anncunced his appointment to the board. He promptly declined the post. But that didn't stop letter-writers A. R. Dunning and Alpert P. Hickey, Virginia GOP finance officials, in their canvass of any and all U. S. appointees in their search for political funds.

It was a heart-rending plea for a campaign contribution based on the net saving to him resulting from one part of the Eisenhower program, "the major slash in the budget and the reduction in taxes." It estimated these increased his spending money by 3%.

"Unless we return a Republican majority to both the House of Representatives and the Senate this fall, the Eisenhower program will not be continued or completed," the letter warned ominously. *"In the last 22 years only a Republican Congress has been able to reverse the tide of spending and socialism . . . The need is now!"*

Ruttenberg knows that when the Republicans talk so grimly about "spending and socialism" they don't mean the subsidization of already wealthy individuals and firms by giveaways like off-shore oil, or loss-proof power plums liks the Dixon-Yates jobbing—or even strengthening the Point Four program, about which the Advisory Board advises.

A Democrat, he is firmly convinced that it would be just fine and dandy for the country and for himself if we do NOT "return a Republican majority to both the House of Representatives and the Senate this fall."

But being a kindly soul, he hopes Messrs. Dunning and Hinckley don't wear themselves out waiting for that campaign contribution.

Remember Nov. 2!

You can grumble all you want about reactionaries in public office.

Bu those grumbles don't mean much if you don't use your right to vote on Election Day.

The ballot box and the voting machine were built for you.

If you don't use them, you won't have any real basis for complaining that the men and women elected to run your government don't fit your taste.

So—on Election Day—make sure that you and the other voters in your family go to the polls. *Know the issues . . . know the candidates . . . and vote.*

Go Broke And Smile

• First it was Republican Charlie Wilson, who talked about the unemployed in one breath and about dogs in the next.

• Then it was Republican Randolph Burgess, the Under-Secretary of Treasury, who said that about the only place he can find "somebody of great competence" is in the downtown, or Wall St., area of New York.

• Then it was Republican Clem D. Johnson, head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, who told a Newark audience that there's going to be a "noticeable increase in business casualties"—which, he said, is a "sign that we are returning to normal."

Say, do you think the Republican Party has gotten a suicide mania?

That Balanced Budget . . .

The Eisenhower Administration gave big tax rewards to the wealthy and to great corporations. Losses in tax receipts, the GOP said, would be offset by the big spur to business incentive that was lying between the lines of that tax bill.

The GOP predicted that the budget would be almost $5 billion in the red for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

Now the returns are in for the first quarter of that fiscal year. They show that Uncle Sam is already in the red for $5 billion.

Could it be that the tax give-away to big business is working out just the way the CIO said it would work out—to hurt the average people of the country?

Advice For Labor

Reading the editorial pages of daily papers is an old hobby of ours—but a pretty confusing one at times.

Many papers, for instance, were pleased with the statement on labor unity issued by the CIO and AFL Unity Committees on Oct. 15. But not the Baltimore Sun, which pontificated, without real explanation, that merger of CIO and AFL would cause a real need for anti-trust laws against unions. Such a law would be most harmful to workers.

Some papers take the CIO to task for being too concerned about improving or repealing the Taft-Hartley Act. But not the Wall Street Journal. That paper takes the CIO to task for being concerned about congressional issues like housing and electric power, social security or taxes—which the Wall Street Journal has somehow concluded are really none of our business.

There's no moral to the story—*except that it's lucky for labor in America that we've never paid to much attention to the free advice of the newspaper publishers.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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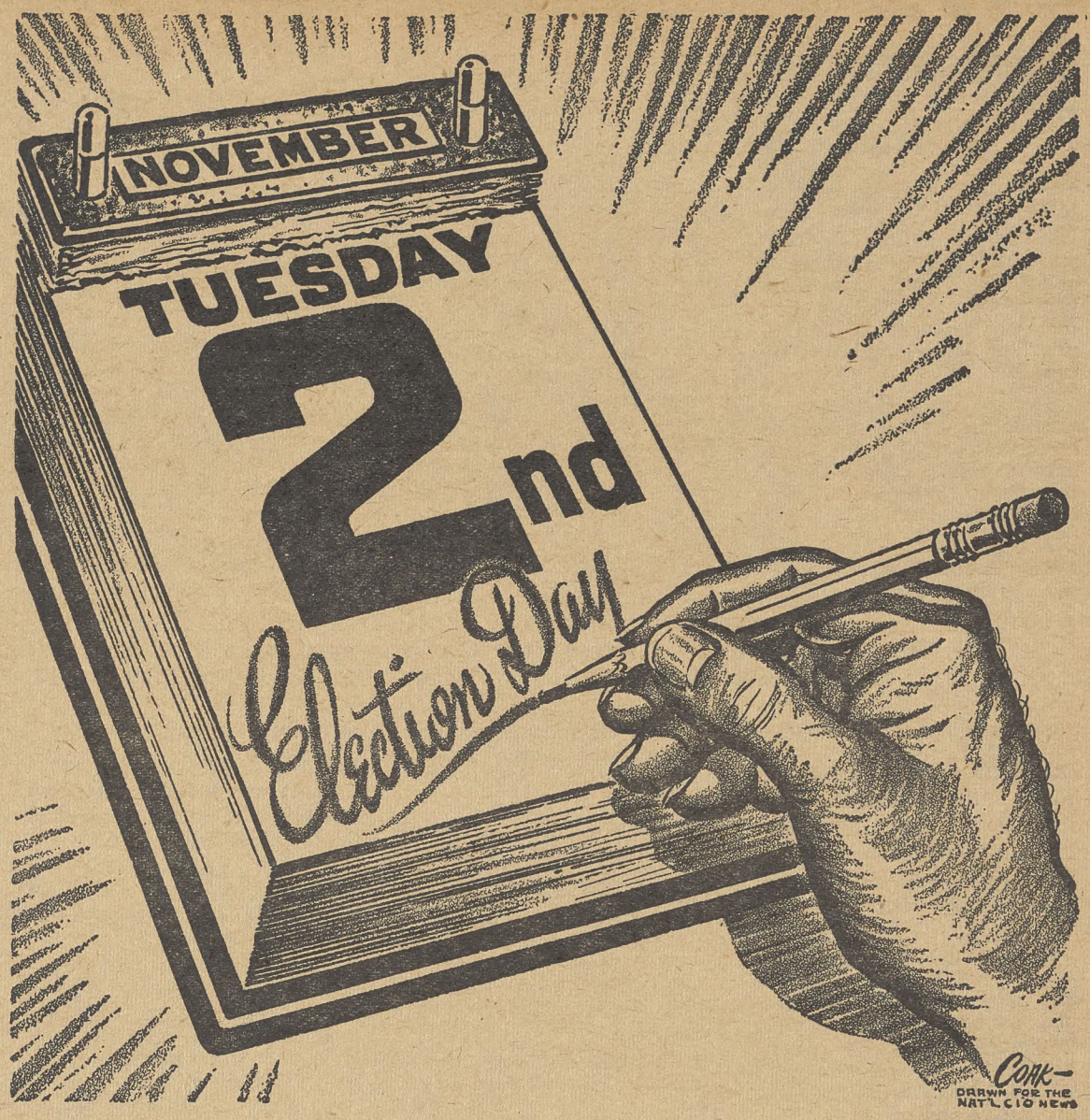
Please Note—And Vote!



In Other Words—

The Flattest In Years

(Along with the problems of the 3.1 million unemployed in this country, there is the grave matter of the 2.5 million under-employed—those who are working less than 35 hours a week and bringing home short pay checks. Their crisis is described by Sylvia F. Porter in her New York Post column.)

By SYLVIA F. PORTER

JOE WAS OFFICIALLY counted among the nation's employed last week but Joe was a decidedly frustrated young man.

For Joe worked at his factory job only 30 hours—the equivalent of a four-day week—and although his hourly pay was at a record, the pay envelope he took home was the flattest in years.

"Yeah, I'm employed," said Joe as we sipped coffee in the luncheonette near my office in downtown Manhattan. "But I can't support Marie and the kids on this amount of money. I can't find a one or two-day job to fill out. I can't get another full-time job at my trade around here. I can't move away because I've bought a house and have payments to meet. I don't know what to do . . ."

Joe is not an isolated case—which is the deep significance of this report to you, regardless of your own situation.

We count as employed today 62.3 million Americans—a million under 1953's all-time peak and much is being made of the fact that employment is stabilizing, the worst appears behind us.

But of that 62.3 million, 2.5 million are working less than 35 hours, according to a new, special study of the Census Bureau itself.

The Squeeze Is Devasting

What's more, of this 2.5 million, three-fourths are working anywhere from 22 to 35 hours a week—a shockingly wide spread in work hours for the Census Bureau to bunch under one heading.

(If a family breadwinner works 35 hours at a top hourly pay, the squeeze may not be devastating; if he works only 22 hours even at a top hourly pay, the squeeze becomes intolerable. In statistical terms, a 22-35 hour spread may seem minor. In human terms, it's vital.)

The other one-fourth, mainly in mining, are working less than 22 hours a week.

These millions are not working part-time out of choice.

On the contrary, 1.5 million of them are working part-time because such economic factors as slack work in their areas or lay-offs in their industries are forcing them to.

Another one million are working part-time because they can't find full-time jobs even though they want and could accept them.

In this report, I'm not touching on the over three million officially declared to be unemployed now.

That "soft spot" we are admitting and we are facing it one way or another every day.

In this report, I'm touching only on the 2.5 million others who are under-employed now.

That "soft spot" we are not admitting and we are not facing.

Appallingly Casual

Today's Joe's hourly earnings are up to $1.91, the highest ever. But this year, his work-week has varied from no days to over five. Last week, his gross pay was down to $57.30. *For all of 1954, he'll be far behind recent years.*

Joe feels it. And all the tradespeople with whom Joe deals are feeling it, too.

We are not facing the problem of the partially employed. We are not recognizing the impact on the economy of millions whose earnings have been sharply cut even though they're counted as employed.

Our government's statistical agencies are being appallingly casual about the elementary distinction between the fully employed and the partially employed and even more appallingly casual about the distinctions among the partially employed themselves.

We do not deceive the humans who make up the partially employed statistics by so doing nor lessen their troubles. We deceive only ourselves and pile up extra troubles only for ourselves.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REMEMBER THE RECESSION the Republicans never admitted existed, the joblessness and distress which Pres. Eisenhower argued existed only in the imagination of *"self-appointed prophets of gloom and doom?"* There were signs, just before the election, that the chief problem of Republicans was this "imaginary" recession.

This is not a prediction of election results — a precarious business since Harry S. Truman in 1948 shattered several time-tested political patterns in walloping Dewey.

Within about two weeks of E-Day, however, two facts were observable:

1. Some Administration spokesmen were desperately concentrating on an effort to place the brightest light on economic conditions, while others—like Vice-Pres. Nixon and Ives of New York—were trying, with equal signs of panic, to change the subject to various red herrings.

2. Political reporters, traveling around the country, seemed unanimous in writing that GOP chances were threatened by the anxiety of farmers over falling prices, the anxiety of the jobless or the underemployed in what the Republicans insisted were mere *"pockets"* of trouble.

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chief of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, emerged from a long silence to tell Detroit businessmen that we were *"again entering a phase of economic expansion"* and that the Administration, in any case, was humanitarian and forward-looking. *(Bird-dog Charlie Wilson had got out of Detroit for his long journey back to Washington.)*

A Faithful Team

Treasury Sec. Humphrey told some bankers that the *"long future of this economy"* is perfectly sound, but he too expressed *"concern"* about the unfortunates who in the unrelenting present have no jobs.

Labor Sec. Mitchell—a remarkably faithful member of the "team"—talked about the volume of employment. *It would be strange, considering our great burst of population growth, if "employment" is not keeping pace with increased productivity by an increased number of available but partly-unused workers. While unemployment now totals 3.1 million, under-unemployment (less than 35-hour work weeks) hits another 2.5 million.*

Meanwhile, the political observations of the traveling reporters came in, the surveys and the straw-ballot polls were published.

U. S. News & World Report, a magazine controlled by the pro-McCarthy David Lawrence, reported that Democrats would carry both the Senate and the House—largely because of farmers' troubles and the anxiety of urban jobless in the "pockets" of unemployment.

From Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Illinois, from New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky, from likely and unlikely states, many reporters kept sending stories that the "pockets" contained voters, and that the voters were not likely to roll up pluralities for the GOP.

McCathyism In A Tuxedo

Nixon, as Sen. Morse described it, donned a tuxedo to try to make McCarthyism respectable. The "high-level" Republicans, on the other hand, still took the other line—that there never was a "recession," and besides it was over long ago, and besides everything will be lovely a few weeks from now.

In the midst of this comedy, two notes were struck that rang with chimelike clarity:

•—The Wall Street Journal, which does not kid its businessmen subscribers, said that Agriculture Sec. Benson was planning new farm price-support cuts after Nov. 2. Benson's "experts," it was stated, admitted that "a pre-election announcement . . . might anger farmers, cost the GOP some votes."

•—Bennett S. Chapel, Jr., a U. S. Steel executive, cheerfully told bankers that they mustn't be afraid of 1955, because 1955 "could be" our second-best or third-best year, economically, since the war.

Happy days. We've already had a *"second-best"* year in 1954 and now we can look forward to possible progress toward the *"third-best."*

Cover Up For The AEC

The Rural Electrification Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission issued a joint statement insisting that they were determined "to make the know-how of the new art of nuclear power generation" available to consumer-owned electric cooperatives.

Do you know what this gobbledegook means? It's a cover-up for the fact that the AEC and Agriculture Sec. Benson's bureaucrats in charge of rural electrification refuse to let the co-ops in on the ground floor.

Many months ago the AEC cleared a study group of private-utility experts for information which would help them master "the know-how of the new art of nuclear power generation." The co-ops asked that a similar study group from their own ranks be cleared and authorized for studies—and were turned down on the ground that the time was "not ripe."

Trend?

In the voteless District of Columbia, the turnout of absentee voters at bureaus operated by women Democrats, Republicans and the League of Women Voters has proved one indication of national election trends.

Back in 1952, business was briskest at the GOP's bureau. This fall, according to a report in the Washington Evening Star, there's a change. It's been pretty slow for the Republicans, while the Democrats report applications for absentee ballots are "very good for an off-year election."

Issues In The Election—

Now GOP Faces The Voters, On Record Against Public Interest

(This is the seventh and last in a series of articles on issues in the coming elections.)

EVEN WITHOUT the question of Republican inattention to the needs of the unemployed, the record of the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress would be a top issue in next week's election.

The Congress was dominated by Republicans, many of whom owed their trip to the Capitol to a free ride on the Eisenhower bandwagon. *Running on their own this year, they have to face the voters on the issues they made themselves.*

In August the CIO Legislative Committee took a look at Congress' record and said:

"The 83rd Congress has established a record which, in the aggregate, is contrary to the public interest. The few constructive things which were accomplished with bi-partisan support are substantially outweighed by the many harmful actions which were forced through by the slender Republican majorities of Congress."

The First Big Give-Away

Briefly, here is what "Eisenhower's Eighty-third" did to the public interest:

• **Offshore Oil**—The first big give-away handed this plum worth from $50 to $300 million to big oil companies which contributed heavily to the Eisenhower campaign fund in 1952.

• **Public Power**—By appropriation cuts and administrative directives, the 83rd Congress (and Eisenhower appointees) crippled public power development, TVA and the rural electrification program.

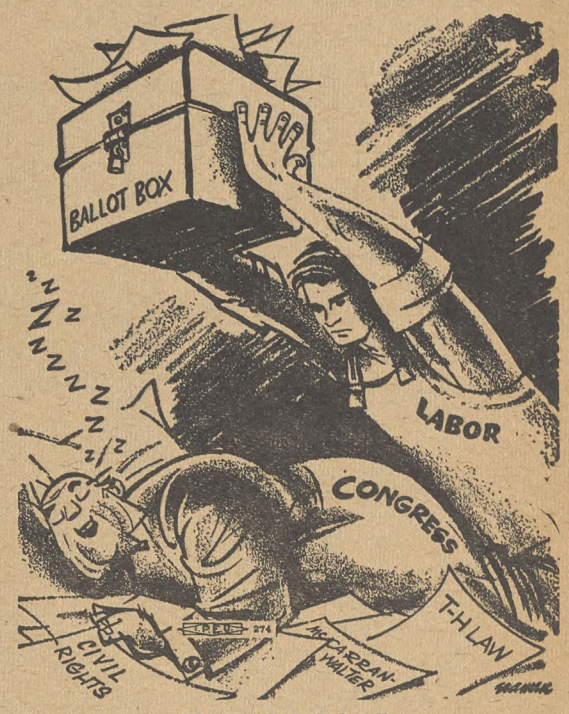
• **Dixon-Yates**—At the personal insistence of the President, a private utility contract for power in the TVA area was forced on the Atomic Energy Commission and an obedient Congress made the deal a part of a rewritten Atomic Energy Act.

• **Atomic Energy**—The $12 billion investment of U. S. taxpayers in developing atomic energy was almost completely turned over to private industry for exploitation. Only stiff Democratic resistance blocked a total sellout.

• **Tax Relief**—The corporations and the 20% of U. S. families making more than $5000 a year got 91% of the tax cuts. Families with incomes of less than $5000—80% of our population—get a piddling 9% of tax relief.

• **Unemployment**—A need for economic expansion was ignored for a "return to normalcy" program and budget cuts that left a $30 billion gap between today's level of economic stagnation and full employment.

• **Jobless Pay**—Unemployed workers were slapped by a refusal to pass a federal unemployment compensation standards law which would provide those out of jobs with higher benefits for longer periods.



"Look Out Below"

Facts From PAC

The accompanying articles are based on material in the 1954 Handbook of the CIO Political Action Committee. Copies of the Handbook are available to union members at $1.50 each from the CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

• **Public Housing**—A request for 140,000 units over four years was killed for a measure which will probably give us at most 10,000 units. Some 150 House Republicans deserted their President on this measure.

• **Labor Laws**—The pledges of the GOP platform and the GOP President were dumped. Instead of improvements as promised in Taft-Hartley, the 83rd tried to make the law even more harmful to labor.

• **Farm Policy**—The 90% parity farm price support was abandoned for the GOP's flexible supports, worsening the troubles of farmers and bringing more unemployment to workers who make farm tools and products farmers buy.

What the 83rd Congress didn't do is almost as significant as what it did. Among the things it failed to move on were school construction programs, a health program, raising the minimum wage, and civil rights legislation.

Still Stalling On Job Bias Ban

". . . **ALL MEN** are created equal . . . they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights . . . to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men."

These words from the Declaration of Independence are the foundation of the American form of government, the essence of the American way of life. They hold a promise for all Americans which must be fulfilled if the U. S. dream of peace and prosperity at home and abroad is to come true.

There have been important Supreme Court decisions and legislative acts by which the government has helped to secure basic civil rights for minority groups. More important, probably, has been the great improvement in the living standards of all Americans.

Quite A Contrast

For every Negro appointed to a government post, the Eisenhower Administration laid off another 200 in Washington, D. C., alone.

Republicans boast about Negroes appointed to federal jobs, about 50 in number, in an attempt to get Negro votes. They fail to mention that since the GOP took over in Washington over 10,000 Negro government employes lost their jobs in the nation's capital under GOP economy firings.

But much remains to be done. We still have a long way to go before all of man's inalienable civil rights are secured for all our citizens, regardless of race or color. Civil rights is an all-American issue.

Yet, job discrimination is still widely practiced. Only seven states have fair employment practices laws that are effectively enforced. Six states require segregation in employment by law.

Job discrimination is, of course, unconstitutional and un-American as well as morally indefensible. It is also bad business.

The Eisenhower Administration has made numerous false claims about improving opportunities for Negroes. They contended that 45 key appointments in the federal service went to Negroes. Less than five of these were "first time" appointments, some were as doormen and mailmen.

It was Former Pres. Truman who ordered equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services back in 1948. In 1941 the late Pres. Roosevelt directed heads of all federal agencies to make certain that race discrimination was eliminated in practice as well as theory.

The Republican-controlled 83rd Congress failed to move towards changing a federal executive policy on housing that was termed "the greatest single factor in promoting residential segregation."

The Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the school systems was a great milestone. It did not, however, indicate how this principle should be carried out.

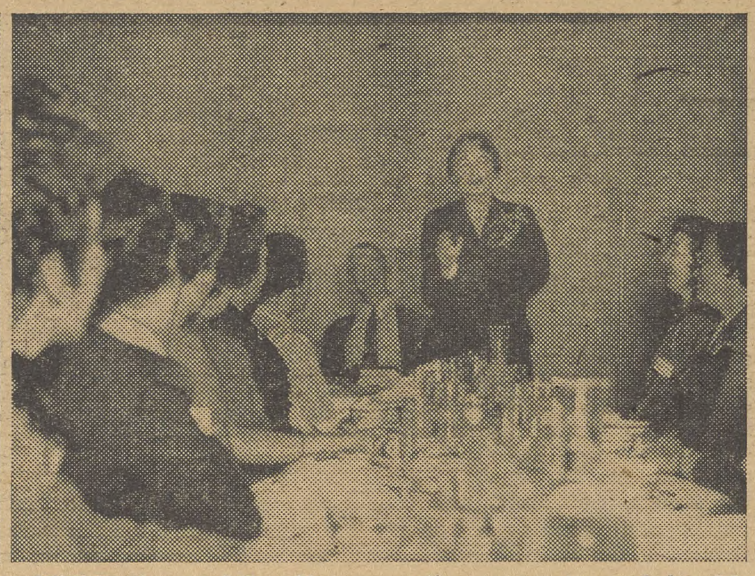
NABET Stresses Industrial Union Drive

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN
Special Correspondent

THERE WAS a strong accent on industrial unionism at the 21st annual convention of the National Association of Broadcast Employes and Technicians in Los Angeles.

Chaired by Pres. Clifford F. Rothery, the NABET convention moved to strengthen its regional-type structure, to stress expansion of the union along industrial lines, and to increase NABET participation in political action and other phases of the CIO program.

Some 50 delegates, representing about 6000 members in the radio, television and film industries throughout the U. S. and Canada, took part in the three-day meeting.



CONVENTION SCENES—Pres. Cliff Rothery of San Francisco (left) welcomes delegates to CIO Broadcast Employes' convention in Los Angeles. The woman's angle on political action was stressed by Mrs. Esther Murray (center), a CIO-PAC field representative. At right: Eugene Klumpp of Buffalo, who was reelected as NABET vice president.

A Critical Election

At the request of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. XIII director, brought the good wishes of CIO's top officers to the delegates.

"We are facing a very critical time in the coming elections, as organized labor," DeShetler said.

Pointing out how the Republican-dominated 83rd Congress had compiled an anti-labor record, he added:

"This was not a Congress for the people but for the privileged few big industrialists of America."

Sam Yorty, CIO-supported candidate for U. S. Senator in California, sharply attacked the Republican Administration's foreign policy.

"We have suffered diplomatic defeats all over the globe," Yorty said. "We are in serious trouble in the world, and all we get from the present Administration is sloganizing."

Welcoming talks were made by John A. Despol and Albert T. Lunceford, secretary-treasurers of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council and Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, respectively.

NABET, which outgrew a craft-type structure a few years ago and then joined CIO, repeatedly stressed industrial unionism during the convention.

"Our hopes for future expansion lies in the direction of complete vertical organization," said Eugene P. Klumpp, vice-president. "This type of philosophy ultimately will gain us stature and recognition as the union for all broadcast employes . . ."

In a step to strengthen their regional type of organization, delegates voted to amend the constitution to call for annual regional meetings. Constitutional conventions would be held once each year, beginning in 1956.

PAC Fund Urged

On political action, William J. Walck, vice-president for CIO affairs, urged the establishment of a fund by the payment of $1 per member from each local treasury. This fund, Walck said, could be used to carry on political education work among the members.

Jerome Y. Sturm, NABET counsel, warned the delegates they now were faced with a hostile National Labor Relations Board because of appointments made by the Republican Administration.

"As a member of the trade union movement," he said, "NABET has to struggle against an anti-labor political situation which is doing everything it can to restrict the growth of organized labor. Since all of what has been pointed out is the result of a political situation, the cure will necessarily have to be in the same sphere."

Growing

North of the border, NABET also is growing. Vice Pres. Edward G. Ward reported that, after two years of organizing, the Canadian membership "now crowds the 1000 mark."

The broadcast union represents workers at the publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp., and at nine privately-owned stations.

NABET Is Growing Rapidly In TV-Radio-Film Fields

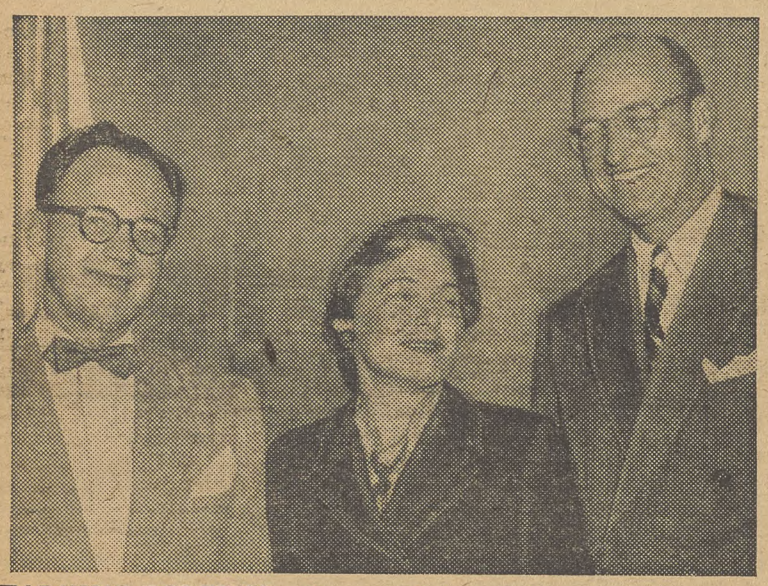
THE BROADCAST Employes, one of CIO's newer affiliates, is also one of its most unusual.

Included in its jurisdiction are persons employed in the radio broadcasting, recording, television and film production industries. Founded 21 years ago as an independent group, it first included only highly skilled technicians and engineers.

The organization, realizing through experience the need for an industrial type setup, abandoned its craft union structure. Then in 1950 NABET joined the CIO.

Today, its approximately 6000 members in radio, television and film plants throughout the U. S. and Canada include not only skilled technicians, but other groups, such as office personnel. *It is growing rapidly, and now includes in its membership the largest organized group of television employes.*

NABET is affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor, as well as CIO. It holds nationwide contracts with the American Broadcasting Co., as well as contracts with numerous independent stations.



TALKING POLITICS—George Maher (left), executive secretary of CIO Broadcast Employes, and CIO-PAC Field Rep. Esther Murray talk with James Roosevelt, candidate for Congress, at NABET women's luncheon.

The Women Have Their Day Talking Grass-Roots Politics

THE WOMEN had their day at the NABET convention at a special luncheon which featured Mrs. Esther Murray, CIO-PAC field representative, and James Roosevelt, candidate for Congress in Los Angeles' 26th Dist.

Attending the luncheon, chaired by Mrs. Ruth Brown, were the wives of delegates and women members of NABET from the Hollywood Chapter. Mrs. Brown is the wife of James Harvey Brown, NABET's international representative in Hollywood.

Mrs. Murray described the CIO-PAC family participation conferences held throughout the nation to stimulate activity among women unionists and wives of members.

"We are finding our CIO women are willing to be a part of our activity," she said. "They don't want a separate organization, they want to be with the rest of us."

Importance of women in political and community activity was stressed by Mr. Murray. She pointed out that in the Los Angeles area there are about 80,000 more women than men over the age of 21.

"Political education on the local level is the basic start for activity on the state and national level," Roosevelt said.

His mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, began her public activity on the local level, Roosevelt said. He added candidly, "she didn't like it at all, at first, but she learned to enjoy it very much."

New Education Program Set To Unionize The Organized

BY APPOINTMENT of their first national director of education, the CIO Broadcast Employes pushed plans for an expanded program of information and education for their members.

Mary Ellen Trottner, appointed to the position just a few months ago, told delegates of the broad education program now in the works.

She stressed that the program should be directed at organizing members into the union, unionizing the organized and providing training for leadership.

The newly-appointed education director urged close cooperation by NABET education committees with CIO education programs, from the national level to state and local CIO councils, and in conferences and schools.

MARY ELLEN TROTTNER
Reads new NABET Edition of The CIO News

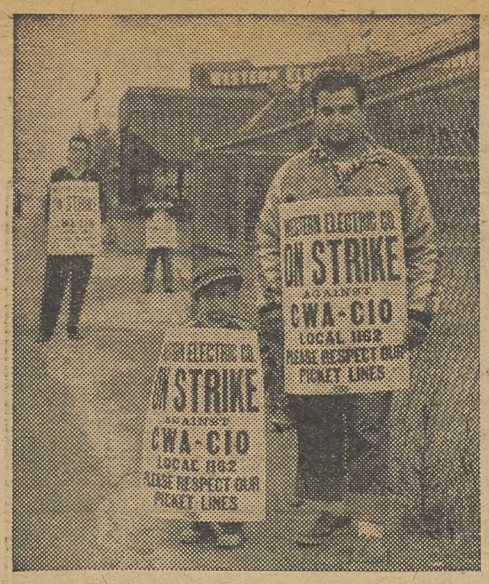
NABET's rapidly growing membership, and resultant need for informing and training its members, led to the establishment of the education position, said Pres. Cliff Rothery.

Miss Trottner has served the union as vice-chairman of the Chicago chapter and member of the national council. A recording engineer at NBC, she is also an attorney.

CIO Backs Coast Walkout

The San Francisco CIO Council voted approval of strike action against Station KEAR taken by the CIO Broadcast Employes and the AFL Radio-TV Announcers. It is the first time the two groups have waged a strike jointly.

NABET officials and National Council members attending the convention in Los Angeles helped on picket lines, which are being maintained 17 hours daily outside the studios in the Mark Hopkins Hotel.



AN UNBEATABLE COMBINATION of solidarity, good welfare administration and skilled negotiations is displayed by the CIO Communications Workers on strike since June 17 at Western Electric Co., Tonawanda, N. Y. Left: Duke Cammilleri and son, Steve, 3, give stint on picket line. CWA had float (center) in Buffalo Labor Day parade. Edward Bastien (right) signs for picket duty with Strike Dir. Steve Dzina.

Smooth Organization Pays Off For CWA In Longest Strike

THE LONGEST—and one of the best-organized — strikes in the history of the CIO Communications Workers now is being conducted by some 1100 CWA members at the Western Electric plant at Tonawanda, near Buffalo.

CWA-CIO already has won a victory in the strike, which began last June 17—but the manufacturing subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is trying to take the edge off it.

Western Electric is insisting on a strike termination clause which would give it the right to discriminate against Tonawanda workers after they return. Also, to save face, the firm is seeking to cut the workers' service credit and to shorten next year's vacations.

The Main Issue

The company has caved in on the main issue—seniority. Western Electric tried hard to force acceptance of a provision that would have created an impossible situation — one worker would need six months more service than another to displace him in a layoff. Agreement also has been reached on wage increases.

It is a well-run strike that is being conducted by CWA-CIO Local 1162. Many members picket every day, although only two hours of picket duty a week is required. Local 1162 set up a system to guarantee that every member fulfills his duty.

The kitchen does an effective job in strike headquarters across the street from the plant. A smooth-running welfare committee also is functioning after making a determined effort to work out the kinks.

BEHIND barbed wire, supervisors are at work in photo taken by a CWA striker.

"Everybody gets the same treatment," said Nellie Allen, member of the committee and the local board.

"We don't look at names. We just look at problems."

The committee takes care of as many as 120 applicants a day. While the strikers await their turn to fill out their applications, they are served coffee and sandwiches at the committee headquarters.

After a striker fills out the application, his membership card is checked against the master file. Next, he is interviewed by one of 10 counsellors, and his needs are determined.

After a final check by Grace Murdoch, chairman of the committee, he receives a food order for enough groceries to supply his family for a week. Members of the welfare and the counselling committees work the year round—without pay.

Morale Is High

This aid and other strike expenses is costing about $8000 a week. Half of the strikers have temporary jobs and make no demands on the strike fund.

Public support has kept the morale of the strikers high. CIO and AFL locals, and businessmen and other individuals have contributed to the strike.

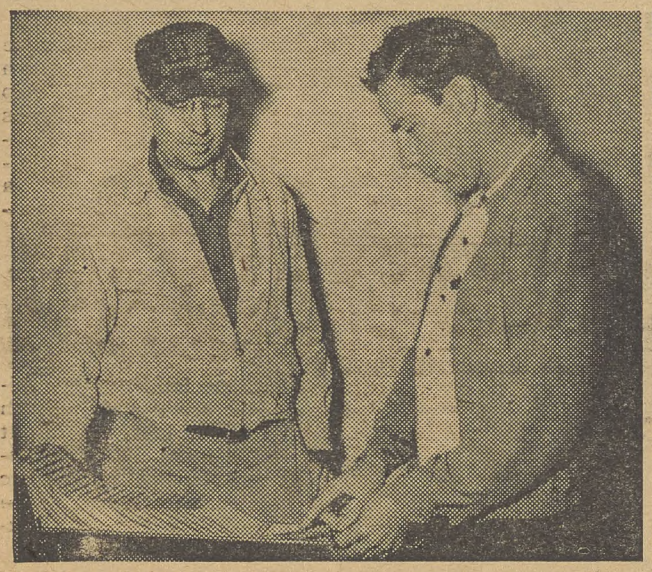
Here's New Way To Fix Phone

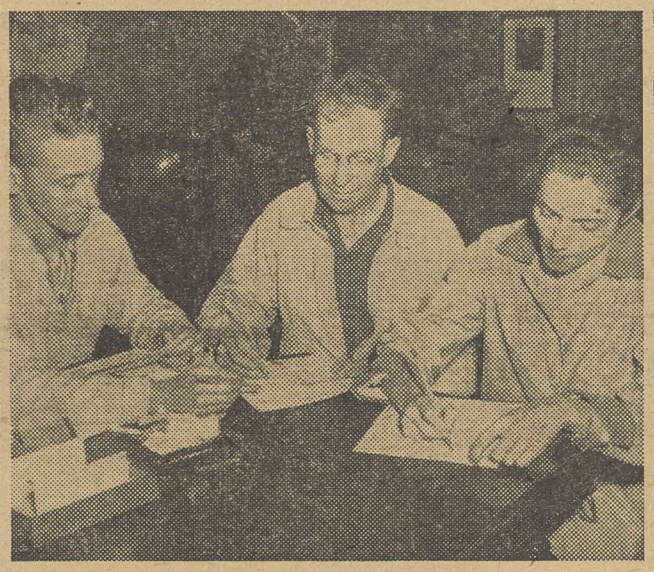
Here's a new way to get your phone fixed:

Charles S. Sompton, a CIO Communications Worker at St. Paul, Minn., is an amateur radio operator. He picked up a call from a Dr. Nakamura, near Deer River, 400 miles away, who wanted it reported to the Deer River exchange that his phone was out or order. Compton phoned the exchange and the phone was fixed.

GOOD STEW for hungry pickets is made at strike headquarters by Mickey Mecurio (left) and Viola Schultz.

IT WAS 6 A.M. on a cold day when these pickets came from line to strike headquarters for much appreciated hot coffee.





STREAMLINED strike assistance is shown by this series of photos. Assistant Strike Dir. Bill Newman (left) checks membership card of Charles Miller against master file. Miller (center) and Barbara Kolodziejski, another applicant for help, fill out applications as Eddie Marcus checks cards showing previous aid. Right, Grace Murdock, welfare committee head, looks over food order with Counsellor Vi Johnson, standing.

Economic Outlook Warns—

'Right To Work' Laws 'Atomize' Industry

THE NATION'S economy is being atomized by state "right to scab" laws, the CIO Economic Outlook warns in its current issue.

Seventeen states have enacted such legislation, which prohibits enforcement of union security agreements. Proponents call them "right to work" laws, but actually they are a *"slick anti-labor weapon,"* said the Outlook, which is published by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

"'Right to Work' propagandists always refer to liberty, justice and free choice, which union security provisions supposedly take away from workers," it said. "But underlying such misleading declarations of high principle is the illusion that 'right to work' laws are a special attraction to industry and commerce."

Both assumptions are "false and illusory," the publication said. They merely serve, it added, *"to cloak anti-labor legislation with a fraudulent cover of social purpose and respectability."*

THE OUTLOOK emphasized that "behind the doctrine of exclusive bargaining rights is the simple democratic doctrine of majority rule."

"A Republican President, elected by a majority of voters, is the President of the United States, not of Republicans alone," it went on. "It is similar in industrial relations! The union selected as the bargaining agent by a majority of employes becomes the bargaining agent for all employes in the unit."

If a union fails to serve nonmembers in the bargaining unit, it continued, its bargaining rights may be challenged and the courts may find it has violated the law.

Citing management and other opinion that union representation leads to benefits for all workers in a unit, the Outlook asked:

"Is it unreasonable, then, to ask all workers in the bargaining unit to contribute to the support of the union that represents them? Can society properly sanction the 'free rider' who refuses to assume his share of the burden of industrial citizenship."

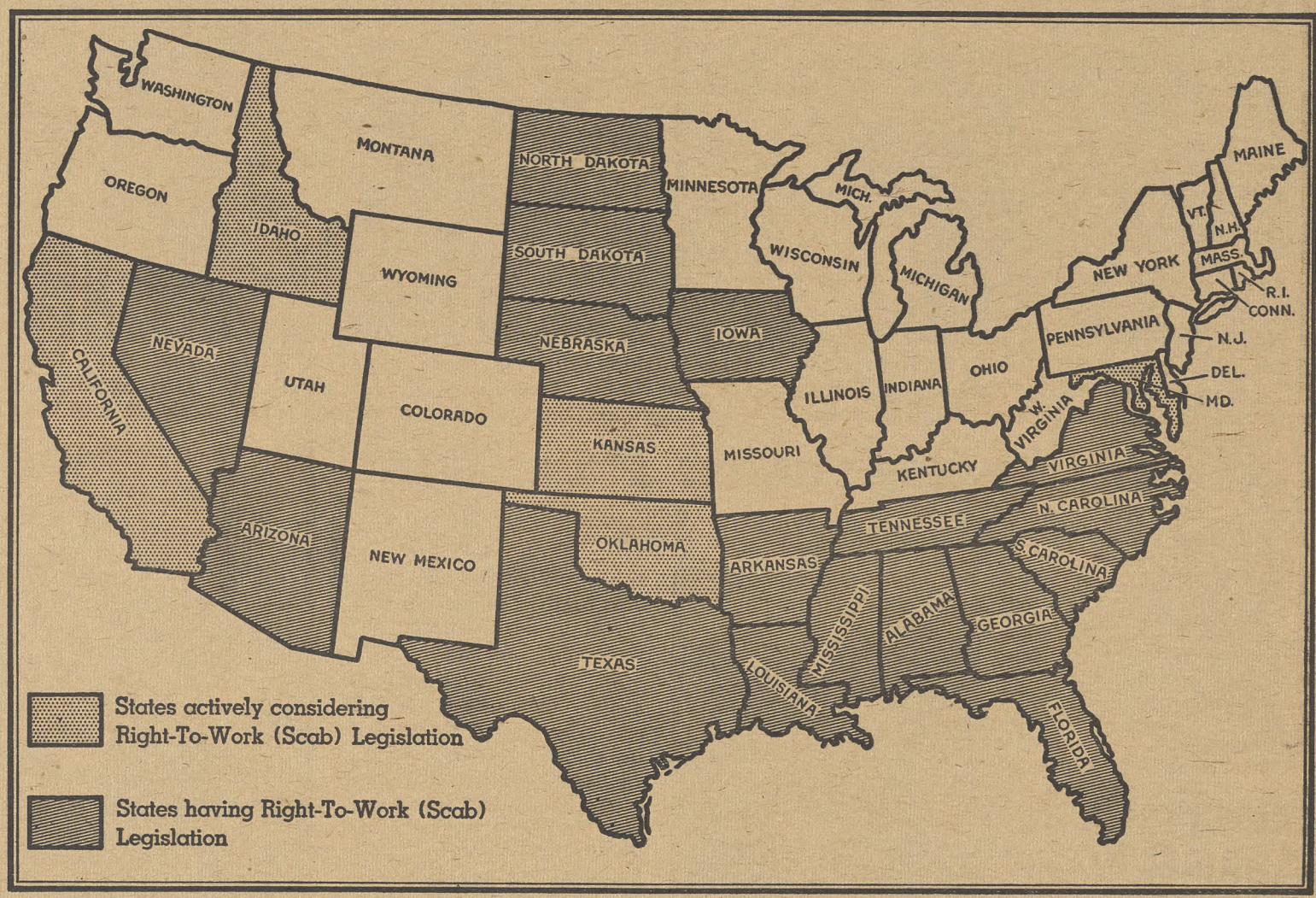
Union security is an issue that demands a national policy because labor-management relations are conducted with national firms that operate in several states, the Outlook stressed. Yet if "right to work" laws were adopted by all states, there would be 48 different laws affecting it.

This, the publication contended, would lead "to chaotic labor-management relations, and it could result in a breakdown of orderly collective bargaining relationships."

"A national economy requires natonal economic policies," the Outlook declared. "To atomize collective bargaining through the Taft-Hartley Act and state "right to work" laws is to restrain trade unions and business firms from functioning properly within a national economy dependent on interstate commerce and multiplant companies."

The CIO said that to single out union security for special restrictions is "an obvious attempt to undermine collective bargaining."

"The claims of high principle for 'right to work' laws have no basis in fact," it concluded. *"These laws have but one single-minded aim: the undermining of union strength by disrupting effective bargaining and atomizing industrial relations."*



Recants

The father of Georgia's right-to-scab law has recanted. The original sponsor of the measure, H. L. Wingate of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, told the Georgia CIO convention that he underwent a change of heart. He also thanked the Council for its consistent support of fair price supports in Congress.

Virginia CIO Sets Drive Against Open Shop Law

THE STATE'S "right to scab" bill was denounced and its repeal demanded in a resolution adopted unanimously at the Virginia CIO Council's annual convention.

Delegates at the sessions at Ocean View, Va., declared the law—passed in 1947 and with further amendments added by this year's Legislature—has "restricted and retarded organizational efforts and collective bargaining."

The Council's Legislative Committee will introduce a bill to repeal the act and unions were instructed to "work for the repeal of this insidious law that labor in Virginia again may obtain the dignity that is rightfully theirs."

Franz Daniel, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, cited the record of broken promises by the Eisenhower Administration. As examples he named the pledge to expand the TVA and the promise to remove bad features of the Taft-Hartley Act.

More than 100 delegates heard Daniel A. Powell, CIO-PAC field director, call for a large turnout of voters on Election Day. People should "look at the record of office holders and the platforms of new candidates before they vote," Powell said.

Other speakers included Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers and Area Dir. Harry Scott of the CIO Paper Workers. Council Pres. Lawrence H. Marine presided at the convention sessions.

—The Job You Save May Be Your Own Give A Buck To PAC

LIU 1474 Tops 100% For PAC

Contributions by 100% of membership to the CIO Political Action Committee may be good enough for some unions, but not for Local Industrial Union 1474 in Raceland, La.

The union has only 100 members, according to a report from CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes, but it has kicked in with $119 to PAC.

Friedel Carries Drive To Workers

SAM FRIEDEL is carrying to the workers at plant gates his campaign for re-election as Democratic congressman from the 7th Dist. in Baltimore.

In the Maryland city—which is hard-hit by unemployment in the steel mills and shipyards—CIO members are determined to help keep Friedel in office because of his straight liberal voting record.

The district is one into which Republican funds are being poured and where GOP big guns are pounding in the hope of picking up a badly needed seat in the House. Friedel carried the district in 1952 by a scant 51.4% of the votes.

Already the Citizens for Eisenhower band wagon, complete with pretty girls and barrage balloons, has appeared in Baltimore.

The district rings Baltimore. Its solid GOP vote in the north and east sections is offset by labor and liberal votes in the densely-populated balance of the area.

CIO members could well make the difference in the section where jobless and steel and ship workers live. Minority groups also are supporting Friedel because of his stand on issues affecting them while he was a member of Baltimore City Council and the Legislature.

PLANT GATE CAMPAIGN—Rep. Friedel (D. Md.) meets CIO Steelworkers at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point plant.

Fulbright Award Deadline Near

Applications for Fulbright fellowships for study and research in the fields of labor and adult education in many foreign countries during the 1955-6 academic year will close on Nov. 1, the Institute of International Education has announced.

Literature and application blanks may be obtained from the institute at 1 E. 67th St., New York City.

On Wall St., Natch—

'The Only Good Men' Get Slap On The Back

NEED A COMPETENT MAN for government service? The best place to find him is in Wall St., in the opinion of a high Treasury Dept. official.

Changing the tune from bow-wows to brokers, Under-Secretary of the Treasury W. Randolph Burgess joined the *"let's speak frankly among us friends"* brigade, in an Oct. 7 address to the New York State Chamber of Commerce. His speech was reported in the starchy Commercial & Financial Chronicle, published in New York City.

"After all, every politician must have a constituency, and I think you come as near to being mine as any group," he said.

Having paid his tribute to the Chamber, Burgess paid an even greater compliment to the Wall St. delegation in Ike's Cabinet:

"I don't believe there has been a finer team of men assembled in the Cabinet and sub-Cabinet in the history of our country."

"That group includes a great many from downtown New York (the Wall St. area) and it includes some of your members, who, I can report, are doing a fine job . . .

"As a matter of fact, we are always a little embarrassed about downtown New York, because every time there is a vacancy and you need somebody of great competence, you can think of three or four fellows here who will do the job. You go around to the authorities and they say: *'For Lord's sake, give us somebody outside New York.'*

"So we have to go digging around elsewhere in the country, and very often finally we come back and say: *'The only good man to do this job is from downtown New York; so I'm sorry, you will have to take him.'"*

New Hampshire CIO Warns Against 'Right To Work' Peril

THANKFUL they escaped the brunt of Hurricane Hazel, more than 200 delegates to the annual convention of the New Hampshire CIO Council last week voted adoption of a resolution to put utility cables underground.

Meeting in Manchester, the convention called on the federal government to give financial assistance if necessary to prevent repetition of power failures which affected two million New England families.

The Council pledged itself to resist attempts by reactionary employers to use the Legislature to hamper unionization and weaken unions through passage of anti-labor legislation, including any so-called "right to work" laws.

Another resolution called for conformity on Daylight Saving Time across the nation. New Hampshire and a couple of other New England states will remain on DST until Oct. 31 and the Council noted the "saving, if any, is not worth the confusion, hardships and headaches. . . ."

Mrs. Rita McGowan, president of CIO Clothing Workers Local 550 in Newport, N. H., was presented with the Lt. Benjamin Rush Toland memorial medal. The annual award was instituted by the will of the Marine lieutenant killed on Iwo Jima to go to the person doing most to foster improved relations between labor and management.

Thomas Pitarys, manager of the Textile Workers Granite State Joint Board, succeeded George Fecteau, Shoe Workers director, who declined to run for a second term as president. Earl M. Bourdon, a Steelworker, succeeded Mrs. McGowan as executive vice president and Thomas Williams was renamed secretary-treasurer.

PAC Stressed At Colorado CIO Parley

LABOR'S great stake in the November election was stressed by speakers at the recent convention of the Colorado CIO Council at Denver.

Failure of the Eisenhower Administration to live up to campaign promises was the theme of John A. Carroll, Democratic candidate for Senator; Rep. Rogers (D. Colo.), who is seeking re-election, and Mrs. Charles F. Brannan, wife of the former agriculture secretary.

Need for intensified political action also was stressed by a number of CIO aides. They included Dist. XII Dir. Fred Pieper; National Rep. Adolph Germer; Franz Daniel, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and George Roberts, western PAC director.

High Court Upholds Curb On Strikes In Wage Reopenings

THE SUPREME Court, in effect, has upheld a lower court ruling that the Taft-Hartley Act prohibits a strike at any time during the life of a collective bargaining contract, including wage reopenings.

It acted by refusing to accept a petition from the CIO Packinghouse Workers asking it to review a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis growing out of a dispute at Wilson & Co. plants in Faribault, Minn., and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The CIO Legal Dept. aided the UPWA in the presentation to the high court.

The lower court had ruled that the union violated the Taft-Hartley Act when it struck, after giving the 60-day strike notice the T-H law requires, because it was unable to negotiate a settlement under a wage reopening clause during the lifetime of a two-year agreement which did not contain a no-strike clause.

THE SUPREME COURT refused to accept the case although the union pointed out in its petition that the issue affects more than half the collective bargaining contracts in the U. S.

"It affects the willingness of unions to negotiate long term contracts," the petition said, "and contracts are being negotiated every day. Its prompt resolution by this court would, therefore, be in the public interest.

"Further, the interpretation given the statute by the court below is probably erroneous. It overturns the (National Labor Relations) Board's settled construction of the statute, which has been acquiesced in by Congress and relied upon in the negotiation of thousands of collective bargaining agreements; and it rejects a reasonable construction of the statute in favor of one which is both unreasonable and detrimental to stable labor relations."

A somewhat similar case, involving the same basic issue, is on its way up to the high court. It involves the CIO Oil Workers and the Lion Oil Co.

The Supreme Court agreed to review an appeal by the CIO Clothing Workers from an Ohio State court injunction prohibiting it from picketing, any place within the U. S., retail stores of the Richman Brothers chain.

The ACWA-CIO had placed pickets at Richman stores in all parts of the country to call attention to the fact their product is not made by workers receiving union wages and enjoying union working conditions.

NLRB Says Firm Must Bargain On Stock Purchases

A 3-TO-1 majority of the National Labor Relations Board last week ruled that the CIO Oil Workers may negotiate with the Richfield Oil Co. on an employe stock purchase plan to which the worker makes at least a 50% contribution.

The NLRB overruled contentions of Richfield and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce that mandatory bargaining on this point opens the door to union encroachment on management rights.

GE, Du Pont Profits Boom To New Peaks As Sales Fall

Sales fell off so badly in the first nine months of 1954 that the best General Electric and du Pont could do was to set new record high earnings, their latest reports show.

GE managed to bear up under the impact of a 7% decline in sales from the first nine months of 1953 by chalking up a spectacular 20% increase in profits. Earnings soared from $116,386,000 last year to $140,691,000 this year, while sales sagged to $2.1 billion from 1953's record $2.3 billion. The earnings amounted to $1.62 a share, compared to $1.34 last year.

Du Pont found solace for an 8% drop in sales—from last year's record $1.3 billion to $1.2 billion—in record nine-month net earnings of $4.74 a share, compared to $3.62 last year. The previous high was $4.67 in 1950.

The report said dividends from the firm's holdings in General Motors, thousands of whose employes are jobless, accounted for $1.22 per share, the same as last year. The balance of $3.52 a share came from du Pont's operating activities, compared to $2.40 a year ago.

'What's Good For GE Is Good For Teachers, Too'

WHAT'S GOOD for General Electric ought to be good for teachers, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the annual convention of the Maryland State Teachers Association in Baltimore last week.

He held up to them a newspaper clipping which reported GE had increased its profits by 20% while sales dropped off by 7%.

"Now wouldn't it be wonderful," he asked them, "if you could cut the number of children in your classes by 7% and get a 20% increase in pay?"

There is no reason why teachers should feel "selfish" when they ask for higher salaries, smaller classes and more schools, he maintained.

"You are fighting for the opportunity to do a more effective job, to solve the teacher shortage," Reuther said.

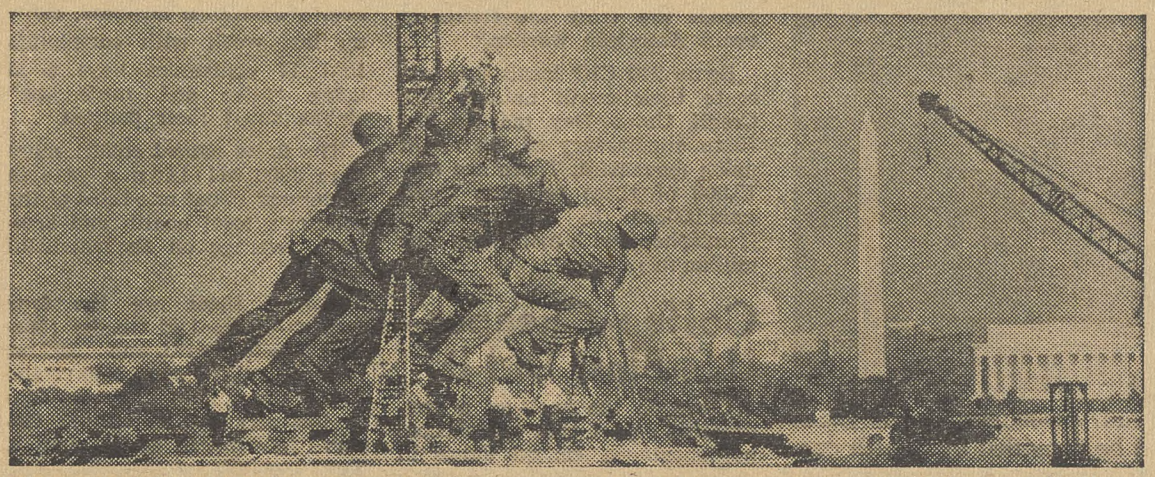
"The situation in our schools is tragic. Millions of American children are being denied their right to the opportunity for a good education. America cannot look itself in the eye until it has given every child the chance to grow intellectually and spiritually to the limit of his ability.

"We send our children to school in firetraps so bad that if union labor was forced to work in them there would be a picket line there the next morning.

"This is the way we treat our most precious asset!"

Building badly needed schools, he pointed out, would not only provide enough classrooms for children but in addition would create jobs for the unemployed.

The CIO president warmly commended the association for a resolution passed at an earlier session calling for "fair and lawful integration of Negroes in the public schools in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."



IN MEMORY OF HEROISM—The famous World War II photo of the raising of the American flag atop Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima is reproduced in Marine Corps memorial now being erected in Arlington across the Potomac from Washington. Pulitzer Prize-winning photo was by Joe Rosenthal, CIO Newspaper Guildsman and past president of San Francisco-Oakland Guild. Felix de Weldin was the sculptor.

UPWA Local Lauds Stand On School Bias

THE "FIRM and courageous" stand in support of the desegragation program in Baltimore schools by three city officials has been commended by Local 392 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Mayor Thomas D'Alessandro, Schools Supt. John Fisher and the police commissioner were praised for their crackdown on attempts to block integration of students in a resolution voted by Local 392 members at the American Sugar Co. refinery.

You And Your Money—

500,000 Relief Recipients Pay For Loophole In Social Security

By Public Affairs Institute

WHEN THE SOCIAL SECURITY bill improving old age pensions was enacted, there was general agreement that a big step forward had been made.

Nevertheless, there was one area in which relatively little was done. There was no significant improvement in the status of old age relief programs either on the federal or state levels.

That weakness is now showing up in the tragic disappointment of some 500,000 old age relief recipients who thought that their position would be improved but now find that this was mostly a delusion.

In many states relief recipients who also draw old age and survivors insurance are finding that their relief payments will now be cut by the amount of increase they receive in their OASI insurance checks.

THE QUESTION came to a head in Pennsylvania, which has notified aged and ill relief recipients:

"Your grant has been decreased effective Oct. —, 1954, due to increased social security benefits . . ."

For those who thought that all social security beneficiaries would have their economic position improved by the recent social security bill, the question must arise: *"How does this come about?"*

The answer is that under state relief laws, payments are fixed in accordance with minimum standards of living, taking into account whatever outside income the recipient may have. Old age insurance payments are part of that income. *So the state is in a position to reduce its own contribution by the same amount as the federal old age payment goes up.*

UNDER THE LAW this is perfectly legal, although it has stirred bitter complaints in Pennsylvania that the increases in federal benefits simply subsidize the state rather than improve the economic position of relief recipients, who in any event are desperately close to the subsistence level already.

Rep. Byrne (D. Pa.) has written Pres. Eisenhower complaining that "it was not the intent of Congress that this money go into the coffers of any state government, but that it should actually increase the benefits received by the aged and needy, under both federal and state laws."

Whatever the intent of Congress, the fact is that Congress did nothing to prevent exactly this from happening.

There are some half million OASI recipients who also receive old age assistance payments throughout the country. This is a sizable chunk of those who were supposed to benefit under the new social security act but who actually do not. *It is likely that they will make their voices heard during the next Congress.*

ACWA Opens New Health Center

CIVIC leaders joined with labor and management officials last week at the opening of the $1.3 million health center of the laundry division of the CIO Clothing Workers in New York City.

The two-story structure, housing the latest equipment, offers the most comprehensive medical care under a single roof. It will serve the 18,000 laundry workers who are employed by 1500 laundry, diaper service and linen supply establishments.

Free medical services will be supplied under terms negotiated with the employers. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky pointed out that the health center is interracial. He said the laundry workers organization is composed of white and Negro members in almost equal proportions and includes Puerto Rican, Chinese and other substantial minorities.

"Our laundry workers," Potofsky declared, "have learned cooperation and mutual respect through years of struggle for a better life. They have emerged from a sweatshop industry, steadily improving their wages and working standards, obtained a comprehensive system of welfare benefits and have now achieved their latest dream—this beautiful health center which will minister to their needs."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Manhattan Borough Pres. Hulan Jack and Rep. Powell (D. N. Y.) attended the opening exercises.

Commenting on the opening the *New York Times* said editorially: "The center is an impressive end product of the efforts of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which began in the Middle Thirties, to improve the conditions of the workers in New York's laundries, then notoriously bad. *It is also an example of union welfare fund operations at their best—an example now particularly timely."*

MEDICAL CARE for 18,000 laundry workers—members of the CIO Clothing Workers—will be provided by health center recently opened in New York. At opening ceremony are (from left) Manager Louis Simon, ACWA Laundry Workers Joint Board, Manhattan Pres. Hulan Jack, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and Joint Board Assistant Manager Odell Clark.

CIO Praises Credit Unions As 'Friend Of Every Worker'

CREDIT UNIONS were hailed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as "truly the friend of every American worker" as Intl. Credit Union Day was celebrated on Oct. 21.

In a message to CUNA, nonprofit organization of credit unions in this hemisphere, Reuther said 1.5 million CIO Auto Workers members "are well aware of the advantages offered by credit unions, because so many UAW-CIO members belong to them."

"The UAW and its local unions have always encouraged membership in credit unions and will continue to do so," he said.

"We wish you and CUNA every success in your efforts to promote thrift and to aid those who need it most with low interest loans. CUNA and its affiliated groups are truly the friend of every American worker."

Some 260 CIO locals now operate their credit unions. Intl. Credit Union Day marked the 106th anniversary of the credit union movement. There are now 19,500 of these self-help thrift associations in the Western Hemisphere, with more than nine million members.

Coffee Cheaper--U.S. Blast Did It

Close on the heels of a government report that speculation, not shortages, caused jumps in coffee prices, three big grocery chains cut the retail price. A. & P., Grand Union Co. and Safeway Stores reduced prices by 4-6c a pound after wholesale prices dropped by 5c.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

NOVEMBER is a month of clothing sales. It is also the time auto dealers cut prices sharply to unload this year's models. Judging from the 1955 models, some of the '54 cars are more suitable for many needs at that.

Buying Calendar

Look for good buys in clothing needs this month. Prices of fabrics are starting to move up from recent bargain levels and will soon affect retail price tags on apparel. Cut-price sales of women's coats are featured on Armistice Day, as well as reduced prices on men's suits, but more markdowns on men's coats will be available later in the winter.

Here are buying suggestions for this month:

SNOWSUITS: These are the most expensive children's garments families have to buy. Some sets for children run as high as $30 but are an unwise investment. Often these expensive sets of coats and leggings are made of fragile woolens. What most parents want is a hard-wearing, warm outfit for about $10 that will last at least two years or more if the child doesn't outgrow it first. And you can get it around the $10-$12 mark if you shop carefully.

While one-piece snowsuits are often preferred for toddlers because they are warmer, two-piecers are more practical for older children. They are more adjustable to growth. Also the jacket can be worn separately and the usefulness of the suit can often be extended another year by getting a separate pair of snow pants.

For warmth and wear, a suit made with a wind-resistant cotton or nylon-rayon outer covering, and a wool liner, is preferable to an all-wool suit. The outer shell should be either closely-woven cotton twill, gabardine or poplin.

Knit bands at wrists and ankles are warmer than button or even zipper closures, and should preferably be wool for warmth and more elasticity than cotton. Fit is important too. Don't trust marked sizes; they vary.

WOMEN'S COAT SALES: You can get good value at the coat sales this month if you select a classic style and avoid extreme fashions even though they are often marked down most drastically. Some coats are made this year with detachable fur collars, which is a more versatile idea than the usual fur-trim. **But for best value, invest in a good cloth coat which you can dress up or down with accessories.**

Stores are featuring women's coats in soft fabrics like cashmere, fleeces and wool velour, but these get shabby quickly, particularly at the cuffs and around buttonholes. Nor are the widely-flared styles currently being featured a good choice if you want real warmth. Fitted or straight box styles are warmer.

One way to tell good quality in a coat is to look at it inside out. Clarice L. Scott, U. S. Agriculture Dept. clothing specialist, advises that the lining should be smoothly and neatly fitted with expansion allowance in back, and neatly put in with fine stitches at the edges and armholes. In cheap coats, linings are often run up by machine and slipped into place with only a few loose tack stitches to hold them. In a good coat the lining is tacked securely around the shoulder and side seams.

CARS: The 1955 moderate-price models will feature more eight cylinder engines and longer lines, neither of which is of particular use to (1) families interested in economy, and (2) city and suburban drivers struggling with traffic and parking. The 1953 and '54 sixes therefore will have lower resale value, and should offer a buying opportunity for families that use a car mostly for short trips and are interested in gas and repair economy.

(Copyright 1954, by Sidney Margolius)

17 Health Insurance Firms Charged With Ad Fakery

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission, after a 10-month look at advertising by the hospitalization, accident and health insurance business, came up last week with complaints that 17 companies have been using "false and misleading" claims about their policies.

The firms named collect more than $300 million a year in premiums, about one-third of the country's total health and accident coverage on an individual basis.

Among them are the four largest—Mutual of Omaha (Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, Omaha, Neb.); the White Cross Plan (Bankers Life & Casualty Co., Chicago); Reserve Life Insurance Co., Dallas, Tex., and United Insurance Co., Chicago.

Chairman Edward F. Howrey said the FTC began an investigation when a lot of policy holders complained that the coverage they had bought was not what they thought it was—that the small print in the policies proved different than the large print in the advertisements.

He said the proceedings were directed against the use of false or misleading advertising claims as to the extent of coverage provided and the benefits payable under health and accident policies.

The complaints allege the 17 cited firms have been using false representations, deceptive or misleading statements, and deceptive concealment, or non-disclosure of exceptions and limitations, in their advertising. Such practices, to the FTC, are "unfair and deceptive."

Howrey said approximately 900 companies are operating in the field and have sold policies to some 25 million individuals. Premiums in 1953 for both individual and group coverage were more than $3 billion, an increase of more than 200% since 1946.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE COMMUNIST Daily Worker in a recent article has attacked my religious beliefs and the economic thinking of Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

Despite the bitterness of the article I was flattered because it brackets me with McDonald. It is an honor to be mentioned in the same article with the man who has done so much for the steel workers of the country—a man who, in the face of reduced steel output and vast unemployment in the steel industry, was able to negotiate improved wages and benefits for steel workers all across this country.

McDonald did what many thought was the impossible—eliminated the so-called southern differential that had for so many years been imposed on the steel workers of the South. *As always, the Daily Worker attacks those officers of labor unions who are constantly fighting to win improved wages and security for workers all across this country.*

IT IS AT THIS TIME OF YEAR that the Community Chest makes its appeal to the people to support and contribute whatever they can to the Community Chest. I am proud to say that the CIO has always played a vital part in helping the Community Chest reach its goal because with many of us rings these words of the late Philip Murray:

"There permeates through your bloodstream that very human desire to make a contribution to the well-being of not only your people—the members of your union—but to make a constructive and substantial contribution to the welfare of the people in your communities, and, in fact, the nation." *I feel sure that in 1954 the CIO again will do all it can to make the chest fund raising drives a success.*

The CIO Research & Education Dept. has released a very good pamphlet entitled *"Right-to-Work Laws—Slick Anti-Labor Weapon,"* which exposes the true intent of so-called state "right to work" legislation. Such legislation is now in force in 17 states, chiefly in the South, where labor has long been weak.

The real aim of such laws, although they pretend to be interested in protecting the worker, is to destroy unions by making them ineffective. By outlawing all forms of the union shop, employers are free to hire as many non-union workers as they please and to lower wages and working conditions accordingly.

This has become a vital issue for labor people all across the country, because 16 of the 17 states passed "right to work" legislation since 1947. For any of you readers who are not clear as to the threat of right to work legislation I urge you to read the above mentioned pamphlet. *The best way to fight evil things that threaten the existence of our great organization is to understand them, then use every means to change them.*

Steadier Auto Production, Job Stability Urged By Reuther

THE AUTO industry was called upon last week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers to draw up steadier production schedules for 1955 models and to support national policies aimed at increasing purchasing power.

In a letter to all auto and truck producers under contract with the UAW-CIO, Reuther also asked for information on expected monthly production and employment schedules at each plant covered by a union agreement.

"As the recognized representative of the workers employed by your company," he wrote, "we are legally and morally entitled to the above information so that our members will know where they stand and what they can expect.

"Auto workers are people and not tools of production that can be mothballed when not needed. They are human beings with families who must be fed and clothed and sheltered 52 weeks of the year."

Reuther recounted the shambles the industry made of employment by crowding a disproportionate percentage of production into the first six months of 1953 and by nationwide recruitment of employes.

"THERE ARE TWO important measures which can be taken to avoid a repetition of the troubles which have afflicted the automobile industry and its workers since the middle of 1953," he wrote. "The UAW-CIO strongly urges your active support for them.

"The first measure is to use all possible ingenuity and foresight to stabilize production schedules so as to insure maximum employment throughout the year for the workers now in the industry, including those at present laid off . . .

"The second measure is to impress on the Administration and Congress with all possible vigor the necessity of national policies designed to produce an expansion of mass purchasing power which will enable millions of American families to fill needs now unsatisfied and will open up vast new markets for the automobile industry and for every other industry."

PORTRAIT of George Leader, Pennsylvania Democratic gubernatorial candidate, dominates CIO Transport Workers conference in Harrisburg. TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill (speaking) pointed to Democratic trend in elections. Pres. Harry Boyer of Pennsylvania CIO Council is at right; TWU-PAC Dir. James Carroll is at left.

Big Transport Rally Sparks PAC Drive In Pennsylvania

ALL-OUT support for Democratic candidates for state and national offices was pledged by 125 representatives of 30,000 CIO Transport Workers attending the Pennsylvania TWU-CIO conference in Harrisburg.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill pointed out a Democratic trend throughout the country and predicted it would be particularly true in Pennsylvania, where some 400,000 unemployed constitute the biggest election issue.

George Leader, Democratic candidate for governor, was cheered on his promise "to repeal all anti-labor legislation enacted by the Republican Administration."

PRES. HARRY BOYER of the Pennsylvania CIO Council ripped the GOP State Administration for "the bad legislation that has plagued the working man in the past eight years." Boyer charged that employers in the state have gained $200 million "by legislative juggling" of the unemployment insurance fund.

It was the first TWU session in the state since the recent affiliation of the CIO Railroad Workers.

A plea for aid for hard-hit Altoona, Pa., was given a White House "brush off," four labor leaders claimed after a conference with Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, mobilization director for Pres. Eisenhower, last week.

The conference was arranged by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) when he was presented with a 4000-name petition asking help for the railroad center where unemployment is high. Labor spokesmen said that appeals to Rep. Van Zandt (R. Pa.) and other Republican officials had been futile.

John Horon, CIO Transport Workers, and John Lamaur, CIO Steelworkers, were in the delegation that saw Flemming. Lamaur said later that Flemming would make no commitments and discouraged the group from trying to present their case to Eisenhower.

"We were told a lot of words that meant nothing . . . We got a polite brush off," Lamaur stated.

700 Clerical Workers Join IUE; Another GE Shop Won

SEVEN hundred new members, salaried and clerical employes of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. in Nutley, N. J., have joined the CIO Electrical Workers.

The white collar group operated under a CIO local industrial union charter since 1949. Prior to that it was in the Office Workers, one of the unions expelled by CIO in 1949 because of Communist domination.

A membership meeting of the LIU voted unanimously to join IUE, which represents the 4000 production workers at the Nutley plant.

A few days earlier employes at the General Electric service shop, Long Island City, N. Y., voted 29 to 2 for IUE against the Communist-led United Electrical Workers. It was the last GE plant left in UE's Dist. 4.

An all-out drive is under way by IUE to oust the UE from three Tung-Sol plants in northern New Jersey. More than 2000 workers are involved in the drives at plants in Newark, Bloomfield and Hillside.

Plans to step up the campaign were made at a meeting of the presidents of IUE-CIO locals in the Newark-Bloomfield area. A National Labor Relations Board election will be held before Nov. 7. Pres. Milton Weihrauch of IUE-CIO Dist. 4, who called the meeting, said.

"Only in IUE-CIO will Tung-Sol workers find the necessary strength to help them make progress in the fields of increased wages, job security, better conditions, and improved pensions and health and welfare programs."

IUE-CIO won a 9c an hour package at the American Bosch plant at Springfield, Mass., despite efforts of local management to repudiate the agreement.

New Providence Station Airs Show

CIO's nightly radio program featuring the news and commentary of John W. Vandercook is now being heard over Station WEAN in Providence, R. I. The program was formerly heard over WPJB in that city. WEAN operates at 790 kc. on the radio dial, with 5000-watt power.

Severance Won In Cudahy Pact

An estimated $2 million in severance pay will go to 2500 Cudahy Packing Co. workers whose jobs have been lost through closing of plants in Sioux City, Ia., Newport, Minn., and Albany, Ga.

Distribution of the pay was negotiated by the CIO Packinghouse Workers when a new two-year contract was signed with the firm.

Guild Plans Drive In TV

A MOVE toward possible representation for writers in the broadcasting industry was made by the CIO Newspaper Guild last week at simultaneous meetings in six major radio and television centers.

ANG-CIO Intl. Rep. John Campbell said in Los Angeles that the meetings are exploratory and were set up in answer "to a number of letters from writers in television and radio expressing dissatisfaction with their present bargaining representation." The Guild, he stressed has made no plans for organizing.

In a letter to the radio and TV writers, Exec. Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak pointed out that the ANG-CIO is the largest union of writers, and has observed the struggle of other writers for "an effective contract in television."

Baltimore Shipyard Rapped On Drive Against Seniority

THE MARYLAND Drydock Co., Baltimore, Md., last week was accused by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers of trying to rob 2500 members of seniority protection.

That charge was made by Executive Sec. Charles A. Russell of IUMSWA-CIO Local 31 after negotiations were recessed indefinitely.

He said that the company was insisting on a proposal that would permit it to transfer "favorite" employes with low seniority from a department where a layoff was pending to other jobs. Men with from 15 to 20 years' seniority remaining in the department would then be furloughed, Russell pointed out.

"We asked the company to give the same seniority protection enjoyed by every union shipyard worker in Baltimore," he said. "We pointed out that such a guarantee is the workers' only protection against strawbosses who don't like the color of some workers' hair."

Seniority protection is highly important in the shipbuilding industry, which was the first of the major industries to be hit by the recession and the Eisenhower's "economy" moves.

The company is trying to starve the workers into accepting its terms and has succeeded in keeping the State from paying unemployment compensation to 300 employes laid off July 23.

The N. Y. Campaign—

Reuther Lauds Harriman As 'Labor's Friend'

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week praised Averell Harriman, Democratic candidate for governor of New York, as "a close friend of organized labor."

On the basis of Harriman's record and his "liberal, humanitarian program," Reuther said, he pledged his "sincere support and our hope that your campaign will end in victory."

Reuther told Harriman that he was pleased that the New York State CIO Council had voted endorsement of the Democratic Party ticket which has *"pledged to return liberal, forward-looking government to the Empire State."*

Harriman replied that he was grateful to CIO members in New York for their endorsement and he appreciated Reuther's personal message and good wishes. The CIO, Harriman said, "is familiar with my political and economic views. We have worked together for many years."

"As an associate of the late Pres. Roosevelt," Reuther wrote, "you demonstrated that there is no conflict, and need be no conflict, between the essentials of a New Deal program of economic reform and social progress, on the one hand, and the essentials of free economic enterprise, on the other hand.

AVERELL HARRIMAN
Praised by CIO president

"As Secretary of Commerce," Reuther continued, "you proved that the federal government agency devoted to the service of business need not be, and should not be, anti-labor in character as the present Republican Secretary of Commerce would have the public believe."

Through Harriman's cooperation and assistance, Reuther declared, *"organized labor played a direct and vital role in the Marshall Plan operations—more, I believe, than labor has ever enjoyed in any other governmental program."*

The CIO president paid tribute to Harriman's "statesmanlike guidance of policy and skillful administration of that agency, through which the people of America helped their friends in Europe survive the economic chaos and the threat of Soviet Communist domination after World War II."

Replying to Reuther, Harriman said the working men and women in New York State "can be certain that there will be a better day for them starting Jan. 1, 1955."

The Democratic candidate noted that unemployment "is the most serious question which confronts us today." Harriman scored the Republican attitude of inattention to the problem.

"Imagine what such a hands-off attitude would have meant to the future of democracy in western Europe," he said, "when Communist imperialism was on the march, if we had had an Administration in Washington which said, *'Let the free workers of western Europe wait and prosperity will come.'*

"Imagine if during those perilous postwar years—when western Europe was in a state of virtual economic collapse—we had had an Administration in Washington which had followed a slogan of *'Let's do nothing and it will go away.'"*

Harriman said Democrats believe that government is a servant of its citizens—not its master—a philosophy which, he contended, the Republican Party still repudiates.

"The Republican Administration," Harriman continued, "has produced the economy of the slowdown and it may lead to the economy of the shutdown. It takes a perverse kind of genius for an Administration to take over a nation whose citizens were fully employed, whose factories were booming, and in 20 short months create fear where there was confidence, anxiety where there was security and leveling-off where there was growth."

With victory on Nov. 2, Harriman promised, his Administration *"is determined to put an end to the care-nothing government in Albany."*

Warning

A warning that "last minute personal smears" may be expected in the last days before the Nov. 2 elections was voiced by W. J. Ashworth, national council member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"Such allegations are purposefully released just before an election," Ashworth said, "because they cannot be fully substantiated, although they may appear as truth."

10-25

Here Are Tips On How To Get Out A Big Vote

Here are some of the things which the CIO Political Action Committee suggests should be done to insure a full turnout of the labor vote on election day:

First, cast your own ballot. Do it early, so that you set a good example and will be free to spend the rest of the day getting others to the polls.

Then, assuming that your local PAC organization has already thoroughly canvassed all eligible voters and has organized the lists for election day coverage, you should give it as much help as possible.

CIO councils and their PAC committees are the center of labor's political action. They will have organized a number of committees on which you may serve, such as:

1. A poll committee — which operates as near the polling places as state election law permits, checking off voters against the list of union members in each precinct, so that those who have not voted can be immediately identified.

2. A checking committee—which keeps in touch with the poll committee and passes on to the telephone committee the names of union members not voting.

3. A telephone committee—which telephones members to remind them to vote. If voters say they need transportation or a baby sitter, it passes this request on to the respective committees.

4. An automobile committee—which takes care of transportation requests, working from a list provided *before* election day as well as requests received by the telephone committee.

5. A baby-sitters committee—which provides a central nursery and handles requests at voters' homes.

6. A challenging committee—which operates at the polling place, challenging anything irregular or against the law and any voter recognized as a non-resident of the precinct, non-registered, or having already voted.

7. A lawyers committee—which investigates all cases where a voter is denied the right to vote and explains the election laws as necessary.

Individual precinct workers, assigned lists of union voters by the central PAC organization in their area, will also be needed. Their work will begin the night before election day, when they call on the people to remind them to vote for PAC-backed candidates.

The next morning, precinct workers again will try to reach men and women before they leave for work, urging them to vote.

A final job begins when the polls close and the count starts. Watchers should be assigned to every precinct. *In many cases, an alert watcher can save an election from being lost by default.*

In An 'Off Year,' Every Vote Is Doubly Important

NEXT WEEK, on Nov. 2, the American people will set the course of their future. They can block the GOP Administration's path to depression and special privilege—provided you, the individual voter, do your share.

That means casting your vote—and doing everything in your power to get others to do likewise.

That's a bigger order than it sounds. Even in 1952, when a record 59.7 million Americans voted, the turnout in terms of the percentage of potential voters was only 61% of those eligible.

Nearly 37 million U. S. citizens over 21—enough to have materially changed the outcome of the election and prevented the harmful economic policies which followed—didn't vote in 1952. In 1950, the last "off" or non-presidential election year, more than 56 million eligible voters failed to vote.

A big percentage of those not voting, surveys show, were union members. Elmo Roper, political forecaster, has estimated the unrealized potential vote among union members and their families at 18 million.

"Evidence indicates that over half the trade union members and even more of their families have never gone to the polls to vote," he pointed out.

As PAC Dir. Jack Kroll has pointed out, *"some politicians just don't want people to register and vote, and particularly they don't want working men and women to vote. They like to keep the vote small, because a small vote is more easily manipulated or more easily controlled."*

NEW YORK, which leads the nation in both population and number of workers in manufacturing, settled its 1946 and 1950 off-year elections with less than half of its registered voters balloting.

In terms of voting turnout, California, the No. 2 state in population, ranks 29th. Other big states with low voting ranks are New Jersey 22nd, Ohio 23rd, Missouri 26th and Michigan 30th.

In all but a handful of states the deadline for registration has now passed. *Early reports show a drop in registration in several important industrial areas, making it doubly important that every registered voter votes this Nov. 2.*

"We finally located somebody who thinks he can convince the CIO-PAC people to support Taft-Hartley, stop all federal aid to education, and reduce farm price supports."

Law Upheld

The Supreme Court last week rejected a challenge by the International Harvester Co. of Minnesota's law prohibiting employers from docking the pay of workers who take time off to vote.

The effect was to uphold earlier decisions by Minnesota courts fining the company $100 for deducting $3.50 from the pay of a worker at the firm's St. Paul plant who took two hours off from work to vote in 1952.

Time Off To Go To Polls

TWENTY-SEVEN states have enacted laws providing that workers may take time off from work for the purpose of voting.

They are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

While the laws vary from state to state, they usually provide that workers, upon request to their employer, can take time off to vote without loss of wages or other penalty. Information about the law in each state can be obtained from local CIO councils and PAC committees.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Election Eve Reminder—

Wherever You Are . . .

Whatever You're Doing . . .

On Nov. 2 Go To The Polls And VOTE!

The Job You Save May Be Your Own!

GOP Winds Up Campaign With Barrage Of Phony Job Figures

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE EISENHOWER Administration called on the country last week to join it in rejoicing that the recession it denied ever existed has finally gone away.

Pres. Eisenhower extended the first bid to the jubilation in an ad lib interpolation in a speech before the National Security Industrial Association. Unemployment, he said, had dropped 400,000 in the last month.

The President didn't tell the whole story; total employment also dropped by 4000 from September to October.

Sec. of Labor Mitchell gave the details the following night in a major radio political address. It wasn't 400,000, he said, but 358,000, and the country ought to be happy that under the Republicans it has been enjoying "the most prosperous peacetime year in our history" after what he called two decades of war and depression under the Democrats.

THE CIO and the AFL promptly accused him of using "hand-picked statistics" on the eve of the election to portray a picture of prosperity that just doesn't exist.

"Of course, we are gratified that according to government statistics, unemployment is now supposed to be down 358,000," said Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee and president of the Textile Workers.

"But at this time, when unemployment is always at its seasonal low for the year, we cannot forget the 2.75 million men and women still unemployed. And after months of enforced idleness large numbers of these people have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits. To these people the recession is still on, full force."

Rieve pointed out that while Mitchell in his speech reports workers being recalled to their jobs, he said nothing about textile, coal or other industries still operating at low levels, nor the fact that "the Census Bureau's figures on employment dropped, rather than gained, during the month of October."

"The fact of the matter," he said, "is this: These pre-election reassurances about unemployment from leaders of the Eisenhower Administration are nothing more than camouflage, persiflage and double-montage.

"Nothing — no last minute speeches, no tricky language, no sudden show of pre-election sympathy for the jobless—can hide the fact that the Republican Party will not and cannot adopt the sort of forward-looking program that will ensure a full-production, full-employment economy for our country.

"America wants a sound economic policy and program 52 weeks a year, not just Republican promises a week before election."

AFL Pres. George Meany declared Mitchell "withheld from the public" significant statistics "which definitely contradict his optimistic conclusions."

"Carefully selected figures . . . on a paid political broadcast just before election," he said, "leads to the conclusion that the Administration is more interested in providing the unemployed with statistical propaganda rather than jobs."

Realists among the unemployed gave scant heed to the Administration's invitation to elate. They were looking for jobs.

TYPICAL of them were 1500 jobless miners and industrial workers who descended on the tiny community of Donaldson's Crossroads, Pa., 18 miles south of Pittsburgh, in answer to a three-line classified advertisement for "male laborers" which appeared in four area newspapers.

State police had to be called to untangle the worst traffic jam in the town's history. The scrap metal firm that inserted the ad hoped for about 50 men to take up the rails of an abandoned trolley line.

Also typical were 600 men in New York who waited in line all night — some of them for two nights—to pay fees of $2.12 each and apply for 20 jobs at $47 a week as porters for the City Housing Authority.

Meantime, the Labor Dept. reported that factory hirings in September, at 35 per 1000 workers, were at the lowest rate for the month since 1930, when the figure was 33 per 1000 workers.

THE OCTOBER report of the Indiana State Employment Service indicated that Hoosiers, like workers in other states, are dubious about the passing of the recession that is supposed never to have existed.

Among other things, it showed employment in Calumet down 6500 in a year (2700 since July) and in Fort Wayne 9000 less than in October 1953.

And in Illinois, despite the gladsome GOP, relief rolls continued to mount. Public aid checks went to 80,367 persons during August, the latest report shows.

IS THIS PROSPERITY?—Last week the Monongahela Iron Co. advertised for 50 laborers to tear up an old trolley line near Washington, Pa., south of Pittsburgh. Some 1500 unemployed miners and mill workers turned out, found the jobs already were filled. Said one observer: "This is the biggest collection of bird dogs I've ever seen."

Less You Sell, The More You Earn, GM Reports

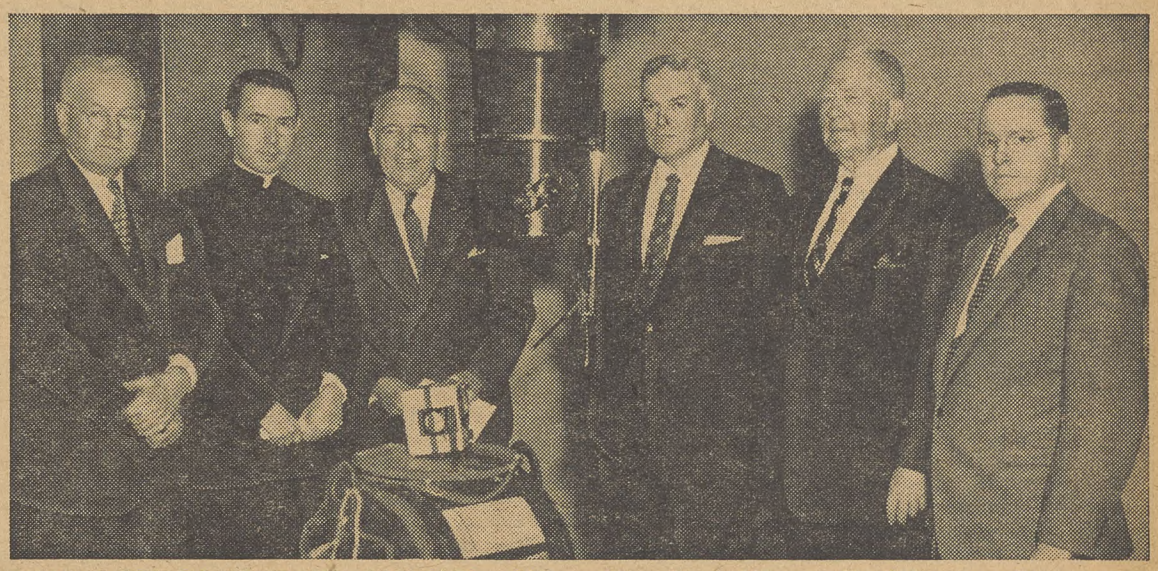
GENERAL Motors — riding the postwar version of the corporate gravy train of the less you sell, the more you earn —turned a 9% decline in sales into a 29% increase in net profits during the first nine months of 1954, it reported last week.

A sharp cut in taxes under the Eisenhower Administration's tax policies was the major factor in the profits increase.

GM's profit for the first three quarters was $584.9 million, or $6.58 a share, the second highest for a similar period in the firm's history, compared to $452.7 million, or $5.08 a share, in 1953. Net sales were $7.2 billion, down more than $700 million from last year's record $7.9 billion.

U. S. Steel didn't do badly, either. It declared the regular dividend on common and preferred shares though income in the third quarter was $44 million, or $1.44 a share, compared to $61 million, or $2.12 a share, in 1953.

Standard Oil of New Jersey reported new records in both sales and earnings for the first nine months. It estimated its net at $438 million, equal to $7.23 a share, compared with $432 million, or $7.13 a share, in 1953.



LABOR HELPS WAR ON CANCER—Gift of the CIO Steelworkers, a cobalt "bomb" used to treat cancer victims was dedicated at the Philip Murray Radio Therapy Center at Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh. From left: Dr. W. W. Maclachlan, Mercy president; Very Rev. Vernon F. Gallagher, Dusquesne University head; Mayor David Lawrence; USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald; Sen. Duff (R. Pa.) and Dr. G. R. Perryman. Power of bomb is equivalent to that of three million volt x-ray machine. **(Page 2.)**

The Price Of Dixon-Yates—

A Fight The People Can't Afford To Lose

PITY THE POOR BANKERS down Arkansas way—power rates are so high that even they can't afford to operate an electric stove.

This sad fact came to light when Arthur E. McLean, 62-year-old president of the Commercial National Bank in Little Rock, testified before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Committee.

Things were so tough, McLean reported, that he only toasted one piece of bread at a time and coached his neighbors in this routine because it saved, he said, several dollars a month.

McLean embarked on a damning indictment of the policies of the Arkansas Power & Light Co., a subsidiary of Middle South Utilities, one of the firms involved in the Dixon-Yates combine which Pres. Eisenhower personally directed to be the recipient of a power contract with TVA.

The banker said he was an advocate of free enterprise, that he voted for Eisenhower and still hoped he would make a great President. His only purpose in testifying, he said, *"is to stop the greed of a few of the utilities who will destroy themselves if they don't act in moderation."*

McLean learned about the utility's rates the hard way when he had an air conditioning unit installed. Under AP&L's rate schedule, the rates climb sharply after the first 1000 kilowatt hours.

"Most poor devils figured that if they have air conditioning they had to pay through the nose," McLean said but he decided to protest.

Then he learned about another gimmick used by the private firm—the rate jumped when the peak load exceeded a certain point for as long as 15 minutes in a month. Dolefully, he told the Senate group about a letter he wrote to AP&L in July 1953 telling them how he was trying to keep his total load under six kilowatts.

He was doing pretty well, he wrote, until his servants found some left-over waffle batter. Out came the waffle iron, up went the current demand past six kw. and *"the cost of making those waffles will be $2.70,"* he mourned.

McLean said he yanked out his four-burner electric stove because operating it at capacity for 15 minutes it could draw 10.7 kw. and cost him an extra $28.89 a month. He put in a gas stove which he figured cost him 46c to run at the same rate.

Wash days at the McLean house, he added, could cost an extra $14.85 a month unless the air conditioning was turned off while the dryer and iron were in use.

AP&L countered with a $2 million damage suit against McLean, not for what he told the Senate probers, but based on speeches it claimed he made back home in Arkansas. The suit claimed McLean called the firm *"the most corrupt corporation in history of Arkansas."*

Sen. Langer (R. N. D.) erupted violently, stating: **"This committee is not going to allow Dixon-Yates to intimidate any of its witnesses by bringing suit against anyone who did testify. As long as I'm chairman, I'm not going to be bluffed, scared or intimidated, and I will not allow this Dixon-Yates crowd, no matter who is back of it, to bluff anyone."**

Former Gov. Sid McMath of Arkansas blamed the utility firm for his defeat in his bid for a Senate seat earlier this year.

"Their intense political opposition to any candidate or public official who opposes them proves that they do not want their power monopoly regulated by the state or federal government," McMath charged.

He attacked the Dixon-Yates contract, made without competitive bidding, and declared:

"This is a fight between the private power monopolies and the people of the U. S. It is a fight the people cannot afford to lose."

Attacks on Dixon-Yates and the secrecy surrounding the "deal" were continuing from every quarter.

Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, said it was the first step towards destroying TVA as a yardstick for the utility field. He asserted the "Eisenhower-power trust partnership" had the objective of "rape" of the public interest.

Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) said his study of the proposed contract revealed it to be full of jokers, "completely one-sided in favor of the company" and frosted with "legalistic double talk," to conceal the fact that the government was going to have to pay private power interests $500 million during the next 25 years.

At his press conference last week Eisenhower thought the government's interests have been *"perfectly and splendidly protected"* in the contract. *But he said he would discipline the person—if he could find him—who "leaked" the secret details of the contract to a newspaper so that the public could get its only knowledge of the provisions.*

Steelworkers Dedicate Cobalt Bomb For Cancer Aid In Murray's Memory

AN ATOMIC weapon was trained on the deadly scourage of cancer by the CIO Steelworkers last week in Pittsburgh.

The weapon—a cobalt bomb—was dedicated at the new Philip Murray Radiation Therapy Center at Mercy Hospital. The "bomb" dominated the attention of union officials, clergy and scientists in attendance.

The treatment room of the new center was made possible by a $100,000 gift of the USA-CIO in honor of their late president, who also headed the CIO.

A few wafers of radioactive cobalt no larger than several dimes are buried within a 3000-pound sphere of lead. Radiation from the Cobalt "60" penetrates the cancerous tissues of the patient with the power of a three-million volt x-ray machine, curbing and destroying diseased cells.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald declared that a memorial for Philip Murray which "should lengthen life is perfect." He explained:

"Phil Murray was a man who wanted to bring happiness to the poor. He wanted to place music in the homes where it was unknown, carpets on bare floors and pictures on bare walls."

The happiness which will come when a father or mother, husband or wife; son or daughter is helped by the cobalt bomb in the fight against cancer is a kind of joy Murray would consider perfect, McDonald added.

He echoed the sentiments of the Sisters of Mercy who operate the hospital, and of Murray, his predecessor, when he promised that the poor and the sick never will be turned away from the radiation center because they can't pay.

McDonald recalled that when the first A-bomb was dropped, Murray confided to him that this was *"a fearsome thing"* that must be put to work for the benefit of mankind.

The CIO affiliate's gift makes Mercy one of the few hospitals in the nation equipped with an atomic weapon of such potency against malignant cells.

Guests at the dedication were introduced by Dr. W. W. G. Maclachlan, president of the hospital staff. Speakers included Pittsburgh's Mayor David L. Lawrence; Sen. Duff (R. Pa.); Dr. C. R. Pennyman, who will be in charge of the new radiation center; Msgr. Joseph G. Findlan, who was delegated by Bishop John F. Dearden to bless the center, and Very Rev. Vernon F. Gallagher, president of Duquesne University.

Father Gallagher pointed out that the dedication took place on the feast day of the Archangel Raphael, *"one of seven who stand before the throne of God and whose name, when translated from the Hebrew, means 'the healing of God'."*

He called the bomb *"a spark of God's power which has been placed in our hands."*

Slump Forecast In Farmer's Pay

The Agriculture Dept. predicted that the farmers' share of the consumer's food dollar will drop to 43c next year, down a penny from this year and the lowest since 1940. The housewife won't profit, however, because the same forecast says "the cost of marketing those foods may be slightly higher."

Indians, Firewater & The Union

AN INDIAN can now drink a bottle of beer in Iowa without casting a furtive over-the-shoulder look for a skulking sheriff. The Indian gets his beer and the CIO Packinghouse Workers get credit for dumping a 115-year-old Iowa law.

Sioux City, named for an Indian tribe, was the locale for one of the last skirmishes in the Indian wars. David St. Cyr, Indian member of UPA-CIO Local 34 there, was arrested with a tavern keeper for violating Iowa's ancient ban on selling "firewater" to Indians.

UPWA locals hit the warpath, protested the discriminatory legislation. Municipal Judge George M. Paradise agreed and said the law was unconstitutional. Further, he added, it was "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable." The State has not appealed his ruling.

The union protest was organized by the Joint Anti-Discrimination Committee of Sioux City UPWA locals headed by Wade Miller.

New White House Grab For Civil Service Jobs Told

THE White House has started "a determined new drive" to grab jobs and win promotions in the federal service for those who have Republican political indorsements.

The Washington Post and Times Herald, which generally supports Pres. Eisenhower, last week broke the story of the latest attack on civil service procedures which makes the Republican National Committee part of the recruiting system for federal workers.

The paper said the White House has also set up a reporting system which can be used to check on how each agency fills vacant jobs and to make certain the agency cooperates with the Jobs-for-Republican campaign.

The orders for the drive are on White House stationery and are signed by a member of the Presidential staff. Accompanying the orders is a large chart showing the procedure to be followed from the vacancy in the agency to the Republican National Committee, to the GOP congressmen and senators and back to the White House.

Heads of federal agencies will be compelled to make detailed weekly and monthly reports to the GOP National Committee and the White House on how their job vacancies are being filled.

The Post story says the new Eisenhower policy *"has the effect of relegating the Civil Service Commission to a back seat on federal personnel recruiting and promotion matters."*

Bigot Bowles Gets In Trouble With Cops, Post Office, T-Men

THE WHITE supremacist, Bryan W. Bowles, Jr., whose group is charged with triggering demonstrations against school integration, is having trouble with tax officials, postal inspectors and the Washington police.

Bowles, self-styled president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, met with internal revenue officials last week to discuss the $2000 they say he owes.

The claim arises from Bowles' operation of a roofing company in Baltimore. Government men say his firm was delinquent in paying withholding taxes and social security contributions on the wages of his employes.

The same day he met with federal officials Bowles paid a $16 fine and added costs in Arlington County, Va., on a speeding charge.

That night, the six-foot Bowles knocked down and kicked a much smaller Negro mailman in the lobby of a Washington office building after a dispute involving handling of the mail. Arrested on an assault warrant, his case was continued.

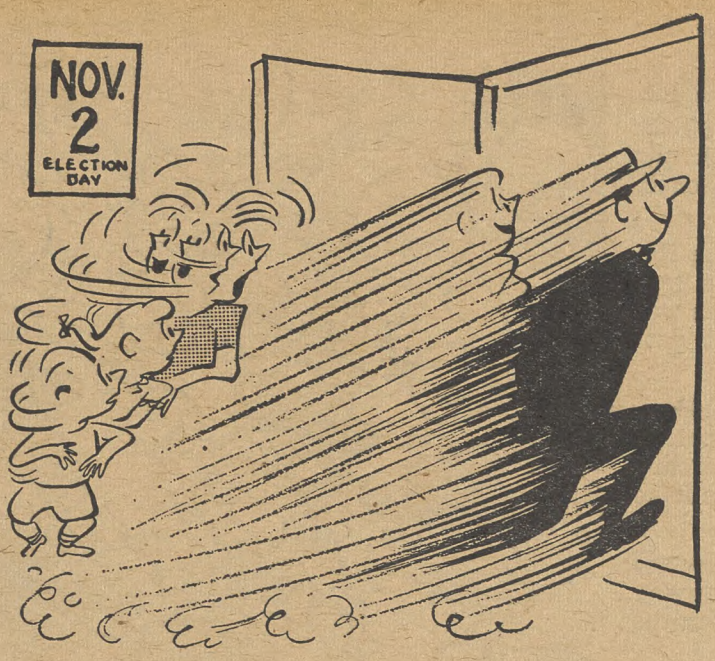
Postal inspectors meanwhile are checking to see if Bowles' latest escapade violates laws protecting mailmen.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

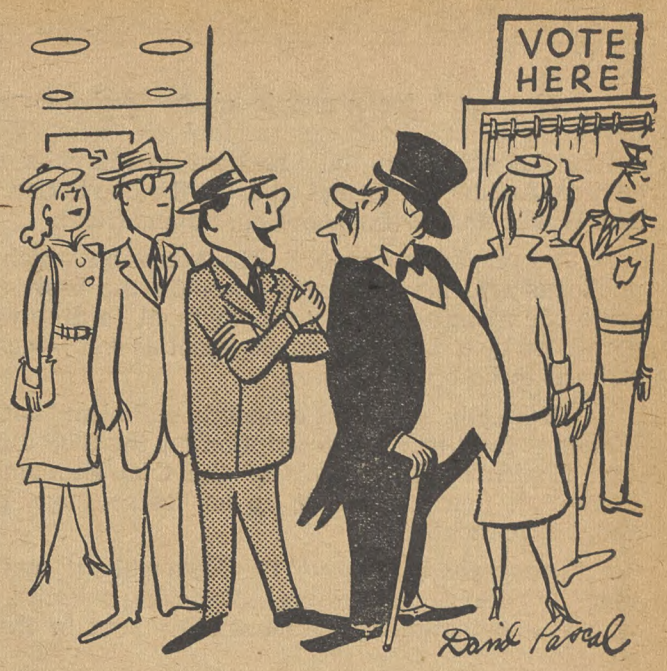
Election Eve . . .

—By Pascal

"This picture of Dad during the Hoover Administration reminds me to get to the polls early every election day."



"In two minutes the polls open and Mom and Pop are . . . WOW!!!"



"You must be terribly inconvenienced not having the voting booth brought to your office."

Tar-Bucket 'Slur, Slander' Of GOP Drive Rapped By Adlai

A CAMPAIGN of "character assassination, slurs and slander" was protested last week by Adlai E. Stevenson.

The 1952 Democratic presidential candidate said the Eisenhower Administration and the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress have bossed the nation with "empty boasts, broken promises and the give-aways."

"The Republicans should never have allowed themselves to get elected," Stevenson continued. "Being in office is like being inebriated. If there are any weaknesses in a man's character it certainly brings them out."

Head smear-leader for the Republicans, crisscrossing the country in campaigning efforts, was Vice Pres. Nixon, who revived the numbers racket involving federal firings as security risks.

The tar bucket has been much in evidence since reliable polls showed Averell Harriman (D.) leading Sen. Ives (R.) in the New York State governor's race. One smear after another was directed at him by Ives and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

IN WYOMING, where former Sen. O'Mahoney (D.) is running for election, he was charged with being a "foreign agent" because he served as legal consultant for the Cuban Sugar Council. As such, he was properly registered with the Justice Dept.

Joe Meek's campaign manager went so far in his attacks to link Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) with communism that Meek himself had to back away from the fantastic charges.

A red smear was also directed at Sen. Murray (D.) in Montana and former Rep. Carroll in Colorado, although both are outspoken foes of the Communists.

Ironic

The Non-Partisan Fair Campaign Practices Committee, Inc., announced from New York last week that 60% of the 832 major party candidates for Congress had signed the clean campaign code that bars "personal vilification, character defamation or scurrilous attacks." The signers included 61% of the Democratic candidates, 59% of the Republican office seekers.

IUE Wins At 'Runaway' Bosch Plant

THE CIO Electrical Workers breached the wall of union resistance in Columbus, Miss., last week with a 121 to 74 election victory at the "runaway" plant of the American Bosch-Arma Corp.

Captive audiences, citizens-against-the-union committees and other familiar techniques were employed by the company and the city to "protect" workers from organization.

The plant was established to make auto parts earlier this year. It was formerly a department of a larger plant in Springfield, Mass.

Columbus gave the firm land worth $48,000 as an inducement to settle there, built roads and installed water mains. Wages before the election averaged 85c an hour.

IUE-CIO represents 2600 Bosch workers at the parent plant in Springfield and 10,000 Arma employes on Long Island.

'Shortest Boom In History' Seen In Auto Plants By Reuther

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week that the Republican boom "will be the shortest boom in history," and he warned that widespread unemployment in the automobile and related industries is almost certain to show up in a few months.

In an interview with John W. Vandercook, recorded for use on the CIO-sponsored ABC Radio news show on Oct. 29, Reuther acknowledged that a few workers have recently been called back in the auto industry in connection with new model changes.

But, he said, the companies' production schedules practically guarantees joblessness later on because of heavy output for the next few months.

The companies will produce their own most optimistic estimates within about eight months, at that rate, he said.

REUTHER SHARPLY challenged statements of Sec. of Labor Mitchell about the fall in unemployment and its effect on the economy.

He said the Commerce Dept. tried to suppress for two days the figures on employment—and when the figures were released they showed that the number of jobs around the country had decreased by some 3000.

The drop in unemployment for the most part reflects people dropping out of the labor market.

He said there is fear and uncertainty among farmers and workers, both employed and unemployed.

The Administration's tax bill —with its 95% benefits for the wealthy and big corporations— has directly helped General Motors Corp., Reuther told Vandercook.

During the first nine months of 1954, GM made $1.2 million profits—and its profits after taxes represented a 25% return on the company's investments.

Pres. Eisenhower tried to convince people that widows, pensioners and dirt farmers would get the tax benefits, Reuther said. The facts show, however, that General Motors got more tax benefits than any of these groups, and more than the company's own 400,000 employes.

Reuther emphasized the dependence of farmers and workers on each others, and charged that the Republican Congress had done nothing to end the farm economic crisis.

REUTHER SAID he "did not subscribe" to the Eisenhower theory that election of a Democratic Congress would lead to "cold partisan warfare."

The record, the CIO President said, shows the Republicans in Congress supported Eisenhower only on "give-away items geared to big business."

When Eisenhower suggested programs for the people, Reuther said, the "Republicans in Congress dragged their feet." In political campaigns, he warned, candidates "love all the people." *But, he added, voters must be guided "by what they did, not what they say."*

The Good Work

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther received this letter from two Californians after they heard him on "Meet the Press" television program:

"My husband felt like a beaten man but after the program he said to send you a $10 donation for PAC. You made him feel like a new man. We're sorry it cannot be more. Keep up the good work."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

NLRB Give-Away Decisions Protested By CIO

EIGHT new jurisdictional decisions of the National Labor Relations Board last week were blasted by the CIO as *"another give-away — this time a give-away of the rights guaranteed to labor under the Labor-Management Relations Act."*

Pres. Eisenhower's appointees to the board rode roughshod over strenuous objections by Democratic members to bulldoze their way to new interpretations of the law which seriously weaken labor's position.

The eight decisions, like so much else in the GOP "business" Administration, concern themselves chiefly with the dollar sign to the exclusion of right and rights.

NLRB Chairman Guy Farmer and his fellow Eisenhower appointees, Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Albert C. Beeson, used a lot of language to say so, but in brief they said they couldn't be bothered with cases involving labor disputes unless they have "a pronounced impact upon the flow of interstate commerce."

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg fired a hot reply. He said:

"The jurisdictional standards applied by the NLRB in eight decisions . . . constitute another give-away—this time a give-away of the rights guaranteed to labor under the Labor-Management Relations Act.

"The Wagner Act provision, carried over into Taft-Hartley, that workers employed in any business affecting commerce are protected in their right to organize, has been substantially abridged by the Labor Board in this series of 3-2 decisions, carried by the votes of the Administration appointees.

"The practical effects are to deny effective protection to workers in many industries, such as public utilities, retail stores, franchise dealers, office building maintenance and newspapers.

"These decisions . . . are part of a series of recent board decisions reversing well-established policies beneficial to labor, policies clearly permitted under the law and sanctioned by long congressional acquiescence."

The decisions were the first application of standards that were laid down several months ago, when the board started writing labor law by administrative fiat. They involve several CIO affiliates, including the Auto, Brewery and Utility Workers.

Abe Murdock, a minority board member, said in dissenting:

"It seems probable that at least 25% and perhaps as much as 33% of our past jurisdiction is now eliminated."

Facts Will Out

"Is everybody happy?" If not, you can't blame the "happiness boys" of the Eisenhower Administration for trying.

Such a week for economic baloney we've never seen—the week before the congressional elections. Everybody got in the act, from the President to his chief economic adviser, Arthur Burns, and on down the line to Sec. Mitchell, Sec. Weeks and Postmaster Gen. Summerfield.

"Is everybody happy?" The recession which the Republicans said never existed now—on the basis of a welcome one month drop in unemployment (a drop which was paralleled by a decline in employment as well)—now is proclaimed to be officially over.

"Politically expedient economic optimism" is CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's apt description for the GOP trumpeters. And Chairman Emil Rieve of the CIO Economic Policy Committee has summed it up as "camouflage, persiflage and double-montage."

"Is everybody happy?" The facts will out, and they are that the nation's economy is still moving sidewise, carrying with it a potential of mass unemployment in the months ahead.

As the New York Times recently noted, "key economic indicators are not so bright." Industrial production is off 9% from a year ago; more than 25% of steel capacity is still idle; carloadings are down; wages at an annual rate are off $3.3 billion. And there are 145 industrial areas with substantial labor surpluses.

A Wall St. economist, Louis F. Licht, Jr. (surely no advocate of "gloom and doom), sees "pronounced stability in the economy continuing into 1956." If that stability is not changed to expansion, he adds, "the country will have 5,100,000 unemployed in 1955 and 7,200,000 in 1956."

"Is everybody happy?"

Protecting The Public

This is the week the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee begins its wrestling match with Pres. Eisenhower over the Dixon-Yates power contract.

It's a match that never would have been scheduled had the President given the same meticulous attention to the public interest that he has lavished on private industry since his "business" (which is what the people have been getting) Administration took offce.

Last week he told a press conference that the interests of the government, which are the interests of the people, have been perfectly and splendidly protected in the truly amazing contract between Dixon-Yates and the Atomic Energy Commission, which the Joint Committee has been asked to approve.

Into this dream world a harsh note of reality has been injected by members of Congress, by organized labor, by friends of TVA and even by an Arkansas banker. The same contract that the President found safeguarding the government interest was described by Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.), a member of the Joint Committee, as full of "jokers," "one-sided in favor of the company" and frosted with "legalistic double talk." Somebody must be wrong—and it isn't Holifield.

Former Gov. Sid McMath of Arkansas summed it up: *"This is a fight between the private power monopolies and the people of the U. S. It is a fight the people cannot afford to lose."*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
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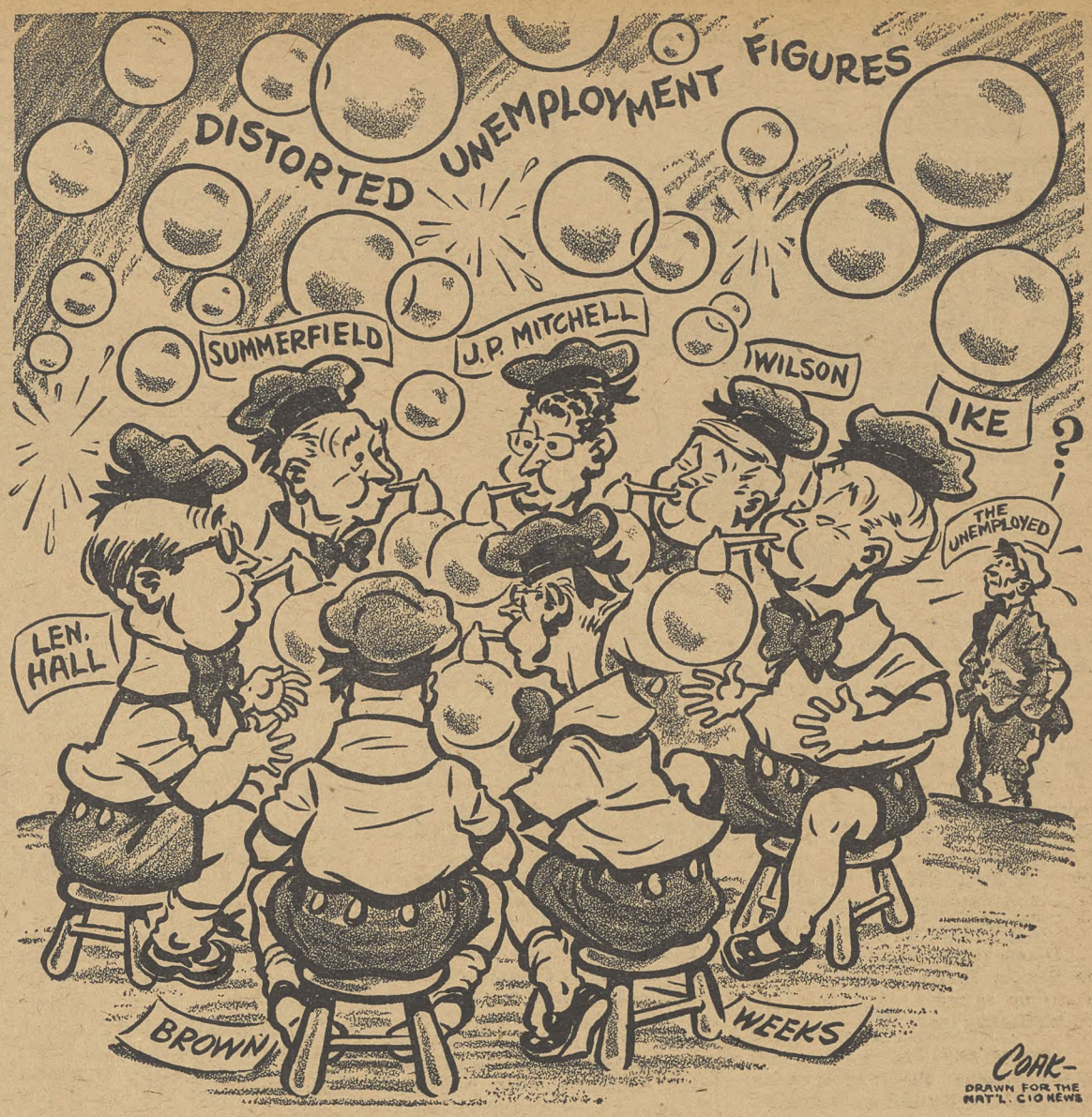
'—Pretty Bubbles In The Air'



In Other Words—

How Are Things At Old GOP Normal?

The Democratic Digest printed this article from the mythical Straight Off the Shoulder, which it described as "the official alumni magazine of Republican Normal:"

WELL, HERE IT IS FALL AGAIN, a new class of frosh ready to start at good old Republican Normal, and time for your Pigskin Prophet to give you the lowdown on football prospects for the fighting Neanderthals, who are going to wear the black and blue jerseys of old Republican Normal this year.

Coach "Ike" Eisenhower is going to rely on the Split P Formation again this year. That's the tried and true system that rolled up such an impressive record in '52. As Ike has often chuckled at alumni banquets, **"What other team has got as big a split as the Neanderthals?"**

Dashing Dick Nixon, one of the trickiest ball handlers of them all in his playing days, will be back as backfield coach, showing the boys all the tricks of the Split P Formation.

The squad has been full of zing in its peppy fall practice sessions and Director of Athletics Len Hall has injected a real note of humor into the workouts by having a tackling dummy made up to look like Harry Truman, the famous caller of the Dems.

Wild Bill Is In Old Berth

Wild Bill Knowland will be back again, and it looks like he'll be in his old berth as quarterback, despite the protests of some alumni that he didn't have a very good record last year.

Our scouts report that Joe McCarthy has been training hard all summer and is faster on his feet than ever. Joe seems to be having some trouble with the faculty and there is some sort of question about his eligibility. *It would be too bad if Joe couldn't play on the team this year because everyone agrees with Coach Ike that Joe is the most offensive back the team ever had.*

Bully Bill Jenner will be back, too, shifty as ever. As his admirers say, Bill has the skin of an elephant.

Coach Ike is pretty much building his team around the veterans who served under Coach Bob Taft before Ike took over. Ike and Athletic Director Hall have been working with the alumni to be sure all the boys have money enough to come back. As Ike says affectionately, *"They may be slobs, but they're my slobs."*

Grinding Guy Cordon is one veteran Ike wants back because he is a real tower of strength on power plays. Ike is hopeful that Kalm Karl Mundt will be back, too. Ike hasn't forgotten how valuable he is in running interference for Joe McCarthy.

Ike's got his eye on two red-hot prospects in Illinois and New Jersey. The Illinois boy is Jolting Joe Meek, a cocky player who is already talking as though he has made the team. "Hell, Coach would have to play me if I was blind in one eye," says Jolting Joe in his carefree manner.

The New Jersey boy is Cliff Case, as smooth a ball carrier as the state has seen in many a year. He is trying to develop a triple hand-off play, Congress to Ford to Senate. There are some rumors that Case may not matriculate this year. It seems that some alumni of old Republican Normal are trying to get Case to enroll at Rutgers. Where's your old school spirit, fellows?

Right Side Of Line Heavier

Ike's relying on a lot of line plays, right down the middle, but some sports writers think he may have to switch his strategy after he gets more familiar with his squad. *The sports writers think Ike had better get a few unbalanced line plays, since the right side of his line seems to be shaping up as heavier and stronger than the rest of the squad.*

Well, just a few random notes about the old campus before we close. Coach Ike took up golf this summer. Likes it fine. Prof. John Foster Dulles was back on the campus briefly after his sabbatical leave in Europe. Foster didn't like the foreigners, especially the French.

Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell has been invited to deliver the Harry Dexter White memorial lectures at the Law School this year. Backfield Coach Nixon has a dog. He is thinking of naming him Checkers. The cheerleaders have been practicing all summer.

You ought to hear them give out with the old school yell: *Chocolate Malta, down with Yalta, Hiss, Boom, Bah!* Margaret Chase Smith is back and seems like a good choice for Queen of the Homecoming Prom. She's been around on the campus for six years, and everybody needs her. *Well, see you at Hoover Stadium on Homecoming. Yeah, team!*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AS THE ROAR OF THE CAMPAIGN abated and the last "nonpartisan" political speech was ended, some of the politicians began to look again at the horrifying fact that on Monday, Nov. 8, the same old 83rd Congress will be back in business.

The Senate will go into session, after successfully stalling the issue until after the election, to sit in judgment on the Watkins committee's recommendation that Joe McCarthy be censured.

The House will not be in session, having completed its routine work and having nothing whatever to say about McCarthy. But a handful of House members — the lower chamber's representatives on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee—will find no refuge.

The Joint Committee, including the House members headed by Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R. N. Y.), was summoned for the day after the election for a discussion of Dixon-Yates, and the fat, profitable contract Pres. Eisenhower ordered the Atomic Energy Committee to negotiate with the Dixon-Yates private utility syndicate to trim down the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Dixon-Yates, according to Sen. Langer (R. N. D.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the dying 83rd, seemed likely to stir up as much of a rumpus in the Senate's resumed session as the McCarthy issue.

Langer and Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), sitting as a two-man "anti-monopoly" subcommittee, gathered a lot of ammunition against Dixon-Yates during the campaign.

The Administration scheme was to slide the contract through by the device of having Cole's Joint Committee "waive" the provision of law requiring all AEC contracts with private utilities to be submitted for a 30-day study while the whole Congress was in session.

More Indignant Denials

Eisenhower indignantly denied, at the pre-election news conference which happened to be his first in 10 weeks, that he had asked Cole's Joint Committee to "waive" anything. *But the AEC —an agency over which the President claims a special quality of control—requested the "waiver."*

McCarthy, in the meantime, emerged from a long silence to lay some groundwork for his defense against the Watkins committee's censure recommendation.

Sen. Joe suffered intensely from a sinus affection during the campaign, it was said, and made no speeches anywhere for Republican candidates. He had called Eisenhower, in effect, a coddler of Communists, and dismal GOP nominees decided that they would rather have a visitation from the black plague than a McCarthy speech in their favor.

Joe popped up fighting, in a tentative sort of way, in the last 10 days before the election.

He fired a renewed demand at Army Sec. Stevens for the "facts" about who "promoted" and gave an honorable discharge to the now-celebrated "pink dentist," Maj. Peress. He fired a new accusation of "prejudice" against Sen. Watkins, a conservative Republican gentleman of remarkable personal rectitude and judicial temperament, who remained unterrorized.

Sen. Joe's idea seemed to be that if the Republicans lost the election it would somehow be a "victory" for McCarthyism and the right-wing lunatic fringe of the GOP against Eisenhower. Sen. Joe seemed to think that if Eisenhower lost, he himself would become the residual trustee in bankruptcy for Abraham Lincoln's party.

Tricky Dick Is Another Matter

Vice Pres. Nixon is another matter. Eisenhower committed himself to Nixon when, after the celebrated tear-jerking 1952 TV "Checkers" speech, in which Nixon tried to explain his private political funds, the General emotionally exclaimed that he liked "guts" and cried, *"Dick, you're my boy!"*

Eisenhower's "boy" campaigned in advance of Nov. 2 as if he were a kind of separate ruler of a Republican Party that the General had abdicated. Nixon concentrated on the Rocky Mountain States in which the swing of a few thousand votes might determine Senate membership, and he practiced McCarthyism.

The President was asked, at his pre-election news conference, whether he had approved Nixon's speeches. The answer was vague.

Nixon, of course, is pitching for the GOP nomination in 1956. He is a gambler who has come far by the application of sheer nerve and opportunism. He employs McCarthyism while posing as a clean-cut All-American type. He thinks that Eisenhower will not run for re-election in 1956 and he wants the candidacy himself.

Still, Nixon faces the tests of the upcoming Senate session on McCarthy and Dixon-Yates. It is not an easy spot, for him or the Senate.

Stuffers

Republicans are resorting to an old trick to corral votes. Workers in Oregon have found their pay envelopes stuffed with political propaganda favoring Sen. Cordon (R.).

Richard Neuberger, Democratic Senate nominee, branded this "the cruelest and crudest form of political pressure."

"It has been condemned by enlightened leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties ever since it was first used by Mark Hanna over half a century ago," he said. "A working man's pay check may pay for his labor but it doesn't buy his vote."

Labor's World—

CIO Protests Arms For Arabs Threaten Peace In Middle East

A FIRM policy of promoting peace in the Middle East, rather than an imbalance of arms against Israel, was called for by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week in a message to a New York labor rally protesting U. S. arming of the Arab states.

Such a policy, Reuther said, "is of prime importance to the people of the U. S., who know that in the long run a foreign policy based on freedom-loving allies is the real defense of the free world against the threat of every form of dictatorship."

More than 1000 unionists from the New York area attended the meeting, which was sponsored jointly by the Jewish Labor Committee and the Trade Union Council for Israel. It passed a resolution urging parity for Israel with its Arab neighbors in Middle East defense planning.

Reuther's message was read by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee, who expressed doubt as to the fidelity of the Arab states to democracy.

"It is obvious," he added, "that they will use their American-delivered arms not to fight the Communists, but will use them against their mortal enemy, Israel. This we, who cherish freedom, cannot permit."

IN HIS WIRE, Reuther said that arming the Arab states without "effective guarantees" that the weapons will not be turned against Israel does not promote the cause of peace.

"Our government should stand firm," he said, "in its traditional friendship for Israel as a democratic country and equally firm in its insistence that a peace treaty be signed by the Arab states with Israel.

"Only on the basis of such a peace treaty can an effective regional security organization be established in which both Israel and the Arab states can participate.

"Only after such a peace can the essential strength of this whole area develop and provide a raising of peoples' living standards through giving them a share and a stake in their economic future."

AFL Pres. George Meany told the meeting that present U. S. policy in the Middle East "has all the earmarks of an anti-Israel policy."

75c Pay Asked In Puerto Rico

A 75c an hour minimum wage for Puerto Rico's electrical, instrument and related manufacturing industries was urged by Research Dir. David Lasser, of the CIO Electrical Workers, at a hearing by a Wage-Hour Div. industry committee in San Juan, P. R. IUE-CIO Pres. James Carey was the worker representative on the committee.

Lasser demonstrated that the present minimum of 45c in effect since May 1950, should be replaced by the 75c he proposed because the industry's products are largely shipped to the U. S., thus competing unfairly with mainland wages; workers require it to buy the essentials of life, and the "enormous" profits of the industry permit it.

8 Israeli Get Murray Awards

Eight students at the Max Pine Trade School in Tel Aviv, Israel, have been awarded Philip Murray memorial scholarships from a fund made available by a gift of $5000 from the CIO Steelworkers which was matched by Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor.

Vic Reuther Named To CARE Board

VICTOR G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and director of CIO's Dept. for International Affairs, has been named a vice president and member of the board of directors of CARE.

He succeeds Dir. Leo Perlis of the CIO Community Services Committee, who was active in the establishment of CARE and was for some time the secretary of its board of directors.

Named as alternate for Reuther on CARE's board was Associate Dir. Daniel Benedict of the international affairs department, a former European director of CARE.

Murray D. Lincoln and Paul Comly French were re-elected president and executive director of CARE respectively.

Discussed at a meeting of the directors in New York City last week was a special campaign for distributing over a million special Christmas packages in 32 countries.

Information on Operation Reindeer can be obtained from the CIO Free World Labor Fund, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., or the CIO representative to CARE, 660 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

THE FREE labor movement in Japan has been strengthened in its battle against Communists by formation of a coordinating committee of unions affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The new grouping grew out of proposals made by an ICFTU delegation headed by Pres. Omer Becu and Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek. The latter hailed it as averting the possibility of a split among ICFTU affiliates, which in Japan are associated individually with the world organization, and with strengthening the nation's free labor movement.

The committee is composed of the six unions in the Joint Council of ICFTU-affiliated bodies, and five from Zenro, one of the national centers.

Representing nearly two million workers, it will recruit new ICFTU affiliations, popularize ICFTU programs and policies, and coordinate the views of its member unions on international trade union matters.

Britain

Affiliated unions have agreed to pay the British Trades Union Congress a special per capita tax of one shilling (about 14c) per member over the next three years to help pay for the new TUC Memorial Building, now under construction in London, and for a Colonial Assistance Fund, to help in the development of effective trade unionism in the colonies and other underdeveloped countries.

Spain

Pres. Robles Aranguiz of the Union of Basque Workers (in exile), arrested during the strikes at San Sebastian in 1953, has been released from prison after posting a large sum as bail. Two of the oldest members of the union who were arrested at the same time, Lasa Ascencio, 70 years old, and d'Ubillos Francisco, 72 years old, both former regional leaders, also have been released on bail.

Magazine Depicts Reuther As 'Mr. Full Employment'

THE CURRENT issue of Coronet magazine features a sketch of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther by Washington Correspondent Sam Stavisky.

Walter P. Reuther

"In the eyes of millions, from CIO Clothing Workers hunched over sewing machines in New York to brawny lumberjacks in the Northwest," Stavisky says, Reuther is "Mr. Full Employment."

The article details Reuther's career from high school days in Wheeling, W. Va., to his ascendancy to the top post in CIO. Fired from his first job for trying to organize a steel corrugating plant in protest against Sunday work, he drifted north to Detroit.

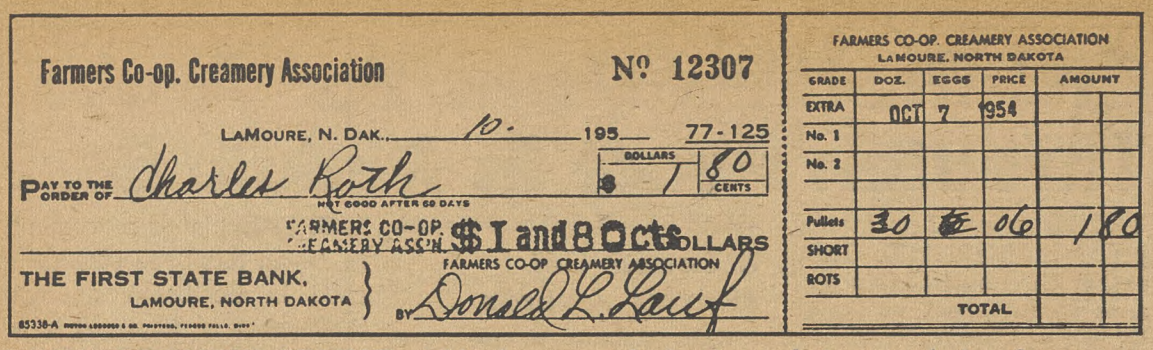
"A volunteer organizer in 1937," Stavisky writes of early days in the CIO Auto Workers, "he was blacklisted in most of the auto plants.

"He took over the job of organizing the West Side auto workers' locals into a strong bloc (membership increased from 78 to 30,000); he helped run the Detroit and Flint sit-down strikes; and was one of the leaders in the drive to organize Ford. He was beaten twice and became a hero in the union wars."

Reuther became president of the CIO in 1952 following the death of the "able Philip Murray," the magazine article concludes. It reports this anecdote:

"Aren't you running too far ahead of the parade?" a follower asked anxiously not long ago.

"Sure," replied Reuther jauntily, *"that is the only way you can be a leader!"*



Farmers Co-op. Creamery Association — No 12307

LaMoure, N. Dak., 10- 195__ 77-125

Pay to the Order of Charles Roth — Dollars $ 1 80 Cents

Not Good After 60 Days

Farmers Co-op. Creamery Ass'n $1 and 80 Cts Dollars

The First State Bank, LaMoure, North Dakota

Farmers Co-op Creamery Association By Donald L. Lauf

Farmers Co-op. Creamery Association, LaMoure, North Dakota

Grade	Doz.	Eggs	Price	Amount	
Extra	Oct	7	1954		
No. 1					
No. 2					
Pullets	30		06	1	80
Short					
Rots					
			Total		

THAT WIDENING SPREAD—This is a photostat of a check for 30 dozen eggs—$1.80—six cents a dozen. North Dakota farmers and workers meeting in Minot got a look at gap between what a farmer receives and what he pays. Same day this check was issued, eggs sold for 61c a dozen in New York retail market.

Cost Of Living In Gentle Downward Glide Of .3%

THE SHARPEST monthly drop in nearly a year, sparked by lower food prices, sent the cost of living dipping downward by three-tenths of 1% between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The consumers price index sagged from 115 in mid-August to 14.7 in mid-September, the bureau said, thanks mainly to a decline of 1.3% in food costs, the largest since last November.

A major drop in the food category was in coffee prices, which slumped 9.5% after months of steady increases. Potatoes, apples and tomatoes dropped sharply, reflecting seasonal supplies, but orange prices continued their rise and are now at the highest level since 1920. Pork prices dropped a little, but beef was higher.

The lower food costs were more than enough to offset increases in housing and apparel, the BLS reported. And food will be still lower when the October figure is compiled, predicted Mrs. Aryness Joy Wickens, acting BLS commissioner. No major escalator clause contracts were affected by the September report.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		Oct. 15	115.4
1943 monthly average	123.6		Nov. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Dec. 15	114.9
1945 monthly average	128.4		1954 Jan. 15	115.2
1946 monthly average	139.3		Feb. 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		Mar. 15	114.8
1948 monthly average	171.2		Apr. 15	114.6
1949 monthly average	169.1		May 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		June 15	115.1
1951 monthly average	185.9		July 15	115.2
1952 monthly average	190.6	(old index)	Aug. 15	115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4	(new index)	Sept. 15	114.7
1954 monthly average	114.9			

Raise Urged For Teachers

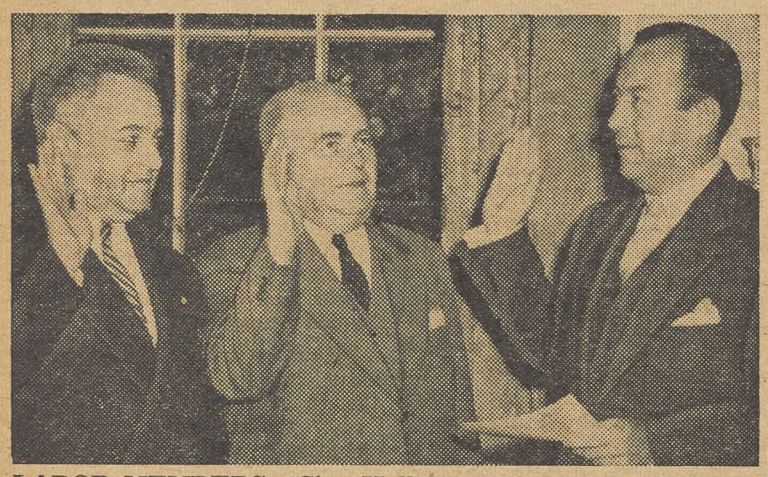
BETTER PAY and working conditions for the nation's teachers were urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in addresses before 8000 members of the New York State Teachers Association, southeastern zone.

"There must be something wrong with the moral fiber of a people willing to pay more for a week of war than a year of education," Reuther said.

He said a single week of World War II took more money than the cost of all forms of education in the U. S. for a year.

Noting that three out of four of the nation's elementary schools are substandard, he said that many teachers worked under conditions at which industrial workers would rebel. He said that average sweeper in the auto industry gets more in wages than hundreds of thousands of teachers get in salary.

Reuther urged the educators to "give leadership" in the fight to correct these conditions and, he promised, "we will help you mobilize the people of America behind that leadership."



LABOR MEMBERS—City Hall ceremony sees Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz (left) of New York City CIO Council sworn in as member of city's Youth Board by Mayor Robert F. Wagner (right). Sec. James F. Quinn of AFL Council (center) also was named to agency. Youth Board deals with juvenile delinquency problem.

High Court Bars Rule On 'Fair' Prices

THE SUPREME COURT for the second time has refused to rule on the constitutionality of *"fair trade"* laws which allow manufacturers to set the retail prices of trademarked items.

The refusal leaves standing decisions of the highest courts in New York and New Jersey upholding fair trade statutes in those states. Both courts also upheld the validity of federal laws which make fair trading applicable to goods in interstate commerce.

The issue first reached the court in 1951, when all states but Missouri, Texas and Vermont and the District of Columbia had fair trading laws.

A gimmick in the law permits an agreement with one retailer to become binding on all others in a state. Congress in 1952 passed special legislation exempting fair trade provisions from the anti-trust laws.

The latest case to reach the highest court was appealed by Grayson-Robinson, Inc., which operates stores in New York City and Newark, N. J.

Quill, Uninvited To Subway Event, Goes In Tallyho

SPONSORS of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the New York City's subways last week failed to invite Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, but he arrived atop a 100-year-old tallyho.

Wearing a top hat, Quill was surrounded by TWU-CIO secretaries. Signs on the tallyho read "This Is Your Subway Service in '55" and "50 Years of New York Subway Progress."

Some 100 TWU-CIO members picketed the event, which was sponsored by the State-created Transit Authority, which operates the city transit system, and the Downtown Manhattan Association.

It's A Great Year --For Stockholders

There may be more unemployment now than a year ago but one group—the stockholders—has found the first nine months of 1954 even more lush than the same period a year ago. A Commerce Dept. report says cash dividend payments by corporations amounted to $6.4 billion so far this year as compared with $6 billion a year ago.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

WITH THE HELP of exaggerated television and newspaper ads, FHA's deception-ridden home improvement loans, high-pressure salesmen and home-owners who don't read contracts before signing, buying storm-windows for a house has become one of the trickiest, over-priced deals you can get into these days.

Don't Get Gypped On Storm Windows

Certainly storm windows are vital for a house in a cold area. They pay for themselves (if reasonably priced). Not only do they keep you more comfortable by reducing the heat loss from your body to cold glass windows, but according to the University of Illinois Small Home Council, they save up to 20% of your fuel bill (but not 50% as salesmen sometimes claim). They also extend the life of heating equipment by reducing the load on it, and reduce condensation and frost formation on windows and sills.

But you don't have to pay $400 or $500 to secure the advantages of storm windows as many families have done and are doing on easy credit plans. The public seems to lose all sense of values at the sound of such words as "aluminum," "redwood" or "self-storing." High-pressure salesmen and television pitchmen use all kinds of deceptive gimmicks, such as bait offers of aluminum windows for $10, which they dissuade you from buying when you respond to the offer.

Even "legitimate" companies use exaggerated price lists. For example, one trade expert showed me retail price lists quoting $35 plus $3 for installation for aluminum storm windows that cost dealers only $14.75.

YOU SHOULD ALSO KNOW that many storm window dealers do not make windows but are simply order takers. So it turns out that aluminum storms are priced as high as they are **not** because aluminum is a precious metal or storm windows are really expensive to manufacture or have special gadgets.

The real reason for the high prices is that selling storm windows has become a high-pressure, high-cost business with heavy expenses for television, radio and newspaper advertising, and commissions to salesmen of 10 to 20% of the price you pay.

Actually there are few standard prices for storm windows. Salesmen and showrooms frequently charge different customers different prices, depending on the customer's attitude, how large the order is, and how busy the workshops and installers are at the time.

Not only are aluminum storms frequently overpriced but so are redwood ones. One reader recently wrote this department that they were about to close a deal with a salesman for eight "deluxe" redwood storm windows and a storm door for $460. With a little comparison shopping this family should be able to buy eight high-grade aluminum storms and the door for about $275-$300.

THE WOOD SASH everybody used for storm windows before salesmen discovered aluminum cost only $5-$6 a window for standard sizes, plus $1.50-$2 extra for fitting and hanging if desired. Chief advantage of aluminum windows is that most types now sold are a permanent installation and save changing storms and screens twice a year. This makes them especially desirable for (1) two-story houses, (2) older people and (3) very large windows which are hard to handle. *But for many uses, if a man can save a couple of hundred dollars he will be quite well paid for his time spent changing windows.*

If you prefer aluminum storms, here are tips on getting fair value:

1. Price lists dealers display are exaggerated, and show different prices for various sizes of windows. Actually all except unusually large sizes cost the dealer the same price from the factory, a little under $15. Thus a reasonable price would be $25 for a top-quality three-track window, including installation. Often you can get a better price from the showroom than from outside salesmen.

2. Extruded aluminum windows and doors are best. This type is thicker, has sharp corners and is not pliable like windows made of rolled aluminum bent to shape. The cheap rolled aluminum windows tend to get out of shape.

3. Three-track, self-storing windows are more convenient than two tracks (often shown on television) and are preferable if the cost is no more than $2-$3 extra per window.

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Dingell Raps Ike's Health Bill

"A PERFUNCTORY feeble gesture" towards solution of the $9 billion annual health problem facing the U. S. was what Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) called the reinsurance bill which Republicans will re-submit to the next session of Congress.

Sec. of Welfare Hobby said she hoped the measure would get American Medical Association support.

Dingell called Pres. Eisenhower and the Republican National Committee "naive" in trying to "dig from its grave" the bill which the last session's House voted 238 to 134 to recommit, and which the Senate left "hanging on the hook."

He called that measure "a transparent fake" and asserted it proposed a $25 million revolving fund for reinsurance "not of people needing health care or better health care, but of gigantic insurance companies who already have billions of dollars of resources."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER had the pleasant experience of attending the convention of the Utility Workers of America, CIO, on Oct. 21-23 in Boston, Mass.

I had the honor of addressing the delegates, telling them what National CIO is doing on the organizational, political and legislative fronts. Joe Fisher was re-elected president of this fine organization and he and his associate officers took the oath of office and signed non-Communist affidavits right on the platform of the convention.

Brother Fisher in his address to the convention reported on the progress of the Utility Workers during the past year, and presented to the delegates the program for the coming year. The officers and members of this union have done an outstanding job for the workers in the utility industry, bringing to them increased wages, better working conditions, and greater security.

I talked with Fisher and the other officers about initiating a joint campaign to organize the unorganized workers in their field. The Organizational Dept. and its staff will cooperate in every way to help bring more workers under the banner of CIO.

WHILE IN BOSTON I had the opportunity of meeting with CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson and committees from the New England States on the work being done and to be done in the political action and legislative fields.

Last week I attended the swearing-in ceremonies of Carl Winn, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Woodworkers, who will soon be going overseas as Far Eastern area labor adviser of the Foreign Operations Administration.

I had a sensation of mixed feelings during the ceremonies. I was glad to see the government get such a good man and glad that CIO has the men that can perform a real service for the government. At the same time I was sorry to see Carl leave CIO because we have great need for men of his caliber.

We of CIO all wish Carl the best of luck on his job of helping our country achieve unity with other nations.

CIO REG. DIR. IRWIN DeSHETLER reports that the CIO Oil Workers won an important election victory at the Filtrol Corp. plant, Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 285 as against 12 for no union. OWIU Rep. George Cody was in charge of the drive.

OWIU Sec.-Treas. Tom McCormick reports the following election victories: American Oil Co. (office), Philadelphia, Pa., OWIU 6, no union 0, other 3; Pure Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Terminal Div., Chattahoochie plant, OWIU 7, no union 0; Pure Oil Co., Atlanta, Chattahoochie Bulk Plant, OWIU 23, no union 0.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports that the IUE won an election at American-Bosch, Columbus, Miss., by a vote of 121 of 74 for no union. Recognition was won at Bevko, Inc., Elmer, N. J., involving 207 employees, as a result of a strike.

Organizational Dir. John Maurillo of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Reg. 1, reports two election victories: E. A. R. Winarcke Co., Boonton, N. J., UGCCW 44, AFL 6, no union 6; New York-Ohio Chemical plant, Elkton, Md., UGCCW 13, no union 11.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin reports an election victory for the UGCCW at the U. S. Gypsum Co., Fort Dodge, Ia., by a vote of 262 for UGCCWA, no union 62, challenged 10.

CIO Rep. J. R. Light reports that in a representation election at Sumter Hardwood Co., Sumter, S. C., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 45 to 25 against, with one void.

Pres. Russell Taylor of the CIO Shoe Workers reports an election victory at the Ed White, Jr., Shoe Co., Paragould, Ark. Credit for the victory goes to Organizer John Spikes, under direction of Dist. Dir. Dave Wilson.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, reports that workers at the Dow-Weld Co., Baltimore, Md., favored the IUMSWA by a vote of 38 to two for no union.

Organization Dir. Fleet Perrine of the CIO Rubber Workers reports an election victory at the Kirkhill Rubber Co., Brea, Calif., by this vote: eligible 541, URW 247, no union 223. CIO Rep. Frank Grillo deserves credit for this fine victory.

Students Blame Segregation Riots On Adult 'Agitators'

ADULT "ruffians" and "agitators" inspired recent demonstrations against integration of white and Negro students in Washington and Baltimore schools.

That's the report of 10 white high school students in those cities who went to New Rochelle, N. Y., to see how 1200 white and 400 Negro students get along in one high school.

They have taken the "success story" of the prosperous northern city of 70,000 population back to their own communities.

New Rochelle students contributed $300 and provided overnight lodging in homes for their visitors.

"Don't blame the pupils for demonstrations against non-segregation," said 23-year-old Robert E. Rodgers, a Korean war veteran, who attends Baltimore's Southern High School.

"A few parents started agitating, so pupils stayed away from school. It was as simple as shooting off a gun to start a herd of cattle running."

Other pupils told of being called *"chicken"* and threatened by adults in anonymous phone calls *"if they dared to go to school next day"* with Negroes.

Kohler Strikers Pledged CIO Aid

By ROBERT TREUER

THE TENSION-packed strike of the CIO Auto Workers at Kohler Co., nearing its eighth month, captured the limelight at the 17th annual convention of the Wisconsin CIO Council at Milwaukee.

More than 400 delegates, representing a membership of over 100,000, heard H. E. Lindemann, spokesman for the Kohler strikers, report on the bitter dispute at the plumbing ware firm.

He said the strikers are solid and determined, while the feudal barony of Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, is importing strikebreakers.

"Out of the 3000 strikers who started, 2740 are still out on the bricks," Lindemann said. "This represents the skilled and trained working force at Kohler, but management has brought in several hundred outsiders."

The convention voted all-out support for the strike—financial and moral.

DISCUSSION of the Kohler strike was the high mark of the three-day meeting, which was sparked by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

He called the Wisconsin CIO-PAC program "one of the best" in the nation but urged intensified efforts in the Nov. 2 election.

"The unemployment situation," Reuther said, "is not going to get better until the government in Washington takes corrective steps."

Delegates roared approval when he declared a Democratic victory will show the world *"that America does know how to achieve full employment in peacetime."*

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago, also was cheered lustily during her speech on labor's role in world affairs. "The United Nations is your business," she said.

Council Pres. Charles M. Schultz was re-elected by acclamation. This was the first time there has been no opposition for the post in many years.

NLRB Charges Kohler Is Unfair

The National Labor Relations Board last week brought charges of unfair labor practices against strike-bound Kohler Co., and set a hearing for Dec. 13 in Sheboygan, Wis.

The firm was accused of discharging 50 workers "unfairly" and refusal to bargain on several issues as a result of a complaint filed by the CIO Auto Workers.

Pres. Allen Graskamp of UAW-CIO Local 833 said the company has "persistently failed to measure up to the requirements of the Labor-Management Act."

GOP 'Economy' Hit At Los Angeles Meet

THE FALSE economy of the Eisenhower Administration was lambasted by speakers at a Full Employment Conference, which was jointly sponsored by the California CIO and the Greater Los Angeles CIO Councils.

"Washington is full of politicians today who think only in terms of cutting the budget," said R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

"It is extremely hard to get money to build schools, or for a program to create employment in the country. The responsibility for the failure to do something about unemployment is on the whole Administration, from top to bottom."

R. J. THOMAS
Hits inaction on jobs

Leslie Claypool, veteran news analyst and Los Angeles political writer, said:

"We are faced with a giveaway program in Washington that makes mink coats and deep freezes look like the kind of prizes that come in breakfast food packages."

CIO Reg. XIII Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler introduced Thomas and Claypool. The conference was concerned with unemployment problems in southern California and was part of the leadership program of the Southern California CIO Community Services Committee. The event was directed by Charles J. Harding, Southern California CIO-CSC director.

THE GREATER Los Angeles CIO recently joined with Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut in holding a testimonial luncheon for Madame Golda Myerson, Israel's Minister for Labor.

She paid tribute to former Pres. Truman, the late Philip Murray, CIO president, and the late William Green, AFL president, for U. S. assistance to Israel.

"I am convinced," Madame Myerson said, *"that the United Nations' establishment of independent Israel was due in no small part to the magnificent support you gave us."*

Council Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford, who recently returned from a trip to Israel, introduced Madame Myerson. Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett of the AFL Council, was chairman.

"LIKE I WAS TELLING YA, FRED—YOU NON-UNION GUYS ALWAYS GET HOOKED IN THE END!"

CWA Settles 4 Bell Pacts For 25,000

CONTRACTS covering more than 25,000 workers have been signed by the CIO Communications Workers and Bell System companies in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Maryland.

This brings the total number of Bell company settlements this year to 26 covering more than 258,000 workers. Remaining to be settled are six agreements on behalf of some 70,000 workers.

Largest settlement covers 9000 southern California plant employes of the Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., who won increases of up to $2.50 a week, reclassification of four towns and withdrawal of a no-strike clause.

ANOTHER agreement brought similar gains for 4900 Oregon workers in all departments of the same company.

The Washington-Idaho Div. of the Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. granted the pattern increase and withdrew a proposed no-strike clause in a settlement covering 6700 workers in all departments.

An agreement with Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Baltimore City for 4500 workers brought increases of $1.50 to $2.50 a week. Offers of three other Chesapeake & Potomac companies—Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia—were below the pattern of other Bell settlements.

URW Settles At Goodrich

A MASTER agreement covering nine B. F. Goodrich Co. plants and the CIO Rubber Workers has been negotiated. It will expire Apr. 1, 1957.

Membership approvals and the negotiation of supplementary local union contracts are being awaited. Wages were not an issue, agreement on this point having been reached in September. Discussions were confined to general contract provisions, and improvements and clarifications were made.

Negotiations were broken off briefly and a call for a strike vote was issued but a hurry-up counter proposal by management brought the sides together again.

Goodrich plants involved are in Akron, Los Angeles, Oaks, Pa., Cadillac, Mich., Tuscaloosa, Ala., Miami, Okla., Riverside, N. J., Marion, O., and Clarksville, Tenn.

Utility Workers Face Up To Atomic Power

By FRED ROSS

A MUSHROOM cloud hung over the seventh constitutional convention of the CIO Utility Workers at Boston.

It wasn't a real cloud, but the symbol of the atomic age was there for more than 500 delegates to see. Speakers and the officers' report foretold the early development of plants producing electricity from the atom.

For the electric power industry will be the first to be affected by atomic power. An atomic power plant is being erected at Shippensport, near Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Atomic Energy Commission and at least seven industrial study groups are working on the cheapest way to make electricity from fissionable material.

UWUA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Fisher said he believes that atom-produced electrical power will be in use in less than 10 years, the time generally accepted for its development.

Fisher also stressed the current, tough bargaining attitude of the industry. He said it established a pattern of 6c to 8c an hour increase, far below its ability to pay. To get these modest gains, he pointed out, the union had to resort to more strikes, strike threats and arbitration in the past 15 months than ever before.

The industry could not plead poverty. Falling off of industrial loads had been more than offset by the increase in residential and commerical loads. That was shown by the industry's profits. Fisher said that in 1953 the industry had its best financial year, and that profits for the first half of 1954 exceeded those of the first half last year.

The UWUA-CIO president warned the industry's tough attitude would continue until next spring when many contracts will be renegotiated—unless a Democratic Congress is elected.

He urged the delegates to seek companywide seniority as the most equitable way to protect the employment rights of all. Seniority now is usually on a plantwide basis.

PLANTWIDE seniority has been made obsolete by the growing recession, the increase of new automation plants, which are closing less efficient units, and the likely early development of atomic power plants.

While workers with long seniority are eligible to bid for jobs in the automation plants, there are not enough jobs for them in the new plants. Many of the workers with long seniority fail to seek the jobs in the automation plants because they are reluctant to be uprooted from homes they own.

Fisher summed up the problem: "A pound of uranium costing $35 has the heat potential of 1400 tons of coal. Three pounds of uranium costing $105 would operate a plant in a large city for eight hours whereas 4200 tons of coal to do the same job costs approximately $42,000."

The atom would not down. It bobbed up again in a discussion of the foreign policy resolution unanimously adopted by the convention.

"The Republican Administration," the resolution said, "has placed budgetary considerations ahead of military needs and has reduced the strength of American armed forces at a time when world tensions are increasing."

Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler said it is a poor time to practice GOP economy when the Russians have a bomb that would destroy everything in a four-mile radius.

The convention also faced up to the impact of the atom on the electric power industry. It called on Fisher to appoint a permanent committee on public power and atomic energy.

A RESOLUTION adoped unanimously declared "the government, for national security reasons, has a paramount right in the development of nuclear fission for all atomic military weapons." It also said that *"no license or use to private industry should be given that would in any way handicap the paramount right of the government to fulfill its responsibility in military uses."*

The convention endorsed "the action of the 83rd Congress in enacting legislation granting limited use of atomic power and materials to private industry under rigid and exacting controls." The resolution continued:

"Monopoly should be avoided in civilian atomic energy development for non-military purposes by turning that development over to many hundreds of industrial competitors by license and control which would provide the usual patent safeguards necessary to spur private initiative and bring inestimable low cost benefits to all the people of the world."

The delegates reaffirmed the union's traditional stand on public power.

IT IS "no federal agency should construct or operate any project for the generation and/or distribution of electric energy, except for national defense, or where private industry fails or refuses to provide adequate service."

Fisher, Pachler, Vice Pres. and Organization Dir. Harold J. Straub, and Vice Pres. William R. Munger were re-elected by acclamation for three-year terms.

At Pachler's suggestion the delegates decided to hold the next convention during April 1956 at Atlantic City, where UWUA-CIO held its founding convention in April 1946.

THE CONVENTION called for the appointment of a labor representative on every state public utility regulatory body. This action resulted from the decision of the Massachusetts Dept. of Public Utilities in allowing the Boston Edison and 21 other companies to go from one-month to two-month billing — without a public hearing.

Concerned by the growth of state right-to-scab laws, the delegates called for intensified efforts to prevent the enactment of such measures and to bar such legislation by congressional action.

LABOR UNITY was discussed at Utility Workers convention at Boston by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (left) who was greeted by UWUA-CIO Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler and Pres. Joseph A. Fisher. In right photo are Pres. J. William Belanger, Massachusetts CIO Council; Fisher, CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson; Pres. John Horan, Boston CIO Council, and Val Murphy, Mass. CIO board member.

Automation

A new, automatic push button plant will produce two and a third times as much electricity in an hour as an old style one—with about a third as many men.

That's the story told by Cleveland delegates to the Utility Workers convention and it is typical of what is happening throughout the industry.

One of the old plants of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. now employs 100 men and makes 290,000 kwh. A new plant now in operation employs 28 men and produces 420,000 kwh.

When a new unit is completed at the automatic plant it will employ 36 men and will produce 670,000 kwh.

'Refining'

Esso Standard Oil Co. has a new definition of poverty, according to Sec.-Treas. Thomas M. McCormick of the CIO Oil Workers.

The company pleads poverty when OWIU seeks wage increases, McCormick told the Utility Workers convention, but he added:

"The firm made $552 million last year. That's $1 million a day Monday through Friday, $2 million for double time Saturday, and $3 million for triple time Sunday. That leaves $32 million to take a vacation."

Riffe Explains Labor Unity Moves

"I WON'T sign a document (for labor unity) that will give away any of your rights," CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe told applauding delegates to the CIO Utility Workers convention.

Riffe criticized the refusal of the AFL Meat Packers to abide by a decison of Arbitrator David L. Cole ordering them to stop trying to wrest bargaining rights for 400 Swift & Co. employes at Moultrie, Ga., from the CIO Packinghouse Workers. It was the first ruling by Cole in a dispute under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement.

HE SAID that CIO representatives at the recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Unity Committee had declared themselves against discrimination on account of race, color or creed and shady dealings with employers.

Riffe said the subcommittee set up by the unity committee to draft a detailed plan for a union center was designed to "protect the interests of every union."

"If we can't work out a plan to protect your union and every other union—and in my heart I want labor unity very much—I won't sign a document that will give away any of your rights," he said.

The UWUA-CIO and its AFL counterpart, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, signed the no-raiding agreement. A few days prior to the signing, the UWUA-CIO officers' report said, the CIO union withdrew from an organizing campaign among the workers of a New England firm represented by the AFL union.

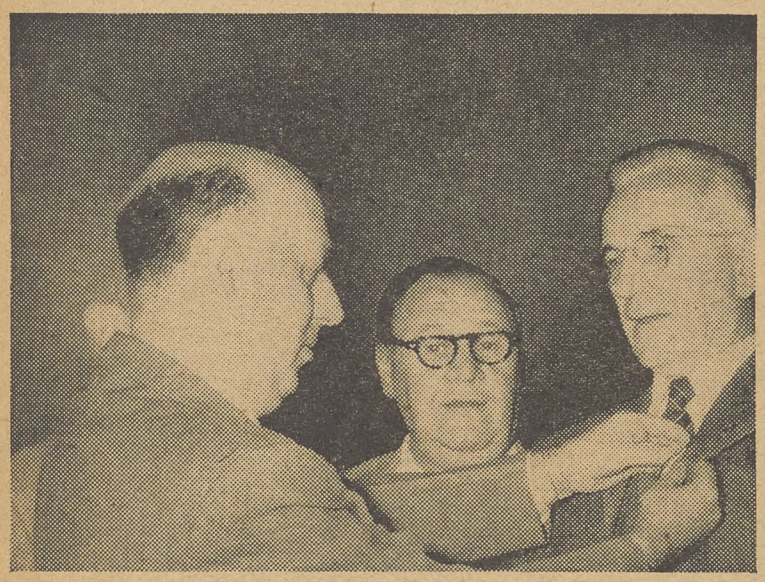
After signing the agreement, IBEW at the request of UWUA-CIO withdrew a certification petition involving employes at a Pennsylvania electric company.

Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston stressed the danger of Communist infiltration into American institutions and the necessity of union political action. He praised UWUA-CIO for its early action in purging Communist influence.

"A majority of citizens may be right, but unless they vote, they may as well be wrong, come election day," he said.

ELECTION of a Democratic Congress was the theme of a number of speakers including Sec.-Treas. Thomas M. McCormick of the CIO Oil Workers; Rep. McCormack (Mass.), Democratic whip; CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson; Robert Murphy, Democratic candidate for Massachusetts governor, and Pres. J. William Belanger, Massachusetts CIO Council.

Other speakers included Pres. John Horan, Greater Boston CIO Council; Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, Temple B'nai Moshe, and Dr. Frederick May Eliot, president of the Unitarian Association of America.



POLITICS was in the air at UWUA-CIO convention. Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler pins a guest's badge on Rep. McCormack (Mass.), Democratic whip. Vice Pres. Harold J. Straub is in center, and Vice Pres. William R. Munger is partially obscured by Pachler.

The Age of Automation
See Page 6

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., November 8, 1954 Vol. 17, No. 45

'Half Way To White House'

Demos Regain Control Of Congress

—See Pages 2 & 3

Getting Out A Big Vote— Throughout the nation, thousands of CIO-PAC block workers were out in force on election day, helping to get out the big vote which set a record for mid-term elections and underscored the Democratic victories in Congress and the states. At top left: Mrs. Dixie Pennoyer (center) checks off voting list in a Maryland precinct near Washington. At top right: PAC Worker Columbus Kinsey escorts Mozel Euston to the polls in Newark's 3rd Ward. She's an unemployed member of CIO Auto Workers Local 260. Some 2000 PAC workers were on the job in New Jersey. At bottom: Staff members and guests at PAC headquarters, with Dir. Jack Kroll at right center, smile as they watch the first returns on television. Kroll said he was "very pleased" with effective PAC work in the campaign.

Demos Move GOP Out Of 3 Big Statehouses

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THREE MAJOR industrial states, where unemployment became a major political issue during the campaign, turned Republican governors out of office on Election Day and replaced them with labor-backed Democrats.

In 10 large industrial states outside the South where governorships were at stake, Democrats won six, the GOP clung to four.

Twelve years of Republican rule under Gov. Thomas E. Dewey ended in New York State when the voters piled up a slim lead for Democrat Averell Harriman over the GOP hopeful, Sen. Irving M. Ives.

Harriman in a victory statement pledged the Democrats to *"restore government with a heart"* to the State.

There were indications, however, that the Democrats would have to fight to retain their victory. Harriman's margin was about 10,000 votes. The losers were demanding a recount, and Dewey ordered State Police to guard voting machines and records.

Pennsylvania Gain

Pennsylvania elected its first Democratic governor in two decades—State Sen. George M. Leader, who spearheaded a sweep of State offices. The Republican candidate, Lt. Gov. Lloyd H. Wood, suffered from his connection with the scandal-ridden Administration of Gov. John S. Fine.

Voters in the two largest cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, both with thousands of unemployed, rolled up impressive tallies for Leader. However, a score of counties that went Republican in 1952 also returned Democratic majorities.

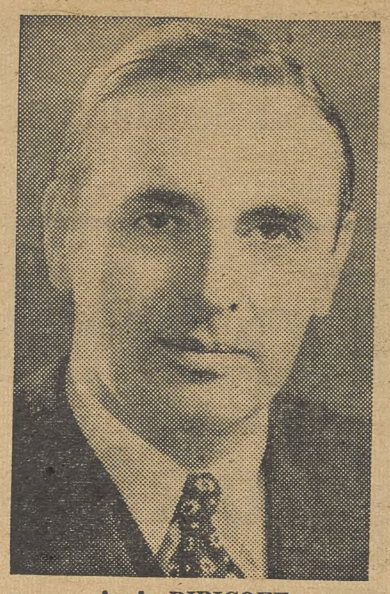
The third turnover was in Connecticut, where Democratic Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff, possessor of a fine record in Congress, turned back the bid of Gov. John D. Lodge (R.) for another term.

Ribicoff drew a heavy vote in the industrialized cities, where runaway plants and the recession have combined to create major unemployment problems, and tapped traditional sources of Republican strength in rural sectors.

Three other industrial states retained their Democratic governors by majorities which, in this year of close margins, were fairly sustantial.

Reelected were Democrats G. Mennen Williams, Michigan, to his fourth term; Frank J. Lausche, Ohio, to an unprecedented fifth term; and Dennis J. Roberts, Rhode Island.

AVERELL HARRIMAN
Close margin in New York



A. A. RIBICOFF
The same in Connecticut

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
Fourth term in Michigan

R. I. P.

This space is respectfully dedicated to the votes residents of Washington, D. C., the nation's capital, were unable to cast on Election Day.

Republicans who regained office in big industrial states were Walter J. Kohler in Wisconsin, Goodwin J. Knight in California, and Theodore R. McKeldin—the man who nominated Pres. Eisenhower at the 1952 Republican national convention—in Maryland.

Democrats captured the top posts from Republicans in Arizona, where former U. S. Sen. Ernest W. McFarland beat out Republican Gov. Howard Pyle; Colorado, where former U. S. Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, who held the office 18 years ago, was chosen over Republican Donald G. Brotzman; Minnesota, where Orville Freeman defeated the GOP incumbent, C. Elmer Anderson; and New Mexico, where John F. Simms routed Alvin Stockton.

Victories in 18 of the 33 contests, plus holdovers, gave the Democrats 27 governorships and the Republicans 21. It is the first time since 1951, when they held 30 governorships, that Democrats have been in the majority.

FDR, Jr. Loses

Contests for other state offices also furnished some surprises. Among the greatest was the defeat of Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D.), for attorney-general of New York State by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R.). Roosevelt, who was supported by the CIO in his primary campaign for the nomination for governor, was expected by many experts to lead his party's ticket.

Control of state legislatures was still largely undetermined as this edition of The CIO News went to press, although it became clear that despite Democratic gains, the Republicans retained their majorities in New York State.

Legislative majorities friendly to organized labor are increasingly important in industrial states as moves for "right to scab" laws, outlawing union security agreements, spread from the South into the North and Midwest.

Georgia and Louisiana voters approved amendments to state constitutions aimed at insuring the continuation of segregation in the schools.

In several states they approved bonuses for Korean war veterans; in Texas they gave women the right to serve on juries; in Ohio they voted to extend terms of state officials from two to four years, but in Colorado they defeated the same proposal.

In San Francisco, voters turned down one proposal for a bond issue to finance rehabilitation of the historic cable car system, but approved another to build a new ball park—first step toward obtaining a major league team.

ALP Bows Out As Legal Party

New York State voters apparently consigned the left wing American Labor Party to history in last week's election.

Its candidates failed by about 5000 votes to win the 50,000 votes it needed to poll to retain its legal status. In 1948, it won more than 500,000 votes for Henry A. Wallace, Progressive Party presidential candidate.

He Didn't

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic presidential nominee in 1952, did a double-take as he voted in Half Day, Ill., last week. Stenciled on the booth's canvas was the manufacturer's label: "Douglas Collapsible Voting Booth."

"Look, Governor, it's got your candidate's name on it," someone whispered.

"Yes, but I just hope he doesn't collapse," Stevenson replied.

He didn't.

Mitchell To Quit Democratic Post

Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell will resign before the end of the year and return to his law practice in Chicago, he said on Election Day. He recalled that a year ago he had made public his intention of leaving the post after the 1954 election.

A TIDE of Democratic victories rolled across the nation from Rhode Island to Oregon last week to give that party the right to organize the Senate when it convenes in January.

At stake are the vital committee chairmanships which will go to veteran Democrats. The margin will be small—a single seat—but Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) has announced he will vote with the Democrats.

As one state after another reported its tally, it appeared that liberalism would no longer be a dirty word in the Senate and legislative interests would again be beamed towards people and not to big business.

The victory became certain on the Pacific Coast when Richard Neuberger graduated from Oregon's Senate to the national Capitol.

Some contests were notable for the razor-thin margin of victory and recounts are certainties in several states. In others, Democrats defeated their Republican opponents handily.

Sen. Douglas (Ill.) trounced McCarthyite Joe Meek by approximately 300,000 votes. Patrick V. McNamara, an AFL official, soundly whipped Sen. Ferguson, GOP policy leader, in Michigan.

On the negative side, J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat presidential candidate in 1948, won a write-in campaign in South Carolina but promised to step down in two years and go through a regular primary canvass.

A Few Losses

There were losses. Sen. Burke (D.) trailed George Bender in Ohio by about 10,000 votes. Iowa's farm vote failed to return Sen. Gillette (D.). Rep. Sam Yorty (D.) missed on his bid to unseat Sen. Kuchel (R.) in California. New Jersey was the scene of a photo-finish race with Clifford Case nosing out Rep. Howell (D.) for a vacant Senate spot. A recount is in progress here.

Sen. Johnson of Texas will be the majority leader of the new Senate.

With Democratic organization of the Senate, the way was open for cutting Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) down to size. Attention will be focused too on the Senate attitude towards Vice Pres. Nixon, its presiding officer, who slithered about the country smearing some of those now returned with thumping majorities.

Among Fair Deal Winners In Close Senate Contests

Sen.-elect McNAMARA (Mich.)

Sen.-elect NEUBERGER (Ore.)

SEN. DOUGLAS (Ill.)

SEN. MURRAY (Mont.)

Sen.-elect BARKLEY (Ky.)

Fair Deal Forces Regain Congress Control

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

FAIR DEAL forces in American politics were striding down the comeback trail last week, "half way to the White House."

The mid-term congressional, state and local elections were highlighted by record balloting and a close division among voters. The major results:

1. The Democrats regained control of the House, with a clearcut majority of 29.

2. They also apparently have a one-vote margin for organizing the Senate, but the outcome may remain in doubt until absentee ballots are tabulated and recounts have been completed in several states.

3. In state contests, Democrats wrested control from the GOP in the big industrial states of New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, winning governorships in 18 out of 33 contests.

4. The Republican campaign pattern of *"smut, smear and slander,"* with Vice Pres. Nixon as boss smear leader against a number of Fair Deal senators, backfiired and was rejected by voters in a number of major states.

Among labor-backed liberals returned to the Senate were veterans like former Vice Pres. Barkley (Ky.), and Sens. Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Murray (Mont.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Green (R.I.), Kerr (Okla.), Anderson (N.M.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Sparkman (Ala.) and Neely (W. Va.).

Joining them will be Sens.-elect Neuberger (Ore.), McNamara (Mich.), who unseated GOP Policy Leader Ferguson, and Kerr Scott (N.C.). (Details on Page 2.)

5. A number of the most reactionary Republicans in the House were dumped—Michigan's Kit Clardy, for example, Chicago's Fred Busbey and Milwaukee's Charlie Kersten.

'Pocketbook Pinches'

"Pocketbook pinches" were a factor in several Democratic wins. All told, the Democrats took 19 seats from the GOP and picked up the lone independent seat, at the same time giving up only five seats to the Republicans.

For 36 hours the nation figuratively sat on the edge of its chair as close contests ding-donged back and forth between Democratic and Republican leads.

From some states came angry charges that Republicans were engaged in a "slow count," trying to rig the returns. And in several there were demands for recounts as ballot boxes were put under night and day guard.

These recounts or the official tabulation could yet change the outcome.

Instead of the "apathy" so much noted by the forecasters, it turned out the voters were merely keeping their own counsel. Long lines at polling places and a whopping 45 million-plus turnout—a record for off-year voting—dispelled the "apathy" myth before the Election Day sun went down.

Ike Cools Off

As usual, there was an abundance of post-election comment. From the White House came regrets for the promised "cold war of partisan politics" in the wake of Democratic victory. Pres. Eisenhower, compelled by the facts rather than desire, promised consultation with the Democrats on legislative proposals.

(From Nixon, front-runner in the tar bucket brigade, there was an uneasy but welcome silence.)

Rep. McCormack (Mass.), due to return as majority leader, called the victory a mandate "for action that will bring back prosperity and full employment."

Sam Rayburn of Texas, the Speaker-designate, still white with anger over GOP campaign smears, promised that come January he will make the Republicans *"put up or shut up"* on their claims of mass firings of security risks in the federal service.

Stephen Mitchell, Democratic national chairman, glowed: *"We are at least half way back to the White House."*

Harry S. Truman, beloved symbol of the Fair Deal, said the election results "suit me very well" and were "the best medicine a Democrat could have" to speed his recovery from recent surgery.

Ike's Pleas Fail

Adlai Stevenson, top Democrat, was "well pleased" with the returns, then added they had "nothing to do" with his political future. He found "quite interesting" the fact that three states—Michigan, New York and Kentucky — where Eisenhower campaigned vigorously, went Democratic and that normally-Republican Ohio voted that way by only a narrow margin.

The election set a number of "firsts" and hung up some new records. The 84th Congress will have at least 16 women, a new high. Sen. Smith (Me.) will be the only member of her sex in the Senate. Mrs. George P. Abel (R.) was elected from Nebraska but will serve only until Jan. 5.

Two Democratic women scored upsets. Mrs. Cora Knutson tumbled a Republican incumbent, to become Minnesota's first Congresswoman. In Michigan, Martha W. Griffiths won the 17th Dist. seat. Mrs. Iris Blitch won election from Georgia. Mrs. Edith Green (D.) comes to Congress from Oregon.

Charles Diggs, Jr., became the first Negro to go to Congress from Michigan. A State Senator, he saw his victory as more than political, saying: "It settles the deeper issue—the racial issue."

The biggest, most significant feature, though, was the capture of both chambers by the party out of power in off-year voting. There have been several instances of victory in one body or another at mid-term, but rarely has a party lost its grip on House and Senate after only two years of control of the White House and Congress.

Democrats picked up House seats throughout the country. The biggest gains were in industrial states like Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois.

Back On Job

The lameduck Senate returned to Washington this week. Main item on the agenda was the censure of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) which GOP strategists carefully deferred until after the elections.

The controversial Dixon-Yates power contract also is certain to come up for discussion and criticism before the session adjourns.

STUDYING RETURNS at CIO-PAC headquarters in Washington on election night are PAC Dir. Jack Kroll (left) and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

New Congress And The Old—

	House		Senate	
	84th	83rd	84th	83rd
Democrats	232	212	48	46
Republicans	203	218	47	49
Independents	0	1	1	1

Kroll Praises PAC Work

"POCKETBOOK" considerations and the "domestic economic situation" were important factors in last week's elections in the opinion of Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee.

He noted that Pres. Eisenhower "made a lot of New Deal and Fair Deal promises" in the final weeks of the campaign which Kroll hoped would be fulfilled.

GOP victories were less the result of organized Republican activity, he thought, than the spur supplied by the President through the Citizens for Eisenhower group.

The CIO-PAC head noted that the party in power traditionally loses seats in off-year elections. It is extremely rare, he said, for the opposition party to overturn either house of Congress in these elections.

PAC-endorsed candidates fared as follows: Senate, 15 elected, nine defeated; House, 126 elected, 130 defeated; governors, eight elected and eight defeated.

Kroll observed that some of the "gutter" politics did the Democrats no harm "and did Vice Pres. Nixon no good."

"The tens of thousands" of CIO members who worked at the polls won praise from Kroll who said they were "becoming veteran campaigners with more savvy than ever before."

He said the election results showed PAC was functioning better than ever before, particularly in Michigan and Pennsylvania.

GOP Pours Out 'Smut, Smear, Slander' In Drive For Votes

"That's my boy," said Candidate Eisenhower of Candidate Nixon two years ago after the Vice President-to-be frantically explained away his political trust fund financed by big business interests.

"The tremendous job" of Vice Pres. Nixon was praised by Pres. Eisenhower as the Republicans wound up the mid-term congressional campaign with what Adlai Stevenson called a *"frenzied outburst of smut, smear and slander."*

The President confessed at his first press conference in weeks that he didn't know what Nixon—who has been running the GOP campaign—or other Republicans had been saying, but he was all for Dick nevertheless, and told him so in a letter.

What the last-minute GOP drive to label all Democrats as Communists amounted to, as Stevenson said on eve of the election, was being *"disloyal to the deepest traditions of constitutional democracy."*

"Here He Comes Now"

Nixon, for example, had claimed that the Communists were operating "within the Democratic Party." He charged Stevenson with "spreading pro-Communist propaganda." And daily he tossed out another batch of figures on "subversives and security risks" supposedly eliminated "by the thousands" from the government.

What started out as a "smile and smear" campaign — Ike's smiles and Nixon's smears—ended up pretty much all smears so far as the GOP was concerned.

The President, himself, even got into the act in his four-city airplane tour on the weekend before election. At Cleveland, he said he was tired of hearing "red herring every time the word communism was mentioned." That brought a charge from Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic national chairman, that Eisenhower had joined the "smear and fear" drive.

In Detroit, hard hit by unemployment, the President claimed—without qualification — that 1954 is the "finest year in our history and we are on the upgrade by every index we have."

Repeatedly on his tour, he charged the Democrats with the belief that "the only time America is really prosperous is when she is at war." In this argument, Stevenson observed, the GOP simply was parroting "standard Communist propaganda for years."

The 1952 Democratic presidential nominee also observed that while Nixon was talking to the voters about "peace," only a few months ago he "was for sending American boys to fight in Indochina."

On the weekend before election, the GOP started flooding radio and TV programs with spot announcements. One Republican ad purported to quote a Soviet official as saying: *"Defeat the Republican candidates. That is the order from Moscow. Return America to a New Deal-type Administration; Moscow orders that!"*

Such was the Republican line—a "100% falsehood," as Democratic Chairman Mitchell observed, indicating legal action against the radio stations and a congressional investigation are ahead.

All of the *"smut, smear and slander,"* noted Averell Harriman, Democratic gubernatorial victor in New York, was part of the Communist and Nazi technique of the *"big lie."*

But the "big lie" campaign failed in the case of Harriman and in several key congressional races. House Speaker-designate Rayburn (Tex.) said Democrats will demand the Republicans "put up or shut up" on their charges.

Philip Murray

1886 1952

Progress At The Polls

The Republicans' *"great crusade"*—whatever it was—came to an end in the 1954 elections. It is clear that the Republican program failed to stir the emotions and the support of the American voting majority.

Averell Harriman, elected governor of New York State, has pointed out that the voters want "government with a heart" in Albany. They want it in Washington, too. *During the past two years, the big business group in government has shown it coudn't find the "heart" of government if it had a compass.*

Some facts stand out, even at this early date:

• A prime goal of the GOP strategists was the defeat of the most dynamic Fair Deal Democratic Senators. Not one was licked. Such men as Humphrey, Douglas, Murray, Neely, Anderson, Kerr and others were re-elected. So, too, in the earlier southern primaries, were such stalwarts as Sparkman, Kefauver and Kerr Scott in North Carolina.

The liberal Democratic bloc in the Senate will be stronger than ever—with the election of men like Barkley in Kentucky, McNamara in Michigan, O'Mahoney in Wyoming and Neuberger in Oregon.

• Democrats won numerous key governorships—at a time when GOP policy was directed at throwing anti-labor programs back to the states. The importance of victories, like those of Harriman in New York, Williams in Michigan, Leader in Pennsylvania, Freeman in Minnesota, Ribicoff in Connecticut, cannot be underestimated.

• McCarthyist influences in the GOP took a shellacking. Many of these extremists hoped for a Republican defeat—so they could strengthen their control over the Republican Party machinery and tighten their chains on Ike.

But Clifford Case—prime target of these fanatics—was, barring a reversal by recount, the winner in New Jersey. Such pro-McCarthy Congressmen as Clardy in Michigan, Busbey and Bishop in Illinois—backyard of the Chicago Tribune—and Kersten in Wisconsin, were defeated.

• Unemployment—and distaste for GOP *"care-nothing, do-nothing"* policies—played a major role in many states. As the campaign developed, the GOP was forced to abandon those policies and to adopt, at least for campaign purposes, a Fair Deal outlook on jobs.

• The GOP's give-away policy program was clearly unpopular in areas most affected: states like Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Tennessee.

Yes, this was a real victory for political action by labor and all the people. CIO-PAC did a magnificent job in state after state. Workers learned the issues; they went to the polls; they helped in the campaigns and coordinated their efforts with other liberal groups. By their support and enthusiasm, they beat back the threat of continued complete big-business control of government.

It was a demand of the people for "government with a heart"—the same sort of government America had during 20 years of New Deal and Fair Deal.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
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Vol. XVII November 8, 1954 No. 45

'Backfired, Didn't It, Richard?'

In Other Words—

The New Commie Infiltration Tactics

(Communist efforts at infiltration of U. S. groups have been stepped up. This article, digested from the Committee Reporter of the American Jewish Committee, tells why and what can be done to stop it.)

IN RECENT MONTHS, thousands of American community leaders who had never before received Communist literature in their personal mail have been startled to find themselves on the mailing list of the Communist Party.

During the same period, hundreds of organizations have been faced with the problem of infiltration of Communist Party members. Recently, the local group of a national public affairs organization, noted for its political sophistication and vigorous anti-communism, was so heavily infiltrated by Communists that it was forced to vote its own dissolution rather than run the risk of being converted into a Communist front.

Today, the party line has revived the "united front" tactic that was so successful in the Thirties and early Forties. Infiltration of all groups—right to left, pacifist to jingo isolationist—which can somehow be tricked or buffaloed into accepting the Russian version of "peace" is now the goal.

Infiltration of non-Communist groups is, of course, nothing new for the Communists. Nor has it ever been completely abandoned.

What lies behind these Communist tactics? At this time, when Communist influence and power in the U. S. are at a low point, why must civic and communal organizations maintain their vigilance against a relative handful of would-be infiltrators?

Failure of Communist (world) strategy coupled with the assumption of anti-Communist leadership by America called for "tactical revisions" by Soviet leaders. New policies had to be devised to end growing Communist isolation and at the same time, to isolate the U. S. from the rest of the non-Communist world.

In the U. S., the vehicle the Communists chose to ride to "unity" is what they call *"McCarthyism."* Just as Communist terminology gives unique dimensions to the word *"peace"* by equating it with victory for Soviet arms, so their definition of McCarthyism makes the term synonymous with all anti-Communist aid including military preparedness, foreign aid, internal security measures such as prosecution of spies and even factual reporting conditions behind the Iron Curtain.

To exploit America's growing aversion to demagogues who, in the name of anti-communism, trample on civil liberties, the Communists propagate the view that there is no difference between demagogy and legitimate anti-communism. *Their slogan, "Anti-communism is American fascism," epitomizes this "smear" technique.*

Communists see no virtue in the civil liberties programs engaged in by anti-Communists. Indeed they wage continual war against such efforts. They are particularly embittered toward liberals who fight dissemination of false and reckless charges and the disregard of due process with the same vigor that they oppose communism.

The infiltrating Communist presents a serious problem to groups based on voluntary association for specific objectives. For when a secret, well-disciplined band conspires from within for other purposes, the democratic process—whereby decisions result from free and open debate—is thwarted and the group activity is too often deflected to serve the aims of the Russian state.

The Most Effective Exposure

There is no simple formula against this technique of subversion without spreading false suspicion or stifling dissent. The first requisite is an awareness of Communist intent to infiltrate. The Communist Party cannot be dismissed as a dead issue or a fiction of the Sunday supplements.

Secondly, countermeasures must be accompanied by political astuteness and regard for justice and fair play. Various methods of dealing with the threat have been devised. But all of them depend on the ability to discern the camouflaged Communist.

Experience has shown that the most effective way to expose a Communist is to challenge his allegiance to Russia. Confronted with the demand to denounce the evils of the Soviet system, the Communist will almost always either reveal his opposition or argue that the issue is irrelevant. This evasion, when it follows a consistent pattern, soon becomes as revealing as an outright admission.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

BOTH DEMOCRATS and Republicans in the narrowly divided 84th Congress will have their eyes fixed on 1956 and the great prize of the presidency. A suggestion may be made that the manner in which the parties conduct themselves, as well as what they do, will be watched by the people.

Eyes On '56

Pres. Eisenhower admitted after the election that he had spoken too strongly when he tried to frighten the voters into the Republican column by predicting a *"cold war"* between the White House and a Democratic Congress.

The President seemed cheerful, restrained and well-balanced in his post-election comments. He would have been better advised had he exercised some restraint and balance, in advance, on his huckstering Vice Pres. Nixon and the Madison Avenue advertising boys who tried to repeat their 1952 success by smothering the country with last-minute TV "spot" appeals stressing the "Communists in government" theme.

The Democrats will have every right to resent and denounce any further attempt to portray them as *"soft toward Communism,"* as the party of *"war"* and *"treason."*

The GOP Lunatic Fringe

It is not their business, however, to oppose everything the President proposes. Whenever he acts as a Chief Executive asking responsible support in the great fields of foreign policy and trade policy, in economic as well as military aid to our allies, he has a right to Democratic help against the lunatic-fringers of his own party.

Domestic policy is another matter, and here the Democratic obligation is clearly to serve as a check, a roadblock, to the passion of Eisenhower's millionaire advisers for giving away all the country's resources that are not nailed down.

There are more give-aways coming up in the next two years. The Dixon-Yates contract, now before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, is important and should be stopped dead, but it strikes, after all, at only one federal power project.

The almost forgotten Hoover Commission, packed with big businessmen and their selected "experts," is scheduled to report its proposals for cutting down federal functions. The parallel Commission on Intergovernmental Functions, no longer headed by the extremist Clarence Manion, still seems likely to supplement Hoover by recommending that social welfare programs be trusted more broadly to the tender mercies of state legislatures dominated by business lobbyists.

It will be entirely proper for the Democrats to haul Interior Sec. McKay before an investigating committee to explain his devious maneuvers against federal public power. It will be proper to demand an accounting of the administration of the anti-trust laws.

Some Problems For Democrats

Democrats, however, have their own internal problem in regard to civil rights, labor and Eisenhower's trickle-down theory of prosperity. *They came out of the election with stronger representation of the liberal Northern and Western wings—but with Dixiecrat Thurmond elected in South Carolina and some bitterly conservative prospective committee chairmen.*

Sen. Byrd of Virginia would do well to remember that he can never hold on to a major committee chairmanship—Finance or anything else—unless the party's program appeals to the workers and other low-wage families of the industrial North and the expanding West.

Byrd voted last year against a modest increase in personal income tax exemptions that was warranted in equity. Had he and one or two other conservative Southerners voted for it, the Democrats all over the country would have had another effective campaign point—and two or three more senators might have been elected.

Southern Democrats will help neither their own constituents nor their party unless they realize that low-wage and union-harassing programs are a blow at the whole country's economic welfare.

Watch Out For Tricky Dick

Something must be done, of course, about the brash Mr. Nixon. *The Vice President disclosed himself as a cold-blooded, unscrupulous campaigner who shot up the ladder so fast, and is now so eaten with ambition to succeed Eisenhower, that he abandoned normal restraints of decency.*

He is the Vice President who just last April startled the public by insisting we would have to go to war to "save" Indo-China. Yet in his closing campaign address he had the gall to claim that the "self-restraint" and wisdom of GOP officials were the sole factors that saved us from "war."

He tried to build himself an empire within the GOP empire by concentrating overtly on the fake red issue in behalf of Mountain State and Pacific Coast senatorial candidates. The tactics didn't work in most states, but the gentleman revealed himself too plainly as capable of either self-deception or deliberate distortion.

A Senate vote to censure Joe McCarthy might be pretty meaningless unless Nixon should be chopped down, for the next two years, for his own adoption of practically all McCarthy's tricks and evils.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Economic Outlook Says—

'Mountain Of Gold' Is Behind Fight To Control Atomic Power

THE BATTLE for control of atomic energy "is certain to go on as long as there is a potential mountain of gold at the end of the atomic rainbow for whatever predatory interests manage to capture it."

That's what the current issue of the Economic Outlook says. It recalls that the United States has spent $12 billion creating a great new public domain: our basic knowledge, technical know-how, and materials in the field of atomic energy, or nuclear fission.

The CIO Education and Research Dept. publication says nuclear fission has demonstrated that it holds "enormous potential values in peacetime commercial fields, including electric power production. Benefits are ready to be harvested in many peacetime civilian fields."

There is evidence, the report continues, that electric power can now be produced, on a basis of government capital costs, at a saving in half or more of the United States.

Private Interest Drive

"Therefore," the Outlook says, "there is a great drive under way to let private interests (composed almost entirely of the nation's biggest corporate giants) take over the commercial development of the atom, leaving the nation only the field of war uses."

These interests, the publication goes on, "will not be satisfied with the right to own or use nuclear materials and patent the processes for their commercial use."

"They also want Uncle Sam to give them subsidies as well as the nation's multi-billion dollar assets which include the government-developed knowledge, discoveries and processes, a government market for by-products, and government underwriting of experimental work," the Outlook says.

During the 83rd Congress, the CIO publication recalls, the drive to take over the atom was partly rebuffed as a result of a heroic fight by a few congressmen and a small band of liberal senators, later joined by most of the Senate Democrats.

"The stake is far more than $12 billion," the article continues. "Private interest spokesmen try to picture it as less. They deduct the value of the A-bombs and the H-bombs that the government has built from the $12 billion spent.

Trillions Are Involved

"Actually, however, trillions of dollars (thousands of billions) are involved in the energy field. Recoverable uranium is presently estimated to hold up to twenty-three times more energy than all the coal, petroleum, gas and other conventional fuels on and in the crust of the earth. This means thousands of billions of dollars in value in uranium for fuel alone."

Energy is but one field of atomic values, the article goes on. Revolutionary new chemical, metal, transportation, food production and preservation, medical and other discoveries are being made. Tremendous new industries appear certain to evolve from this great domain, now owned by all the people of the United States.

"The partial victory of liberals in the electric power and patent fields has made it possible for another Congress to establish the pattern under which the nuclear arts, atomic energy, are released into our society. A little may be gnawed away under the existing act before another Congress can amend the Act of 1954. But establishing the major pattern is still possible," the Outlook continues.

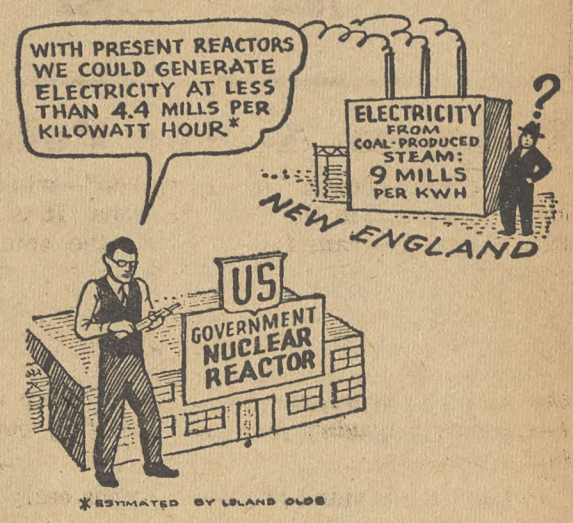
"The decision roughly is between government monopoly, private monopoly dominated by business giants whose power in our society will be enhanced many times over, and the sort of middle course for which the liberals in Congress battled in July, 1954."

On The Ground Floor

Who's in on the ground floor? The CIO publication lists firms, named by Fortune magazine, to which the Atomic Energy Commission "has contracted out engineering, construction and operation of its projects . . . giving its private contractors access to all atomic secrets and both knowledge and experience in the nuclear field which other American businesses do not have."

They are DuPont, General Electric, Westinghouse, Carbide & Chemical Corp., Monsanto Chemical and the Sandia Corp., a Western Electric subsidiary.

In addition, there are the "teams" studying the conversion of nuclear into electric energy—Detroit Edison and Dow Chemical, Union Electric of Missouri and Monsanto, Commonwealth Edison of Chicago and Northern Illinois Public Service, and Pacific Gas & Electric and the Bechtel Corp.



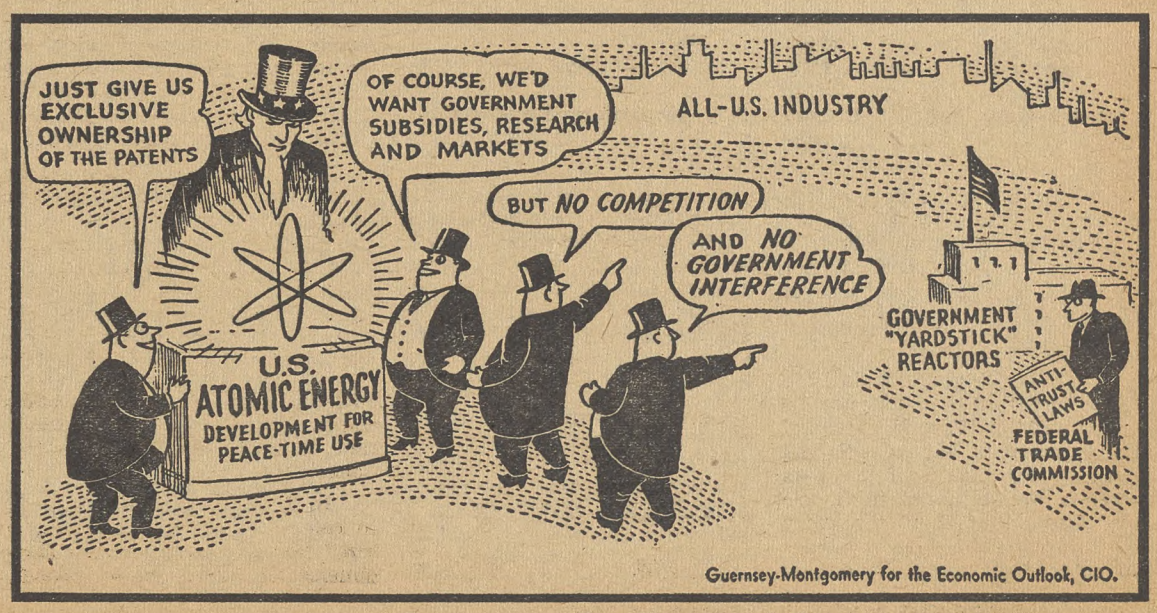
'Small Potatoes'

Power from atomic energy must be made available in New England, Legislative Rep. Albert G. Clifton of the Massachusetts CIO Council told the New England Committee on Atomic Energy.

Up to now, Clifton said, the area has "the small potatoes of this whole new industry. Only 200 out of 400,000 workers in this industry are located in New England."

"Though we need business and jobs," he went on, "we now seem to be by-passed. The development of an atomic energy industry in New England can be achieved by imagination, perseverance and risk. Both aspects of power must be developed.

"Power must be made available from this industry in New England, as it has been in Oak Ridge, Hanford, Paducah, Savannah and Portsmouth, and low-cost power can be developed from atomic energy here now. Then the disadvantage we suffer in business and employment from high cost power can be directly offset," he declared.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Tomorrow's Factories Are Here Today—

GOP Policies Speed Drive For Automation

(Third article of a series)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

INDUSTRY is agog these days with plans to "increase productivity" by taking advantage of automation and other new mechanical improvements now widely available for peacetime use.

Undoubtedly impetus has been given to these plans by lower corporation taxes, quick tax write-offs for plant expansion, give-away programs and other favors bestowed by the Republican big business Administration.

At open conferences and closed company meetings, industrial engineers, technicians, management men and others concerned with manufacturing processes have been buzzing like bees in a fresh clover patch, with ideas for bigger, better—and cheaper—production through automation.

Labor Not Heard

The voice of labor, however, is not heard at these affairs. Yet the great part of the plans for increased productivity at lower costs are of vital interest to workers, for the extensive use of automatic-controlled machines and new techniques means drastic changes in job ratings, employment opportunities and other matters about which workers should be forewarned.

It's true that a few spokesmen for management are aware of how such changes will effect human beings, but too many belong to the hard-boiled school of thought and believe they have a right to run their business the way they want without worrying over what it does to their workers.

Just let such matters alone and gradually necessary human adjustments will be made, they believe, closing their eyes to the personal suffering that can so easily be hidden in piles of statistics.

"We have a good deal of experience as to how the industrialists regard a new industrial potential," says Norbert Wiener in his book, The Human Use of Human Beings.

Industry Line

"Their whole propaganda is to the effect that it must not be considered as the business of the government but must be left open to whatever entrepreneurs wish to invest money in it. We also know that they have very few inhibitions when it comes to taking all the profit out of an industry that there is to be taken, and then letting the public pick up the pieces . . ."

Industrialists typically are willing and anxious to plunge ahead on technological improvements in industry, but they are backward in supporting social changes that might ease for human beings the upsets and adjustments such technological changes make.

Wiener calls it "one of the paradoxes of the human race . . . that the people who control the fortunes of the community should at the same time be wildly radical in matters that concern our own change of our environment, and rigidly conservative in the social matters that determine our adaption to it."

Some interesting and significant comments indicating attitudes of business, technical and professional men toward the social aspects of automation came out at a round table discussion on the automatic factory, sponsored last year by Fortune magazine. Representatives from 10 companies with a big stake in automation, including General Electric, were among those who attended the conference.

Technical matters took up much of the time of conference, but one of the questions discussed toward the end was: *Is the automatic factory socially desirable?*

Most of the speakers were enthusiastic about the possibilities of increased productivity under extended automation, but only two of the technically trained people at the round table, Fortune reported, seemed at all concerned about social consequences.

"These things take care of themselves," said one. "They have a feedback of their own . . . I don't think that it is the part, nor can it be the part, of industry to try to plan the social aspects of this thing."

A sociologist, who professed a concern about the lack of appreciation for leisure, said he was afraid many Americans looked on leisure as "a threat, a problem, a burden, or hazard," rather than a clear gain and that this is holding back automation.

In some concluding remarks on the round table discussion, Fortune said that "a company like General Electric, whose interests range from transistors to nuclear reactors and gun-laying radar systems, is in a better position than most to pull together the diverse components needed to automatize effectively . . ."

GE Holds Parley

A few months later, General Electric held a three-day productivity conference attended by the company's top officials at which a startling 10-year program was laid out that showed how GE planned to utilize what Fortune called its "better position."

When the CIO Electrical Workers heard what GE's program called for, the union's officials were alarmed, for their past experience with GE's hostile attitude in collective bargaining—as well as things said at the conference — indicated that unhappy days for thousands of GE members might lie ahead, threatening them with wholesale wage rate slashes, unemployment and speed-up.

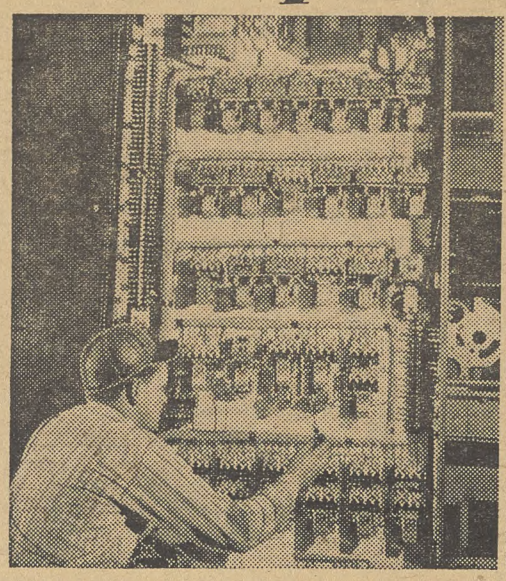
Quoting words spoken at the conference, the IUE charged that GE's program to "increase the productivity of our workers by 100% in the next 10-year period" will mean that the total working force in 1964 will be no larger than today. As a GE official said, at the conference, the company will not need to increase its "labor force over the present level."

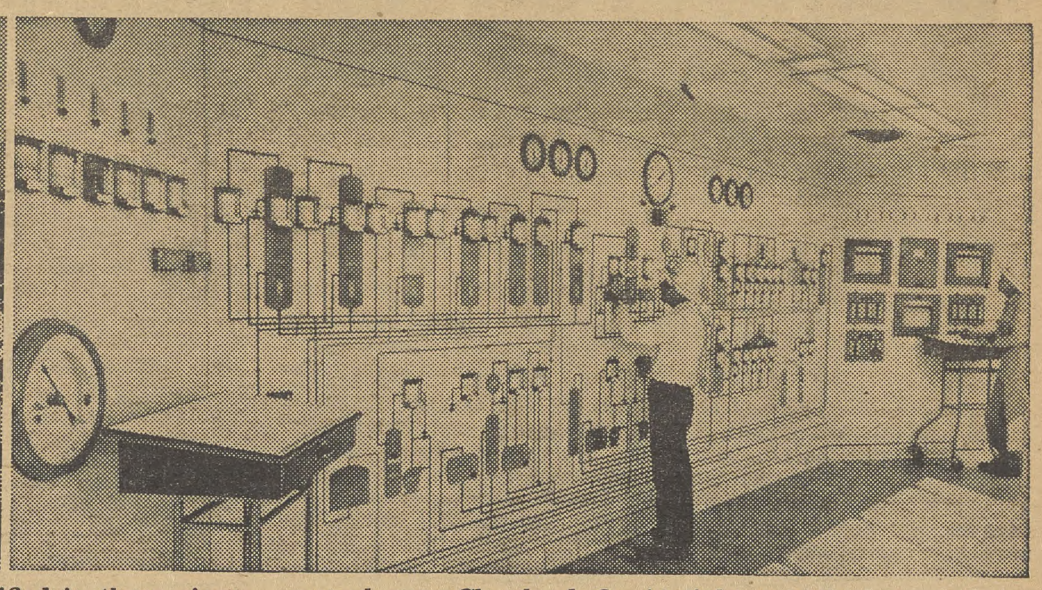
The Loss Of Jobs

Under GE's decentralization program, the IUE charged that the move to break up larger GE plants into smaller plants in rural areas, will mean "that large numbers of GE workers now on the payrolls will permanently lose their jobs." It will also "enable GE to get rid of high incentive earnings, set new and lower time standards in the new plants, and get rid of workers who have accumulated vacation, pension and other benefits," the IUE stated.

The IUE reported the significant remark at the conference that "today the labor relations atmosphere is more favorable to productivity improvement than it was immediately following the war and modifications of labor laws have given management certain freedoms of action that were denied it by earlier laws."

Nowhere in GE's plans for the change from mechanized to automatic production, stated the IUE, is *"any consideration given to the welfare of the worker."*





THE NEW INDUSTRIAL AGE is typified in these views. At left is an "electric brain," one of the many that direct "automated lines" at Ford's engine plant, an engineering marvel, near Cleveland, O. At right, a control panel shows by dials and liquids in transparent tubes what's going on in the vast tower system of sprawling chemical plant.

Question

STORY: When CIO Pres. Walter Reuther was being shown the automatically controlled machines at the Ford Motor Co.'s engine plant in Cleveland, a company official, pointing to the machines, asked Reuther: "How are you going to collect union dues from these guys?"

REPLIED REUTHER: "How are you going to get them to buy Fords?"

What Is Cybernetics?

Cybernetics, which deals with the fundamentals of automation, is the science of the study of messages, in particular messages of control.

The word, derived from the Greek, signifies the art of the steersman or pilot, explains Prof. Norbert Wiener, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He christened "cybernetics" in his book by that name published in 1948.

In his later and less technical book called The Human Use of Human Beings, Wiener writes that "we ordinarily think of communication and of language as being directed from person to person. However, it is quite possible for a person to talk to a machine, a machine to a person, and a machine to a machine."

The thesis of his book, Wiener says, is "that society can only be understood through a study of the messages of communication facilities that belong to it; that in the future development of these messages and communication facilities, messages between man and machines, between machines and man, and between machine and machine are destined to play an ever-increasing part."

Behind The Miracle Machines

JUST WHAT'S behind the big automatic miracle machines they tell us can do what men can do, but do it better and faster?

How do they work? What makes them run? How come they can perform functions ordinarily done by human muscles and brains?

A clue to understanding a little something of a very complicated subject lies in knowing about at least two of the most important factors contributing to the development of automation. These are feedback control and the automatic computer — often called the "electric brain."

Gordon Brown of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology told the recent CIO Steelworkers' convention that "the merger of computers and feedback in industrial control problems" has been the most significant advance in the past 10 years.

In a speech describing the tremendous implications of automation to all of us, Brown explained the term *feedback* by giving a simple illustration familiar to everyone. Taking the case of a man driving a car along a highway, Brown said that the driver, the highway and the auto constitute a *feedback* system.

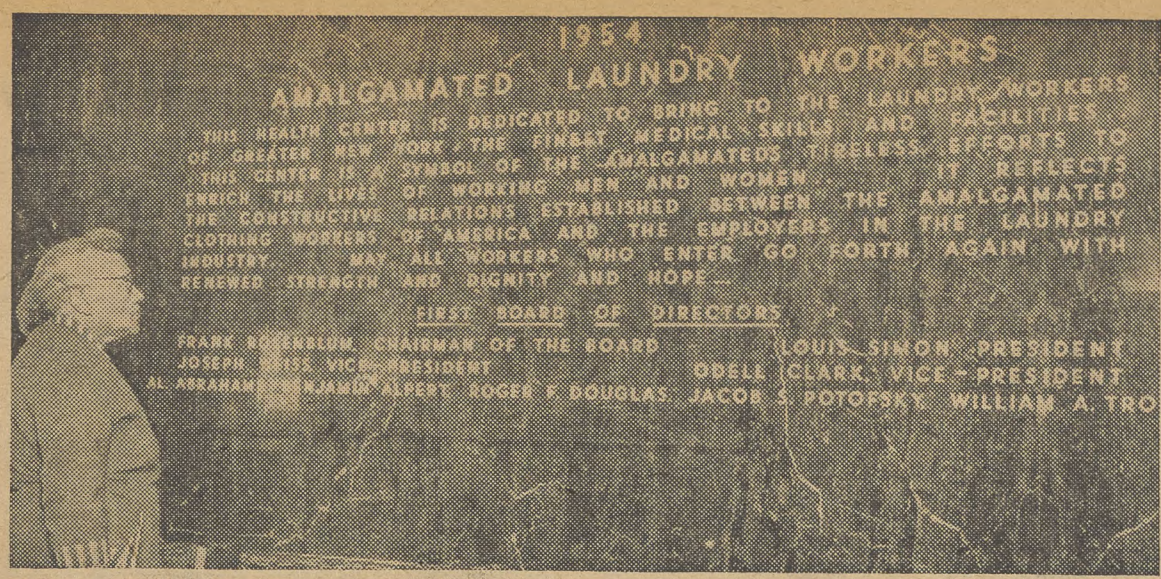
The quantity which must be controlled in this simple system, is the direction the driver wants to go. The measuring element is his vision. The driver's eyes detect any error in the direction he wants to go—that is, any difference between where the car is going and where it should be going. His brain gives a signal to his muscles which turn the steering wheel so as to eliminate the error in direction.

"The unique feature of a feedback control system," Brown explained, "is the use of the quantity called the error, or the difference between what you have and what you want, to start corrections.

"We might say that feedback control systems profit by their mistakes, something that we humans do not always do.

"The word feedback has attained much prominence today because in automatic control the technique requires us to make a measurement of what is happening at the thing we wish to control. Since this thing is frequently at some distance from where we have the basic control signal, we feed the measurement back to the control point as a signal, and compare it with the control to give the error."

The automatic computer, the second important device in automation, mentioned by Brown, is *"a machine which solves rapidly very complicated mathematical problems. It does quickly what had previously been done more slowly by slide rules and desk calculations for many years."*



V. I. P. TREATMENT was accorded Mrs. Ellen Battle, first patient at beautiful new medical center of CIO Clothing Workers laundry division in New York City. At left, she reads inscription on lobby wall before registering (right photo) with Ada Bressler.

The Story Of Patient No. 1—

ACW Sets Pace At Health Center

By C. EDMUND FISHER
Special Correspondent

AT PRECISELY 10 a.m. one recent morning, a graying-haired grandmother walked into the New York Laundry Workers Joint Board Health Center and told the registrar, *"I am Mrs. Ellen Battle. I have an appointment for an examination."*

With that, Mrs. Battle became Patient No. 1 of the medical center built for the 20,000 members of the joint board, an affiliate of the CIO Clothing Workers.

But before she started through the center for a general physical check-up, there was a little ceremony that had to be performed.

A Free Health Plan

She was escorted outside the building on 34th St., near 3rd Ave. There, she was formally welcomed by Joint Board Manager Louis Simon and members of the medical staff. A corsage also went with the greeting.

A worker at the State Laundry in Brooklyn for the last eight years and a widow for 27 years, Mrs. Battle became a bit choked up over all this fuss. She had raised five children, who have 10 children, and has been too busy throughout her life for fanfare.

Nevertheless, when all the formalities were over, she expressed the warmth of her feelings over the fact that she and her fellow laundry workers now have their own health center, fully equipped, well staffed and free.

Shortly after she started through the process of the check-up, a man walked into the spacious, marble-lined lobby. He was John Wallerstein, a laundry worker for 45 years and a union man since 1912.

Slowly he looked over the surroundings, shook his head slightly and spoke out, *"Well, I never thought a laundry worker would ever live to see such a place come true."*

Cradle To The Grave

Wallerstein was Patient No. 2. He, too, was in for a general physical examination.

By week's end more than 100 visits had been made by laundry workers. The examinations cost them nothing.

All of this is consistent with the Amalgamated's long-standing and expanding health and welfare program. And, as one speaker noted at the health center's dedication exercises on Oct. 16, *"The Amalgamated is taking care of its people from the cradle to the grave."*

Extensive Service

Not too many years ago, as time is measured, laundry workers were among the lowest paid and most over-worked people in the country. Sickness and death rates were higher than average. Since becoming affiliated with the ACWA-CIO 16 years ago, the joint board has consistently raised wages, lowered hours and improved working conditions. And in the 1940's this group instituted an employer-paid social welfare program.

On a steaming hot June day last year, another goal for the welfare of the laundry workers neared fruition when ground was broken for the $1.3 million center.

Today, that goal has been achieved and the 32 doctors (all of them specialists) and 13 nurses and technicians are geared to handle comprehensive out-patient medical services. These include diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive services, plus dermatology, cardiology, gynecology, orthopedics, proctology, urology and a host of other phases of medicine.

The center is equipped with best up-to-date devices known to medical science.

Aided by a full-time administrative staff of 12 persons, the over-all policy is set by a joint body of five union and four employer representatives:

ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum; Simon; Odell Clark, joint board assistant manager; Roger Douglas, joint board president; and industry representatives, Joseph Weiss, William A. Troy, Benjamin Albert and Al Abrahams.

Money for construction of the center and its operation are provided by a jointly administered fund made up of employers' pay roll contributions.

This is a milestone in the laundry workers' history and takes its place alongside two previously established health centers—those of the New York Joint Board and the Philadelphia Joint Board. The three serve 80,000 ACWA-CIO members. And a fourth, being built by the Chicago Joint Board, will be opened next year.

The *New York Times* said editorially the center is "an example of union welfare fund operations at their best—an example now particularly timely."

The underlying theme of the centers and the entire ACWA-CIO social welfare program is expressed by the late Sidney Hillman's philosophy of guarding and improving the general welfare of the people.

The fact that Mrs. Battle became Laundry Health Center Patient No. 1 is important in the sense that the workers' general welfare is paramount.

A Better Life

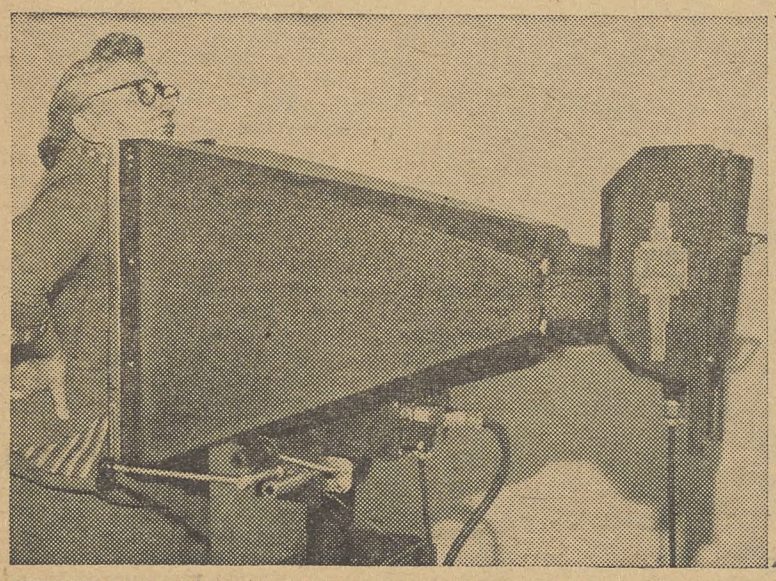
At the recent dedication of the ACWA's health center for laundry workers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said:

"Our laundry workers have learned cooperation and mutual respect through years of struggle for a better life.

"They have emerged from a sweatshop industry, steadily improving their wages and working standards, obtained a comprehensive system of welfare benefits and have now achieved their latest dream—this beautiful health center which will minister to their needs."

HEAD nurse Maloney observes blood pressure test.

LAB Supervisor Catherine Alexander makes blood count test.



CHEST X-RAY with latest machine (left photo) is part of health center's program. Laundry Workers Joint Board Mgr. Louis Simon pins corsage on Mrs. Battle's coat as members of center staff (right photo) look on. From left, Dr. Julius Schwimmer, assistant director, Head Nurse Maloney, Dr. Benjamin Fishman, medical director, and Milton Arons, the center's administrator.

Clapp Sees TVA 'Liquidation' If Dixon-Yates Deal Stands

STEPPED-UP organizing efforts are urged by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe at Kentucky CIO convention.

THE STAGE is being set for the "future liquidation of the Tennessee Valley Authority" by the Dixon-Yates power give-away, Gordon Clapp, former TVA chairman, testified before hearings of the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee were recessed.

Clapp, whose term as chairman expired last May, charged the Atomic Energy Commission and the Budget Bureau with joining with TVA's "worst enemies" in a planned campaign to destroy the TVA.

The two government agencies and the two utility holding companies involved in the deal, he added, have a *"long record of intent to cripple TVA."*

"The plan and the scheme is to squeeze TVA into submission to the private utilities so they can dictate terms to TVA," he added.

AS TO PUBLIC POLICY, Clapp maintained it is "particularly unsound" to "whittle away" at an agency like TVA, which was established to provide a type of competition for private utility companies that have "the status of monopoly."

Later, the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee opened post-election hearings on the AEC's request that it approve the contract. Under the law, the committee can authorize the waiving of a requirement that any AEC contract lay before Congress for 30 days while it is in session.

It met as the Democrats warned the Eisenhower Administration to reverse itself on the Dixon-Yates deal, or run the risk of having it "thoroughly ventilated" when control of House and Senate shifts on Jan. 5.

Rep. Rayburn (D. Tex.), who will be next speaker of the House, said the "whole give-away program" will bear looking into, especially Dixon-Yates.

"Our boys have some pretty good toeholds to work on," he said.

HE INDICATED that if the GOP insists on the handout, the Democrats may refuse to vote funds for it. Republicans plugging the deal said this would be impractical.

The Dixon-Yates give-away involves a non-negotiated contract for a combine of Middle South Utilities, Inc., of New York, and the Southern Co., of Birmingham, Ala, for construction of a power plant at West Memphis, Ark. The power would be fed into the TVA system at Memphis, Tenn., to replace current sold to the AEC for its facilities at Paducah, Ky.

The proposed contract, according to newspaper articles, guarantees the combine a 9% profit under contract terms which, Clapp told the Anti-Monopoly subcommittee, make it a "risk-free, government-financed deal for private profit."

THE AEC advised the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Langer (R. N. D.), that only two of the four commission members—there was one vacancy at the time—voted to approve the proposed contract.

Kentucky CIO Blasts Power Deal

THE EISENHOWER Administration was severely criticized by the 15th annual convention of the Kentucky CIO Council for the Dixon-Yates power deal.

The convention, held at Ashland, condemned "the Dixon-Yates deal as an obvious attack on the Tennessee Valley Authority as well as a bold give-away of the taxpayers' money to private power interests."

The resolution also called on "Pres. Eisenhower to reconsider his order and stop the contract from being finally entered into."

Franz Daniel, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, drew an ovation from the 300 delegates for a speech attacking the Administration's TVA and farm policies.

CIO EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. John V. Riffe praised the Clothing Workers for organizing 2500 new members in the past year in the State as well as the organizing efforts of other CIO unions.

"There is much more work to be done to bring unorganized workers of the State under the CIO banner," he added.

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll urged the delegates to work and vote for Alben Barkley, who was returned to the Senate, because he was one of the sponsors of Full Employment Act of 1946.

Council Pres. Al Whitehouse also called for concerted action for Barkley, who subsequently defeated Sen. Cooper (R.). Banners in the convention hall proclaimed, *"CIO Supports Barkley"* and *"The Job You Save May Be Your Own! Vote for the 'Veep'."*

Whitehouse, who is also director of CIO Steelworkers Dist. 25, was re-elected Council president.

Strike Voted By Times Guild Unit

Members of the CIO Newspaper Guild at the New York Times rejected management's contract proposal and voted to authorize local officers to call a strike. Among the unit's demands are a Guild shop and higher wages.

$1 Million For Monopoly Probe Sought

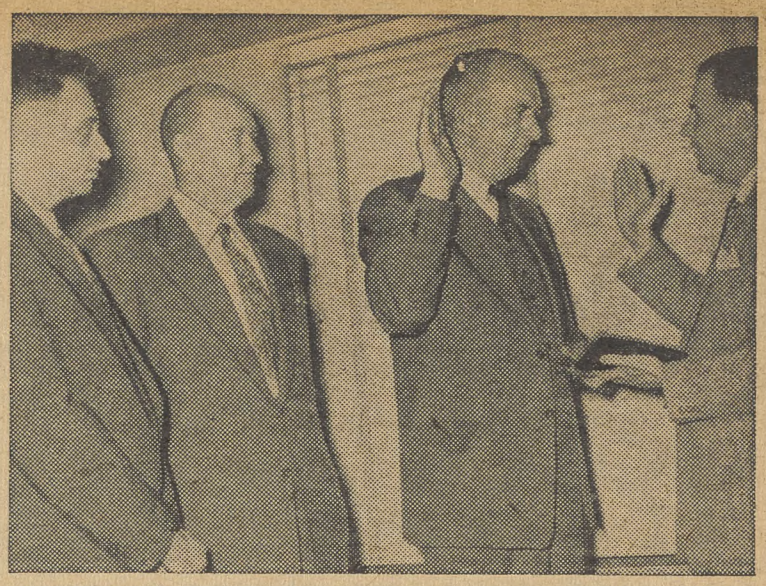
CONGRESS will be asked next year for a $1 million appropriation to permit the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee to "undertake a relentless job of inquiry, evaluation and recommendation," it was announced last week.

Word that an over-all study of monopolistic practices and their effects is in sight came from Sen. Langer (R. N.D.), subcommittee chairman, and Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), who have been conducting hearings into Pres. Eisenhower's Dixon-Yates power contract give-away.

In a joint statement, they said the evidence they have collected raises "grave doubt" as to the effectiveness of the Holding Company Act, which limits centralized control of power firms. The investigation, they added, is "long overdue."

SEN. LEHMAN (D. N.Y.) said an investigation will be started soon to determine if a private power company might obtain a monopoly on the St. Lawrence River project, a $600 million development far richer than the Dixon-Yates deal.

Lehman said he has reason to believe that an up-state firm will be given a contract which would "prevent consumers of New York State from sharing equitably in the benefits."



OATH OF OFFICE as Far East Area Labor Adviser of Foreign Operations Administration was taken by Carl Winn (second from right), formerly secretary-treasurer of the CIO Woodworkers, from R. E. Peterson (right), FOA personnel director. Watching (left to right) are Everett M. Kassalow, deputy director of FOA Office of Labor Affairs, and CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

Winn Named To FOA Post; Botkin Advanced By IWA

CARL WINN, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Woodworkers since 1947, has resigned to become Asian regional labor adviser for the Foreign Operations Administration.

BOTKIN

IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung announced the naming of William Botkin, the union's assistant director of organization since 1952, as Winn's successor. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the international executive board.

Winn has already been sworn into his FOA post, and is temporarily on duty at FOA headquarters in Washington before going to Japan. An IWA-CIO official since the union was founded 18 years ago, he formerly was secretary of Boommen's Dist. 11 and was an international vice president when he joined the Navy during World War II.

Botkin was a charter member of IWA Local 3-2 in Aberdeen, Wash. This is the second time he has followed Winn into office. He succeeded the latter as international vice president in 1942, and was reelected in his own right in 1945 and 1947.

He was in private business in Portland, Ore., from 1949 until he was called back to the union's service in 1952. Like Winn, he lives in Portland.

Bigot Bowles To Face Jury

Bryant W. Bowles, president of the self-styled National Association for the Advancement of White People, will face a Washington, D. C., jury Jan. 5 on charges he assaulted Roscoe V. Cooper, a Negro mailman.

Wage Boosts To 8c Won In UPA Pacts

WAGE increases ranging from 4c to 8c an hour and other benefits were won recently by the CIO Paperworkers in negotiations with several companies.

Some 1500 UPA-CIO members in five states obtained a 7c across-the-board raise in the first multiple contract with the giant Container Corp. of America.

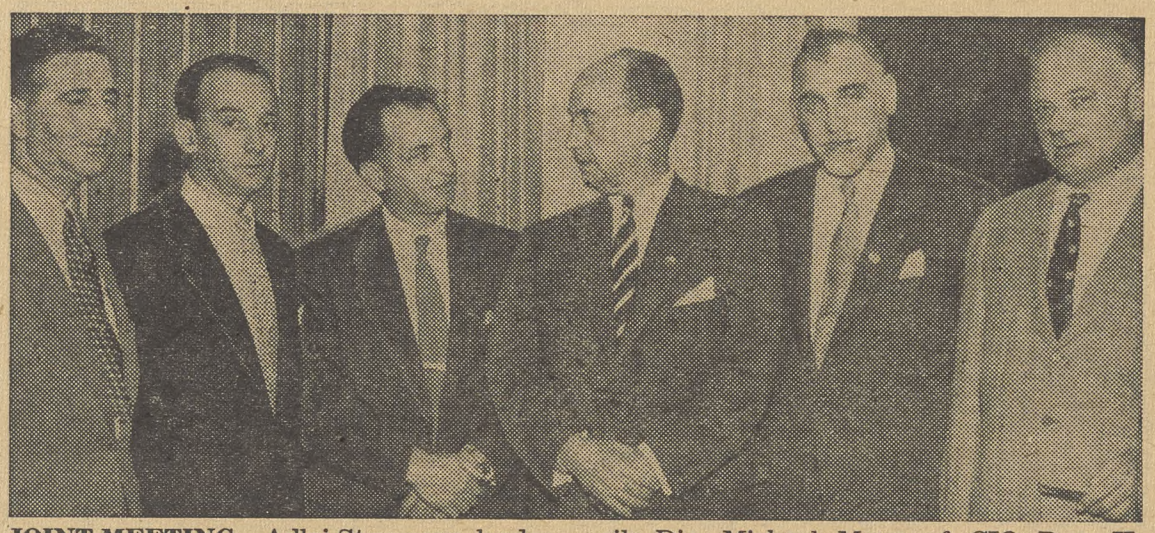
Other benefits are time and a half for Saturday, double time for Sunday and triple time for holidays, seven paid holidays, a week's vacation after a year, two weeks after three years and three weeks after 15 years.

Increases of from 3c to 8c an hour and fringe benefits were obtained at Moser Bag and Paper Co., Cleveland.

A 7c PACKAGE, including a 5c hourly wage increase, was negotiated at the Eddy Paper Co., Detroit. The pay hikes and increased insurance benefits are retroactive to July and seven paid holidays also were gained.

Despite tough management resistance, 5c an hour increases were won at Milprint, Inc., Milwaukee, and at National Carbon Coated Paper Co., Sturgis, Mich.

Campbell Box and Tag Co., South Bend, Ind., also granted a nickel an hour general wage boost.



JOINT MEETING—Adlai Stevenson, leader of the Democratic Party, is greeted by leaders of two state CIO councils. From left: Executive Vice Pres. Joel Jacobson, and Pres. Paul Krebs of New Jersey CIO Council; Dir. Michael Mann of CIO Reg. II; Stevenson, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, CIO Clothing Workers; and Pres. Louis Hollander, New York CIO Council. Session was held shortly before the election.

CHATTING with Pres. Gaston Tessier (center) of Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions at CIO luncheon in his honor in Washington are Robert Oliver (left), aide to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Msgr. George Higgins (right), assistant director, Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Respect For Morality Urged By Christian Union Leader

RESPECT for moral values is more necessary than ever in today's world, Gaston Tessier, president of the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions, told a group of CIO officials and staff members at a luncheon in his honor in Washington.

Tessier, a veteran European trade unionist, is a former president of the French Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, and brought greetings to CIO members from the organization he heads.

A member of the national committee of the resistance movement during World War II, he has been a member of the French Council of State since 1949 and is in this country as a member of France's United Nations delegation.

He told the CIO group that the Christian labor movement represents several million workers throughout the world, including many in Africa and the Far East. It developed in Continental Europe, he said, because national governments there were not like those in English-speaking nations, "which admit the existence of Christian ethics . . . and are not atheist states."

"Our labor movement is a true labor movement, and is even admitted to be such by our enemies," he said. "We are ready to work with other labor movements which are willing to act in good faith."

He stressed the importance of human dignity and the natural rights of all men, including workers, and declared that communism, and often capitalism, violate both.

Labor's Ties With Religion Told In New CIO Booklet

"We of labor seek a union in spirit with all men of good will."

That's what CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther says in the new pamphlet "Religion Speaks to Labor," issued by the CIO Community Relations Dept.

"There are many races and creeds and colors, many conditions of life, many and changing problems, but there is a basic truth to which all men can aspire — justice under God—and in seeking that truth we become as one," Reuther said.

"Churches of all faiths, because of their concern for the welfare of working people, recognized the right to organize and bargain collectively. Almost every denomination has stated this right through its official governing bodies.

"We trust you will think about these principles. We trust you will gain a deeper understanding of the moral principles of the trade union movement."

The booklet contains statements by the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths supporting the right of workers to organize and bargain. The National Council of Churches of Christ, encyclicals by Pope Leo XIII on The Condition of Labor and by Pius XI on Reconstructing the Social Order, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are quoted.

Also included are quotations by governing bodies of the following churches: Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, the Disciples of Christ, Protestant Episcopal, Evangelical United Brethren, Evangelical and Reformed, Church of the Brethren, and Congregational Christian.

Common goals of religion and labor are stressed in statements by a number of CIO leaders, including Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Pres. James B. Carey, Electrical Workers, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. Elwood D. Swisher, Chemical Workers, and CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

The pamphlet—No. 253—may be ordered from the CIO Community Relations Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 15c a copy, 100 for $5, and 1000 for $40.

Murray Memorial Mass To Be Held

A memorial requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray will be said Nov. 9, the second anniversary of his death, in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, at the request of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

The celebrant will be the Very Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Labor's World—

United Fruit Drives To Regain Guatemala Peasants' Land

THE UNITED Fruit Co. is trying to turn back the clock in Guatemala to the old atmosphere under which corrupt and oppressive dictatorships were possible.

It has asked the new government headed by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas to review the expropriation of its vast land holdings, chase off the peasants to whom they were distributed, and restore its title to the acreage.

The land was expropriated under a 1944 law enforced during the Communist-dominated regime of former Pres. Arbenz. The old law has been supplanted by the new government with a temporary act which allows the owners of expropriated lands to petition for a review—with the hope of recovering them.

The principal United Fruit areas are 234,000 acres in the province of Escuintla which has been divided among landless natives who began working it last year, and 180,000 acres in the province of Izabal which was expropriated but not distributed because of the change in regimes.

THE ARBENZ government accepted United Fruit's own valuation of the two plots, the identical basis on which it collected taxes for decades—$600,000 in the case of the Escuintla land, which the firm now evaluates at $7 million; and $650,000 for the Izabal acreage

The company sets the total value of its expropriated land at $16 million, a figure the U. S. government is backing in spite of the fact that United Fruit paid taxes on a fraction of that valuation for generations.

The company has claimed it needs the land as a reserve for growing bananas, since other areas are infested by Panama disease. It goes far beyond normal reserve requirements, in the view of disinterested observers, and has lain idle for generations while landless peasants were forced into a sort of economic serfdom.

Italy

The U. S. government cancelled offshore procurement contracts with two Italian firms whose workers reversed an anti-Communist trend and recently voted for a majority of factory council candidates backed by the Red-controlled General Confederation of Trade Unions. The cancellation came after Guiseppe Di Vittorio, general secretary of the union, had ridiculed the possibility of such a move.

Germany

Delegates to the recent convention of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) in Frankfurt directed the officers to draw up a program for gaining the 40-hour week, a larger share of the national income for workers, extension of workers participation in the national economy, and full employment.

G.N.L.

O'Dwyer Hailed By New York Labor As 'A Real Friend'

LIFETIME honorary memberships in CIO and AFL unions were presented to ex-Mayor William O'Dwyer at a luncheon staged by the labor groups in his honor last week in New York City.

The onetime general and ambassador to Mexico was hailed by Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council.

HORSE-AND-BUGGY ERA—Lack of an invitation didn't stop Pres. Michael J. Quill of CIO Transport Workers (center foreground) from going in tally-ho to 50th anniversary celebration of New York City's subways. Seated behind him and wearing a top hat is Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU-CIO's biggest Local 100.

GOP Overtone Cited In Employment Census

SERIOUS questions concerning a possible political tinge to figures on employment and unemployment have been raised by statisticians.

Their concern that the GOP affiliation of most Census Bureau interviewers may have colored the rosy estimates released just before the elections seems to be well founded.

Labor economists in the recent past have doubted whether the figures were always a true reflection of the unemployment situation.

A THREE-MAN panel was named by Commerce Sec. Weeks to study the matter and, although it reported Aug. 16, their analysis was kept under wraps because it found *"there are serious weaknesses in the labor force survey."*

The panel includes Dr. Frederick F. Stephen, professor of social statistics at Princeton University; Lester R. Frankel, vice president of Alfred Politz Research, Inc., and Lazare Teper, research director of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers. All are well known statisticians.

They found 66% of the interviewers making the monthly surveys were Republicans appointed since early in 1953 with the approval of local GOP leaders. They found that the interviewers exercised their own judgment in evaluating the answers of some of those with whom they talked.

They found that budget cuts made by the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress made it hard to do a proper job.

DESPITE THE REPORT of the panel, Labor Sec. Mitchell contended the interviewers and experts who work on the monthly reports were those who served under the previous Administration.

The fear that politics may have biased statistics was freely expressed at a meeting of the New York area chapter of the American Statistical Association.

They questioned whether an interviewer hired through the recommendation of a local political organization would or would not be biased. The panel report suggested that some bias was inevitable when information was gathered by a partisan group of interviewers.

Another point made by the group was the number of persons who should be included in the labor market. Why, for example, it was asked, did several hundred thousand students and housewives, who normally enter the labor market during the summer, suddenly fade away without showing up in the current unemployment figures?

This became an issue in the October figures when it was pointed out that while unemployment had dropped as students went back to college, employment had dropped, too.

New Claims Climb For Jobless Pay

Just before election day, the Labor Dept. reported that new claims for state unemployment compensation benefits are increasing.

In the week ending Oct. 16, new claims totalled 272,000. That was a climb of 18,800 for the week. Total benefit claims climbed to 1,480,000. That was a gain of 21,900, after a decline the previous week.

Economic Report—

U. S. Industry Still Lags Behind '53; No Major Rise Is In Sight

With this issue, The CIO News presents a digest of the first issue of "Economic Newsletter," a new publication of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education giving key highlights of economic developments:

1. Industrial Production: September's index dropped to 125 from last September's 133, a decline of 7%. This index was off 9.5% from the peak in July 1953.

Non-durable goods (textiles, shoes, etc.) production declined 5.5% from last year's peak, with a slight rise in August and September. Durable goods (autos, steel, etc.) production fell 14% from last year's peak and currently is still lower than in early 1954.

2. Employment: September's total employment was 62.1 million. This was 200,000 lower than the number at the same time last year, and 1.1 million lower than the August 1953 peak, as shown by the Census Bureau.

Manufacturing employment dropped to 16 million this September from 17.5 million last September. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment of production and related workers declined steadily, month by month, from May 1953 until September 1954. In spite of a slight seasonal upturn this September, employment is still 14% below May 1953.

3. Unemployment: September's unemployment, according to the Census Bureau, was 3.1 million or 4.8% of the total labor force. This is about 2.5 times greater than a year ago when the figures were 1.2 million or 2% of the total labor force unemployed.

4. Consumers Price Index: This barometer, misnamed the "cost-of-living" index, stayed at or near its all-time peak. The August index was 115.0. All-time peak in October 1953 was 115.4. The 1954 highs were January and July. The drop from July to August this year resulted largely from a .6% drop in food prices, the first since March 1954. Food prices, however, were still only .2% lower than the 1953 peak.

5. Personal Income: Personal income, at an annual rate, dropped in August to $258.4 billion, down $2 billion from a year ago.

Wage and salary payments were down by $3.5 billion, and farm income was off $500 million.

Incomes from dividends and personal interest, however, increased, and professional, business and rental income remained stationary. Personal income would have declined even more had there not been unemployment compensation and federal old age benefits to cushion the decline.

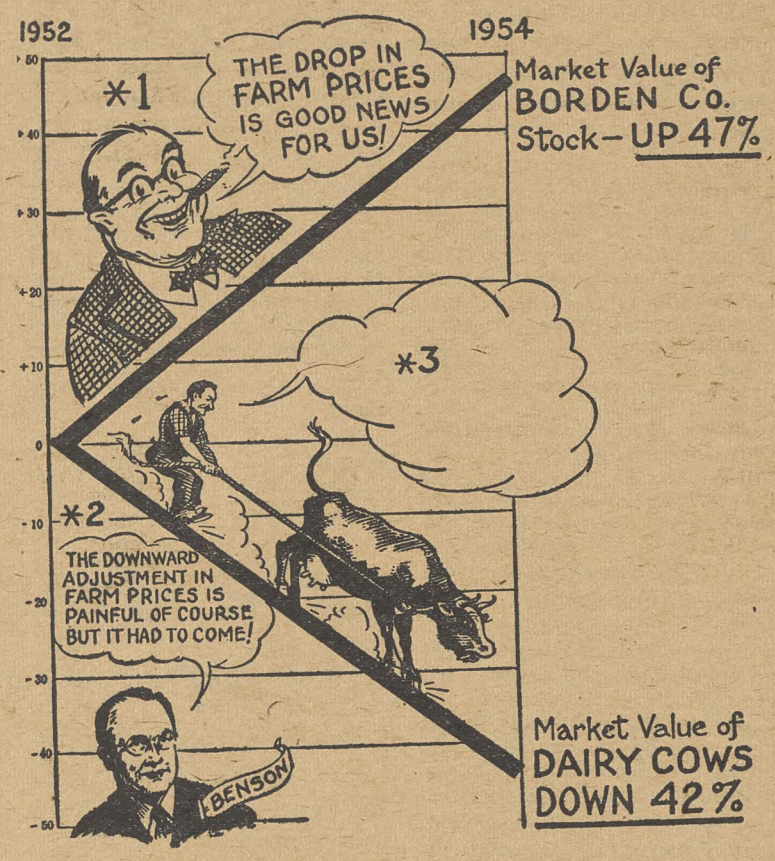
6. Farm Income and Parity: Net income of farm operators was $12.2 billion for the first eight months of 1954, against $12.6 billion for the same months in 1953. From the peak of $16.7 billion in 1948, farm income dropped to $12.7 in 1949, rose to $16 billion in 1951, declined again to $14.2 billion in 1952, and since has continued to decline. Prices farmers pay have increased 1% in the past year, while prices they receive have decreased 4.5%.

7. Unemployment Compensation: New claims for the week ending Oct. 9 were 279,456, an increase of 32,000 over the preceding week and 64,000 over the same week in 1953. Continued claims numbered 1,514,000, a drop of 22,000 from the preceding week, but a rise of over 753,000 from the same week in 1953.

8. Labor Surplus Areas: In September, 145 labor market areas were classified as having "substantial labor surplus" (more than 6% of the labor force unemployed). Last September, only 42 areas were so classified. Forty-eight of the 145 areas are classified as having "very substantial labor surplus" (more than 12% of the labor force unemployed).

9. Retail Sales: For the first eight months of this year, retail sales were 2% below last year's sales. In only two months did the sales equal those of the same months last year.

10. Steel Production: For the week starting Oct. 18, estimates rated steel production at 73.6% of capacity. In spite of the slow rise in production recently, this was a drop of 387,000 tons from production at the same time in 1953.



Farm Buying Power Dips To 13-Year Low; Dairy Profits Up

THE HIGHER prices Mrs. U. S. Housewife pays at the corner grocery or the supermarket don't mean that the American farmer is now towing his plow with a Cadillac.

For example, farm prices in mid-October averaged about 2.8% below the same time last year. Farm costs averaged about 1% above a year ago. The parity ratio, which indicates the farmer's buying power, has dropped to a 13-year low of 87%.

Indeed, the farmers are being squeezed as much by the Eisenhower Administration as the workers and homemakers. *While their income is slumping, the profits of the processors are climbing like a homesick angel.*

Typical is the case of National Dairy (the Kraft Corp.) whose profits have jumped a wonderful 36% since 1952. Profits that year were $27.8 million. Next year they were up 11% to $30.8 million. This year, profits of $38 million have been rung up.

At the other end of the string, the prices received by the farmer for his milk to be turned into cheese, butter and other products has sunk 26.1% since 1952. That year he got $4.10 a hundredweight for his milk. It slid to $3.55—a 14% drop—in 1953 and is down to $3.03 a hundredweight at present.

The National Farmers Union's Newsletter reported that two years ago the Borden Co. stockholder could buy 10 shares on the market at $50 each, totaling $500. The 11 shares (including a bonus share) into which this investment has grown could be sold this week for $757—an increase of 47.5%.

Two years ago, the Newsletter continued, a dairy farmer could buy two milk cows for $500. Two years later, two average milk cows were worth only $292—the farmer's $500 investment has declined in value 42%.

★

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

NOT ONLY is the storm-window business ridden with rackets, as this department previously reported, but if you aren't careful, you also can seriously overpay in buying aluminum storm doors.

More Tips On Storm Windows

As with storm windows, many sellers never advertise a definite price, as you can see from their ads. The dealers leave it up to the salesmen to get what prices they can. But when dealers do advertise a definite price, as on television and in newspapers, you have to be equally on guard.

In many cases, advertised low prices for doors and windows have proved to be "bait"; the products are obviously poor quality and the salesman tries to trade you up to a much costlier door or window.

The big gimmick in aluminum doors is the fancy grills. The salesman quotes you a high price for the door—often $75—and tells you he will "throw in" a grill. This is a phony bargain since he has already added on a large charge for the often over-elaborate grill.

Usually good-quality storm doors cost the dealer $27 up. Even after allowing for the dealer's profit and costs of selling and installation, *you should not have to pay more than $50-$55 for the average good-quality aluminum storm door.*

Here is how to tell if you are getting a good-quality door for your money: It should be the heavy extruded aluminum. Preferably it should be made with corner blocks—special inserts inside the corners to hold the door rigid and prevent sagging. You can tell if the door has such corner blocks by two screws countersunk in the corners to hold the inside block.

The door should have a vinyl plastic sill sweep at the bottom to make it weather-tight. In fact, some careful makers put on two sill sweeps for extra protection. Too, the door should be completely weather-stripped. Installation should include a silent air door check and chain stop. Some dealers give you a knob key lock, others only a less-expensive handle lock, but this should not be a decisive factor in shopping for doors.

What is more important is to make sure you get the doors or windows you saw in the showroom or that the salesman showed you, and that if you are financing the purchase through an FHA loans, that you do not sign the completion certificate until the job is completely installed to your satisfaction.

The seller cannot get paid by the bank until you do sign the completion certificate. But once you do sign, you have no recourse to the dealer—you simply owe the money to the bank. Sometimes these completion certificates have been misrepresented to buyers or their wives as "delivery receipts."

ALSO BE ON GUARD when a dealer or salesman offers "free" gifts or special combinations, such as throwing in storm doors "free" if you buy storm windows. The likelihood is that the dealer has simply added on the price of the doors, or other "gift," to the price of the windows.

Instead of being "sold" doors and windows, go out to the dealers' showrooms and shop them yourself, trying out the various makes for convenience and sturdiness, comparing prices including cost of installation, and writing down the specifications so you can be sure the dealer delivers what you bought. Too, check with the local Better Business Bureau in your town as to the reputation of the dealer.

Jobs For Older Workers Called 'Everybody's Problem'

"EVERYONE'S problem" is the problem of employment of older people, according to Undersec. of Labor Larson.

"The problem is much broader than the question of the special needs of people over some arbitrary age such as 65," he told the third conference on the "Problems of Making a Living While Growing Old," in Philadelphia.

"It extends to any age at which discrimination may become an impediment in getting or holding a job, whether the age be 65, 55, or 45."

Larson said the real objective "is to permit workers to obtain and hold suitable employment without discrimination because of age as long as they want to work and are able to do the job."

"A man should not be forced to retire by discriminatory practices," he said, "if he prefers to work; and he should not be forced to work by lack of means if he should prefer to retire.

THE STATES were invited by Undersec. of Labor Larson to help write a model state workmen's compensation act.

The invitation was extended at the sixth annual conference of the Southern Association of Workmen's Compensation Administrators at Orlando, Fla.

Larson said the Labor Dept. has a "rough first draft" of a model act, which it intends "to send to you and other state administrators to get all possible additions, changes and criticism."

"The great advantage of not having had uniformity among the various acts has been the freedom of every state to experiment and develop a wealth of statutory solutions to the problems that its particular experience has thrown in its path," he said.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER had the pleasure of being in his home State of Kentucky to address the convention of the Kentucky State CIO Council in Ashland, Ky.

I remember well that not too many years ago this Council was flat on its back, broke and without leadership, struggling for existence. Al Whitehouse of the CIO Steelworkers stepped in as president and under his guidance and leadership a strong Council has been built.

I take this opportunity to congratulate Whitehouse and his associate officers on the splendid job they have done in the past year. The Council through their leadership has done a fine job on legislative work on a State level, and, of course, contributed a great deal to the election of Alben Barkley to the Senate. We are all very happy about Barkley's victory.

In addressing the delegates in attendance at the convention I told them that the only way to settle their day to day problems in the mills and plants across the State was to continue to organize the unorganized workers, to build a strong labor organization. Our problems are such that we cannot depend upon government boards or agencies to protect our wages, working conditions and security.

I WAS SHOCKED TO READ in the newspapers that approximately 38% of all the working people in my home county at Pikeville, Ky., are unemployed. A majority of the workers in the county are coal miners and the coal industry has been hit very hard by unemployment.

This problem, however, can be solved if the President and his Administration would take an honest, deep interest in the uemployment situation all across the country.

We of CIO encourage any plan that will help alleviate the hardship of the unemployed workers of the country. We must do all that we can to keep strong hands busily at work.

CIO Rep. Miles Sweeney reports that the CIO Glass Workers won a representation election at the Streator Mfg. Co., Streator, Ill., by a vote of 115 to 56 against.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports that recognition was won at the Hugh E. Eby Co., Philadelphia, Pa., where 300 employees were involved. The UE contract expired Oct. 15, 1954 and the company recognized IUE-CIO the next day, after employees had voted unanimously to disaffiliate from UE and join IUE-CIO.

CIO REP. DAVID STERNBACK reports the following two CIO Packinghouse Workers election victories: Tropical Distillery, Camuy, P. R., UPWA-CIO 24, Free Federation (Ind.) 2; P. R. Distillery Co., Arecibo, P. R., UPWA-CIO 38, Free Federation (Ind.) 2. UPWA Reps. Gumersindo Ramos and Juan Claudio are to be congratulated for these victories.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that the CIO Steelworkers won an election victory at the Metal Parts Machining Corp., Watervliet, N. Y. Mann also reports an IUE victory at the Newark Rivet Works, Newark, N. J., by a vote of 145 to 2.

IUE-CIO Optical Local Wins Wage, Other Gains

NUMEROUS contract gains have been scored recently by Optical Workers Local 408 of the CIO Electrical Workers in New York City, according to Business Mgr. Sebastian J. Rebadlo.

An arbitrator's award gave the union a 4c hourly wage increase at Crown Lens and Reflecto Letters, two firms operated by one owner, retroactive to July 1. Also provided was a 3.5% contribution to the welfare and insurance fund, boosting life insurance to $1250 and hiking other payments and services.

A 7.5c an hour increase was won for workers at Tru-Vue Optical Co. Other contract conditions remain unchanged.

A similar pattern was negotiated with Vogue Optical Co., plus super-seniority for the shop steward. Manson Optics Corp., Brooklyn, gave a 7.5c hourly increase under a wage reopener.

AN INCREASE of 12.5c an hour was won from Optical Zyl Mfg. Co. under terms of the wage reopening clause.

At Biltwell Optical Co., Inc., the union won a 5c increase for employes earning more than $1.25 an hour. Workers receiving less got a 5c boost in July.

A new retail establishment, Green Shield Optical Plan, Hempstead, L. I., agreed to a contract providing for the union shop, insurance and hospitalization coverage, $85 weekly for dispensers and shopmen; $100 minimum for optometrists, and a liberal vacation plan.

Wood Pacts Are Argued

A SEVEN-MAN panel has begun hearings on the issues in an 84-day strike of the CIO Woodworkers and AFL Lumber Workers in Oregon and Washington.

The panel was set up by the Northwest governors as the strike involving 100,000 workers neared an end. The walkout began June 21 to back demands for a 12.5c wage increase.

The employer group gave its presentation last week. Rebuttal arguments will be heard Nov. 22-23. The panel then has until the end of the year to consider the evidence and make its recommendations.

Chester D. Dusten is the panel member from IWA-CIO. Earl Hartley serves for the AFL union.

Island Wage Boosts Urged By Carey

HIGHER minimum wages in Puerto Rico's electronics industry were urged last week by Pres. James B. Carey of CIO Electrical Workers on his return from the island.

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, served as one of the three labor members of a Wage-Hour Div. industry committee.

With employer members dissenting on a 6 to 3 vote, the committee recommended increases in minimum wages in three categories, as follows:

Lenses and thermometers, from the present 45c to 60c hourly; household appliances, from 45c to 65c, and general division, from 30c, 45c and 58c to 70c.

Carey reluctantly seconded these increases — made on the motion of public members — after his proposal of 75c and compromise figures were rejected.

David Lasser, IUE-CIO research director, presented the case for labor. Lasser remained in Puerto Rico to take Carey's place on light machinery and plastic industries committees for other wage hearings.

CAREY SAID that Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb should be able to issue an order on the electronics industry committee's recommendations in about three months after a hearing is held in Washington.

He served notice that if the industry goes to court to block McComb's order, the IUE-CIO is ready to take legal action to institute a 75c an hour minimum.

He said that about 21,000 workers are employed in the three industries, where a large number of the companies are subsidiaries of American firms.

Carey pointed out *"the profits are so large in the electronics industry that they equalled nearly 300% of the wages paid."*

"In comparison with this, the United States industries had profits after taxes equal to from 16% to 20% of wages," he said.

"The profits after taxes for the 12 companies reached a fantastic figure of $2500 per worker, equal to more than $1.30 an hour."

Carey said that he met with the leaders of CIO, AFL and independent unions on the island. He pointed out that the CIO Packinghouse Workers have organized more than 100,000 workers, including some 60,000 employed in the sugar cane fields and mills.

He said he would meet with UPWA-CIO leaders to seek transfer to IUE-CIO of locals in industries over which the electrical union has jurisdiction.

FIFTH anniversary of chartering of CIO Electrical Workers was marked by Pres. James B. Carey (right) and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett at union headquarters.

Steel Union's Assets Top $17 Million

NET WORTH of the CIO Steelworkers is in excess of $17 million, the semi-annual audit showed last week.

Covering the first six months of 1954, the audit indicated an increase of more than $1.2 million over the last half of 1953. The membership was given as almost 1.2 million in 2700 local unions.

Accompanying the auditors' report is a letter signed by USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes outlining the important events during the audit period.

Chief among these is the winning of wage, pension and insurance improvements in "Big Steel" negotiations for a total 12c package.

The union has shown a net gain in assets of over $4.3 million since June 1953.

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Welfare Practices Hearing Planned By CIO Group In N. Y.

OPEN hearings on the administration of health, welfare and retirement plans will be held by the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices in the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on Nov. 22 and 23.

Experts in union welfare funds and insurance problems from insurance firms, state and federal government agencies, universities, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and organized labor, as well as independent experts, have been invited to present their views, according to Jacob S. Potofsky, committee chairman and president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also heads the Auto Workers, and Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers will appear the morning of Nov. 23. Rank and file beneficiaries of the programs will tell their stories that afternoon.

The hearings are the first of their kind ever to be conducted by organized labor in this country, Potofsky said. They are designed to produce a full and frank discussion of every phase of welfare fund administrative practices.

Serving with Potofsky on the committee are Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union; Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers, and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, who serves as director.

The committee was created by the CIO Executive Board at a meeting early in October, following a number of revelations of apparent malpractices in the administration of health, welfare and retirement funds.

At that time, the board noted that the "vast majority" of union welfare funds "are administered as they should be, as a sacred trust on behalf of the beneficiaries."

"We have been determined . . . that the administration of welfare funds shall meet the highest ethical standards for the handling of fiduciary funds," it added.

The board directed the committee to investigate charges involving such funds within the CIO, and to report back recommendations for prompt remedial action; and to formulate recommendations for standards for such funds, including legislation if necessary to make sure they are honestly administered.

In preparation for the hearings, the committee circulated a nine-page questionnaire to CIO international unions. It sought detailed information on the number of union health, welfare and retirement programs, the form of administration, means of auditing, international union authority to approve plans and to correct abuses, how insurance is placed, and the costs of administration.

Just Wait— Caddie May Arrive In '55

JUST BE PATIENT, Cadillac output will be increased. If you're one of the 90,000 with an unfilled order for a Caddie, take cheer from the word from Detroit — production will be jumped to 150,000 next year.

Not all of them are coming to Washington for use by Eisenhower Administration officials, either. The Wall Street Journal confides that Texas, California and lower Florida "are important markets to Cadillac."

This year's production was estimated at a record 123,600. No price tag has been put on the 1955 models yet but prices on other General Motors products have been upped.

One reason for the higher output of Cadillacs is the loss of business because prospects couldn't get immediate delivery.

EVERY VOTE COUNTS—Clarence E. Brickley, striking member of CIO Communications Workers Local 1162, left his hospital bed to vote in NLRB election which CWA won 787 to 264 for rump union group. Local has picketed Tonawanda, N. Y., Western Electric plant since June 17.

Schenectady City Council Backs IUE Plea On Jobs

THE REPUBLICAN-controlled Schenectady, N. Y., City Council has called on the Eisenhower Administration to halt rising unemployment.

The Council acted at the request of CIO Electrical Workers, which represents workers at the giant General Electric "mother" plant, and the CIO Steelworkers' local at American Locomotive.

The Council adopted a resolution urging the President and the government *"to take positive steps at the earliest possible moment to arrest the transfer of industries from existing locations to new locations."*

It also pointed out that such transfers are contrary to Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 which called for the full use of existing plants.

THE RESOLUTION specifically called for a nationwide minimum wage of at least $1.50 an hour, changing federal laws and regulations which deny accelerated tax amortization to companies failing to disperse plants, and withholding government contracts to firms transferring their facilities.

Because of transfers of operations, employment at the GE plant has fallen from 21,000 to 17,000. And it will decline some 3000 more if plans to move two large departments are put into effect.

The Council also passed another resolution directed against the diversion of M-48 tank contracts from the locomotive plant.

The resolution requested "the President to revise the current policy of concentrating the production of defense items, such as tanks, in the hands of a single larger producer," an obvious reference to General Motors.

Reuther To Be Honored At City Of Hope Dinner

A TESTIMONIAL dinner for CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be held Dec. 9 at the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, during the CIO convention, with the proceeds going to the City of Hope National Medical Center.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Worker, who is chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, will be the dinner chairman. The City of Hope, near Los Angeles, is a free, nonsectarian national medical center where union members have been admitted since its inception in 1913.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

'Best Job' By CIO-PAC Pays Off In California

CALIFORNIA strengthened its liberal delegations in Congress and the Legislature in last week's elections in spite of a one-party press and a "barrelful" of money thrown against CIO-endorsed Democratic candidates.

"There is no question in my mind that the best job ever done by CIO unions in California was done this year," commented Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

"A substantial improvement in both quality and quantity of political action work was noted. Some of our CIO-endorsed Assembly candidates beat AFL-endorsed candidates.

"I estimate Sen. Kuchel (Republican candidate for reelection) spent half a million dollars in the last two weeks of the campaign. More money was spent on the reelection campaign of Gov. Knight (R.) than on any gubernatorial race in the history of California."

Twelve of the 28 congressional candidates endorsed by the CIO Political Action Committee—all Democrats—won their contests, giving the liberal forces one more in the congressional delegation.

Forty out of 68 endorsed candidates for the State Assembly won their races, putting liberals in contention for the speakerships. For the Senate, eight of the 12 PAC-endorsed candidates won.

NINE-PAC-endorsed congressional candidates were reelected. They were Reps. Engle, 2d Dist.; Moss, 3d Dist.; Shelley, 5th Dist.; Miller, 8th Dist.; Hagan, 14th Dist.; King, 17th Dist.; Holifield, 19th Dist.; Doyle, 23d Dist., and Sheppard, 27th Dist.

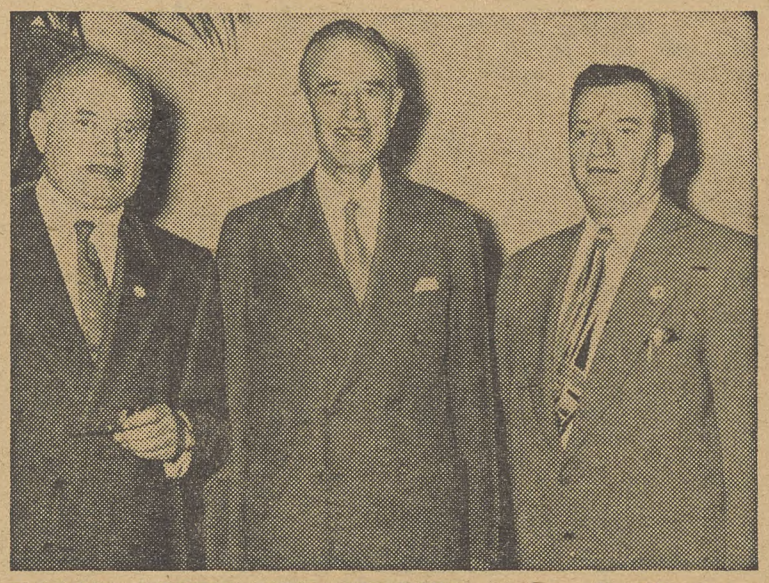
In the 12th Dist., Democrat B. F. Sisk defeated the GOP incumbent, Rep. Hunter. In the 13th Dist., where Republican Rep. Bramblett declined to run again following his conviction on a payroll padding charge, Timothy L. O'Reilly, PAC-endorsed Democrat, routed the Republicans' Charles M. Teague.

James Roosevelt, Democratic son of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, won in the 26th Dist. to replace Rep. Yorty, who was defeated in his attempt to replace Kuchel in the upper house.

One PAC-endorsed incumbent was defeated—Rep. Condon, liberal labor lawyer who had been denied clearance to attend atomic bomb tests. His 6th Dist. seat was filled by John F. Baldwin, Jr. (R.).

Walter Urges New Inquiry Unit

Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), who is in line to become chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the next Congress, last week proposed that the committee be abolished and its functions be transferred to the Judiciary Committee.



LABOR MEETS THE WINNER — Averell Harriman (center), successful Democratic candidate for New York Governor, meets with Pres. Louis Hollander of New York State CIO Council (left) and Vice Pres. Jack Rubenstein of CIO Textile Workers.

GM Doubles The Take For Stockholders

GENERAL Motors, which has been selling less and earning more, is taking better care of its stockholders than of its employes—as might be expected.

The country's largest manufacturer boosted profits 29% in the first nine months of the year while "suffering" a 9% drop in business. Last week it increased its quarterly dividend to shareholders by 100%—from the $1 it had been paying every three months since the start of 1951 to $2.

GM stockholders, including the duPont Co., thus collect $5 per share in 1954, second only to the $6 paid in 1950. Their total kitty for the year is $435 million. Meantime, thousands of GM employes are still laid off.

THE GOODYEAR Tire & Rubber Co., disregarding drops in both sales and profits in the first nine months, increased its dividend from 75c to $1 a share and voted a two-for-one stock split. It had declared a 3% stock dividend in December 1953.

And Standard Oil of New Jersey, which sold more and earned more in the first three quarters of 1954, voted to pay out more, too. It declared a year-end dividend of $1.25 a share.

There Are No Neutrals Left (See Page 6)

The CIO News

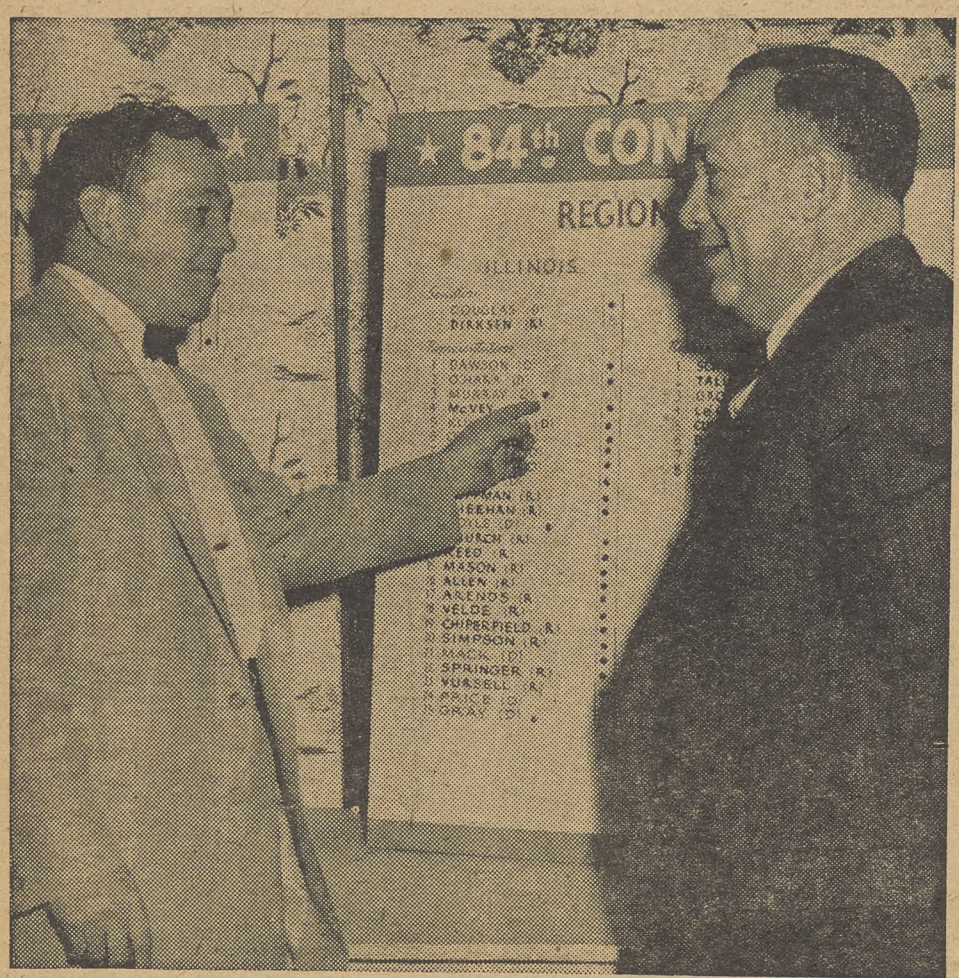
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., November 15, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 46

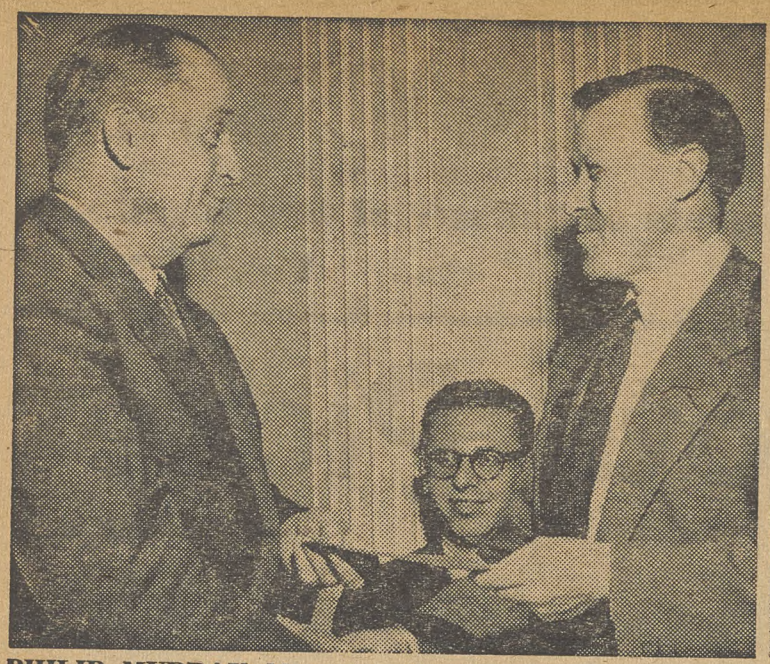
Boss' Gang Shoots Picket

—See Page 2

Law Of Jungle Comes Back— Shotgun, rifle and pistol fire from company owners and thugs on J. W. Banta Towing Co. boat at Cairo, Ill., dock (right) wounded Gordon Knapp (left), NMU organizer. CIO and AFL are working together to organize crews of river boats. Story on Page 2.



Looking At Congress— CIO's legislative program was shaped in the light of recent election gains at a legislative conference in Atlantic City last week. At left, CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin tells R. J. Thomas, aide to Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe, about gains made in Illinois congressional races. At right, Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., presides at discussion of outlook for enactment of better and fairer laws in Democratic 84th Congress. Hyman Bookbinder of the department (left) explains a chart. Story on Page 3.



PHILIP MURRAY Memorial Foundation presents $100,000 grant to Roosevelt University. (Left photo) Roosevelt Pres. Edward J. Sparling accepts check from CIO Pres. Walter Reuther. Foundation Dir. Arthur Goldberg watches. (Center) Trustee Frances Perkins speaks while Cyrus Ching, also a trustee, grins. (Right photo) Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey presents Foundation certificate to Max Lerner, chairman of the board.

Roosevelt University Gets $100,000 From Murray Memorial Foundation

THE PHILIP MURRAY Memorial Foundation last week presented a $100,000 gift to Roosevelt University, in Chicago, to establish a Philip Murray chair in international studies.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a trustee of the foundation, made the presentation at a Washington luncheon. The check was accepted by Pres. Edward J. Sparling of Roosevelt.

The Philip Murray chair at Roosevelt University will be the first of its kind in the United States. It will enable the university to expand its curriculum in the field of international affairs. At a later date, the university will announce selection of a professor to fill the chair.

Reuther, in presenting the gift, recalled Murray's long association with Roosevelt. The late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers had been a trustee of Roosevelt for many years. Reuther is also a trustee of Roosevelt.

Recalling the university's achievements, Reuther noted it has "been conscious of, and alert to the activities of the free, democratic labor movement" of the U. S. and the free world.

The Foundation, he said, was "doubly blessed" at the opportunity of helping Roosevelt in Murray's name.

The gift, he said, "symbolizes both Phil Murray's interest in liberal education for the young people of America regardless of race, color, creed or economic status; and it also symbolizes Philip Murray's interest in constructive international relations in which the labor movement of the world must, and will, play a great role."

Sparling called the gift a "pioneering grant which will extend the horizons of international studies to include the welfare of all peoples everywhere.

"It will," he said, "provide a center for research on the economic, social and political institutions developed by groups of people within all nations . . .

"The Philip Murray memorial chair will strengthen and enrich the Roosevelt University policy of presenting students with the facts that broaden the basis for human understanding."

Calling the gift "especially appropriate," he expressed the hope that it would "presage the greater participation of labor in the field of higher education all over the country."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is also secretary-treasurer of the Foundation, presented the Foundation's certificate to Max Lerner, chairman of the board of Roosevelt University. The Foundation's director, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, presided.

Shot From Struck Boat Wounds NMU Picket

GORDON KNAPP, CIO Maritime Union organizer was shot and wounded at Cairo, Ill., last week as some 15 men opened fire on a group of unarmed strikers from a Mississippi River tow boat.

The pickets included crew members of the M/V Kishwaukee, owned and operated by the J. W. Banta Towing Co., Plaquemine, La. They were on duty at Peddie's Landing, where two barges carrying petroleum products had been left by the Kishwaukee after the crew went on strike.

THE BANTA family returned to the landing at daybreak three days later with two boats lashed together trailing a tow of barges. The men, including four members of the Banta family, were armed with shotguns, pistols and rifles. They ordered the pickets to release the struck barges.

When the order was refused and while the Kishwaukee and the M/V George W. Banta were still in midstream, Capt. J. W. Banta reputedly gave an order to fire.

Knapp, who narrowly escaped being shot through the heart as he turned to answer a shout from another picket, was wounded in the upper part of his left arm. A slug from a .45 automatic splintered the bone.

He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Cairo, where he is recovering.

He swore out warrants charging four members of the Banta family and a fifth man, James Dixon, with shooting with intent to kill.

"There was a barrage of shots with Banta screaming to 'get that four-eyed S.O.B. (Knapp) in the checkered shirt,'" said Charles Barranco, Jr., CIO field representative who is coordinator of the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee.

The committee was set up last August by NMU-CIO, the CIO Marine Engineers and the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots with headquarters in St. Louis, to organize crews on river craft.

THE BANTA company became one of the first projects when the Kishwaukee's chief engineer, J. P. O'Laughlin, asked assistance in organizing her crew. O'Laughlin had signed up a majority of the crew in the unions and subsequently was fired for union activity.

He notified the committee that the Kishwaukee was going into Cairo and that the crew was ready to strike for recognition. Committee representatives, including Knapp, met the boat to talk to the crew.

They were ordered off by Capt. Bert Banta, a relative of the owner, after a violently abusive scene during which he threatened them with a meat cleaver, a knife and a shot gun. The crew walked off with them and set up a picket line.

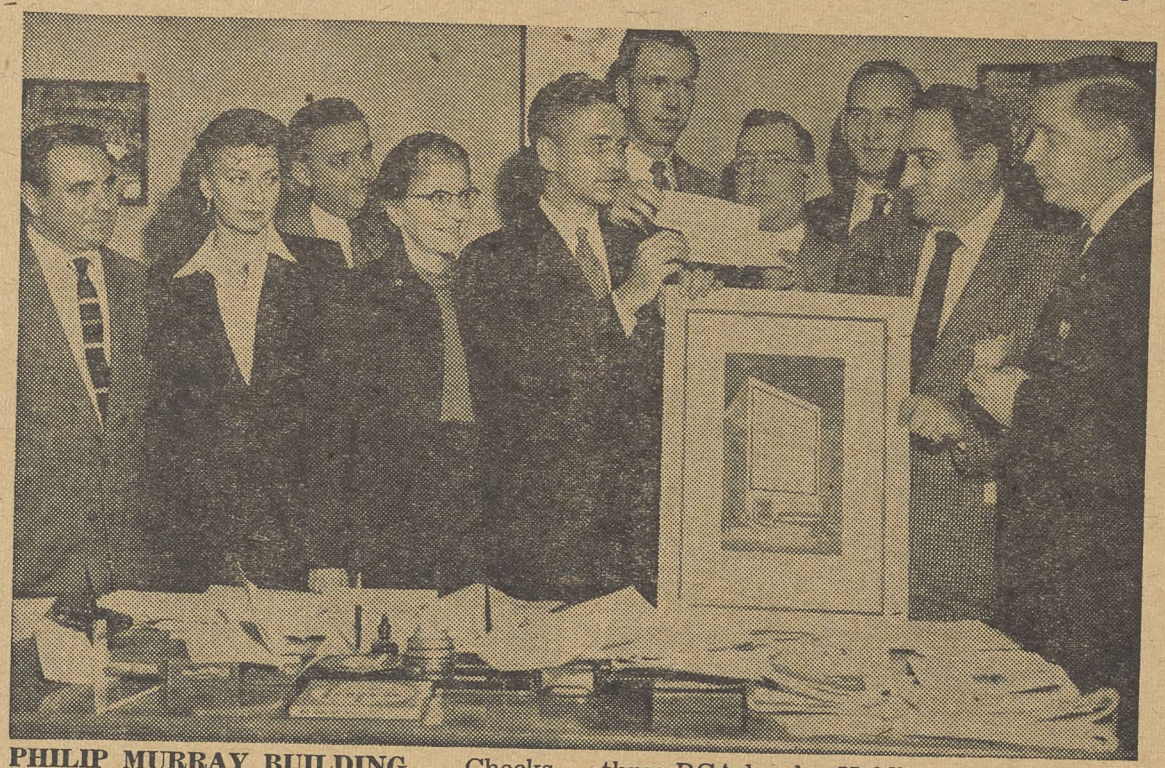
Murray Death Anniversary Mass Said

THE MEMORY of the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the Steelworkers, was marked on the second anniversary of his death, Nov. 9, by a mass in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, said by Msgr. George G. Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

In a brief talk, Msgr. Higgins said that Murray typified the basic belief in God characteristic of U. S. economic life, especially in the labor movement.

Many CIO and Steelworkers' leaders and staff members attented the mass, which was requested by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

Others present included AFL Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Joseph D. Keenan of the AFL Electrical Workers, Sec. of Labor Mitchell, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), Commissioner Thomas E. Murray of the Atomic Energy Commission, former Dir. Cyrus W. Ching of the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, Charles E. Murphy, formerly counsel to former Pres. Truman, and David Stowe, another former Truman White House aide.



PHILIP MURRAY BUILDING — Checks totaling $7808 towards new national headquarters of CIO Electrical Workers, named for late CIO president, are presented by three RCA locals. Holding checks are IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett and Local 110 Pres. Bernard Kavanagh. Sketch is of proposed building.

Heroic CIO Member Cited For Rescue

Claude D. McCoy, a member of CIO Communications Workers Local 3301 in Bowling Green, Ky., has been nominated for the Carnegie life-saving medal. A neighbor, A. C. Dodson, had fallen across a 4000-volt live wire. McCoy knocked the wire loose and administered artificial respiration until a doctor and ambulance arrived.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

McCarthy Censure Debate Under Way

THE SENATE began its debate on censuring Sen. McCarthy last week with the Wisconsin Republican apparently doing his best to force his colleagues into a verdict of "guilty."

The traditional dignity of the upper house of Congress tottered under bitter exchanges that found McCarthy indulging in such unbridled, angry tirades against members of the committee which recommended his censure that one of them, Sen. Case (R. S.D.), warned that his new "abuse" could reinforce the recommendation.

The hearings were held in sort of a circus atmosphere. While the drama—or perhaps melodrama—was being acted out on the Senate floor, the galleries were crowded with tensely attentive spectators.

Long lines of those who could only hope for a seat threaded through corridors and at times down the stairs to the next floor.

CAPITOL police called on Washington police to reinforce them when rumors spread that extremists on both sides were looking for trouble, but the worst that developed was cheers for McCarthy as he entered the chamber.

The debate opened with Sen. Watkins (R. Utah), the chairman, giving the censure report.

It recommended clamping down on McCarthy because of his obstruction and abuse of a 1951-52 Senate subcommittee which investigated him, with special reference to finances; and because he "intemperately abused" Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker in questioning him during hearings last February.

McCarthy promptly began to question the 67-year-old, ailing Watkins (who was suffering from the after-effects of an abdominal operation) as if he were a district attorney pounding away at a recalcitrant witness, instead of one Senator querying another.

McCarthy based his attack on his charge that the committee included members who were "prejudiced" against him; and his claim that the 1951-52 Elections Subcommittee was guilty of "dishonesty" and "illegal" in what it did, and that he was justified in defying it.

WATKINS upheld his refusal, during the hearings, to permit McCarthy to introduce evidence against the earlier subcommittee, pointing out that the 1951-52 investigation was beyond the scope of the censure committee. He denied McCarthy's claim that he was not permitted even to criticize it.

"You reaffirmed all that you had said," Watkins declared. "You made it abundantly clear that you had not made any mistake, that you were 100% right and the committee was apparently 100% dishonest."

McCarthy's friends in the upper house were reported working desperately behind the scenes to grind out some sort of compromise to soften the censure.

SMILES OF VICTORY—Sen.-elect Neuberger (D. Ore.), whose victory cinched the Democratic majority in the Senate, beams as he forged into the lead in returns. His wife, Maurine, a victor in her own right, won reelection to the Oregon Legislature.

84th Congress Marks Time As 83rd Goes Into Finale

BY EUGENE KELLEY

WASHINGTON'S spotlight was focused on the center-stage maneuverings of the lame duck 83rd Congress last week, but its Democratic-controlled successor waited impatiently in the wings—and some of the stars rehearsed their lines for the January opening.

There were some last-minute shifts in the cast of the 83rd. Five new senators took their oaths, replacing others who died. Some will sit only until this session ends.

Mollifying messages to the Democrats came from the White House in the wake of the election returns. Bipartisan foreign policy talks were set up for this week and Pres. Eisenhower was described as eager for "close, cordial and constructive" relations between the executive and legislative branches.

In the victory-conscious Democratic camp there were no-nonsense statements, making it plain that cooperation would "depend a great deal upon the attitude of the Administration."

Party leaders still rankled under the campaign attacks of Vice Pres. Nixon, whose "soft on communism" smears were never disavowed by the White House.

Sen. Johnson (Tex.), Democratic leader, outlined his party's seven-point "positive" legislative program.

It features improvements in labor laws, a bipartisan foreign policy, safeguards against monopoly in the atomic energy field, an attack on economic problems, rescue of agriculture from fear of a crash, a building of the nation's defenses against Communist aggression, and a vast reclamation program.

Crystal Ball

Getting on with the business of organizing the 84th Congress, Speaker-designate Sam Rayburn (Tex.) promised the Democrats would conduct some investigations of their own. One, he said, would be a ventilation of the "Nixon-Dixon-Yates" power contract.

Rayburn said Democrats are "rather bitter" about charges of "pinks and left-wingers" in the party. He contended, "there are just as many patriotic Democrats as there are patriotic Republicans."

Election Gain 'Significant' CIOers Feel

THE UP-COMING 84th Congress, its leaders and the major issues likely to be before it, were weighed by CIO experts at a two-day legislative conference in Atlantic City last week.

Participating in the meeting were all CIO regional directors, key state industrial union council officers and legislative directors, headquarters staff experts, members of the CIO Legislative Dept. and Washington legislative representatives of CIO international unions.

The make-up of the new Congress was analyzed by PAC, state council and other CIO representatives having first hand knowledge of the newly elected candidates.

It was generally agreed that the elections brought significant gains to the liberal forces in the national legislature.

Besides laying detailed plans for CIO's major legislative objectives in 1955—which will be spelled out at the National CIO convention in Los Angeles next month—the 60 participants also recommended improvements in legislative field operations designed to mobilize grass-roots support for progressive laws.

UGCCW Wins 10c Atomic Plant Raise

THE LONG-STANDING wage dispute in the atomic energy field ended last week when 4500 CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by a "pretty good margin" accepted a package proposal offered by the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp. on the eve of a new strike.

The 3500 union members at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and 1000 at Paducah, Ky., voted to take a pay boost of 6c an hour retroactive to Apr. 15, and an additional 4c effective Jan. 15, 1955.

The proposal came from the company, which operates the country's only sources of Uranium-235 for the Atomic Energy Commission, at the climax of a 20-hour mediation session

The new agreement becomes fully effective Jan. 15. It then will carry wages ranging from $1.68 to $2.50 an hour, as well as more liberal holiday provisions.

The dispute began last Feb. 15, when negotiations started. Bargaining later broke down when the company refused to go beyond its original 6c an hour offer, and the union staged a four-day strike in July. The walkout ended when the Eisenhower Administration obtained an 80-day Taft-Hartley Act injunction. When the writ expired, the workers again rejected the offer.

Meantime, the National Labor Relations Board set Nov. 16 and 17 for a bargaining election at the newest atomic energy plant, at Portsmouth, O., on petition of the UGCCW-CIO.

The plant is operated for the AEC by the Goodyear Atomic Corp. and now has about 1000 production and maintenance workers and firefighters. It is scheduled to employ 4500 workers by 1956.

The Chemical Workers and CIO Oil Workers last week set dates for conventions at which they will act on the pending merger proposal.

The OWIU will open its postponed convention in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, on Feb. 25, 1955. The UGCCW has scheduled a special convention for the following day in the Municipal Auditorium. On Feb. 28, the two groups will meet together for final action on the merger.

CCL To Help UAW Strikers Raise Funds

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labor has undertaken a nationwide collection of funds for striking members of the CIO Auto Workers at Ford Motor Co. of Canada plants in Windsor and Oakville, Ont., and the Massey-Harris-Ferguson Co., Toronto.

In an appeal, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald said the CCL regards the strikes as of "national significance," and believes they may be long drawn-out. The employers' stand is evidence of a "very definite and determined policy" by all managements to resist all union efforts to increase wages, he said.

Still Another GE Operation Falls To IUE

A RUNOFF election at Rome, Ga., last week brought the CIO Electrical Workers their 61st victory in a General Electric Co. plant and the seventh in the South in the big chain.

IUE-CIO now represents more than 100,000 GE workers. The Rome plant builds medium transformers and is a runaway operation from Pittsfield, Mass.

An election last month between the IUE-CIO, the AFL Electrical Workers and no union was inconclusive. Last week's score was IUE 218, no union 177. A particularly bitter anti-union campaign by GE was offset by aid from the CIO Auto, Textile and Communications unions in the area and from the IUE local in Pittsfield.

A memo from the company to its supervisors listed among the reasons for moving to Rome the fact that its population was "85% of Anglo-Saxon descent, willing to work, and 15% Negro."

'Jobs Were Key To Election Outcome'

JOHN W. VANDERCOOK, ABC news commentator whose nightly program is sponsored by the CIO, found the election returns confirming his repeated pre-election comments on the unemployment situation.

"The Democrats estimated correctly—and the Republicans seriously underestimated—the political effects of industrial unemployment and of part-time employment," Vandercook said after the election.

"Those districts and states where the industrial slowdown this year has been most marked are precisely those which most decisively rejected Republican candidates and the Republican philosophy."

During his three-week, 10-state, 6000-mile tour, covering grass-roots campaigning, Vandercook had repeatedly reported that GOP candidates were ignoring unemployment.

Following his tour, Vandercook reported only one mishap: an ailing throat which made it inadvisable for him to address a meeting of community and labor leaders in Boston. Fear that the added strain of a speech would find him voiceless for the following night's broadcast caused CIO officials to advise he cancel his plans to speak and spend the evening visiting with guests at the dinner.

Strike Silences Vandercook In Washington Area

THE CIO'S nightly radio program, "John W. Vandercook and the News," was not heard in the nation's capital last week. A strike by an AFL union at WMAL, American Broadcasting Co. affiliate in Washington, was responsible.

As the strike started, the CIO invoked a strike clause in its contract with ABC, prohibiting the station from carrying any mention of the CIO's sponsorship or the CIO's commercials.

Reuther Was Right

The law of the jungle returned to the labor-management scene last week. In Cairo, Ill., a peaceful picket, exercising his American rights, was shot and wounded.

Disciples of Taft-Hartleyism will probably throw up their hands in mock horror at this report, claiming they deplore such violence. But the clear fact is that Taft-Hartley, state "right-to-scab" laws and anti-labor injuctions create the exact climate which breeds such lawlessness.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned the Senate, early this year, that failure to repeal Taft-Hartley's union-busting provisions would return American labor relations to the law of the jungle.

We take no satisfaction in noting that this prophecy has been fulfilled. We cite it as evidence that the Administration can no longer delay its clear duty to redeem the Eisenhower promise of fair and just labor relations laws.

Congress Must Act

That curious piece of legal mumbo-jumbo, the Dixon-Yates contract, which reeks of government subsidy and guaranteed profit, yet whines about free enterprise, has now been signed.

Why the Administration felt called upon to ram through this never-well-explained, clearly questionable document has not been made clear. The obvious political reason is because the Democrats will control the Senate next year and won't be giving away the people's money and resources.

But the need for a hard, cold examination of Dixon-Yates and the shenanigans that accompanied this strange business has not expired with the signing of the contract. Now the need for full-dress, public hearings is even more apparent. We hope the new Congress will get to this task early next January.

McCarthy Again

The Wisconsin nuisance went on trial last week, amid repeated rumors that his GOP colleagues of the Nixon stripe were trying to find a formula for slapping him lightly on the wrist and forgetting the whole matter.

But Sen. McCarthy himself was as sneering, insulting and stupid as ever. In his usual arrogant style he referred to himself as the spearhead of anti-Communist activity in this country. That false and demagogic characterization really needs no answer. Any schoolboy can recognize it as typical of the neighborhood bully.

However, the New York Times has offered a description of McCarthyism which is not only apt but timely and deserves reprinting. It defines McCarthyism in these words:

"It is the invasion of personal rights, the irresponsible attacks on individual and institutions, the disregard of fair democratic procedures, the reckless shattering of mutual trust among the citizens of this country, the terrorization of loyal civil servants—these are all elements of McCarthyism.

"It is the disruption of orderly governmental processes; it is the destruction of the constitutional relationship between the equal branches of our Government; it is the assault on federal agencies most intimately concerned with the actual 'cold war' or a potential 'hot' one; it is contempt for the Bill of Rights and for the ordinary rules of public and political decency.

"It is the encouragement of fear, the undermining of self-confidence, the pandering to emotionalism; it is the divisive force of accusation, recrimination and suspicion. All of this is McCarthyism; and it can only help our enemies."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Jungle Law—1954

In Other Words—

An Open Letter From Kenya Colony

For nearly a year James Bury, a member of the CIO Packinghouse Workers and formerly a member of the Canadian Congress of Labor Executive Council and secretary-treasurer of the Vancouver (B. C.) Labor Council, has been in Kenya, Africa, as a representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Here are excerpts from an open letter he wrote delegates to the recent CCL convention in Toronto.

By JAMES BURY

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME in a long while I've missed a CCL convention. Much as I'd like to be with you, Kenya to Toronto and back is a little far for a week's trip even if I could find an oversize gold nugget to finance it. So I thought I'd drop you a note on my recent wanderings on the Dark Continent.

It's been almost 11 months since I joined the ICFTU. Most of it has been spent in Kenya, where I've been working with African trade unionists to strengthen the labor movement. I can say without hesitation that the last 11 months have been the toughest—and the most interesting—I've ever experienced.

To understand the trade union situation here you almost have to get a picture of political developments. A civil war has been raging in Kenya since 1952. The Mau Mau attacks and the measures taken by the Kenya government against them have turned Kenya into one big armed camp.

Let me give you some examples. On Apr. 24, after a series of Mau Mau raids, the Administration began a mopping up operation. Over 30,000 suspected Mau Mau sympathizers were picked up by the police and army, of whom 19,000 were detained in camps for screening.

Union Leaders Arrested

Half of the full time or part time union officials in Kenya were arrested and sent to camps, and despite repeated requests and interventions, we were able to clear only a quarter.

One of our local union officers was shot in the leg. He was sitting in the offices of the Kenya Federation of Trade Unions (affiliated to the ICFTU) when some trigger-happy policeman shot a bullet through a wall. *The guy confessed, months later, when we presented the evidence against him.*

Naturally, this kind of atmosphere not only hinders the growth of the trade union movement, but virtually paralyzes it. Many workers now feel that participation in it means a one-way trip to a detention camp. Actions of the police and army have given them plenty of reason for feeling that way. Some of our members have been beaten for holding union cards. Almost every union leader has been tailed constantly by the police.

All this is a bit heartbreaking, because the need for strong unions is damn obvious, and the emergency has made my job so much tougher. *Living conditions for Africans are hard to imagine. Of course I have no sympathy for the murdering tactics of the Mau Mau. But I can understand why they've made so much headway.*

Europeans Hold Good Land

A small European settler group of 40,000 has monopolized all the good land in Kenya and almost five million Africans are trying to eke out an existence in native reserves. The Administration has done little in the way of opening up more arable land through irrigation, nor has it taught the African more efficient methods of agriculture.

The minimum wage for industrial workers (often the maximum) is $7 a month. Chances for advancement are practically nil. On $7 a month, you're lucky if you stay alive.

I'm afraid it would require a couple of hours for me to tell how bad conditions really are. Take my word for it, they're lousy. And the Africans in Kenya are fed up. They no longer want to remain the hewers of wood and the drawers of water.

They see Africans in other territories governing themselves. But here 40,000 Europeans elect 14 members to the Legislative Council while only six Africans sit in Parliament—and these are appointed by the Governor. *The days of unopposed white supremacy in Kenya are over.*

Despite the emergency, we are making some headway. There are 10 unions, all affiliated to the federation. Nominally the federation has 50,000 members, but by no means all of it is dues paying. My job has been to act as a father confessor, legal adviser and union representative. I've run schools for workers, helped in negotiations, set up new union constitutions and performed a host of other duties. Life, as I said at the beginning of this letter, is far from dull.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT WOULD BE PREMATURE one supposes, to suggest that Vice-Pres. Nixon is standing by with an anxious hand, ready and willing to nudge Mr. Eisenhower toward refusal of a Republican renomination in 1956.

The Vice President Wants Up

Still, the brash young man from California is talking remarkably like a politician who imagines that the travail of the GOP centers on McCarthy, and that he himself is just the fellow to succeed Gen Eisenhower and "reunite" the divided wings of the Republican party.

It can't be proved that Nixon is unwilling to wait for Mr. Eisenhower to jump, but insists on giving his chieftain a push out of political status.

The Vice-President, indeed, persists in paying public tribute to Mr. Eisenhower, in fulsome terms. It isn't true, he says, that the White House hasn't fought the alleged menace of domestic Communism. Mr. Eisenhower, he argues for print, is a great guy doing a great job against the Reds, and he, Richard M. Nixon, is glad to give the President a character reference.

Still, the Vice-President, fresh from his energetic campaign schedule, shows a remarkable facility in attributing GOP election losses to the "split" over the Wisconsin Senator.

From Illinois to the Pacific Coast, Nixon told U. S. News and World Report in an interview, the *"McCarthy issue hurt"* because it *"divided the Republicans"* and produced *"apathy"* among many who normally might have contributed money and votes to the GOP cause.

Old Guard 'Disappointed'

"Shrewd" local leaders in Illinois and Michigan, he added, had told him that the *"fall-off"* in GOP votes was *"due to a certain extent to disappointment"* by some Republicans about the *"handling of the McCarthy issue."*

These statements cannot be considered in a vacuum.

Nixon knew, when he gave the interview, that his next job was to preside over the Senate's "censure" session on McCarthy. He also knew that the Eisenhower Administration decision to resist McCarthy, after nearly a year of toadying to the Wisconsin Senator, was reluctantly accepted by the President as a necessary resort.

What did he mean, then, by attributing Republican defeats from Illinois and Michigan to the Pacific to the Administration's "handling of the McCarthy issue"?

The returns did not warrant it. A pro-McCarthy stuffed shirt in Illinois, belatedly endorsed by the President and vice versa, took a savage licking from Sen. Paul Douglas (D.). Three McCarthyite GOP House stalwarts—Clardy of Michigan, Kersten of Wisconsin and Busbey of Illinois—were hurled out of office.

Tricky Dick Looks To Career

Nixon's personal assaults on liberal Democrats in the Rocky Mountain states failed where he went up against veteran and trusted New Deal stalwarts.

Nixon's post-election comments make sense, so far as this observer can see, only if he has decided, finally, that his own career will not be advanced by a firm anti-McCarthy and pro-Eisenhower stand.

They make sense if he is persuaded that his own brand of junior-grade McCarthyism—an accusation that Mr. Truman was "soft" toward traitors—will work where the cruder, ruder McCarthy fails.

They make sense if he thinks he can gather in his own hot anxious hands both pro-McCarthyites and other Republicans who think the Wisconsin Senator is a horror. They make sense if he suspects that Mr. Eisenhower, who does not like the White House, will refuse to run again and that he, Dick Nixon, can seize the role of Crown Prince.

The McCarthy "censure" session got under way with Sen. Joe seeming to try to censure most other members of the Senate rather than submit to any indignities himself.

Ominously, reliable reports indicated that pro-McCarthyites and *"middle of the road"* Republicans were planning some *"softening"* amendments to the Watkins committee's proposal of condemnation.

Put The Blame On Ike

The idea, obviously, was to tell Mr. Eisenhower, insistently, that he was "wrecking" his party by counter-attacking the Wisconsin Senator and to persuade the White House that Joe should be let off with a slap on the wrist.

The President has taken bad advice many times, but it seemed inconceivable that he would allow his whole Administration to be repudiated by admitting he lacked the strength to suppress a rebel who had traduced GOP officials, as flagrantly as he used to assail Democrats, for private purposes.

It is not tolerable for the rest of the government to be abused, any longer, by that man, or to let him get away any longer with a claim that anyone who criticizes him is "doing the work of Communists."

Mr. Eisenhower is coming close to a showdown within his own party. The pro-McCarthyites will simply treat him with a greater contempt for any indication of a willingness to deal with or coddle the Wisconsin Senator.

There is no better time for the President to find out whether Sen. Knowland, his own GOP Senate floor leader, is for him or against him in the clutches.

Book Review—

A Testament Of Faith To Our Heritage Of Native Liberalism

(For more than a quarter of a century, Charles W. Ervin was closely connected with the CIO Clothing Workers. When he died almost two years ago, at 86, he was known as the "dean of American labor newspapermen." This review of his newly-published autobiography is by Alexander Uhl, an editor of Press Associates-PAI.)

By ALEXANDER UHL

NO ONE who ever knew Charles W. Ervin in his last years could ever think of him as an "old man" even though by that time he had long since become one of labor's "grand old men."

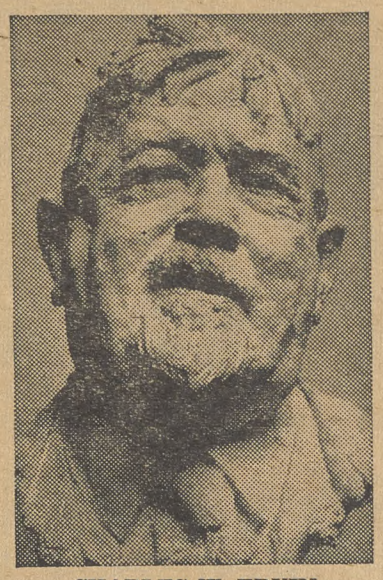
Even in his eighties he would bounce into newspaper offices, his smile bright as ever, his eyes shining, seeking to advance in one way or another the cause of labor and liberalism.

His autobiography, "Homegrown Liberal," from first to last, is the story of a man who never faltered, who had a burning faith in American democracy, who never for a moment let political phonies fool him or management-trained seals pull the wool over his eyes.

The span of his story runs all the way from the "hard times" that followed the post-Civil War wave of inflation down to the election of Dwight D. Eisenhower to the presidency. And the saltiness of Irvin's comment on both events, although they are almost 80 years apart, does not vary in the slightest.

Not Just On Paper

A newspaperman all his life, Ervin knew at first hand the struggle of American workers to organize and he is never happier than when recounting the victories labor scored. *He writes of the sweatshops, of the terror of the coal fields in the early days, of the savage battles that management waged to keep workers from building their unions.*



CHARLES W. ERVIN
(from a bust by Jo Davidson)

Yet Ervin was never content simply to put the words on paper. He was always in the thick of things, whether the picket line when he was helping Sidney Hillman organize the garment workers in Philadelphia, or running for governor of New York in 1918, or thinking up schemes to blast the economic Bourbons down to the last days of his life.

He had, too, a genius for friendship and his book is filled with warm reminiscences of such friends as Robert LaFollette, George Norris, Joe Davidson, Eugene Debs, Heywood Broun, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, Ernest Gruening, Sidney Hillman, and scores of other fighters in the cause of labor and of liberalism.

Yet quite apart from the warm, human, eyewitness account of the rough and tumble events of the past half century, Ervin's autobiography is a magnificent refutation of what has become a part of reactionary propoganda — the constant charge that the great ideas of social and economic reform which have been part of our lives for so many years are "Communist" in their origin or the products of "foreign 'isms'."

Ervin's life was a magnificent proof that humanitarianism, faith in the workingmen and women of America, the demand for social and economic reform, belief in democracy and faith that change can be accomplished through the ballot is American to its very core.

There is not a page of Ervin's book that reveals the faintest trace of "foreign" thinking; there is not a page that does not reveal his passionate love for America, for the ideas of a Jefferson or a Lincoln or a Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ervin's burning contempt for communism comes through a score of times; his loathing for dictatorship whether that of a Hitler or a Stalin glows through his denunciation of their regimes. Yet never for a moment did he surrender to hysteria or the urge to destroy basic American freedoms. His faith was well grounded in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

The General Welfare

American freedom meant more to Charles Ervin than the freedom to make money; it meant the freedom to put into practice the pledge in the Constitution "to promote the general welfare."

The last sentence of his book, written just before he died, expresses the thought:

"Yes, I am a partisan—of the welfare state. A most thorough partisan, I think. Nothing else matters to me in politics but promoting the general welfare."

"Homegrown Liberal" is well named. Ervin was American to the core. And liberal to the core. His life can serve as a beacon to every homegrown liberal in the land.

"Homegrown Liberal," by Charles W. Ervin. Dodd Mead & Co., $4.

Church Hits Scab Law Drive

THE CATHOLIC Archdiocese of St. Louis has called on more than 400,000 Catholics in the metropolitan area to refuse to contribute to funds being collected by the Missouri Chamber of Commerce to obtain a right-to-scab law.

The St. Louis Register, official publication of the Archdiocese, said the campaign for the law "is clearly opposed to Catholic principles concerning the rights of labor and management."

Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter heads the archdiocese. An editorial in the paper concluded:

"In particular they (Catholics) should contribute no funds for this cause and should refrain from aiding it in any way."

The Register's editorial, under an eight-column banner on Page One reading "'Right to Work' Bill Threat to Labor Unions," said:

"The real aim of this campaign, although it pretends to be interested in protecting the individual worker, is to destroy labor unions by making them ineffective.

"By outlawing all forms of the union shop, employers are free to hire as many non-union workers as they please and to lower wages and working conditions accordingly.

"It is the constant and clear teaching of the Catholic Church that workers have a natural right to organize. This has been plainly stated by the Popes."

The Catholic Church's opposition to right-to-scab laws was also stressed recently by Rev. John F. Cronin, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

Writing as guest of Msgr. George Higgins, also an assistant director of the department, in the latter's syndicated weekly column, he said such laws sometimes get public support because they appear to be in keeping with traditional American opposition to compulsion.

Basic Objection

"Why have church authorities opposed bills which, on the surface, seem to be so consonant with general American attitudes?" he asked. "Obviously because the surface indications are deceptive.

"These proposals are not really designed to protect the right to work; rather they are aimed at neutralizing labor's right to organize.

"The basic objection to a right-to-work law is that it practically forces conflict between labor and management.

"Labor-management relations are poisoned by the suspicion engendered by the situation.

"The argument that compulsory unionism violates workers' rights would come with better grace if its proponents were workers. There has been no ascertainable worker sentiment for this alleged right. The advocates of 'labor freedom' are employer groups. This fact alone would arouse suspicion as to the sincerity of such legislation."

'No Good'

Ray Mills, president of the Iowa State AFL, recently told a story which illustrates some of the intended confusion about "right-to-work" law:

"I had a fellow call me up and say, 'Ray, I lost my job. Can they do that? What about the right-to-work law?' I told him that law didn't do him a bit of good and was not meant to do him any good."

BANNERS TELL THE STORY—Sheboygan, Wis., labor rallies to pledge solid support to CIO Auto Workers until they win victory over Kohler Co.

MORALE BUILDERS are strike kitchen cooks. Meals have been served at the kitchen 24 hours a day for more than six months of strike.

FARMERS' SUPPORT for the walkout is enlisted by the Sheboygan County Win-the-Strike Committee at the annual county fair.

'There Are No Neutrals Left' In Long UAW Strike At Kohlerville

This report on the long strike of the CIO Auto Workers at the Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis., is by Frank Wallick, a UAW-CIO publicity representative. It was distributed by the Press Associates-PAI.

By FRANK WALLICK

LIKE THE union song about Harlan County, Ky., "there are no neutrals left" in the six-month strike against Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis.

This large industrial city along Lake Michigan has been choosing up sides from the day that members of Local 833, CIO Auto Workers, "pulled the plug" and went on strike last Apr. 5 against the firm. Organized labor —AFL, CIO and independent unions—early backed the strike.

A vain, industrial baron, Herbert V. Kohler (uncle of Wisconsin's Governor), has thrown his personal fortune of several million dollars into a costly campaign to break the Kohler strike. *The long strike has already cost the company over $6 million in overhead and wasted material, not including the value of lost sales.*

A Union Town

Always a strong union town, casting a top-heavy vote against Sen. McCarthy in 1952, the working people have never completely recovered from the disastrous defeat suffered by a valiant AFL federal labor union in 1934. Guns in the hands of company thugs killed two workers and wounded 47 others in the 1934 strike.

Old Curmudgeon

Pres. Herbert V. Kohler of Kohler Co. convicted himself in the eyes of the community when he told the Wisconsin Labor Board that he favored the use of tear gas and bragged of an arsenal of guns. He shocked board members by admitting he carried a billy club.

When the Wall Street Journal printed these facts on its front page, Kohler's critics in Sheboygan joked: "When the old man goes to a club, they'll make him check his weapons at the door."

Kohler Co. officials, who spearheaded the '34 massacre of workers, today hold key jobs in the current attempt to break the strike. A tremendous picket line, called by UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey *"the biggest picket line I've seen anywhere for 15 years,"* numbered some 2500 and patrolled the company's gates in the early days of the strike.

Under Wisconsin's "right-to-scab" law the union was ordered to reduce picketing, an order later enforced by an injunction. This legal maneuver did not shake the solidarity of the strikers, but increased the company's overhead as it tried to operate with a fraction of the firm's veteran workers.

The chief strike issue centers on union demands for arbitration and seniority rights. The company has tried to keep the whip-hand by offering only watered down versions of these standard contract provisions.

No love is lost between Gov. Kohler (who proposed arbitration of the strike to his uncle) and the present ruling clan of Kohler Co. While the Governor's own father ran the company during the 1934 strike and was also Governor of Wisconsin, the unsavory reputation the 1954 strike has gained throughout the State didn't help Kohler in the recent campaign.

Students at the University of Wisconsin, many of them working their way through school and living on a shoe string budget, are contributing heavily to support of the Kohler strike.

One student said that the money collected "isn't very much but in the light of the rumors that I have heard about college students scabbing at Kohler during the summer, it might help the strikers' morale to know that there are some college students who sympathize with their efforts."

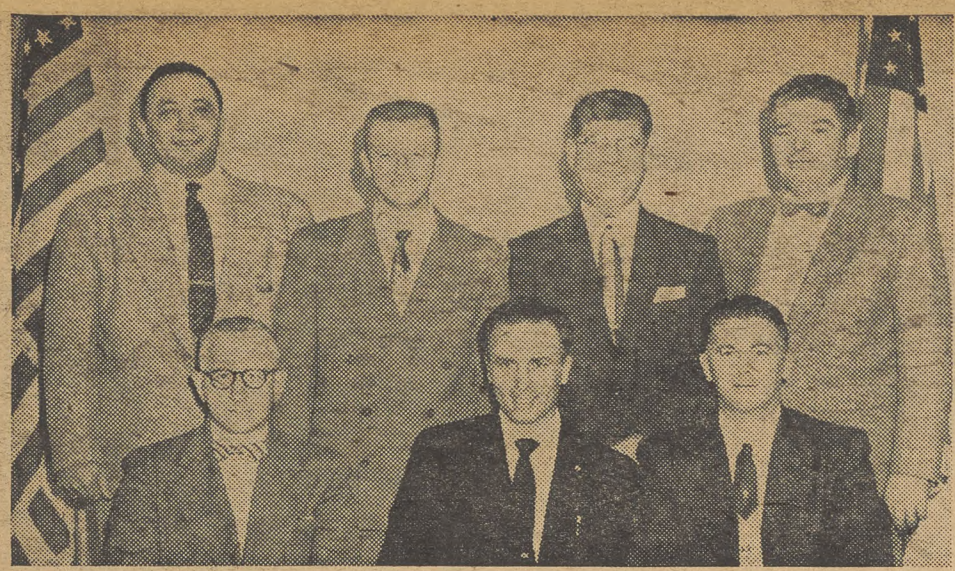
Like A Prison

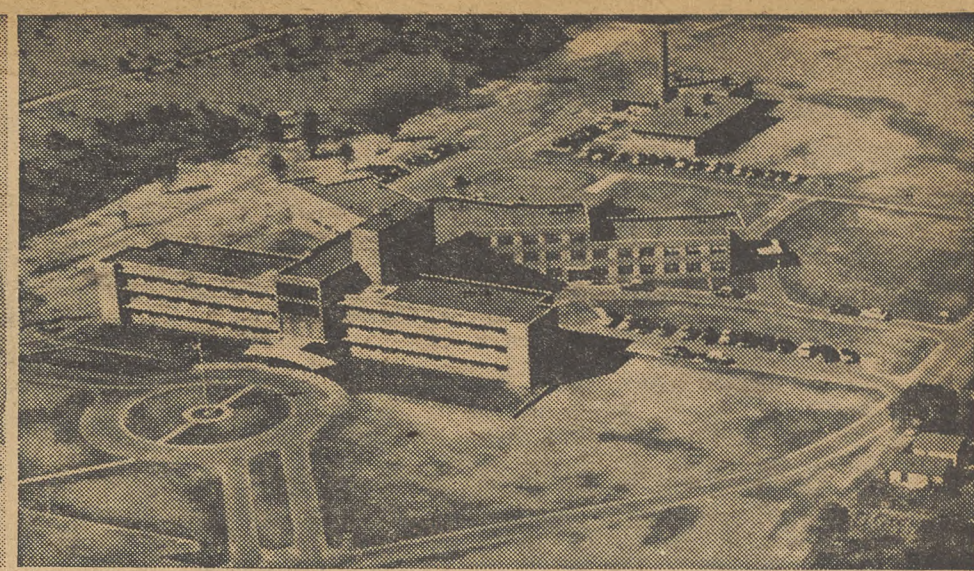
The forbidding brick walls of the Kohler plant cast their prison-like shadows on Kohler Village, founded by the Kohler family to keep workers happy and chase away unions.

History is catching up with this barony. *While the company's industrial relations director serves as a sort of foreign minister for Herbert V. Kohler, in dealing with the outside world, the 2800 workers on strike patiently wait for either a palace revolution or a change of heart.*

FELLOW CIO MEMBERS in Lake County, Ill., send a truckload of food to the strike kitchen of Local 833, UAW-CIO.

CHARGE DIDN'T STICK—Jury dismissed the charge of unlawful assembly brought against these men who had participated in neighborhood demonstrations against scabs.





COMMUNITY EFFORT with plenty of help from organized labor built the new Lower Bucks County Hospital (right photo) near Bristol, Pa. Labor members on hospital board of directors are shown (left) with Burgess Anthony Niccol: standing, Niccol, Jesse Daugherty, John Spadaccino and Tom Connelly; seated, Rene Tritschler, Frank Flatch and John Daugherty. Union members already have contributed $650,000.

Book Review—

European Trade Unionism Given Scholarly Analysis

AN IMPORTANT addition to any trade union library is Prof. Adolf Sturmthal's new, scholarly analysis of the European trade union movement: "Unity and Diversity in European Labor."

The author has succeeded in presenting concisely and clearly the essential background necessary for a basic understanding of the European union movement and the fundamental differences between European and American concepts of unionism.

AT THIS crucial time in international affairs, when the European trade movement assumes a major role in the battle between democracy and dictatorship, it is imperative that American unionists understand the European concept of unionism, the problems which are peculiar to Europe, and the differences in historical background between the unions of the various European democracies.

Prof. Sturmthal has provided that understanding. He has been especially successful in integrating historical perspective and current problems so that both become clear to the average reader.

"Unity and Diversity in European Labor" also deals with the most burning issues facing European unions at this time. In particular, the author treats with knowledge and sympathy the problems of collective bargaining in the current European economy, and the role of unions in nationalized enterprises.

In his concluding chapter, he touches on relations between unions and labor governments, and weighs the influence of labor governments upon union behavior—a topic of great interest to American unionists.

Prof. Sturmthal, who teaches at Bard College, is a widely known authority on the European labor movement. His current book is certain to enhance his reputation.—**H.C.F.**

"Unity and Diversity in European Labor" by Adolf Sturmthal; The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill.; $3.75.

Penna. Left Wing Petition Called 'Trick' By CIO, AFL

CIO AND AFL leaders in Pennsylvania have warned their members against signing Progressive Party petitions for a special session of the State Legislature.

"The use of AFL and CIO on these petitions is unauthorized by us and our unions have no connection with the Progressive Party or any of their activities," the trade union leaders said.

They called the signature drive "a typical left wing trick to create the public impression that their group has labor support."

PRES. HARRY BOYER of the Pennsylvania CIO Council and Pres. Joseph T. Kelley of the Philadelphia CIO Council issued the warning for their members. Pres. Joseph A. McDonough of the Pennsylanvia Federation of Labor and other AFL leaders signed the joint statement.

Noting that the Progressive Party had been under FBI probe and "branded as a straight left wing group," the labor leaders warned that innocent workers might sign the petitions and could lose their jobs by being listed as poor security risks.

"While it is true," the joint statement said, "that Labor's League for Political Education, political arm of the AFL, and the Political Action Committee, political arm of the CIO, have demanded a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the purpose of taking action in the field of unemployment and other legislation affecting labor, such action was done in convention and through the legitimate and elected representatives of the CIO and AFL."

The two labor groups said they have neither authorized or circulated any petitions "nor do we ever join with the Progressive Party in any public activity."

"We do not recognize this group as a legitimate representative of AFL and CIO unions," they concluded.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Community Has A New Hospital Thanks To CIO-AFL Backing

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A GENEROUS share of the credit for the new $3.5 million ultra-modern community hospital recently erected on a 20-acre tract of former farm land in lower Bucks County, near Bristol, Pa., and now open for patients, belongs to union labor.

Contributions and payroll deduction pledges from industrial workers in the area, members of the CIO and AFL, will total close to $1 million when all are in. Around $650,000 is already in the bag with more coming in as deduction pledges fall due.

(Let those who still think unions have no social responsibility but are concerned solely with the wages and working conditions of their own members take note.)

BACK IN 1950 when the proposal for the hospital was first put forward by certain leaders concerned with the medical and health needs of this rapidly growing industrial area, doubt was expressed that the community could swing the project. Some felt no help could be expected from unions.

But as it turned out, the Bucks County CIO Council was the first community group to go on record as pledging financial and moral support for the hospital.

Then in 1951 the United Labor Hospital Committee, composed of representatives of both CIO and AFL locals, was formed under the leadership of Frank Flatch, member of the Auto Workers and president of the Bucks County CIO Council. The drive for funds it sponsored turned out to be a success that startled the community and won a new respect for unions in the area.

BESIDES the Bucks County CIO Council, 21 CIO locals, six AFL locals and one independent union of plant guards are represented on the United Labor Hospital Committee.

The CIO unions include several locals of the United Auto Workers, whose Local 130 at the Kaiser Metal Products Corp. is the largest in Bristol; five locals of the United Steelworkers including members employed at the big new Fairless Works of U. S. Steel near Morrisville, Pa.; four Glass Workers' locals, whose members work at Rohm & Haas (chemical and plastics), as well as various locals of the Gas, Coke & Chemical; Textile, Transport, Electrical, Paper, and Retail & Wholesale unions.

Nearly $12,000 was subscribed directly by the United Labor Committee, and more than $500,000 was contributed by individual workers in area plants during building fund drives in 1951 and '53.

Citizen CIO

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, featured speaker at the dedication of the Lower Bucks County Hospital, said he was most happy "to find this monument to what we stand for here in Bucks County."

"I am very proud that the CIO could participate in making this wonderful new hospital possible," he said. "We are not only workers, we are also mindful that every worker is a citizen. We know that labor can solve problems only by joining together with others in working for basic human values."

America will be judged, he said, "not by our great wealth alone, not by the size of our material resources, but by how we translate these into human values."

Further donations and pledges made this year will bring the total contributed by labor in the area close to $1 million.

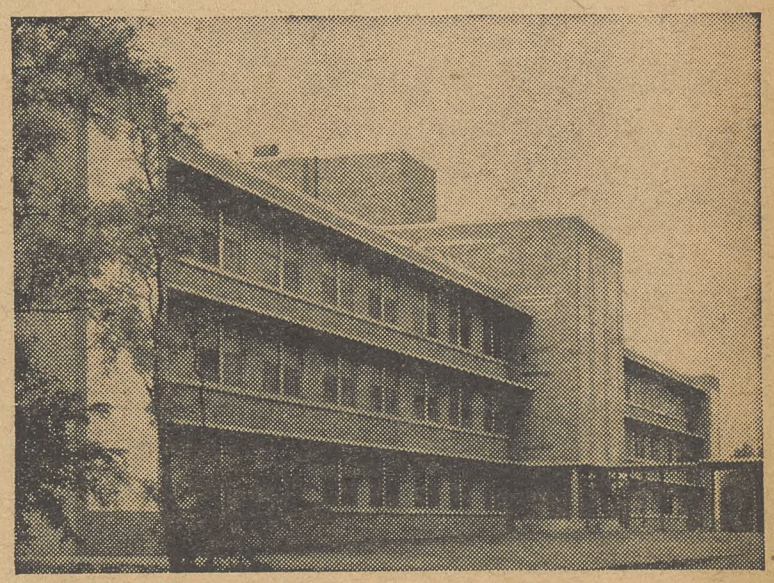
The new Lower Bucks County Hospital is the first non-profit hospital for the general service of the area to be built in the county, and is the most modern and best equipped in the Delaware Valley.

It was built as a joint enterprise of labor, industry and the general community, and is governed by a board of directors with equal representation from each of the three cooperating groups.

At present there are 21 directors on the board. Representing labor are vice-president of the board, Pres. John Daugherty, UAW Local 130; Tom Donnelly, USA Local 4889; Pres. Jesse Daugherty, Glass Workers Local 88; John Spadaccino, same local; and Rene Tritschler, AFL Butchers, secretary of the board. Another labor member will be elected in 1955.

The hospital was built under the Hill-Burton Act, which provides that the government will match the funds raised by donations with 40c on the dollar.

It is designed ultimately to care for 300 patients but at present has 150 beds. Basic facilities, however, are adequate for 500 beds envisioned for the future.



THE UNITED LABOR Hospital Committee, representing some 11,000 CIO and AFL workers, has donated and pledged close to $1 million to help build this $3.5 million community hospital in Lower Bucks County, Pa.

Strike Anniversary Finds Port Arthur Morale High

TAFT-HARTLEY set off a dynamite charge under Port Arthur's CIO pickets last week, but it failed to shake the determination of the Texans whose strike has just entered its second year.

Representation elections requested by the management of five stores were conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. Under the one-sided requirements of Taft-Hartley, only the scabs inside the struck establishments were permitted to vote on the question of union representation.

As expected, Sabine Area CIO Local Industrial Union 1814 did not get a single vote. Pickets patrolled the stores even as the scabs inside went through the motions of voting. The union was on the ballot, but took no part in the poll.

Rep. George W. Cowart of the CIO Oil Workers, in charge of the walkout, said that picketing and other strike activities would continue despite the NLRB election. The outcome, he said, "proves exactly nothing."

He reaffirmed earlier statements that the union is "willing to meet with any employer or other official representatives of the employers for the purpose of discussing ways and means of settling this dispute in keeping with the law."

Two chain stores, Woolworth's and McLellan's, and locally-owned enterprises were involved in last week's elections.

The strike went into its second year with scarcely a ripple. Morale of the strikers is described as "unbelievably high."

The first walkouts began in October 1953, and within a few weeks spread to involve more than a score of stores, hotels, drive-ins and restaurants.

Some contracts have been signed with individual establishments but the majority are still holding out. So are the strikers.

Financial aid is being extended by the National CIO, the CIO Auto Workers and the CIO Oil Workers, as well as groups in Texas.

Pressure to discontinue the strike has been heavy from many sources in the community, including some of the churches, but Local 1814 members have resisted firmly.

CWA Strike Of 167 Days Ends In Win

A MAJOR victory for the CIO Communications Workers ended a 167-day strike at Western Electric's plant in Tonawanda, N. Y., near Buffalo, last week.

CWA-CIO won all its basic objectives, the company none. This was especially true on seniority, the item on which the firm provoked the strike June 7. Instead of a weakened clause, the new contract is improved in this respect as well as others.

The walkout actually was prolonged an extra month because Western Electric wanted the right to fire strikers after they returned to work.

Agreement was reached on contract terms Oct. 6, but this dispute dragged out the strike. The firm's resistance melted after a rump organization was trounced in a representation election.

As the strike began, the company wanted to junk seniority provisions. The union won on every point. Attempts at weakening the arbitration section also failed.

Western Electric made no wage offer when the strike started. The settlement provides for increases of 5c to 7c an hour for day rate workers, and 4c to 6c to piece rate workers, and is added to the earnings average of $2.09 an hour.

Christmas Eve was agreed upon as a holiday, and an 18-month contract was signed. The firm wanted a shorter duration, the union wanted a longer one—so it would not be forced out on strike again so soon.

DC School Bias Stand Praised

The District of Columbia CIO Council joined with other civic-minded organizations last week in praising the "firmness" with which school and District officials dealt with recent demonstrations against school integration.

THE V FOR VICTORY sign being shown by these CIO Furniture Workers demonstrates their confidence in the outcome of their strike at Lignum Vitae Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J. The firm specializes in making police clubs and billies.

Ship Hospital Budget Cuts Hit By CIO Maritime Bloc

THE EISENHOWER Administration last week was charged by the CIO Maritime Committee with continuing to cut funds for Marine Hospitals and trying to kill the program by "attrition."

Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary of the committee, said that he had learned that the Budget Bureau "will recommend a sharp cut in appropriations for Marine Hospitals."

Merchant seamen are treated free of charge at the hospitals, established some 100 years ago for that purpose.

"We have predicted that since the Administration was blocked from eliminating the Marine Hospitals in one stroke, it would seek to destroy the program by the attrition method," Haddock said.

"THIS METHOD is to keep cutting appropriations for a program until it becomes so small and meaningless that it is completely scrapped."

He urged members of the CIO Maritime Union, which belongs to the committee, to send telegrams opposing the proposed budget cut to Pres. Eisenhower, and to their senators and representatives.

Haddock praised the work of joint maritime union committees in cooperating with local government officials in seeking to avert the cut. He also lauded the continued efforts of Mayor Burns, Jacksonville, Fla., on behalf of the hospital program.

"For the last two years the maritime unions have been successful in their fight to save the hospitals by the joint action of the majority of seagoing unions via the Conference of American Maritime Unions," Haddock said.

Several CIO unions are affiliated with the conference.

"The end result of their fine work was that the Administration decided not to eliminate the Marine Hospitals in one stroke," Haddock said. "Instead, it requested Congress to appropriate $33,040,000 for fiscal year 1955. Congress appropriated $33 million which enabled the hospitals to remain open."

Weihrauch Named To NPA Council

Pres. Milton Weihrauch of CIO Electrical Workers Dist. 4 has been named as a member of the national council of the National Planning Association. He will be one of a group of about 30 New Jersey leaders who will make plans for the future in the economic, military and political fields.

40 Hours Pay For 37½ Hours Won By UFW

FORTY HOURS pay for a 37½-hour week has been won by the CIO Furniture Workers in a new contract with the T. M. Miller Casket Co., Scranton, Pa.

The shorter week was negotiated in the hope that it would result in the recall of some half dozen laid-off workers, according to CIO Field Rep. Elmer Chatak, who assisted the bargaining committee of UFW-CIO Local 506.

The average hourly rate in the plant is $1.45. Local Pres. Edmund Corrazini headed the bargaining committee.

Police Club Firm Forces New Strike

WHENEVER the contract of the CIO Furniture Workers is up for renegotiation at the Lignum Vitae Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J., the union has been forced to strike to get better conditions.

The present strike is no exception, but it is the longest, having been in progress eight weeks. Previous strikes have lasted from one to four weeks.

Some 40 members of UFWA-CIO Local 76-B, with headquarters in New York City, are on strike. It is a case of sons against fathers; children of two of the strikers who have been employed at the plant more than 40 years are crossing the picket line to work at the plant.

THE PLANT makes police clubs and billies, sections of venetian blinds and bocce balls used in turf bowling.

These products are made of the tough wood of the lignum vitae tree, which grows in African jungles.

Accustomed to striking to gain their demands, the UFWA-CIO members are determined to walk the picket line until a satisfactory agreement is reached.

'Men Or Marionettes?' Labor Artist Asks Some Questions

PROTEST against "creeping totalitarianism in the United States" is the theme of a pamphlet of cartoons titled "Men or Marionettes?" by Frank Hanley, labor cartoonist.

The tone of the pamphlet is set by the very first cartoon, in which a flag-draped character proclaiming the new order says: "Controversy is conspiracy—liberalism is license—dissent is disloyality!"

A typical cartoon appears at right and speaks for itself. In a short introduction, Hanley, who draws for the ACWA Advance, says he felt compelled to get out the booklet because he found "loyal American friends of mine unwilling to discuss social legislation, foreign policy, or anything politically controversial."

"It's too dangerous!" he continues. "Patriotism seems to mean petrification . . . By a lucky chance I am still free to protest this evil. I did 'Men or Marionettes?' because I had to . . . because I love America."

Price of the booklet is 25c a copy or $1 for five copies, from Hanley at 3944 47th St., Long Island City 4, N. Y.

BUSY SPOT at Lehigh County fair in Allentown, Pa., was the booth of County CIO-PAC which passed out 100,000 pieces of literature. Booth was staffed by members of CIO Clothing Workers shirt local when photo was made.

TRADE UNION reception for United Nations delegates found Jacob S. Potofsky (center), chairman of CIO International Affairs Committee and president of the Clothing Workers, deep in conversation with (left to right) U Hla Aung and Thankin Chit Maung, Burma; Khemjati Punyaratabhan, Thailand, and Dr. Luis Beltranena Valadares, Guatemala.

AEC Signs Dixon-Yates Pact As Liberals Keep Up Bitter Fight

CHARGES and counter-charges ricocheted around Capitol Hill last week as the dubious Dixon-Yates power give-away came under scrutiny before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

"The opening wedge in the crippling of the Tennessee Valley Authority," was the way the contract was described by Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association.

Radin charged that the government would pay twice over for a steam generating plant and still never own it under the proposed contract terms. Administration officials hotly defended the deal, Democrats assailed it as another in the series of GOP give-aways.

As the week neared an end, the Atomic Energy Commission finally worked up enough nerve to sign the argeement—but only after liberal pressure had forced a slight modification of the original terms.

The document signed limits Dixon-Yates to a $600,000 a year profit, a tidy sum but less than the loss-proof $900,000 originally planned. Another change was insertion of a recapture clause, still another calls for AEC approval of the builder of the combine's West Memphis, Ark., power station.

The AEC acted after Pres. Eisenhower had again turned the heat on it. A statement said all members signed except Commissioner W. F. Libbey, who was not present.

In testimony before the Joint Committee, Gov. Frank G. Clements (Tenn.) declared the contract is "part of a national conspiracy by private power companies to destroy the TVA."

Authorship of the disputed contract is a closely guarded secret. In its haste to ram the deal through, the Administration urged the committee to waive review of the terms for 30 days while Congress is in session before it becomes effective.

Foes of the contract lost their bid to have the AEC withhold signing the contract until it could be studied by the new Congress. The vote, 10 to 8, was on strict party lines.

Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) immediately promised he would offer legislation "on the very first day" of the January session of the 84th Congress to "nullify" the contract.

Backstage feuding within the AEC was revealed during the hearings. Thomas E. Murray, a member, charged that the preoccupation of Chairman Lewis L. Strauss and other AEC members had "needlessly plunged that body into politics."

New Member

The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee got a new member at the height of its battle royal over the Dixon-Yates give-away—Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.), a strong opponent of the deal.

The Democrats named Gore to replace Sen. Johnson (D.), who leaves the Senate in January to become Governor of Colorado. The change gave the Democrats an immediate seat on the committee pending Johnson's departure.

Labor's World—

U. S. Union Leaders Honor UN Delegates of 27 Nations

DELEGATES and representatives to the United Nations from 27 nations were honored by the U. S. labor movement at a recent reception in the Carnegie International Center in New York.

Heading a CIO delegation was Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee and president of the Clothing Workers. Pres. George Meany led an AFL group.

In a brief talk, Potofsky stressed the "profound moral obligation" of the more favored nations to help underdeveloped countries. He cited the backing organized workers in the U. S. have given to former Pres. Truman's Point IV program, "labor's own Point IV program" through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the Foreign Operations Administration under the Eisenhower Administration.

"We wish to see more Point IV, rather than less," he said. "We wish to see the UN increase its efforts along this line, and the CIO pledges active support of similar measures."

He also voiced opposition to racial segregation and discrimination.

"We seek to accelerate the day," he added, "when colonial peoples will be emancipated from foreign rule and will emerge as independent states."

The reception was given by A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the Trade Union Committee for Racial Justice and president of the AFL Sleeping Car Porters. It was designed to familiarize UN delegates with the active interest of U. S. labor in the UN, particularly in eliminating racial and color barriers that divide nations and peoples.

France

The French government will build 240,000 new worker housing units in 1955 instead of spreading that number over the next three years, Premier Mendes-France announced. At the same time, he said the minimum wage law ($61 to $70 a month) will be more strictly enforced.

Japan

Workers and churches in Japan and America alike must work together, Rev. Masanao Fujita, of Tokyo, a member of the Committee on Occupational Evangelism of the United Church of Christ in Japan, said in a radio address at Columbus, O., during a visit to headquarters of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. Japanese unions are now real bargaining agents, he said, and not "feeble company unions."

Sweden

Swedish industrial workers have the highest wages in Europe, according to a survey conducted by a Swiss metal industry employers' organization. Skilled workers in Sweden, the survey showed, average 23% higher than their counterparts in Switzerland, unskilled workers 27% higher. By contrast, the French skilled worker averages 8% less and the unskilled worker 16% less than in Switzerland.

Nigeria

The Nigerian government has advised the All-Nigerian Trade Union Federation, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, that it will be consulted on labor matters as "the organization most representative of trade union opinion."

Biblical City Is 85% Unionized

Can your city match this? David Tuviahu, labor Mayor of Beersheba, Israel, now on a visit to the United States, reports that 85% of the total population of Beersheba are union members.

Beersheba always has been the center of the Negev desert industrial area. Today it has a trade union agreement covering miners, glass, oil and chemical workers, teachers, engineers, clerical, railroad and textile workers, all members of Histadrut, Israel's labor movement.

Tuviahu, who is a member in good standing of Histadrut, reports that Beersheba has grown from a village of 3000 in 1948 to a city of 20,000 with the help of the Israeli labor movement.

—(PAI)

ILO Metal Trades Parley Backs Full Employment

PRACTICAL methods of achieving labor-management cooperation in the world's metal-working plants were agreed upon at sessions of the International Labor Organization's Metal Trades Committee conference just ended in Geneva.

Victor G. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, who also heads the CIO Dept. for International Affairs, was elected president of the workers' representatives. The sessions were attended by delegates of labor, management and government from a score of nations.

A significant memorandum adopted by an overwhelming vote held that "sharp economic crises resulting in widespread unemployment are avoidable through appropriate action."

Sustained full employment, the group voted, "can be built only on a solid foundation of adequate consumer purchasing power, of steadily rising living standards, of greater economic security especially for the lower income groups, and of rapid economic development of underdeveloped countries."

The memorandum attached great importance to measures to promote the rapid growth of real income and the expansion of employment.

Programs for developing economically underdeveloped countries, the memorandum declared, should be planned and executed in close cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Extra attention should be given, it went on, to the desirability of concentrating efforts on over-all, integrated projects.

McKay's Timber Monopoly Move Hit By Hartung

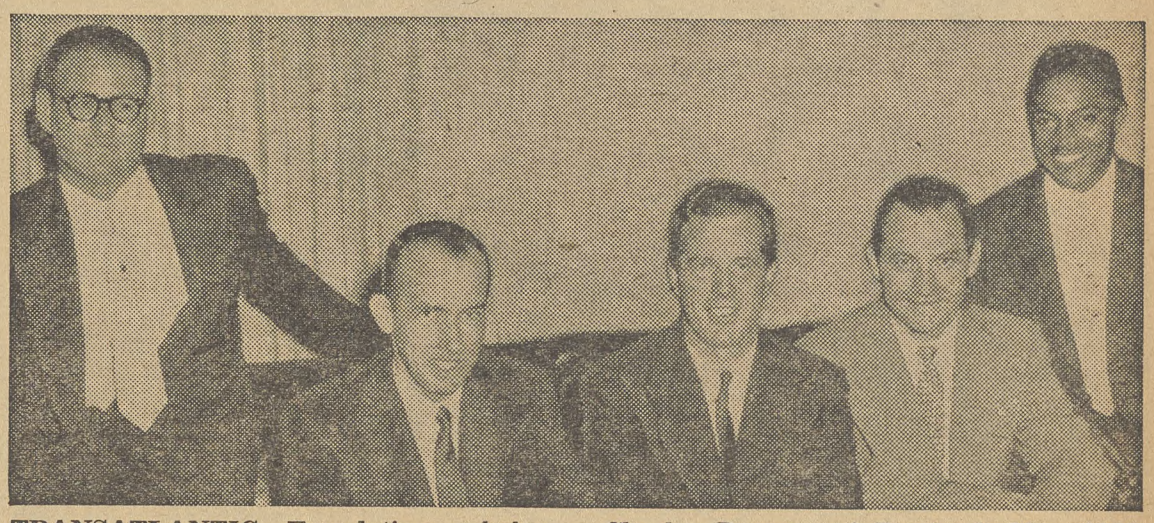
"DANGEROUS new precedents which can only lead to more monopoly in the timber industry" were protested by Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers.

He directed the charge at new regulations drafted by the Bureau of Land Management of the Interior Dept. Hartung, who is a member of the Oregon and California Land Grant Administration Advisory Committee, set forth his views in a "minority report" to James F. Doyle, BLM area administrator.

He said that the new proposals indicate the bureau "is abandoning its past excellent traditions of demanding reciprocal future road-use agreements when it gives rights-of-way through federal timber."

"Tied in with this," Hartung declared, "are new regulations which could be used by the bureau or any company holding a strategic area of private land to veto sale of any Oregon and California timber behind the private timber indefinitely — or until the private owner was ready to make a deal.

"Or, if Interior Sec. McKay wanted to, he could order the usual protections on behalf of competitive bidding abandoned in large measure. More power is placed in the hands of bureaucrats, with fewer restrictions on their activities."



TRANSATLANTIC Foundation scholarships for study at universities overseas go to five U. S. trade unionists, including two from CIO. From left, Irving Krantz, Charles Dawson of Portland, Me., ANG, Pres. Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence College, Carl Pippin, CWA Local 3908, Montgomery, Ala., and Isaiah Murray.

The Woman's Angle—

New PAC Groups Stay On Job; Checking The Vote Is First Task

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representatives

ONCE THE ELECTIONS were over, we wondered if some of the political enthusiasm of our CIO women would ebb and they would turn with a sigh of relief to plans for Thanksgiving dinner and Christmas shopping lists.

Mrs. Murray

But the daily mail indicates this is not the case. Most of the PAC women's committees which were set up to meet the immediate needs of this year's election tell us they want to continue their organization and they are asking us for suggestions.

Probably the most valuable project which can be undertaken now is a study of election returns to learn why the elections went as they did and where PAC's strength and weakness lie. It is a wise woman who will clip from her local papers and save reports on the voting by precinct, ward or district. Two years from now these figures will be full of meaning for her.

Why not have your group get together with your local PAC chairman or the campaign manager of a PAC-endorsed candidate and ask him to help you analyze the election returns?

Some Pertinent Questions

Study those precincts where the majority of the voters are working men and women. How well did they turn out to vote? You can discover this by comparing the number of registered voters with the number of ballots actually cast.

You may be able to decide why the voting went as it did by asking some pertinent questions. Did economic conditions, such as high prices, or unemployment, bring out the voters in your city?

Were there local issues, such as tax levies, changes in local laws, or bond issues which induced a heavy vote? Is there any evidence of voters switching from one party to another? Did precincts which were predominantly Republican in 1952 go heavily Democratic this year—or vice-versa? Why?

When the votes were all tallied in 1952 there was much talk about the Republican landslide being evidence of a country-wide trend toward conservative policies in government.

Using the same yardstick today, we must recognize that if there was such a trend in 1952 it was short-lived and the 1954 elections have proved that the American people are basically liberal, in the sense they believe the government's concern should be for the welfare of the majority of the people — workers, farmers, small businessmen — instead of the moneyed interests of the country.

Each one of us should be asking ourselves, about now, what did I do to help my candidates? Am I satisfied with the election, and if not, what am I going to do about it? *The answer to that last question is, of course, to begin now to plan for 1956.*

Watch The Legislatures

Now we have the job of keeping our CIO women informed as to what their elected officials stand for, how they keep their campaign promises and whether they are the people we want back in 1956.

Of enormous importance is your state legislature because the trend in Washington has been to refer to the states more and more responsibility for social welfare.

A profitable project for local PAC women's groups would be to study the make-up of their legislatures and try to analyze the men and women who were elected in terms of whether they can be depended on to fight for better schools, health and welfare benefits, and protection against "right to work" bills which are in reality anti-union measures.

Your PAC chairman will be able to tell you what legislation is likely to come up affecting these matters as well as unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and similar issues. By watching the newspapers you can learn how your representatives stand and can let them know how you would like them to vote. *If you keep a record of their votes you will have a splendid guide to determine whether you will support them in the next election.*

Sylvia Yuster, chairman of the Greater Los Angeles CIO-PAC Family Participation Continuing Committee, reports that the group will meet soon after Election Day to plan a year-round program. The committee now includes representatives from every union in the area and, writes Miss Yuster, "is enlisting more and more members every day."

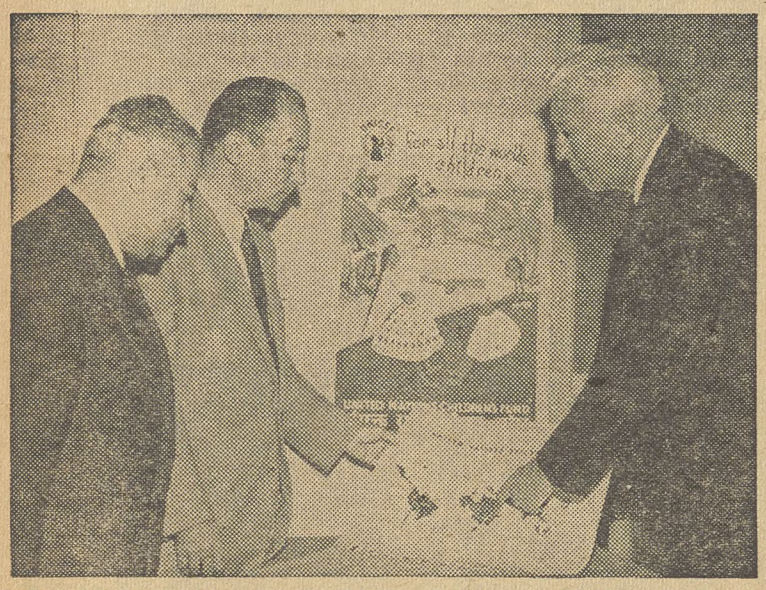
PAC Groups At Work

In the weeks before the election the women were organized into groups to work in campaign headquarters of PAC-endorsed candidates and to do telephoning from their homes.

The 41 delegates who attended the Family Participation Conference in Knoxville, Tenn., decided they wanted to set up a permanent group and continue the work begun at the conference.

They adopted a resolution asking the local CIO Council to create a women's sub-committee of PAC with a liaison woman to sit on the Council. They named a continuing steering committee which will meet Nov. 9 to plan a conference for housewives. Geneva Sneed, CIO Clothing Workers staff representative, was chairman of the conference in Knoxville.

A year-round PAC program to reach CIO wives and homemakers was recommended by delegates to the recent Women's Forum on Political Action sponsored by the Milwaukee County CIO Council. Adaline Markison, Government Workers, and Doris Zier, of the Auto Workers Auxiliary, were co-chairman for the meeting.


TRADE UNION support of United Nations Children's Fund is pledged by Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz (left) of New York City CIO Council and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of AFL Ladies Garment Workers during visit at United Nations headquarters with Maurice Pate (right), executive director of the fund.

Concert Orchestra Tour Sponsored By Steel District

THE CIO Steelworkers will sponsor a new tour of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra through steel areas, it was revealed at the union's Dist. 9 conference in Newark.

Conference Chairman Erwin Leppert, of Allentown, Pa., told delegates that the tour would include such steel centers as Scranton and Bethlehem, Pa., and Newark.

In explaining why his union sponsors tours of the 88-piece orchestra, Leppert said:

"Since our union was started in 1936 the United Steelworkers has improved the economic status and brought security to the men in the steel mills. But man does not live on bread alone. We must not neglect our spiritual life."

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald is a member of the orchestra's board of directors.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

TAX DEDUCTION: "My car was submerged in the recent hurricane. It was covered by insurance and I was reimbursed for the repair bill. Can I deduct for the damage to my car?" —A. R., Flushing, N. Y.

Answers To Your Buying Questions

Answer: Not in this case, since you were reimbursed. But any non-reimbursed damange to cars, shrubbery, house, other possessions, in the recent hurricanes or any other storms is deductible, including any excess of loss over the amount for which you were reimbursed.

INSURED SAVINGS: "You say the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. is similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. I have a magazine, **Your Investments**, of Feb. 1940, which says FDIC is much superior." —G. E. W., So. Miami, Fla.

Answer: The FSLIC insures deposits in savings and loan associations. FDIC insures deposits in banks. The insurance is similar in the respect that both FSLIC and FDIC are Government-sponsored corporations insuring deposits up to $10,000. The difference is that more of the funds of savings and loan associations are invested in mortgages, and thus are not as liquid as bank investment portfolios.

The FSLIC might tend to wait longer before declaring a savings and loan association in default, and proceeding to repay the insured depositors. Thus you might have to wait longer to get your money out of an insured savings and loan association that gets into difficulties, but ultimately you would. As an added reassurance, FSLIC has promised prompt payment in case of default.

But the public should also realize that not all savings and bank associations do have FSLIC deposit insurance (most banks do have FDIC insurance). All Federally-chartered savings and loan associations do have deposit insurance (such associations have the word "Federal" in the names). Some state-chartered associations also have it.

MUTUAL FUNDS: "Was interested in your article, "Shopping The Mutual Funds." I have been looking through **Investment Digest** Mutual Fund Directory of Aug. 2, 1954. I find there are 138 U. S. funds listed. I find Investors Mutual of Minneapolis has almost as many shareholders as the four balanced funds you have mentioned. They have over 1000 times as many shares outstanding with about the same balance between cash, bonds, preferred stocks and common stock. They will reinvest all dividends and profits at asset value and their management fee is one-eighth of one per cent per quarter." —H. R., Milwaukee, Wis

Answer: Investors Mutual is the second largest balanced fund in the country, second only to Massachusetts Investors Trust. It has a successful past-performance record. However, it is sold through general investment and securities dealers, but only by direct salesmen and mostly in rural areas, and generally on a contractual or monthly-installment plan.

Note that our previous article pointed out the advantages of outright voluntary purchases of mutual-fund shares, rather than installment buying, since you do not lose as much if you have to retrieve your investment, and also, more of your money immediately goes to work earning dividends. Investors Mutual's management cost comes to one-half of one per cent a year, which is reasonable.

WASHING MACHINES: "Our water is supplied by a well with an electric pump and automatic bottled-gas heater. A neighbor has put doubt in my mind about an automatic washing machine with suds saver. Would this use more water than the wringer type?" —M. Z. J., Naperville, Ill.

Answer: Wringer machines do use less hot water. Home economists recommend having a 50-gallon hot water tank with an automatic washing machine. With gas heat, which has faster recovery than electrically-heated hot water, you may be able to do with a minimum 30-gallon hot water supply. The advantage of the suds-saver feature is for doing two or three loads at a time.

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Big Banks Eye Lost Interest, Seek Curb On Credit Unions

THE BANKERS, who never seem to have enough money no matter how hard they work, are gunning for the credit unions again.

The American Bankers Association is conducting a survey of the "poor man's banks," and is expected to come up with a drive for legislative controls intended to steer such business to the banks themselves.

What it boils down to is this: When credit unions were small and few in number, the bankers didn't bother about them. But now there are about 14,500 of them in the U. S., with seven million members who have $1.7 billion invested.

This looks like a lot of money. But a recent study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia puts them in their proper perspective. They may look like big business, the survey showed, but their dollar volume is comparatively small.

What really bothers the bankers is all the money they are not getting in interest because of the credit unions' low rates, a maximum of 1%. Private banking institutions collect an average of 4.8%, according to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., with some private lenders demanding and getting 8 or 9%.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

LAST TUESDAY, CIO members gathered together in St. Matthews Cathedral in Washington, D. C., to attend a requiem mass for Philip Murray celebrated by his friend, Msgr. George G. Higgins. The mass marked the second anniversary of the death of that great leader who had stood at the helm of CIO for more than 10 years and who had, during that same time, built his own union, the United Steelworkers of America, into one of the most powerful trade unions in the world.

Yes, it is two years since that Sunday morning in San Francisco when the news was flashed around the world that Philip Murray was dead.

Every one of us has our own memories of what that announcement meant to us personally, and to our movement. And while time has helped to assuage our sense of personal loss, we are still very much aware of what his leaving has meant to us and to the cause to which his life was dedicated.

Often, since his death, we have attempted to measure his contribution to the American way of life. We still must conclude that the contribution is immeasurable. There is no measure by which to judge the value of what he did to increase the dignity of the lives of the American people, and of men and women abroad.

WITHIN this past week, the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation announced a grant of a substantial sum of money to Roosevelt University, Chicago, for the establishment of a Chair of International Affairs. Prior to that, grants were given to institutions caring for the sick, the orphans; to organizations championing the rights of minority groups; to labor movements abroad; to religious bodies, and to help the United Nations.

These contributions reflect the breadth of interests that characterized Philip Murray. While his major efforts were devoted to building a strong labor movement by organizing unorganized workers in all industries, his concern for people knew no boundaries of geography, race, class or status.

Allan Haywood, who followed his "buddy" in death within a few months, often applied to Philip Murray, Kipling's description of a man as one who could *". . . walk with kings, nor lose the common touch."* All of us who knew him and worked with him recognized the aptness of the remark.

FOR PHILIP MURRAY possessed the two qualities that description implies—greatness and humility. Many have said of him that he was the most humble man they have ever known; many have testified to the great power he wielded.

It was the combination of these two seeming contradictory qualities, greatness and humility, that made Philip Murray the unique person he was.

At the Atlantic City Convention of CIO one month after Philip Murray's death, an old friend of his, Father Charles O. Rice, said, *"We, who were privileged to know him, may thank God that he lived at all, and thank God that he lived to serve us all so long."*

I know I speak for all of CIO when I say that so long as we live we will revere Philip Murray's memory and strive to follow his inspiring example.

ACWA Gains $116,000 After Allentown Mill Fails

ACTION by officers of Allentown Local 19 of the CIO Clothing Workers against a bankrupt clothing firm has enriched 1100 former workers in the plant by $116,000.

ACWA declared that if it had not been for the alertness of the officers, headed by Vice Pres. Ruben Block, "it is doubtful whether the wages of the workers would have been saved."

The Reading Clothing Manufacturing Co. closed down its plant in June 1953. Negotiations between the union and trustees of the bankrupt firm led to the payment to the workers.

The payment was not only carried out in accordance with the agreement but the referee announced that former employes who received checks for wages and vacation from the company and failed to cash them prior to bankruptcy could bring their checks within 30 days to the Berks County Trust Co. for payment.

Very few times in Pennsylvania, ACWA reports, have employes of a bankrupt firm been able to collect all vacation pay and all wages and even outstanding wage checks which had not been cashed. —(PAI)

Steel Offers Aid To Machinists

Co-operation and assistance of the CIO Steelworkers to 1100 striking AFL Machinists at Dominion Engineering Works, Lachine, P. Q., Canada, has been offered by USA-CIO-CCL Canadian Dir. C. H. Millard.

He said the strike issues were identical with those of the Steelworkers with the parent company, Dominion Bridge Co., where a strike vote has been taken by the 1200 employes. —(PAI)

CIO News Sent To Civic Leaders

The Richland County CIO Council, Mansfield, O., has subscribed to The CIO News for 870 professional people and civic leaders in the community.

NLRB Gives More Voice To Employers

A NEW ruling under which an employer can influence the results of a collective bargaining election in case of a raid was handed down by the National Labor Relations Board in a split decision last week.

The board disregarded its Midwest Piping doctrine, which had stood since 1945, by deciding that the William D. Gibson Div. of the Associated Spring Corp., Chicago, was not guilty of an unfair labor practice because it renewed an agreement with Local 3485, CIO Steelworkers, while the AFL Machinists had a board election pending in a move to carve out a tool room unit.

THE DECISION means that an employer can influence the results of a pending election in a raid by either signing with the old union or refusing to sign with it. It would have no effect, however, where a no-raiding agreement is in effect.

The Midwest Piping doctrine prohibited an employer from signing any contract while a collective bargaining election was pending. NLRB Chairman Guy Farmer and Members Ivar H. Peterson and Albert C. Beeson voted to junk it.

Member Abe Murdock voted with them, but because he feels the IAM sought bargaining rights for an inappropriate unit. Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented, claiming the decision destroys the employer's neutrality.

IN THE GIBSON case, the company had been dealing for some years with the Steelworkers for its 500 production and maintenance employes. While negotiations for a new agreement were under way, the IAM asked recognition for the tool room employes. When denied it, they filed for an election.

The company signed a new union shop pact with the USA, and later discharged 17 tool room employes who refused to pay dues. Twelve were rehired after agreeing to pay the dues and dropping claims for back pay.

BALLOON bearing message of Crusade for Freedom behind the Iron Curtain is sent aloft by Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs, of CIO Rubber Workers, from Munich, Germany, during tour to see Radio Free Europe in action.

Continental Can Pact Set By USA

A CONTRACT covering 34 plants of the Continental Can Co. in the U. S. and Canada has been signed by the CIO Steelworkers.

Some 15,000 workers are covered by the pact, which provides a 5c across-the-board increase, improved pensions patterned on the basic steel formula, improved insurance benefits and other gains.

Negotiations also included agreement on the application of an added 2c an hour per worker for the elimination of geographical differentials. The firm agreed last January to apply this amount as of Oct. 1, the pact's effective date.

Two additional holidays—Good Friday and general election day—have been added to make a total of eight in the new contract.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald signed the contract with Dist. 30 Dir. James Robb, chairman of the negotiating committee, and others.

Mitchell Plans To Name Union Advisory Group

LABOR Sec. Mitchell said last week he will set up an advisory committee of union leaders to advise him on legislative and other labor matters.

He said he planned to extend invitations to the CIO, AFL, Mine Workers and the Railroad Brotherhoods to help him form the group.

He added that he also plans to set up a separate advisory group of employer representatives. The two advisory panels would not meet jointly. Mitchell said he sought advice on Taft-Hartley Act changes, minimum wage legislation and other matters.

Place Your Order Now!

Big Annual Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The big annual Convention Issue of The CIO News will be published on Dec. 13, immediately after the 16th CIO Constitutional Convention in Los Angeles.

What the CIO convention does will be big news for all CIO local unions and councils and all CIO members. The CIO News Convention Issue will tell the full story—in news reports, pictures, features and texts. Send in your order now to insure prompt delivery of the Convention Issue.

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Rieve Sends White House Plan To Ease Textile Depression

A WHITE HOUSE request for a plan to relieve the textile industry's long-standing depression was revealed last week by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers.

Rieve's proposals were contained in a letter to Gabriel Hauge, administrative assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, on Oct. 27. He withheld announcement of the proposals until after the elections to avoid any political implications.

In his letter, Rieve noted that "the problem is so grave, so complex and has persisted so long that the need for a remedy outweighs political considerations."

Rieve made these suggestions:

- Distribution of textiles to needy nations overseas as part of the Mutual Security program, in the same way that coal and agricultural products are now handled.
- Distribution of clothing to needy Americans, in the same manner as surplus foods.
- Re-establishment of textile stockpiles for the armed forces.
- Supplementary unemployment benefits for workers in distressed areas who have exhausted their state insurance.
- A federal research program to study consumer trends and investigate new uses and markets for textiles.

Rieve's plan was the result of a letter to Eisenhower congratulating him on the decision to send coal abroad but urging similar relief for textiles. About a month later Hauge replied that the White House would be interested in a plan.

Defining the scope of the problem, Rieve wrote that since 1950 the textile industry has "suffered a sharp and continuous shrinkage."

Some 270 yarn and weaving mills have been liquidated, most of them in the woolen and worsted division. Employment of production workers has fallen by 275,000 since the first quarter of 1951.

"In any other basic industry, this degree of dislocation and distress would long since have attracted national concern," Rieve wrote. "But the textile industry is the most widely dispersed, both in ownership and in physical plant, of all the basic industries in our country.

"Instead of a few, large spectacular failures, as would result under similar circumstances in the steel or auto industries, we have undergone a multiplication of small, local disasters, none especially newsworthy in itself but having a devastating impact in sum." he continued.

Rieve said the problem is further complicated by the fact that the typical textile mill is in a small community where it is the largest or perhaps the only source of employment. Also, he advised, the typical textile worker is older than the average in other industries and these factors hinder the absorption of displaced textile workers elsewhere.

Perhaps, Rieve suggested, "if the government takes the initiative the industry itself will ultimately develop sufficient sense of industry-wide responsibility" to correct its shortcomings.

The TWUA head emphasized "that in its own, undramatic way the textile industry is as vital to the defense and to the well-being of our country as the blast-furnaces, the auto plants and the mines."

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11-15

Thousands Laid Off By Hudson

SEVERAL thousand Hudson auto workers have joined the ranks of the Motor City's unemployed, despite Eisenhower Administration reports that prosperity has returned to the auto center.

The mass layoffs at Hudson came as the firm, now merged with Nash in the American Motors Corp., ended production on cars made in Detroit plants. From now on the Hudson will be made in the former Nash plants in Kenosha, Wis.

Pres. Joss Chatwin of Hudson Local 154 of the CIO Auto Workers said the production cuts would slash Hudson employment from 16,000 last year to 2000.

Jobless workers have seniority running as high as 39 years, the lowest seniority affected by the last layoff was 20 years.

The union, Chatwin said, is fighting for the right to transfer to the Kenosha plants with full seniority rights. The company has refused to allow this transfer.

MEANWHILE, an indefinite postponement has been ordered in the UAW-CIO's appeal against rulings involving $700,000 in unemployment claims for 11,500 Ford workers.

First U. S. Strike

The first strike on record in the U. S. occurred in New York in 1803, when a number of sailors struck for more pay. An early report of the strike said that "it seems to have been settled by the arrest of the leader and his lodgement in jail."

Non-Resident Relief Ban In Michigan Hit By UAW

A DETROIT Welfare Commission plan to get the Legislature to deny relief funds to natives of other states with less than three years' residence in Michigan was denounced by officials of the CIO Auto Workers.

Dir. Norman Matthews of Reg. 1 and Co-Directors Edward Cote and Joseph McCusker of Reg. 1A called the plan "cruel and unjustified," and said it seeks to penalize "those who are least at fault for their plight."

The trio declared that "the natives of other states on our city's relief rolls are there because of the auto industry's callous and inhuman practices of recruiting workers in labor surplus areas to come to Detroit to work when the auto makers need extra help temporarily to meet production schedules."

In the spring of 1953, they said, 38 auto corporation teams were recruiting in the South. But just a few months later, these "recruits" and workers with seniority in the industry were laid off, the UAW officials said.

"The answer to the problem does not lie in the Welfare Commission's heartless attitude of trying to force workers to 'leave and starve elsewhere,' which seems to resemble Defense Sec. Wilson's 'they'll-go-back-South-when-it-gets-cold' remark," they continued. "The answer lies within the auto industry itself."

Factory Jobs Inch Upward

FACTORY employment edged upward instead of showing the usual decline in October, the Labor Dept. reported last week.

Employment in manufacturing was 16,036,000 in early October, or about 17,000 more than the month before, it said.

It attributed the increase to 80,000 more jobs in transportation equipment factories—mostly auto plants. Normally, there is a 50,000 decline between the two months.

Non-farm employment was still more than 1.5 million below the level of October 1953, the department reported, although it rose by 110,000 during the month to 48.6 million. In most non-manufacturing industries, it added, employment continued at "relatively high" levels, although there were further drops in mining and transportation.

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LEON KEYSERLING

Act Now On Recession—Keyserling

A LEADING economist, Leon K. Keyserling, called for "a sense of urgency" in dealing with the current recession lest we slide "glacier-like" into deeper economic troubles.

Keyserling delivered the first of three lectures sponsored by the Sidney Hillman Foundation at Washington's Howard University. The former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers under Pres. Truman charged that five million Americans "have been deprived" of full-time jobs.

HE SAID that annual production is $30 billion less than it should be and the average family's income is $500 under what the nation's resources should produce.

The most important lesson of the Great Depression, he said, "is that the most dangerous thing we can do in the current situation is to let a slight depression get worse."

Not until four years after the depression began in 1929 was a recovery program started, Keyserling said.

"By then it was too late," he added.

Pioneer Kentucky CIO Leader Dies

Peter J. Campbell, 82, one-time CIO regional director in Kentucky and an officer in the State CIO Council, died recently in Louisville.

As an officer in several plumbers' union, he was also secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor for some 40 years.

HAPPY DAYS?—Things were never better, the GOP optimists keep saying but it might be hard to convince these men of it. Hungry, they are among Michigan's 285,000 jobless. Daily they line up for free lunch at the Capuchin Fathers monastery in Detroit, an indication of how things are even with auto production increasing.

The City of Hope (See Page 6)

The CIO News

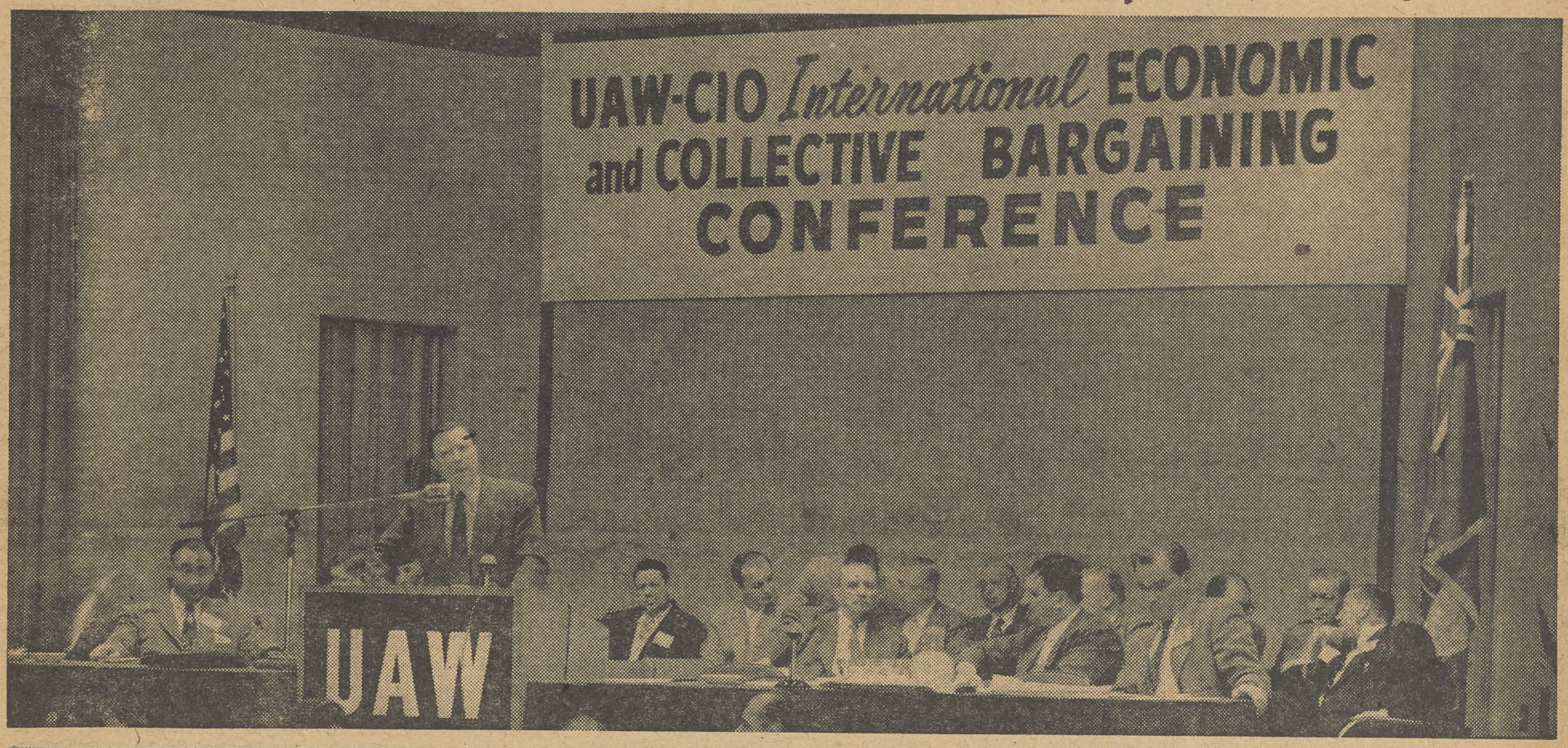
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., November 22, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 47

Auto Contract Goals Set

U. S. Action Urged In Second River Shooting

—See Pages 2 & 3



Auto Employers Take Notice— Eight-point bargaining program the CIO Auto Workers will give industry in 1955 called for deep thinking by the 1100 delegates to the union's Economic and Collective Bargaining Conference in Detroit, as lower left photo shows. But there were lighter moments too (lower right), when Pres. Walter P. Reuther found time for a laugh with Dir. Caroline Davis (left) of the UAW Women's Bureau, and Lillian Hatcher, of the Fair Employment Practices Dept. At top, Reuther explains the program, which includes guaranteed annual employment, wage increases and a two-year contract, replacing present five-year pacts. (See Page 3.)

Jobless Pay Boost Drive Pressed In 2 States

LABOR GAINS in the recent elections brought action in two key industrial states to alleviate the plight of the jobless whose unemployment was a major factor in the voting.

1. In Pennsylvania, where Democrats took over both houses of the Legislature from the GOP, Democratic Gov.-elect Leader is planning a bill to forestall cuts in unemployment compensation.

2. In Michigan, the five CIO Auto Workers regional directors wrote State GOP Chairman John Feikens that the Republicans now have a chance to prove they learned a lesson from the election. They can support improvements in Michigan's unemployment compensation law in the coming legislative session, the UAW said.

3. Not so heartening was the situation in Pittsburgh, with Allegheny County officials considering dropping the surplus food distribution program because of alleged bungling in administration.

The possibility of emergency legislation to prevent unemployment compensation cuts in Pennsylvania was discussed by Leader because the State's fund is nearing the "peril point."

When the fund reaches $339 million, a reduction in maximum benefits from $30 to $20 weekly is mandatory under present law. The fund is in no danger of being washed out since it presently is at the $410 million mark.

But during the campaign, Democrats said that the GOP had employers pay their contributions a month in advance to avert a possible slash prior to the election. Whether the rush bill will be introduced in the 1955 Legislature depends on the unemployment situation in January.

THE LETTER from Michigan UAW-CIO regional directors to Feikens came in response to a newspaper interview quoting Feikens. He had said the Republican Party must rebuild with more emphasis on *"getting over to the people the fact that the Republican Party is and can be a liberal party close to the concerns of the people."*

UAW Directors Norman Matthews, Joseph McCusker, William McAulay, Robert Carter and Leonard Woodcock reminded Feikens that the CIO would seek unemployment compensation amendments increasing benefits and duration, and eliminating "vicious disqualifications" written into law by the GOP.

Their letter said that this would be "an outstandingly important test" because "comparison of the production schedules of the auto corporations for the months immediately ahead with their projections of total output for 1955 clearly points to unemployment in the second half of the year even more serious than our State has experienced this year."

Buttressing their argument was the report from the Michigan CIO that the unemployment picture "isn't as rosy" as the State Employment Security Commission claims. The MESC had pointed to a drop of 45,000 in unemployment compensation claims as a result of the end of the model-changeover period in the auto industry.

"The fact still remains," the Michigan CIO said, "that despite the call-back, the State still has a hard core of unemployment of better than 200,000—workers with little or no chance of finding jobs in the months ahead."

The Wayne County CIO Council and the UAW were at least partially cheered by a victory in the long fight for distribution of surplus foods to needy persons in the Detroit area. The Detroit Welfare Commission approved a $3 million annual program of food distribution.

IN SAN FRANCISCO, there was dramatic evidence to bear out unofficial State estimates that unemployment in the Bay Area is 50% higher than a year ago.

Six thousand jobless men and women tried frantically to jam into the post office long before dawn on a rainy morning to file applications for about 2000 temporary jobs on the Christmas mails paying $1.56½ an hour for 10 days at the most, depending on the flow of mail. Reinforced post office guards had to call city police to help.

In Washington, GOP economists were cheerily trotting out their optimistic forecasts about the nation's economy again. This time it's 1955 they're saying will be a *"second-best year."*

The year ahead will be "a little better than this year," they say, but not quite as good as 1953. And they again expressed "confidence" that Pres. Eisenhower will request emergency measures should the optimistic forecast go wrong. *But they set neither Groundhog Day nor the return of the robins in the spring as a deadline for such action.*

A Study In Contrasts

A $7 billion melon was distributed to stockholders in the first 10 months of this year by those corporations which publish their dividend figures.

It is estimated that these dividends approximate two-thirds of the total. So total corporation dividends would add up to about $10.5 billion.

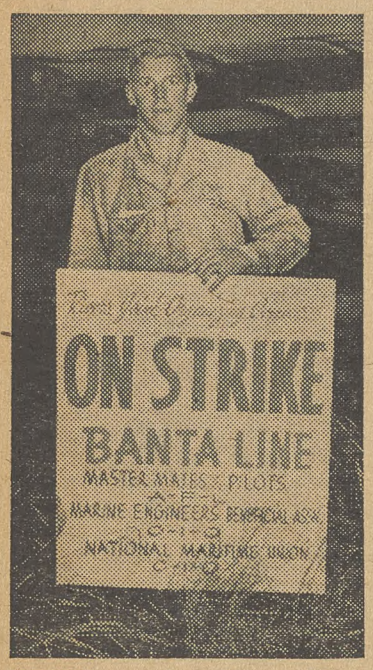
The total of publicly-reported cash dividends in October alone was $594 million, or 7.5% more than October 1953.

A 1c decline in the average rate for non-overtime factory work from the preceding month was registered in mid-October, despite new wage increases.

Since the first of the year, the straight-time average hourly pay has fluctuated within a narrow 2c range—from a low of $1.74 to a high of $1.76.

Layoffs in high-wage durable goods industries have offset the effect of negotiated wage adjustments.

Justice Dept. Action Urged After Second Rivers Shooting



CREW member James Kennedy pickets struck barges at Cairo, Ill., where NMU Organizer Gordon Knapp was shot.

HARD on the heels of a second shooting in the strike of the J. W. Banta Towing Co. of Plaquemine, La., the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee (CIO-AFL) lodged a formal complaint with the Justice Dept.

The complaint was presented by RJOC Coordinator Charles Barranco, Jr., who appeared personally at the department and left a four-page letter for Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell detailing the history of the strike and several possible violations of federal law on the part of the Banta family, owners of the struck firm.

The second shooting occurred at O-Kan Harbor, Gallipolis, O., where the M/V Frank W. Banta had been picketed by crew members on strike.

Gallia County Asst. Prosecuting Attorney Warren Sheets and Sheriff George Ehman threatened to arrest picketers, Barranco said. The strikers then withdrew to a picket boat in the river and strikebreakers were escorted aboard.

DURING THAT incident, Barranco's complaint charged, the sheriff lined the bank of the Ohio River with deputies armed with rifles and submachine guns.

"Then he was seen running down the bank and firing two shots in the direction of our pickets," Barranco related.

The first shooting, which wounded CIO Maritime Union Organizer Gordon Knapp, occured at Cairo, Ill., where Knapp and crew members were peacefully picketing struck barges the Banta Co. had been towing. When the strikers refused to release the barges, four members of the Banta family, along with other armed persons, opened fire from mid-stream, wounding Knapp in the arm.

No one was injured at Gallipolis, but Barranco charged various violations of federal statutes and violations of the civil rights of the striking crew members.

THE RJOC LETTER to Brownell asked for "immediate and stern action" by the Justice Dept. "so that our membership is protected from intimidation, coercion and further violence and bloodshed."

The major federal violation charged was that "J. W. Banta, in a press interview in New Orleans, La., admitted that he had transported arms and men from Louisiana to Illinois to break the strike."

Barranco's letter also said that another family member, Frank W. Banta, had similarly admitted importing strikebreakers to Ohio to man the vessel tied up at Gallipolis and bearing his name.

PRIOR to the escape of this boat, Barranco said in his complaint, "the assistant prosecuting attorney of Gallia Conuty broke the picket lines and informed the pickets that if they dared to picket they would be picked up and held on 'suspicion.'"

The RJOC letter noted that both the sheriff and the prosecuting attorney were informed by Barranco that "the principals of the J. W. Banta Towing Co. were fugitives from justice and were wanted by the Cairo police" on charges of shooting with intent to kill. Warrants to that effect had been sworn out by Knapp against four members of the Banta family.

"Yet they not only refused to take any action to apprehend these men, but actually took further course of action against our union people," Barranco related.

Walter Ends Move On Inquiry Group

Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), slated to become chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the 84th Congress, abandoned his fight to abolish that committee.

Walter told newsmen his position after being informed that Speaker Martin (R. Mass.) said there would be little or no Republican support for the proposal. Walter wanted to transfer committee functions to the House Judiciary Committee.

CIO Opens Hearing On Welfare Fund Rules

ADMINISTRATION of union health, welfare and retirement programs will be scrutinized and suggestions for improvements received by the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices at an open meeting in the Commodore Hotel, New York, on Nov. 22 and 23.

The hearings are part of the CIO's over-all examination of welfare fund operations touched off by recent allegations of malpractices in a few instances.

They are in keeping with the CIO Executive Board's pledge to use its constitutional powers to investigate such charges, "to preserve the integrity of our movement and to keep it free from taint," and to "take prompt and effective action on our own initiative against financial corruption by union officials."

The hearings will get under way with introductory comment by the committee members—Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers; Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers, and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, who serves as committee director.

The rest of the opening session will be devoted to a round table discussion to which insurance company executives have been invited along with Murray Lattimer, industrial relations consultant and former chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. Several union technical experts also will be present.

ALSO to be heard during the two-day session will be representatives of federal and state governments, independent experts, rank and file beneficiaries of union welfare programs and the heads of a number of CIO unions.

The committee will have before it the results of a nine-page questionnaire, sent to all CIO international unions, seeking detailed information on welfare plan programs and their administration.

CIO Wins By 3 To 1 Vote At Big Ohio Atom Plant

WORKERS at the nation's newest atomic energy plant in Portsmouth, O., won an NLRB election by a three to one margin over the AFL Atomic Trades Council.

The CIO Chemical Workers got 689 votes to 227 for the AFL and 215 for "no union."

Approximately 1200 workers are now employed by Goodyear Atomic Corp., which operates the plant for the Atomic Energy Commission. The facility is scheduled to expand to employ about 4500 by 1956.

UGCW-CIO also represents production workers at the nation's only two plants producing fissionable Uranium 235. Both plants are operated by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., one at Paducah, Ky., and the other at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

UGCCW just won a new 10c package raise for the 4500 union members at those plants after prolonged bargaining and a four-day strike, which was ended by a Taft-Hartley injunction against the strike.

Auto Workers Unveil 1955 Bargaining Goals

JOE ROSENTHAL, past president of San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, stands with his family before Marine Corps Memorial inspired by his famous Iwo Jima flag-raising photograph.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE ECONOMIC package the CIO Auto Workers will seek from the auto industry when major contracts open next year was spelled out last week end at the union's National Economic and Collective Bargaining Conference in Detroit.

Its main feature is a guaranteed annual employment plan which would assure all employes with two years' seniority 52 weeks of work, or cash payments which would enable laid-off workers to maintain customary standard of living.

In addition, it would give protection to probationary workers against short weeks, and against longer layoffs without advance notice.

The demands also include a wage increase made up of two factors—5.3c an hour to compensate for failure to apply properly the theory behind the 1948 wage formula, and consolidation into base rates of whatever amount may be in the cost of living increase float (now 7c) at the time of negotiations.

Shorter Contracts

The conference, made up of 1100 delegates from locals throughout the country, also accepted the recommendation of the international executive board that the principle of five-year contracts be junked.

Instead, they voted to limit agreements to one year unless they contain cost of living escalator and improvement factor clauses, and to two years if they do.

The bargaining program in addition calls for major readjustments in the escalator table and improvement factor provisions, a 25% increase in pensions with the union having a voice in the investment of pension funds, an improved disability pension plan, full non-contributory health security protection jointly administered by management and union, stronger overtime rate clauses and a greatly improved preferential hiring program.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also heads the CIO, told a Detroit press conference that the union "is united as it has never before been united on a set of demands."

He declined to reveal any of the steps the union may take to gain its objectives.

"If there is going to be a strike, and I pray there will not be," he said in answer to a question, "the strike will undoubtedly take place against the company which has shown the least moral responsibility. We are going to put a penalty on the absence of those virtues."

He conceded the employers probably will oppose the guaranteed annual employment plan, which he said is based on "the economic facts of life" and is both "economic justice" and "economic necessity."

Employment Plan

In material prepared for the conference, the executive board said the employment plan will:

- Provide the strongest practical incentives to employers to plan for regular, fulltime, year-round employment for all seniority workers.
- Provide regular income sufficient to maintain the living standards of laid-off workers when the employers fail to provide such employment.
- Protect all workers against short work weeks and all seniority workers against layoff.
- Integrate guarantee payments with unemployment compensation.
- Be jointly administered with decisions made independently of unemployment compensation agencies.
- Be financed through a combination of pay-as-you-go and a reserve trust fund, with provision for re-insurance.

The guarantee means that all employes able to work and available for work would be guaranteed "40 straight time hours of work or pay at their regular rates for every week, unless notified in advance that they are to be laid off for the entire week."

AUTOMATION must be met by the CIO Auto Workers with a program adapted to the challenge of a better life in a framework of full production, the international executive board reported to the UAW National Economic and Collective Bargaining Conference.

The board listed the steps the union must take to get the worker his full share of the prosperity implicit in the "dramatic technological advances" which many hail as the third industrial revolution.

They are attainment of guaranteed annual employment, solution of the manpower displacement problem, revision of job classifications and wage structures, contracts of shorter duration, political action—and the shorter work week.

"After the guaranteed annual wage has been secured," the board said, "the shorter work week will take its place at the top of our collective bargaining agenda along with the continuing fight for higher living standards. The fight for the shorter work week and for higher living standards must go hand in hand."

The board maintained that establishment of the guaranteed annual wage "becomes imperative" in the face of "new and revolutionary technological changes developing in our economy."

Potential For Chaos

"The wealth-producing potential of automation," it said, "is matched only by its potential for disruption and chaos unless harnessed in the interest of the nation as a whole.

"Workers must be provided with employment and income security so that the nation can meet these revolutionary possibilities with a minimum of disruption and hardship. The guaranteed annual wage represents the most essential element of that needed security structure."

With machines replacing men, the board warned, the UAW-CIO must negotiate skilled training contract clauses.

"Our union is committed to the struggle to make the fruits of technological advances available to all," they said, "and to work for abundance for people at home and abroad. From the secure platform provided by the guaranteed annual wage and with the freedom provided by short-term contracts, the UAW-CIO will continue to fight for an ever-expanding national output."

UAW Goals In Summary

The eight-point collective bargaining program adopted by the CIO Auto Workers National Economic and Collective Bargaining Conference in Detroit provides:

1. A guaranteed annual employment plan which would give all workers with two years' seniority 52 weeks' work, and protect non-seniority workers against short weeks and layoffs without advance notice.

2. A wage increase of 5.3c an hour to raise rates to the level they would have reached had the theory behind the 1948 wage formula been properly applied; incorporation of the "float" in the cost of living increase into base rates; an increase in the amount of the annual improvement factor, and a new cost of living escalator table reflecting the proper relationship between index points and wage rates.

3. A new pension formula to yield a minimum of $25 per month for five years' service on normal retirement at age 65 by basing payments on $2.50 a month for each year of service instead of the present $1.75, with removal of the present 30-year limit on accumulation of credits; also an improved disability pension plan.

4. Improved health security protection programs based on non-contributory financing by employers, instead of the present contributory plans.

5. Overtime at the rate of time and a half for Saturdays as such, double time for Sundays and triple time for holidays.

6. A two-year limit on duration of contracts containing escalator and improvement factor provisions, one year for those without them.

7. Preferential hiring by any plant of a multi-plant corporation for employes laid off in any plant of that company; and for all plants under contract, preferential hiring for laid-off workers in the same industry and area.

8. Inclusion of model clauses in contracts which lack them, with authority for company councils and local unions to include demands to meet special problems.

Deadlines

The CIO Auto Workers' major contracts in the auto industry, of five years' duration, all expire next year. The dates:

General Motors, May 29; Ford, June 1, and Chrysler, Aug. 31.

IUE Wins Again At Lamp Plant

A VICTORY of the CIO Electrical Workers in an NLRB election at Trenton, N. J., ousted the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and brought the workers of all Westinghouse lamp plants into IUE-CIO.

Some 650 workers are employed at the Trenton plant. The CIO union conducted a six-month campaign prior to the election, which ended UE's 13-year reign as collective bargaining representative.

IUE-CIO now represents 66,000 employes in the Westinghouse chain organized in 27 locals.

The CIO union recently was certified by the Ontario Labor Relations Board to represent 350 employes at the new Westinghouse plant at Brantford.

IUE-CIO Local 455 at the General Electric plant at Trenton helped start the campaign at Westinghouse's Trenton plant. Rank-and-file leaders from IUE-CIO Local 410 at the Westinghouse lamp plant at Bloomfield, N. J., pointed out that their rates averaged 14c an hour higher than those at Trenton.

The recently organized IUE-CIO Local 422 at the Fedder-Quigan plant at Trenton, also aided the campaign. During the last week of the drive, the IUE-CIO Westinghouse Conference Board met in Trenton and participated in the final pre-election activities.

Oh, Senator, What You Said!

Carried away by the sound of his own voice, Sen. Capehart (R.) last week twice referred to himself as *"the able Senator from Indiana."* Modest Homer was explaining to the Senate why he had to go to an economic conference in Rio de Janeiro.

2 Chrysler Locals Vote Strike; Plane Pact Settled

Recent developments in CIO Auto Workers' contracts and negotiations include:

CHRYSLER: Nearly 27,000 employes of the Chrysler Corp. Automotive Body Div., members of Local 212 in Detroit and Local 265 at Evansville, Ind., voted by a 9-1 margin to strike in order to settle long-standing grievances.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, director of the Automotive Body Div. of the union's Chrysler Dept., said he would seek immediate strike authorization from the international executive board.

Among the matters in dispute are the reinstatement of 25 office workers who were discharged prior to a recent National Labor Relations Board election: a contract for the office workers; grievances growing out of production standards; health and safety grievances; reclassifications resulting in lower pay; seniority violations, and "a general breakdown of collective bargaining."

FAIRCHILD AIRCRAFT: The first new union shop in the industry negotiated in three years was contained in a new contract reached by Local 738 and the Fairchild Aircraft Corp., Hagerstown, Md. The pact also increased wages from 6c to 10c an hour, provided 5c per hour improvement factors in October 1955 and again a year later, and consolidated 3c of the 6c per hour increase under the cost of living clause into the base rate.

The health and welfare plans and seniority provisions were improved, vacations were advanced to include three weeks after 15 years, and intra-plant inequities were corrected.

MARTIN AIRCRAFT: In another aircraft agreement, Local 842 and the Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md., agreed on a 7c an hour average wage raise and a 5c per hour improvement increase on June 30, 1955. The hikes come on top of a 5c improvement increase last June 30.

The modified union shop was retained, pensions were increased from $112.50 to $140 a month, and improvements were chalked up in vacation, insurance and seniority clauses.

KAISER: The Kaiser Motors Corp. and its subsidiary, Willys Motors, Inc., will consolidate all motor vehicle operations in the latter's plant at Toledo, O. The shift involves moving the Kaiser engine division from Detroit, foundry division from Pontiac, Mich., and stamping works from Shadyside, O.

Edgar Kaiser said the biggest factor in deciding on the move was the constructive and cooperative action of Local 12 at the Willys plant, which he described as "the finest example of union-company cooperation in the history of Kaiser Enterprises."

The UAW's Demands

The collective bargaining program the CIO Auto Workers have prepared for presentation to employers next year is strictly in keeping with the CIO's traditional belief that *"what's good for the country is good for CIO."*

For the country as a whole will reap the benefit, not merely the union's members, if the employers take the same long view as the democratically chosen representatives of their workers.

The mere establishment of the guaranteed annual employment plan—entirely apart from the other contract improvements to be sought—would mean a continuing pool of purchasing power in the hands of more than a million men and women which would have beneficial economic effects throughout the country.

For when workers have money, they spend it. And spending creates sales, which in turn create jobs for other workers and profits for their employers.

Honest Welfare Funds

This week at public hearings in New York City, the CIO is offering clear evidence that it seriously intends to make sure all union welfare fund administration meets the highest ethical standards.

Out of these hearings will come a concrete, practical trade union program for protecting these assets, held in trust for the workers who are the union. *CIO has said there is no room in the labor movement for crooks or Communists. Now it is proving that it means just that.*

Forty Years Young

We tip our hats in salute to the New Republic magazine—on its fortieth anniversary.

The New Republic is one of the best of the journals of liberal opinion. Through the years, it has been a good friend of labor and a supporter of every sound cause to advance the economic and social advances of the people.

The New Republic deserves a round of applause for its services and contributions to American thinking. And, even more importantly, it deserves support from old readers and from people who ought to subscribe but don't.

Legal But Unjust

A 4-4 tie vote in the U. S. Supreme Court has upheld an Iowa decision that a widow could not sue a cemetery for refusing to bury her late husband—an American Indian killed overseas in the American Army during World War II.

The four justices who voted to uphold the state court decision probably had good reasons in law for voting as they did. But somehow, we can't help believing that justice—inside the law or outside—rests on the side of the widow and not on the side of a cemetery that practices this sort of discrimination.

The U. S. Senate

The U. S. Senate, with its strengths and its weaknesses, is an integral part of our American democracy . . . a bulwark of the right of the free representatives of free people to speak their mind.

Joe McCarthy, during recent weeks, has been throwing mud at the democratic institution—a not unusual posture for the junior Senator from Wisconsin.

It is immensely gratifying that Senators of both parties, liberals like Monroney, conservatives like Watkins—have come so staunchly and with so much dignity and pride to the defense of the Upper House.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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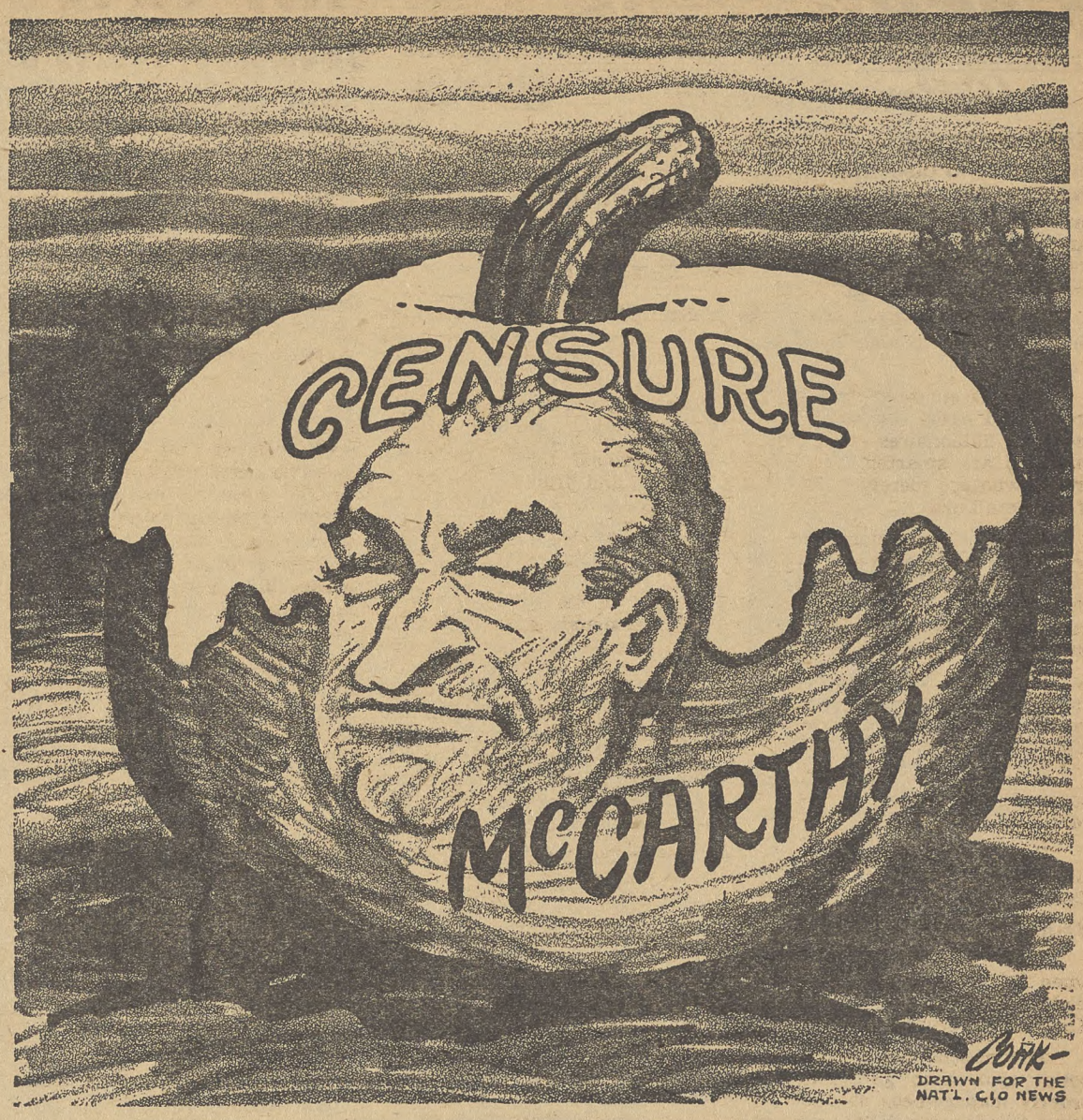
When The Frost Is On The Bumpkin



In Other Words—

A Farmer Speaks To Labor

The article below is a digest of a speech given at the recent Virginia CIO Council Convention by John B. Vance, president of the Virginia Farmers Union, which in a year has increased its membership of 200 to 6000 farm families.

By JOHN B. VANCE

THE FACT that I am here today is proof that the farmers of our great Commonwealth are becoming more and more conscious of a basic principle which labor recognized many years ago—that those of us who constitute the producers of this country must of necessity unite in a strong, aggressive organization if we are to protect our own interests, and secure our just and fair share of the national income.

In my own mind—and more and more people are becoming conscious of this fact—it is an absolute necessity that farmers understand the problems of labor and that labor understand the problems of farmers.

The interrelationship between a strong, healthy American agriculture and an economic climate which is healthy for the worker is a relationship which does not exist and which must of necessity be recognized. There must be a common understanding between farmers and labor due to one very important basic fact—we are each other's best customers.

When agricultural prices are favorable, the farmers are able to buy more and more of the goods produced by labor. When jobs are plentiful, when the worker is being paid a decent wage, then he is able to buy more and more of the things we produce on our farms.

What Harms Farmers Harms Labor

Generally speaking, I feel that farmers recognize that prosperity for labor is a basis for national prosperity. However, it should also be recognized that economic dislocation for farmers harms labor and destroys national prosperity.

You know, as I do, that industry maintains prices by cutting production and laying off workers. If workers are laid off, there is curtailment in their purchasing power and, therefore, less demand for farm products. On the other hand, if the farmer can't sell his commodities, then he can't buy manufactured goods.

A farmer's production line cannot be turned off with a switch, simply because his crop is in the ground, then if he gets anything for it at all, he must harvest it regardless of price. Neither can he fire his wife and kids. History shows that invariably when prices fall, the farmer reacts opposite to industry. He attempts to make up in increased production what he has lost in income and unit price. *This vicious cycle is the historical basis of every depression in the history of this country. They were all farm led and farm fed.*

Bensonism

Any increase in dairy price support levels next year would be a "serious mistake" and bad for the dairy farmer, said Agriculture Sec. Benson at a news conference.

It is very gratifying to me, and it should be to millions of farmers, to know that labor is well aware of the economic interrelationship of farmers and labor. I was particularly impressed by a letter written earlier this year by your national president, Walter Reuther, to the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

What a pity that our own Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson does not have the same conception of the agricultural and economic situation as the great labor leader!

Instead, the farmers find themselves in the sorry plight of having a Secretary of Agriculture with an almost perfect batting average of reducing farm price supports at every opportunity; a Secretary who is obviously influenced by the big business-processor-middleman crowd; a Secretary who has used the vast powers of his office in an attempt to discredit the farm price support program in the eyes of the public, who has attempted to set city consumer against the farmer, and even farmer against farmer in his desperate effort to kill the farm programs.

I am greatly disturbed by the apparent self-satisfied indifference of high officials of the Administration towards the rising number of unemployed people in this country.

We should never be satisfied with a static economic climate. Instead we must strive to move forward to the extent that in the future there will be social and economic security for workers in their jobs, as well as farmers on their farms. To me, this is an essential prerequisite to the continued growth of our country.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MANY PEOPLE who opposed Mr. Eisenhower's presidential election, who disbelieve in much of his leadership, must face the fact that he will be President for the next 25 months, and that it will be necessary to protect the General, many times, against his Republican *"friends."*

On Backing Ike When He's Right

In the field of domestic policy he is frequently wrong.

Pres. Eisenhower tends to act as if the only men he can trust are his old Army comrades and the millionaires. He seems to think that the millionaires, since they have made or inherited financial fortunes, are smarter, brighter, and more sound than the lesser breeds who are merely scholars, intellectuals and profound students of public affairs.

The President's domestic program is a give-away, trickle-down program. He has been rightly opposed on tax policy, where he favors special privileges to the rich; on his hostility to public power; on his give-aways of grazing and forest lands; on his strange theory that he serves the people by voluntarily sloughing off federal functions.

But in the field of foreign policy, where he has been working to hammer out a forceful but peace-seeking program to strengthen the security of the free world, Eisenhower deserves a quality of support much broader than he is getting from his Republicans.

Was any American President since Lincoln so cursed as Eisenhower by bitter-end warmongers and reckless marplots of his own party?

He has McCarthy and Jenner to deal with. Most damaging of all, he has the earnest, honest but stolid ranter, Sen. Knowland of California, saddled on him as official GOP Senate floor leader.

The Unofficial Ambassador

This reporter has never understood what Sen. Taft had in mind when he personally "appointed" Knowland as "temporary" floor leader, in Taft's absence during his final sickness, and thus gave Knowland a green light to demand the job permanently.

The effects, however, are clear. The chief Senate Republican policy spokesman goes raging around the world, messing up an orderly management of difficult foreign affairs, and raging up and down the country telling audiences what a dunce Eisenhower is.

Knowland makes himself practically an unofficial ambassador to Formosa, acknowledging no responsibility, however, to the State Dept. He makes speeches threatening to resign as Eisenhower's leader and fight for American withdrawal from the United Nations if Red China is "ever" admitted.

He trots to the Southland to make a speech suggesting that we break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. He gets up on the Senate floor, in the midst of the McCarthy censure debate, to launch an all-out attack on Eisenhower's diplomacy and demand a full-scale congressional *"agonizing reappraisal."*

What has the President done to deserve this? Well, he refused last Spring to approve an American atomic air strike to "save" the beleaguered French fortress of Dien Bien Phu following the refusal of the British to participate or approve.

On Sept. 12, at a National Security Council meeting in Denver, he overruled the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Dept. and the State Dept. and refused to approve American bomb strikes at the Chinese mainland to "save" the coastal islands of Quemoy for Chiang Kai-shek. *(Gen. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, was the only dissenter from this rash recommendation of the Pentagon warhawks.)*

Gazing Into The Abyss

The President, as Chalmers Roberts of the Washington Post and Times Herald found an intimate willing to say, *"has twice gazed into the abyss"* of all-out nuclear war—and has refused to originate or provoke it.

His economizers have cut defense appropriations too heavily, and the free world's strength is not what it would have been had the Truman budget and program been maintained. **But Eisenhower has maintained the basic principles of free world cooperation, of mutual help between nations of the Atlantic community.**

He has, steadily, pulled away from the rash campaign promises of *"liberating"* the Soviet satellites, and has talked of the simple fact that modern war would atomize both the vanquished and the presumed victor.

When he talks this way, he needs the sustenance of the people to nourish his strength against the men of violence, the "preventive war" agitators, in his own party.

★ Postmaster General Summerfield scornfully suggests that the majority of citizens don't know or care anything about the Dixon-Yates contract designed to whittle down the Tennessee Valley Authority. The theory seems to be that what the people don't know the GOP is doing to them won't hurt them.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

John Vandercook Says—

GOP Gets Way Out On Limb In Hosannah For Private Power

When the Republican majority on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee voted to ram the controversial Dixon-Yates deal through before the Democrats take over Congress, CIO-sponsored Commentator John Vandercook took occasion to review the issue. Excerpts of his comments on ABC follow:

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

WHEN PRES. EISENHOWER was asked about the troublesome, and still more than faintly mysterious, promise of the federal government to enter into a contract for electric power with the Dixon-Yates combine—on a guaranteed profit and non-competitive basis—the President declared that he still favors that deal because no better way, he thinks, has been offered for the Atomic Energy Commission to get the additional electric power it needs.

If, added Eisenhower, there is any politics in this thing, it isn't by his choosing—someone is making it that way. That, considering the doubts and questions that have been raised about that much-questioned agreement, can well be believed.

Soon after the President had finished speaking, an action was taken down at the Capitol at a meeting of the Joint Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, which has been holding hearings on the whys and wherefores of the Dixon-Yates deal. Democratic Sen. Pastore of Rhode Island offered a resolution to call upon the Atomic Energy Commission not to sign the Dixon-Yates contract. The Republicans are anxious to get this thing out of the way, fast, while they still have a majority on the Atomic Energy Committee.

An Argument Hard To Follow

How anxious they are came out still later, when it was revealed that Eisenhower had backed his consistent and always slightly puzzling enthusiasm for the Dixon-Yates contract by writing the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee, urging its quick acceptance.

In his letter the President made the curious point that the principle of using private rather than public power to supplement the energy resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority represents "justice to the country as a whole."

"If," wrote the President, "the federal government assumes responsibility in perpetuity for providing the TVA area with all the power it can accept, it has a similar responsibility to every other area and region and corner of the United States."

An argument that's pretty hard to follow.

"Hurry, Friend—There's Not A Moment To Lose"

Variety of ways of doing things has been a feature—a desirable feature—of the life of our country from its beginnings. Never, that I know of, have the supporters of such great and complicated undertakings as TVA and the Columbia River developments that cross state lines, and involve everything from preserving bird nests to irrigation, made any proposal so radical as the one the President has now backed into.

That all power should be public power, if there is any public power. Contrariwise, Eisenhower seems to be taking the view that if all electric power everywhere cannot be provided by public projects, then all of it should be supplied by private companies; two extreme attitudes that, examined in a good light, would appear to make no sense whatever.

Eisenhower may not have chosen, in the past, to make that private power deal a political issue. But from here on in, he has chosen to do so. And so has the Republican Party.

Put simply, the Republican Administration has now put itself on record as believing that any private project for the production of electric power, even for the use of a public enterprise like the Atomic Energy Commission, and even if it is more expensive to the taxpayers, is somehow, mysteriously, more desirable than any comparable public project.

The Most Severe Test Of A Man

A story behind the story of the recent firing of John Paton Davies by Sec. of State Dulles, as related recently over CBS by Commentator Eric Sevareid:

By ERIC SEVAREID

SOME TIMES, to add to the meaning of headlines, a reporter must be personal. Eleven years ago I was a war correspondent, flying toward China over the infamous "Hump."

There came a terrifying moment when the passengers, mostly GI's, stood near the door, trying to summon the courage to bail out of the crippled plane.

Precious moments passed. Then one of the three civilians aboard, the diplomat who clutched a dispatch case to his chest, gave us a wry smile and leaped out. His action broke the paralysis; we all followed; and all of us, but one, survived.

In the weeks that followed, we were never entirely sure we would get out of those jungle mountains; in such circumstances men learn truly to know one another; who is weak; who is afraid; who is impetuous, and who is strong, and calm and prudent.

'The Civilian With Courage'

As the time passed, the GI's and I began to recognize the civilian with the carefully guarded dispatch case as one among us with a calm and natural courage, as one who would never panic, who never complained. He was the one we chose, for common sense and discretion, to deal with the touchy and dangerous Naga head hunters, our undecided hosts.

Mostly we feared Japanese patrols, and a day came when we heard there was a Jap patrol not far away. The Colonel in charge gave orders that we three civilians, in case of attack, were to take our guns and try to escape, while the soldiers remained to fight. It was the diplomat who said, *"In the first place this would be dishonorable. In the second place, we'd never get out."* Fortunately, there was no attack.

After we emerged into India and the military reports were in, there was a move in the Air Force to decorate our diplomat for his outstanding personal conduct. I do not know if he ever received the decoration. But none of us in that strange party, I think, would have disputed the choice. For I thought then, as I think now, that if ever again I were in deep trouble, the man I would want to be with would be this particular man.

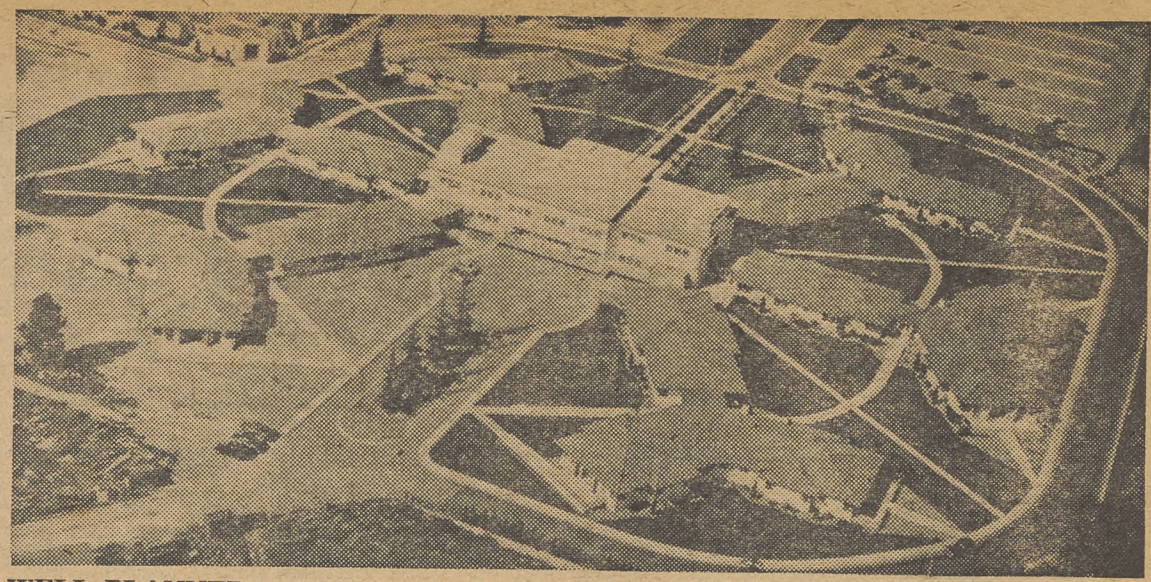
I have known a great number of men around the world, under all manner of circumstance. I have known none who seemed more the whole man; none more finished a civilized product, in all that a man should be—in modesty and thoughtfulness, in resourcefulness and steady strength of character.

The name of this man is John Paton Davies. He is the man Secretary of State Dulles, on the recommendation of a five-man board, has just broken on the wheel of official disgrace. The Foreign Service officer dismissed, three years short of retirement and pension, after giving twenty-three years of his life—and almost life itself—in the arduous service of his government.

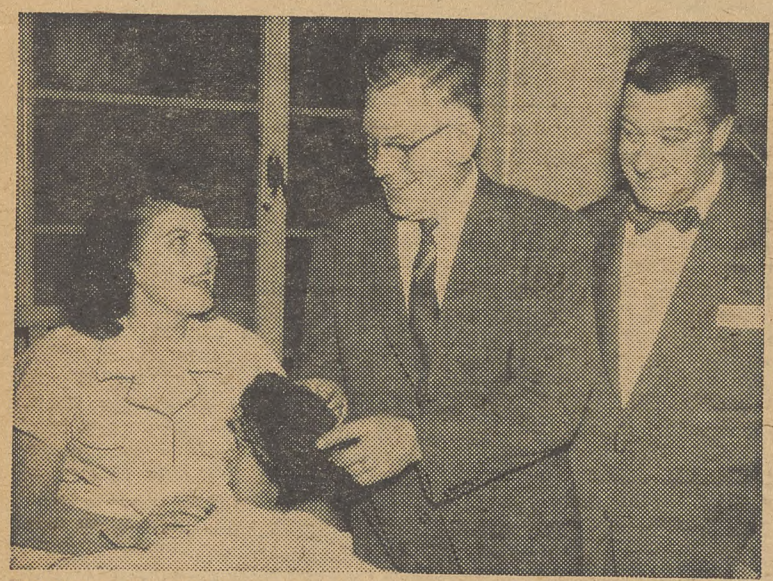
Eight times he was investigated; eight times he was cleared. One by one the politically inspired charges of communism or disloyalty or perjury were dropped; the ninth board came up with something new, called defects of character. Davies is not, concluded the board and Dulles, of sufficient judgment, discretion and reliability.

Sufficient, one may ask, unto what? Their test can only have been of supernatural design. I saw their victim measured against the most severe tests that mortal man can design. Those, he passed—at the head of the class.

KEENLY INTERESTED—Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, CIO Communications Workers, and wife visit the City of Hope.



WELL PLANNED — This aerial photo shows symmetrical design of the City of Hope. Note that the buildings are grouped around the central one without crowding.



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY is shown by patient to Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Dist. 38 Dir. Charles Smith, CIO Steelworkers.

Labor Takes Care Of Its Own At City Of Hope Medical Center

By FRED ROSS

"Man is his brother's keeper."

That's the idea behind the City of Hope, national non-sectarian medical center at Duarte, near Los Angeles, where thousands of union members have been restored to health free of charge.

It was begun more than 40 years as two tents by a few dreamers with this idea of human brotherhood in their hearts.

The fruition of the dream is 75 beautifully landscaped acres on which are hospital buildings equipped with the most modern, scientific apparatus available.

Much time and many words could be spent on the history of this "people's movement," as it has been called. From its beginning, the City of Hope had the support of organized labor.

Support Earned

It has earned that support. It has returned thousands of trade unionists, including many members of the CIO, to their families and to normal, productive lives.

There have never been any questions asked at the City of Hope regarding origin, color, creed or religion. Trade unionists and members of their families have been the greatest recipients of the facilities of this renowned center.

Its doors have been open to workers and their families who cannot afford the long and costly treatment accompanying catastrophic disease.

Treatment is administered to patients with a full regard to human dignity, for personalization rather than institutionalization is the keynote of care at the City of Hope.

Welcome Guests

Every patient is made to feel that he is a welcome guest. Nothing is spared to make him comfortable and happy. Every effort is made to heal the patient physically, mentally and spiritually. These are reasons why the City of Hope is uniquely a working man's hospital.

The center is devoted to a three-pronged frontal attack on specific diseases — cancer, leukemia, tuberculosis and heart ailment amenable to surgery—through treatment, research and medical training.

The latest techniques and methods are employed, such as the Maxitron x-ray therapy unit, an isotope laboratory, and a recently purchased cobalt beam unit.

Concrete evidence of labor's aid in this fight against disease is found on the grounds of the center, where buildings and other facilities bear the names of local and international unions. And the hundreds of union patients who are receiving the finest medical care testify to the fact that labor takes care of its own.

Constant Research

There is a constant search at the center for new methods, new techniques and new cures for diseases. The medical training program of the City of Hope will train doctors, research specialists and technicians for communities throughout the United States.

In this day when the atom is split for good and evil, producing the health-giving isotope as well as the death-dealing bomb, the future of civilization rests with men and women dedicated to hope.

That was why CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther—who with AFL Pres. George Meany is an honorary chairman of the national labor council of the center—said:

"The City of Hope is a great trade union enterprise. As a pioneer in medical care, the City of Hope has saved thousands of workers' families from being swept under by financial disaster. The world of the City of Hope must move forward. It merits the active interest and support of every trade union and worker's family."

Testimonial

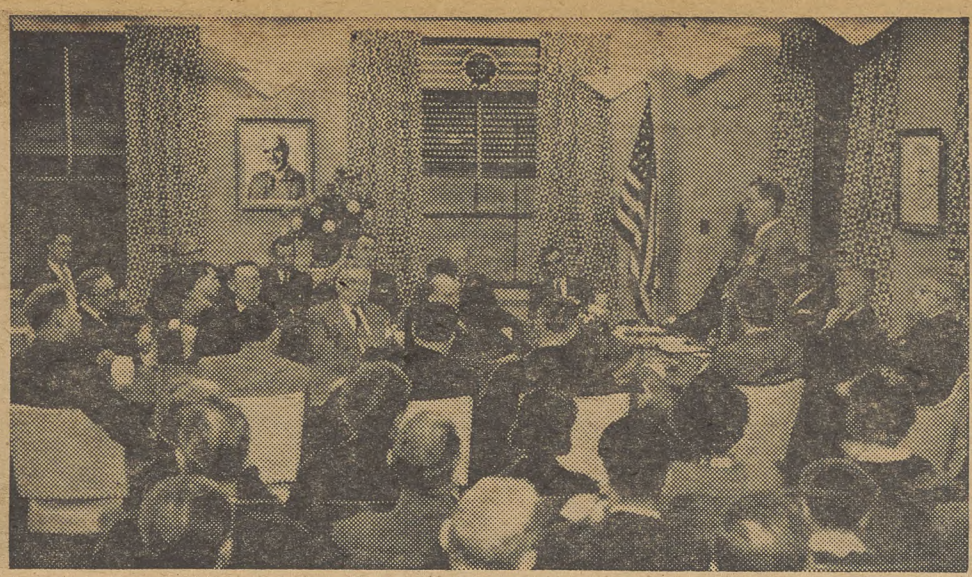
One highlight of the coming CIO convention will be a testimonial dinner for CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, Dec. 9, with the proceeds going to the City of Hope.

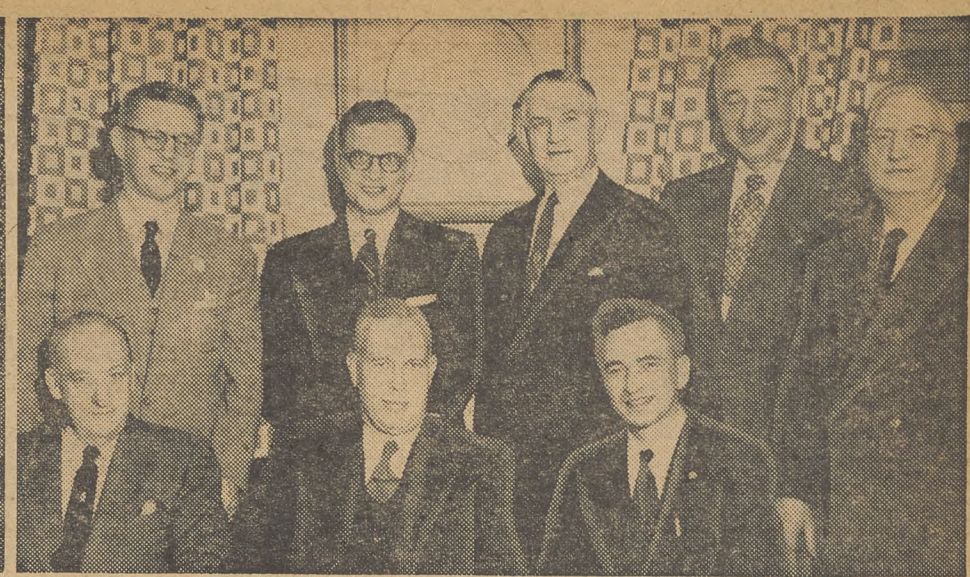
Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Community Services Committee, who is president of the CIO Communications Workers, is dinner chairman.

PATIENT David Varella is visited by Pres. Manuel Garrega of UAW Local 509. Building at right is gift of ACWA Local 4.

WELCOME GUESTS are Los Angeles ACWA Manager Jerome Posner, Joseph Fisher and Sarah Rozner.

PROUD of her husband is patient Louise Thorpe. He is nephew of athlete, the late Jim Thorpe. She is showing his picture to Bob Goss and Odella Clayton, OWIU.





PHILIP MURRAY Hearing Room is dedicated at American Arbitration Assn. headquarters in New York. At left, Philip Murray Memorial Foundation Dir. Arthur Goldberg speaks. At right, honored guests at ceremony pose. Seated (from left) CIO Exec. Vice Pres. John Riffe, AAA Pres. Whitney North Seymour; CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey. Standing, Arthur Goldberg, Leo Cherne, George Thursby, James Thimmes and J. Noble Barden, AAA executive vice president. The presentation was the latest in a series of gifts from the $1 million fundation.

Book Review—

'A Happy Liberal' Recalls When The People Came First

BACK in the good old days, when concern for the general welfare was more than an empty phrase in Washington, Morris Llewellyn Cooke was a familiar and well known figure.

Trained as an engineer, Cooke became a major public servant because he was a liberal and a fighter. His biography, "The Life and Times of a Happy Liberal," dramatically tells this story.

THIS IS no expose of New Deal-Fair Deal secrets. Rather it is a case study of a man, born to the security of a wealthy Quaker family, who became one of the best loved and most hated men of our time.

Cooke's greatest single accomplishment was probably America's great rural electrification program, carried to a magnificent victory over the all-out opposition of the private utilities. He was the first REA administrator and his continuing battles with the utilities made newspaper headlines for years.

He was also a true friend of the labor movement and his co-authorship of "Organized Labor and Production" with the late Philip Murray resulted in one of the most unique books ever published on the subject of labor-management relations.

COOKE ADMIRED and liked Murray and the two became close friends. But Cooke's restless energy and his talent for straightening out tough problems soon resulted in his being moved to other battlefronts by Pres. Roosevelt, whom he served as devotedly as he later served President Truman.

During the Fair Deal days, Cooke was chairman of the famous Water Resources Policy Committee and was active in clarifying ways and means of putting the Point Four program into operation.

Throughout his years of public service, Cooke has won renown as a "happy liberal"—a warrior who never forgot how to laugh and enjoy life. He is clearly the "happy warrior" of both the New and Fair Deal. —A.J.Z.

"The Life and Times of a Happy Liberal" by Kenneth E. Trombley; Harper & Brothers. $4.

Arbitration Group Hails Murray As Hearing Room Dedicated

THE ABIDING belief of Philip Murray in voluntary arbitration was honored recently when the American Arbitration Association dedicated its new Philip Murray Hearing Room honoring the late CIO president.

The room, made possible by a grant from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, will be used for arbitration sessions. Participating in the simple dedication ceremony were AAA and CIO officials.

Leo Cherne, executive director of the Research Institute of America, made the principal address, praising the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers. His death, Cherne said, "was a loss all Americans suffered."

Arthur J. Goldberg, Foundation director and CIO general counsel, praised the AAA's use of the Foundation grant. He characterized the AAA's "integrity and impartiality" as "essential to the arbitration process."

James G. Thimmes, vice president of the Steelworkers and of the CIO, spoke briefly and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey hailed the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement as an essential first step toward labor unity.

Other speakers included George M. Thursby, assistant vice president of U. S. Steel, who expressed the "respect and admiration" shared by all who were associated with Murray.

Howard Coughlin, president of the AFL Office Employees Union, said he was certain the new hearing room would be used "in the spirit of justice which characterized so much of Phil Murray's activities."

William H. Davis, former chairman of the War Labor Board, said he "never found Philip Murray to be an angel, but he was never vague, never sloppy, never shifty." Davis said Murray was *"a perfect citizen of a democratic civilization.*

Whitney North Seymour, president of the American Arbitration Assn., presided at the ceremonies.

Murray Grant Aids Harvard Labor History

THE PHILIP Murray Memorial Foundation has announced a $35,000 contribution to Harvard University to help underwrite a history project of American labor-management relations during the past quarter century.

CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve, Foundation chairman, and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO and CIO Steelworkers general counsel, Foundation director, made the announcement in a letter to Harvard Pres. Nathan Pusey.

The project will be headed by Prof. John Dunlop of Harvard. The Foundation said it fully recognized that "in the tradition of Harvard University, the standards of scholarship and the interpretation of events would, of course, be the responsibility of those scholars working on the project."

THE FOUNDATION said it believed that a "scholarly and an objective account of the events of this era is greatly needed." Such a study, it declared, can make a "genuine contribution towards the understanding of current labor-management relations and can provide valuable historical perspective on a number of issues of public policy."

"We are happy to join with other interested groups from business, labor and research organizations to support this vital study," Rieve and Goldberg said.

The Harvard president, in a letter of acceptance, said that it was a source of "real satisfaction that the Foundation established to honor the memory and contributions of that great American labor statesman, the late Philip Murray, should make a grant to support the study of the history of our recent labor-management relations."

JOHN DUNLOP

"THE PROFOUND changes of this era need to be placed in perspective," the letter continued. "A careful review of these developments should yield rich rewards.

"It is an index of the significant changes wrought in the past quarter century in labor-management relations that a foundation has been established to honor a leader of labor, and that such a foundation should make a grant for a scholarly undertaking to a university," Pusey concluded.

'Unionism Is Education For Democracy, And Teachers Need Some Of It,' Says Carey

DEMOCRATIC unionism is, in itself, adult education for democracy, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the National Adult Education Conference in Chicago last week.

At the same time, he indicted the "timidity of the academic world in its relations with the nation's working men and women and their organizations."

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, expressed the belief that *"the nation's teachers need an adult education program."*

TOO OFTEN, he explained, the labor movement has found that teachers will not even help themselves by unifying against threats aimed at academic freedom. They are willing, he said, to let labor and liberals wage their fight for them.

He noted that "teachers will not even participate jointly with democratic labor when labor is fighting education's battle against intellectual oppression, book-burnings, loyalty oaths, and the harassments of the fake super-patriots like the Minute Women, Ku Klux Klan and others."

The teachers, Carey went on, are reluctant even to join with democratic labor when unions fight in city councils, state legislatures, and in Congress for larger educational appropriations for primary schools, high schools and colleges.

MEMBERS of the teaching profession, he continued, have been afraid to associate themselves with democratic labor when unions have been fighting for better salaries for teachers themselves.

Where, Carey asked, were the teachers when organized labor and liberals were fighting and battling to convert the revenue from the nation's tidelands oil reserves to American education?

Here, he said, was a perfect example of labor and liberals waging an all-out battle for our educational system, for the nation's teachers, "while the teachers themselves—for the most part—sat back in academic ivory towers and let us do the fighting."

He called the tidelands oil controversy "a shameful performance or lack of performance by the nation's teachers."

Teachers, Carey said, know the crying need for more schools, more teachers, better salaries for teachers, better equipment for present schools. But, he added, "in this fight the teaching profession abdicated its responsibilities."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

'Face Up To The 20th Century'—

1000 Cone Mills Workers Hear Reuther At Big TWUA Rally

LOW WAGE policies of textile mill owners in South were denounced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at TWUA rally at Greensboro, N. C.

By KEN FIESTER
Special Correspondent

THE FUTURE progress of industrialization in the South depends upon raising the living standards and wage rates of southern workers, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a rally in Greensboro, N. C., a big Dixie textile center.

"When the textile mill owner fights against the efforts of his workers to organize he may think he is fighting his own battles, but actually he is fighting against himself," Reuther said. "Some day the textile industry in the south must face up to its 20th Century responsibilities."

The meeting was sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers in connection with its campaign in the Cone Mills, where an NLRB election will be held in two weeks.

Communications Workers were also asked to join in, since CWA has launched a drive at the local Western Electric plant. The general public was also invited.

An audience of 1000 braved a chill rainstorm to attend. Among the crowd were executives of Cone Mills.

REUTHER NOTED that sweepers—the lowest labor classification—earned $1.75 an hour or more in auto plants, while the sweepers in southern textile mills received only $1.03. Average hourly earnings in auto were about $2.10, he said, while they were only a little more than $1.25 in southern textiles.

"Obviously, you southern textile workers are very much underpaid," he continued. "Can you in the Cone Mills say that you are first-class economic citizens? No; you are second-class economic citizens.

"You get second-class wages, but when you go into the stores, to buy the necessities of life, you pay first-class prices like anyone else.

"It is economically wrong and it is morally wrong."

Average weekly earnings of industrial workers in Michigan were $85.44 according to the last government reports, Reuther said, while in North Carolina they were $47.

Yet, he went on, the differential hasn't helped to produce southern jobs; the South has lost 80,000 textile jobs, 20,000 in North Carolina alone, in the last three years.

"Man-hour productivity in the textile industry has been going up at the rate of 5% a year—but wages haven't," he said. "The last southern textile wage increase was in 1951, while workers in other industries have since had raises of 30 to 40c."

But wages are not the only reason—not even the major reason—why textile workers should organize, Reuther continued. The stakes are the future of freedom and democracy throughout the world.

"WE WILL NOT defeat communism on the military battlefield," he said. "Yes, we must be strong; but this is merely the negative aspect of the struggle. The issue will be decided on the field of human progress."

Reuther discussed the challenge posed by automation, citing examples from the auto industry, and warned that the development would quickly spread to such industries as textile. Only through the full cooperation of free industry and free labor can the challenge be met, he said.

William Pollock, TWUA executive vice president, introduced Reuther.

South's Low Wages Scored At Tar Heel CIO Meeting

GROWING unemployment and depressed industrial wages in the state were items of principal concern to delegates at the recent convention of the North Carolina State CIO Council in Raleigh.

On the state legislative front, a key resolution dealt with "the people's right to know." It called for repeal of a measure passed by the General Assembly providing for secret sessions of the Joint Appropriations committee.

William Pollock, CIO Textile Workers executive vice president, made a blistering attack on the Republican Administration as "a government whose primary concern is for the interest — for the corporations, the stockholders and the financiers."

Attacking Republican claims that this is the "second-best year" in the economic history of the country, Pollock declared that the phrase "means unemployment."

"Right here in the South, to cite only one example, some 80,000 textile jobs have disappeared in the last three years. Here in North Carolina, the most progressive, the most liberal and the most prosperous state in the South, the average weekly earnings of industrial workers are just $47 a week, the very lowest of all the 48 states."

New officers are H. D. Lisk, TWUA, president; Carlee Drye, CIO Steelworkers, executive vice president, and J. W. Holder, CIO Communications Workers, executive secretary and treasurer.

No-Strike Vow Dropped As Oil Parleys Stalled

THE CIO Oil Workers have rescinded their commitment not to strike for a general wage increase because of "flat refusals of wage increases by all companies."

OWIU's Policy Committee adopted its new collective bargaining statement, and reaffirmed its original wage demand for a 5% general hike or its equivalent, at a meeting in Denver.

The original "no-strike" pledge was made, the statement said, "to meet objections often made by employers against bargaining under pressure of a strike threat." Since adoption of the program more than five months ago, the union said, requests for wage increases "have been flatly refused by all companies excepting a few very minor and small cases."

"A STRONG CASE existed for a general increase greater than 5%," the OWIU-CIO said, "but in a spirit of cooperation and reason, this committee asked only a modest 5% increase, or its equivalent."

The factors justifying that boost, the union noted, have increased in the interim. Oil industry wages, it reported, have "stood still" since the last general 4% increase in mid-1953. The statement listed increases won in other industries "operating under generally poorer economic conditions."

"We can only regretfully conclude that the oil industry is taking advantage of our pledge not to strike," the committee said.

"By its behavior the oil industry has demonstrated that it does not want to establish wages on a basis of reason and equity, but that it will increase wages only when forced to do so by economic pressure."

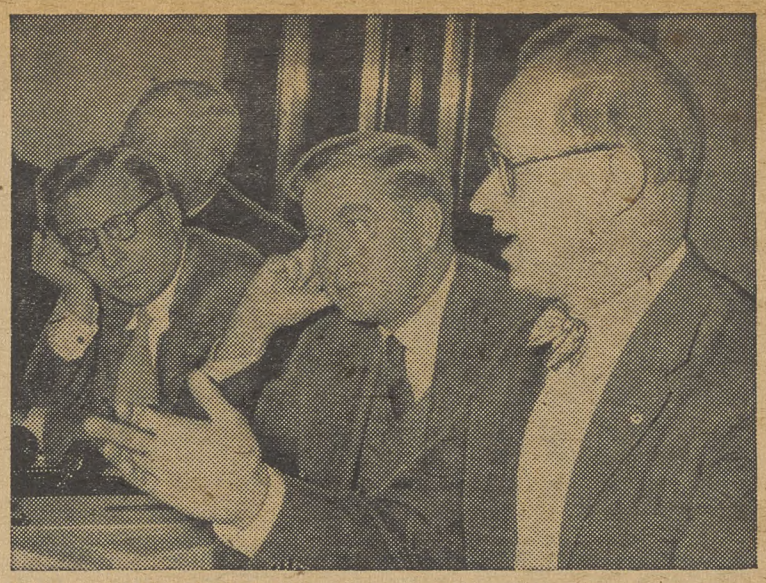
NLRB Bargaining Order Appealed

Richfield Oil Corp. has asked the U. S. Court of Appeals to set aside a National Labor Relations Board order that it bargain with the CIO Oil Workers over a stock purchase plan.

IUE Vet Returns To Legislature

One of the many CIO election victories in state contests was that of John Welsh, veteran member of the CIO Electrical Workers in Philadelphia.

Welsh, who has been active in PAC work for Local 113, was elected to his fourth consecutive term in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He has been local treasurer for years and a leader in civil rights and anti-discrimination work.



FULL EMPLOYMENT and steady production was supported by Metal Trades Committee of Intl. Labor Organization in meeting in Geneva at which Victor G. Reuther (right), U. S. worker delegate and assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, was elected president of Workers' Group.

Labor's World—

'Operation Reindeer' Gains Backing Of CIO Unions

THREE MAJOR CIO unions have contributed funds for 3500 Christmas food packages made available under CIO's "Operation Reindeer" for trade unionists in other countries.

The CIO Steelworkers have arranged for 2000 packages to be distributed to union members in Bolivia and Chile, especially in non-ferrous mining; the CIO Textile Workers have bought 1000 packages for textile workers in England, France, West Germany, Italy and Greece, while 500 Guatemalan railroad workers will receive the gifts through the CIO Transport Workers.

In addition, the three internationals—and others as well—are soliciting their locals for contributions.

THE FOOD PACKAGES may be purchased for 50c each under a program developed by the CIO International Committee, the Foreign Operations Administration, and CARE, of which CIO is a member.

Each package contains from 13 to 15 pounds of basic foods, from U. S. surplus food stocks, packaged by CARE to conform to dietary preferences of the different countries. The receiving countries will pay ocean freight, and CARE will distribute the parcels in each country to free trade unions which in turn will distribute them to individual members.

Union groups at all levels which buy 100 packages—$50—or more may designate the country or countries to which they are to be sent.

Participating locals will get receipts from those who get the packages. They may, if they wish, maintain a correspondence with the recipients. The packages offer an opportunity to help unions abroad strengthen themselves by helping their neediest members.

Checks should be made payable to the CIO Free World Labor Fund and sent to the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The deadline is Dec. 1.

Steel Unionist Gets FOA Post

Manuel E. Casas, a CIO Steelworker from Chicago, has been appointed to a Foreign Operations Administration post as project manager for Latin American teams visiting the U. S.

Casas is a ladle craneman in U. S. Steel's South Chicago Works and a member of USA-CIO Local 65. He has worked in Chicago steel plants for 18 years and prior to that handled correspondence with Latin American accounts for a local bank.

Guild Asks FTC To Probe Big Newspaper Mergers

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission has been urged by the CIO Newspaper Guild to investigate recent newspaper sales and suspensions.

Executive Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak called for the probe in a letter to FTC Chairman Edward R. Howrey. He asked that the inquiry be included in the commission's announced investigation of business mergers.

Novak cited as "glaring examples" of needless mergers the sale of the St. Louis Star-Times to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Washington Times-Herald to the Washington Post.

"The Guild believes," he said, "that the profit motive alone was responsible for these mergers and that the financial condition of neither paper warranted its sale."

Such suspensions, Novak said, "serve to dramatize the extent to which the newspaper industry has shrunk since the turn of the century and the resulting drift toward local newspaper monopoly—in the realm of ideas as well as at the cash box."

He noted that as this year opened only 87 of the 1488 cities in the U. S. have competing dailies.

The Case Of The Senate Vs. Joseph R. McCarthy

"The issue before the American people is simply this, does the Senate of the United States have enough manhood to stand up to Sen. McCarthy?"—
—Sen. Ervin (D. N.C.).

THE SENATE'S manhood and integrity underwent its second week of test as it dealt with the matter of censure for Joe McCarthy.

Some Senators waded into the fray with flying fists, others wrung their hands futilely on the fringes of the battle and still others huddled in cloakrooms trying to devise ways of taking Wisconsin's bully boy off the hook. Most Democrats remained aloof, watching the GOP wrestle with their prodigy-turned-problem child.

Late last week the Senate was recessed until Nov. 29 because McCarthy was hospitalized. Earlier developments were:

1. Rejecting any "compromise with indecency," Sen. Watkins (R. Utah) said he would add a third censure charge for McCarthy's latest effronteries on the Senate floor.

2. Goaded by McCarthy's attacks on the censure committee, usually conservative Senators like Ervin, Stennis (D. Miss.) and Johnson (D. Colo.) fired back angry replies.

3. An olive branch was dangled in front of McCarthy by Sen. Case (R. S. D.), who switched his views on censure and hoped McCarthy could apologize and the Senate could forgive and forget.

4. In public and in private McCarthy's defenders attempted to quash the proceedings or avoid trampling the McCarthy toes. These include Sens. Jenner (R. Ind.), Dirksen (R. Ill.), Welker (R. Ida.), Malone (R. Nev.) and Bridges (R. N.H.)

McCarthy resorted to his usual tactics and has assailed Watkins as "cowardly" and "stupid" and the special Senate session as "a lynching bee."

He branded the censure committee as the "unwitting handmaidens" of the Communists.

Watkins, blazing mad, charged McCarthy with "guerilla warfare" against the committee and pointed out that earlier counts on which he could be censured were dwarfed by the most recent outbursts by McCarthy against the Senate and its committee.

"How," demanded Watkins, "can the Senate hold up its head among other free deliberative bodies of the world unless it does something about this matter?"

The Senate was not a jury, Watkins reminded, but was a court in the McCarthy proceedings. "No other court in the land," he said, "would stand for such contempt proceedings before it."

Watkins' answer and the wild McCarthy antics which provoked it have probably torpedoed the chances of the McCarthyites of succeeding in their efforts to appease both the dignity of the Senate and the trigger-tempered McCarthy.

Reaching quickly to the heart of the matter, Ervin silenced an apology for McCarthy by Jenner with the statement that a charge that McCarthy is being *"persecuted"* for his investigations of communism *"has no more substance than a dream."*

Several Senators pointed to McCarthy's still unexplained financial shenanigans, including the uses to which he put funds given to him to investigate Communists.

Still unexplained, too, was the financial backing for a group which is seeking 10 million signatures around the nation on pro-McCarthy petitions aimed at persuading the Senate to drop the censure move. Front men for the organization include some high-paid pensioners from the armed forces' top brass.

Blooper

Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.) accidentally reminded the Senate of something McCarthy prefers to forget. Reviewing Wisconsin's 1946 election campaign, Jenner admitted the "Communist conspiracy" helped unseat the liberal late Sen. Robert LaFollette.

"They permitted the election of an unknown young Wisconsin judge named Joe McCarthy who, they thought, would be easier to handle than Bob LaFollette," Jenner declared in what started out as a defense of McCarthy.

The Issue

Warning against "sticking our heads in the sand like ostriches," Sen. Ervin (D. N.C.) told the Senate it must face squarely the issue of Sen. McCarthy's censure.

"Sen. McCarthy besmirches throughout the length and breadth of this land the reputation of all who dare oppose him or express disapproval of his senatorial conduct. Every senator sits in this chamber under this Damoclean sword . . . if he does anything to incur Sen. McCarthy's easily-provoked wrath," Ervin said.

Neely Leads Drive To Gain 10% Federal Pay Increase

DEMOCRATIC Senators moved last week to redeem a campaign promise by raising the pay of federal workers.

More than 1.5 million classified and postal employes would get a 10% increase with a $400 minimum on any raise under the terms of a bill to be introduced by Sens. Johnston (S. C.) and Neely (W. Va.).

The increase would be retroactive to Aug. 23, the date that Pres. Eisenhower vetoed a 7% increase. A similar measure will be introduced on the House side by Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.).

"POLITICAL emancipation" of federal employes through modification of the Hatch Act's restrictions was called for by the United Postal Workers of the CIO Government & Civic Employees at the Massachusetts CIO convention.

The same group urged enactment of an annual pay raise of $800 retroactive to July 1. It favored a congressional investigation of labor conditions at the South Postal division of the Boston post office.

A resolution cited a "reign of terror" in the custodial branch of the service in Boston, "supervisory snooping," "tyrannical officialdom" and discrimination against CIO members in the postal service.

New Republic Anniversary Is Hailed

THE 40th anniversary of the founding of the New Republic magazine is being celebrated this week with the publication of a 128-page anniversary anthology number.

It is the largest issue in the weekly's history, and the first time that the outstanding writing of previous years has been collected in a single number.

Part of the ceremonies included a dinner at the Willard Hotel in Washington last week, at which former U. S. Attorney Gen. Francis Biddle served as toastmaster. Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time magazine, spoke on The Liberal Tradition. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther served on the sponsoring committee.

In addition to reprinting material from past contributors, the special issue includes a historical sketch of the New Republic by former editor Bruce Bliven, and a reappraisal of founder Herbert Croly as a journalist and of the role of a liberal weekly in the United States today.

Six Get $30,000 In Back Pay, Jobs

Illegally discharged six years ago by an Ann Arbor, Mich., firm for their organizing efforts, six members of the CIO Lithographers recently received $30,000 in back pay and their jobs.

They were fired in 1949, the National Labor Relations Board found the company guilty in 1951, but the case dragged through the courts for three years.

Bay State CIO Hits McCarthy's Record, Urges Senate Censure

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

McCARTHYISM, labor unity and post-mortems on the elections occupied the attention of more than 800 delegates to the Massachusetts State CIO Council.

Expanding on the original resolution, delegates condemned Sen. McCarthy for his anti-labor voting record and his investigative methods, and also recommended that the Senate approve the motion of censure contained in the Watkins committe report.

The most heated debate of the three-day session emerged at mention of the controversial senator's name. Aware of the Bay State's reputation for sympathy towards McCarthy, the resolution was carefully worded to allow the antis to condemn him without being so strong that it would be too unpalatable for his defenders.

The executive board which submitted the resolution underestimated the mood of the convention. Amendments submitted from the floor were carried by an overwhelming 10 to one vote calling for McCarthy's censure. A move to table the resolution and close debate was defeated by an even stronger margin.

The Council said "the true test of a man's anti-communism was his willingness to fight conditions of social injustice on which communism breeds." It noted that McCarthy voted against social justice and the American working man on 52 out of 62 roll calls.

Several speakers pushed the cause of labor unity and predicted merger between the CIO and AFL within a year. Among these was Pres. Henry J. Brides of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who called CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther *"a man of vision, a man of integrity, a man who stands for unification of all workers."*

"Once and for all," Brides said, "men and women who work for a living will come into their own. Some unions have not seen the light of day but I am quite sure they will come along and get into the fold under the leadership of two great presidents. Then watch the enemies of organized labor shiver in their pants."

New England Dir. Joseph Salerno of the CIO Clothing Workers said the heads of both CIO and AFL are "working sincerely for labor unity without dismembering any union. They are working for peace without pieces," he declared.

EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers asked the delegates, "What happened?" in the recent elections.

Pointing to higher than average unemployment, more exhausted unemployment benefits than in any other state, Pollock continued:

"If the Democrats cannot unite by themselves, it is our job to unite them; not because we are Democrats but because we, as workers and the chosen representatives of workers, desperately need liberal representation in Congress."

The convention also heard addresses by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers, Pres. Max Greenberg of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston and Bishop Norman B. Nash of the Massachusetts diocese of the Episcopal church.

Pres. J. William Belanger and Sec.-Treas. Salvatore Camelio were named without opposition to their seventh terms.

CIOer Heads Accident Boards

John Moulin, a CIO Steelworker and a labor member of the Illinois Industrial Commission, has been elected president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards. It is the first time the association has chosen a labor representative as president.

Quick, Hawkshaw, The Unabridged!

SECURITY OFFICERS, plagued with acute cases of mccarthyitis, may soon be equipped with dime-store dictionaries. They certainly need them.

That was proven by the latest horror story about security officers—this one from the still red-faced Eastern Industrial Personnel Security Board.

The board has just ordered former Chief Petty Officer Charles Christie, World War II combat veteran, reinstated in the job from which he was bounced five months ago as a "security risk"—all because they didn't know the difference between "psychoneurotic" and "neurodermatitis."

Reinstatement came when the board admitted that "neurodermatitis" was a skin disease—not a mental condition. That disease, which caused Christie's discharge from the navy, was listed on his discharge papers.

Some security officer, who didn't know that neurodermatitis was what GI's called *"jungle rot,"* had Christie bounced. The security board has refused to reveal the name of the security officer who needed a dictionary.

Said Christie: *"I've been through five months of torture waiting to be cleared . . . You don't know how it feels to be told you're no longer trustworthy."*

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

The Woman's Angle—

PAC Women's Groups Proud Of Work, Prepare For The Next Round

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

CHEERS FOR THE LADIES! Many a candidate who won on Nov. 2 owes some measure of his success to the hardworking, enthusiastic CIO women who put aside their household chores or took time off from their jobs in shops and plants to help on election day.

Mrs. Murray

While there has not been time to get the complete picture from all the areas where our CIO women worked, every report to date, has been a glowing one filled with pride and satisfaction in a job well done.

Doris Zier, UAW Auxiliary member in Milwaukee, expressed the feeling of all of us in her letter:

"Many suppers were late during this campaign, the midnight oil burned quite often, your feet were sore and you said, 'no more'. But when you were called on to help once more, you did it. There is no pay for the job (monetary, that is) but in your hearts I think you had more than one payday, from the thanks of the candidate you worked so hard for, to those of your neighbor who wasn't a registered voter. What can one say to you except once more, the biggest thanks. You girls were grand."

Work Through Many Groups

Many women worked through the women's PAC committees set up following a Family Participation Conference in their area. Others worked through local unions, auxiliaries or local CIO councils. Where there was no formal organization, many simply volunteered their services to CIO-supported candidates.

Patterns are emerging from the many reports received so far which indicate the great interest which had developed among the women. Everywhere, CIO women, especially wives of union members, have turned out in greater numbers than ever before. There is a feeling among the women that they would like to continue a political action program, concentrating on educational projects until it is time to start the next campaign.

TYPICAL CIO-PAC Family Participation Conference was held at Knoxville, Tenn. Speakers included Esther Murray and Eleanor Coakley of National PAC staff, and Tennessee CIO Exec. Sec. Matthew Lynch.

Some definite plans have been made. Virginia is looking forward to a statewide conference early in 1955. Tulsa women would like another conference, too, and TWU in Tulsa is setting up an auxiliary.

Permanent committees for PAC have been set up in Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Newton, Iowa; Evansville, Ind.; Little Rock, Ark.; Atlanta, Ga.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Pueblo and Denver, Colo,; Philadelphia, Pa., and Knoxville, Tenn.

Most important of all, even in areas where CIO-supported candidates were defeated, the women are already thinking about how they can be more effective in the next election.

You can imagine how anxious we are to get these reports because our program for next year will be based on them and they will serve as a yardstick when it comes to planning for 1956. *If you have a story to tell about what the women in your community did in this election, do let us hear from you soon.*

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

CAN THE MODERN ELECTRIC PANELS now being widely promoted give you reasonably-priced heating for your home besides their undeniable advantage of cleanliness and convenience?

Panel Heating Is Expensive

The answer, for most homeowners in most areas, is that this heating method is still very expensive, especially for a whole house. The possible exceptions are areas where low-cost electricity is available, such as the Tennessee Valley, the Pacific Northwest, and the Dakotas, Montana and a few other regions where electricity costs have been brought down by NEA cooperatives.

Other exceptions are some Southern states and Southern California, where the heat demand is small enough so that fuel cost may not be the overriding consideration it is in any cold part of the country.

At least two surveys this department has seen show that electrical heating costs much more than gas or oil. The Long Island, N. Y., Lighting Co., which is pleased to sell either electricity or gas, found in a survey of homes that had electric glass panels, that costs were frequently 50-60% higher than the estimated cost for gas (and oil is still cheaper than manufactured gas, especially for smaller homes).

This survey confirms an analysis made by the National Bureau of Standards several years ago, which found that on the basis of rates then prevailing in Washington, D. C., costs of heating by electricity ran several times that of fuel oil, and were also higher than gas.

Fuel Oil Costs Climb

More recently the costs of fuel oil have gone up. Manufacturers of electric-panel heaters have been arguing that if your local electrical rate is 1.5c per kilowatt hour, the cost of electrical heating will be only about 15% more than oil, and approximately the same as gas providing the area to be heated is well insulated and has storm windows.

However, a comparison of costs indicates that even at 1.5c per kwh, electrical heating is still costliest.

According to the National Bureau of Standards, the efficiencies are not the best possible. Efficiencies obtainable with coal can probably be improved 15 or 20% over those shown, by careful firing and economical use of fuel.

The still-high cost of electrical heating does not deny its other advantages. Besides its cleanliness and space-saving convenience, electric panels make it possible to build a home without a chimney or furnace room. Is is useful also as a supplemental source of heat, or for rooms where only part-time heat is required, and where installation costs for other heating systems would be excessive.

But if you already have a heating system you can hook on to when you finish an attic or basement room you will still find it generally cheaper to do so than to install electric panels. For example, it may cost $150 to add convectors for an attic room to an existing hot-water system, and less than $100 to install a 1000-watt electric panel, but the fuel saving will soon compensate for the extra installation cost.

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Trouble Seen For GOP On 2 NLRB Vacancies

ONE OF the stormier petrels on the National Labor Relations Board, Albert C. Beeson, has notified Pres. Eisenhower that he will be unable to accept reappointment when his term expires soon.

Beeson was confirmed by the Senate last February after a minority report from the Senate Labor Committee turned all but two Democratic votes against him.

Forces friendly to labor said he had not completely severed his ties with the Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., San Jose, Calif., of which he was vice president in charge of industrial relations. They also maintained that he could not be impartial because of his long record of representing management against unions.

IN FILLING another major NLRB post, Eisenhower was running into additional difficulties. He nominated Theophil Carl Kammholz, a Chicago lawyer, to succeed George J. Bott as general counsel. Bott's term expires Dec. 16.

Chairman Smith (R., N.J.) of the Senate Labor Committee sought to rush the nomination through at the special session, but Democrats refused to attend a meeting. Kammholz was reported unwilling to take a recess appointment and risk confirmation by a Democratic-controlled Senate in the next Congress.

The President also nominated John Marshall Harlan, of New York, for associate justice of the Supreme Court, and Joseph Campbell for comptroller general.

Pennsylvania CIO Pledges FEPC Fight

PRES. HARRY BOYER said that the Pennsylvania CIO Council would continue to fight for a State fair employment practices law.

He spoke at a Philadelphia conference of the Labor Committee on Human Rights, attended by representatives of more than 500,000 CIO and AFL members in the State.

Boyer said labor certainly should not "relax its vigilance" in the battle for the law, now that a Democratic Administration will replace the Republicans at the capitol in Harrisburg.

Guild Strikes Authorized At 3 N. Y. Dailies

THREE UNITS of the CIO Newspaper Guild in New York City have voted strike authority to committees negotiating with the Times, the Post and the Daily Mirror.

Since the vote at the Times, management has made a contract offer of an immediate $3.40 weekly pay raise with an additional $2.40 weekly after one year, along with other improvements including a better job security clause.

EDITORIAL and commercial employes of the Mirror voted 308 to 0 to strike after management failed to make "a single cash offer" during six weeks of negotiations. The Guild said that instead of trying to settle the dispute, the Mirror had "brazenly sought to undermine the Guild."

Guild officers and a Mirror unit committee were authorized to launch a strike at a "suitable "time, leaving the door open for a possible quick settlement.

Wage increases ranging from $2 to $15 a week were won by the Toronto (Canada) Guild from the Toronto Telegram.

Shoe Union Steps Up Drive On Pennsylvania Open Shops

A STEPPED-UP organizing drive in southern central Pennsylvania was authorized at a recent meeting of the executive board of the CIO Shoe Workers.

A dozen USWA and CIO organizers are now assigned to the area. The board decided to assign another of its staff in the drive, and called on CIO for additional organizers for the region, where there are only 2000 organized workers out of 25,000 in the shoe plants.

The board also opened a union label campaign. A USWA-CIO union label booth will be placed at the CIO convention in Los Angeles next month, and efforts will be made to have more manufacturers use the label when contracts are renegotiated next year.

The board accepted the report of Pres. Russell Taylor proposing amalgamation of the 65,000-member USWA-CIO and the 50,000 AFL Boot and Shoe Workers.

Taylor said a combined union would "place us in a better position to organize the entire shoe industry and to induce the independent shoe unions to join" the amalgamated group.

He pointed out that with the 30,000 independent union members, the proposed union would have a membership of 145,000. There is an estimated total of 225,000 in the industry.

Merger talks have been held by committees of the two unions during the past two years, and the two groups have cooperated in negotiations with employers.

The board endorsed the CIO Community Services Committee and the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices named by Pres. Walter P. Reuther to police the operation of union welfare funds.

Wholesale Food Prices Up Again

Wholesale food prices rose for the fourth consecutive week to the highest level since Aug. 24 on the Dun & Bradstreet index. The latest figure is $6.88, up from $6.80 the week before and $6.51 in the same week last year.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IN CAIRO, ILL.—a city once famed as the dividing point along the Mississippi River between freedom and slavery—a CIO Maritime Union organizer was shot and wounded by an employer and his armed thugs who opened fire from midstream upon a group of peaceful strikers.

Recently, in Wisconsin, a strike-bound employer boasted publicly of maintaining a virtual arsenal in his plant for possible use against strikers.

These acts of violence and threats from employers are indicative of the savage bitterness with which certain employers all over the country are fighting our unions.

In Port Arthur, Tex., CIO men and women have entered their second year of strike. CIO has worked throughout that long period to settle the strike on the basis of what is right. The employers, however, have refused to change their position. They have resorted to every vicious means possible to break the strike. Despite this, the workers are determined to carry on; because of their courage and determination, CIO still hopes for a settlement on just and honorable terms.

ALL OVER THE NATION, in almost every state, our people have had to strike because employers have refused to recognize our unions or carry on honest collective bargaining. Their position is that they know what is right—that the workers should have nothing to say about the conditions under which they work, the hours they labor, or the wages they receive. In this attitude they reveal they have not advanced one inch from the days of the bloody Homestead strike.

I wonder how long these men, these employers, will continue to oppose trade unionism and persist in their attempt to destroy collective bargaining? It is about time they awake to the realities of today and recognize collective bargaining as a vital part of our economy and our society.

If they continue to fight this way, they will be doing nothing but committing suicide. Meantime, they are aiding and abetting communism, which abhors a strong, independent labor movement, but at the same time uses employer hostility to unions in this country with telling effect in its propaganda campaigns abroad.

We live in a changing society. Labor recognizes that fact. Employers should recognize it, too. We should work together to help build that new society on the basis of what is right, or we may be forced to accept something none of us wants.

CIO REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports a recent CIO Steelworkers' victory at the Standard Building Products Co., in Brooklyn, N. Y., in which USA-CIO received all of the 16 votes cast. In Newark, N. J., he reports, the CIO Auto Workers won an election at the Ronson Corp., 59 votes to 5 for an independent union and 4 for no union.

A. R. Kinstley, assistant organizing director of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, reports an important election victory at the Ozark Smelter & Mining Co. in Coffeyville, Kan. He says full credit should be given to CIO Field Rep. Howard Rizer and UGCCW Rep. Chester Walczak, who brought this only unorganized plant of the Sherwin-Williams chain into the union fold. Five previous attempts had fallen short of victory. UGCCWA-CIO received 92 of the 182 votes cast.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following election victories: Bicknell Thomas Co., Greenfield, Mass., IUE-CIO 4, no union 3; Westinghouse Corp., Trenton, N. J., IUE-CIO 329, UE 301 (this plant, controlled by UE for 13 years, was the last Westinghouse lamp plant in UE); Fort Wayne Wire Die, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., IUE-CIO 22, no union 8; General Electric Co., Rome, Ga., IUE-CIO 218, no union 177 (this victory gives IUE-CIO its seventh GE local in the South); Barker-Williams, Bristol, Pa., IUE-CIO 29, UE 20 (thus ending 15 years of UE control). He also reports that the Sobel Co., Easton, Pa., recognized IUE-CIO after a two-week strike.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oil Workers reports the following election victories: Cities Service Pipeline Co., Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois, OWIU-CIO 60, no union 8; Filtrol Corp. Control Laboratory, Salt Lake City, OWIU-CIO 10 (unanimous); Filtrol Corp. Chemical Plant, Salt Lake City, OWIU-CIO 80, no union 25; Sinclair Refining Co., Camden, N. J., OWIU-CIO 6, independent 1.

CWA Signs Two Bell Pacts, Has Three More To Settle

SETTLEMENTS have been reached by the CIO Communications Workers with two more Bell System companies, bringing wage increases to some 11,000 employes.

Some 7000 workers are covered by agreement with one company, Chesapeake and Potomac of the District of Columbia. Increases ranged from $1 to $2.50 a week for most workers, with plant engineering assistants getting $3.50 a week.

Close to 4000 employes of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of West Virginia won similar $1 to $2.50 increases. In Lewisburg about 75 workers obtained an additional $3 to $4.50 a week through upgrading. After a hard battle, both companies gave up demands for retrogression.

Three CWA-CIO contracts with Bell System firms employing some 57,000 workers remained unsettled. These companies are Southern Bell, with more than 49,000 employes; Chesapeake and Potomac of Virginia, and Illinois Bell, where bargaining is proceeding for some 2000 traffic workers in the Chicago toll office.

TWU Offers Strike Aid To Machinists

THE CIO Transport Workers have pledged "all-out cooperation" to the AFL Machinists in their contract dispute with six major air lines.

The Machinists scheduled a walk-out "on or after Nov. 19" of some 20,000 ground employes of Capital, Eastern, National, Trans-World, Northwest and United Airlines.

Creation of a Presidential fact-finding board last week, however, deferred strike action 60 days.

In a letter to IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill said that union members employed by the various air carriers "are prepared to offer you all-out cooperation, if and when you are compelled to take strike action to secure from these companies the wages, hours and working conditions which are so long overdue their workers whom you represent."

"Our cause is a common one," Quill's letter continued, "and I am very happy that our organizations will be able to work together to achieve our common goals."

QUILL suggested that a joint committee of the two unions be established to act in an advisory capacity on ways in which TWU members could help the IAM.

The Machinists are seeking a 5% wage increase, along with other concessions.

Both TWU and IAM were early signers of the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement. Prior to the signing, IAM had sought to dislodge TWU from representation of ground employes of American and Pan American World Airways.

Hiring Hall Pact Signed

THE CIO Maritime Union has signed a stipulation with the NLRB agreeing to open the union and employer operated hiring hall to non-members.

The agreement between the union and the board came after some sixty complaints by seamen who charged they had been discriminated against by the NMU.

After a nine-month investigation, the NLRB issued a complaint the end of October. Since then the NMU and the NLRB have been working out details of the stipulation agreement.

NMU Gen. Council Herman Cooper called the agreement a "welcome conclusion to extended negotiations because it eliminated almost 200 cases against NMU.

Vandercook Again On Air In D. C.

CIO-sponsored Commentator John W. Vandercook was back on the air in Washington last week as ABC station WMAL settled its four-day strike of announcers and performers. The strikers, members of the AFL Television and Radio Artists, won a $25 increase in top weekly minimums.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

VEHEMENT PROTEST against proposed cuts in New York City's transit service and layoff of workers is voiced at meeting by Counsel John F. O'Donnell, CIO Transport Workers. Behind him are Pres. Matthew Guinan and Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper (holding paper), TWU Local 100.

Correction On Georgia Report

The CIO News in its Oct. 25 issue incorrectly reported that Pres. H. L. Wingate of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, identified as the "original sponsor" of that State's right to scab law, had condemned the measure in addressing the Georgia State CIO Council convention.

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The Give-Away Boys In Washington—

Dixon-Yates Heads For The New Congress

By ED LASHMAN

A LAME DUCK committee of the GOP 83rd Congress last week heeded Pres. Eisenhower's request to waive congressional safeguards against the Dixon-Yates deal, but the utility combine still has a tough row to hoe.

By a 10 to 8 straight party line vote, the Joint House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee voted to waive further congressional review of the controversial contract. Committee Democrats thus lost their long fight to prevent consummation of the deal, but promised more opposition to come.

Principal objection to the contract still centers around the invasion of the TVA domain by private utilities. "The whole purpose of Dixon-Yates," said Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.), "is to alter the TVA program."

The utility executives now must apply to the Securities and Exchange Commission for approval of the issuance of bonds necessary to get the $107,250,000 power plant built. Hearings on the financing arrangements are certain to be ordered.

Democrats have promised to "ventilate" the contract in hearings before the Atomic Energy Committee, which will be headed by Sen. Anderson (D. N. M.) in the 84th Congress. A key Democrat said the hearings may also embrace AEC contracts with Electric Energy, Inc. and Ohio Valley Electric Corp., which supply AEC installations directly.

Favoritism

"Galloping federal favoritism" is what Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) calls the Dixon-Yates contract, pushed by the powerful private utility lobby and supported by the GOP.

Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) pinned it down more exactly when he heard of the President's letter to the Atomic Energy Committee, urging waiver of the 30-day Congressional review period.

"The gift tag on the Dixon-Yates deal now has Pres. Eisenhower's name on it," he said.

The 'Ebasco Fiasco'

Dixon-Yates, under its new corporate name of Mississippi Valley Generating Co., will put up a 650,000 kilowatt steam generating plant to supply TVA power to Memphis, Tenn. Now a contract revision calls for prior approval by the AEC of the contracting firm.

That issue arose when the "Ebasco fiasco," in construction of a plant by a group of private utilities at Joppa, Ill., was brought up by committee Democrats.

Ebasco Services, Inc., was the contractor on the project, and congressional committee testimony showed that the cost of the Joppa operation to supply power for the AEC's Paducah, Ky., installation ran $40 million above estimates.

Ebasco Services is the former Electric Bond and Share Co., utilities holding company, broken up by the government several years ago for monopolistic and questionable financial practices. It provides management, financing, contracting and engineering services for a number of utilities, some of which, including part of the Dixon-Yates group, belonged to the holding company.

Income Tax Paid

The General Accounting Office, the government's top financial watchdog, said that the contract as signed is a lot better than when first submitted, but that there are still loopholes for hidden profits. Acting Comptroller Gen. Frank H. Weitzel said the contract is "better than it was" but that he still wouldn't call it "good," in testimony before the committee.

Sen. Gore pointed out that although a $600,000 annual profit ceiling is now part of the contract, there is no limit the company can make on the 50,000 kilowatts of power over and above the 600,000 it will be feeding TVA customers in Memphis.

Gore also objected to a provision tacking $536,250 onto the company's power bill to take care of estimated taxes. He said there was "a very glaring possibility of a tax repayment windfall" when he learned that amount was supposed to be paid even if the company's actual taxes were less.

Eisenhower got back into the act again last week when he wrote members of the committee urging them to waive further congressional action. The construction of new power plants at federal expense, his letter said, "implying a purpose of continuing this process indefinitely in the future," was "wholly indefensible."

No Clear Sailing

When the contract with Dixon-Yates was originally directed by the President, despite the objections of a majority of the AEC, the TVA had said it could build a steam generating plant for $140 million less, over the life of the contract.

Comment from leading Democrats indicated that the utilities combine of Middle South Utilities, Inc., and the Southern Co. had far from clear sailing ahead.

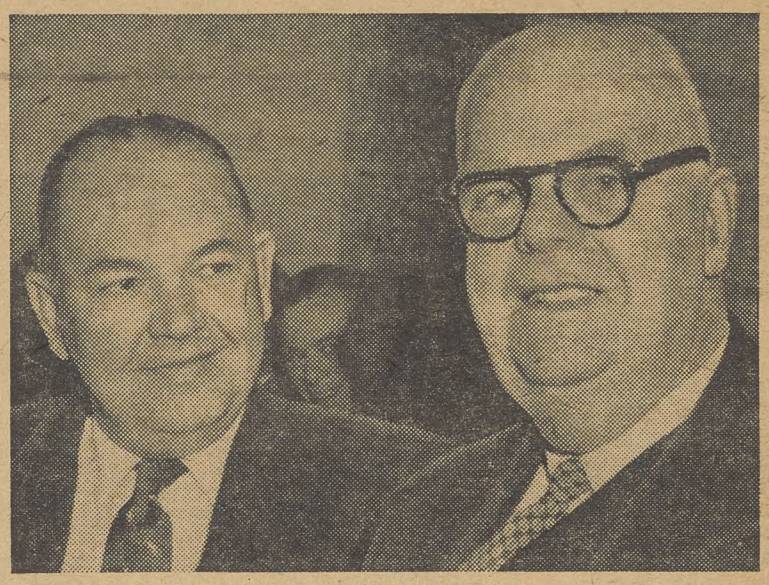
In a television debate with Sen. Hickenlooper (R. Iowa), Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) said the contract will be a "running sore . . . for years to come" and will cost Pres. Eisenhower bipartisan support for his programs in the new Congress.

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) said that the Democrats will try to sidetrack the contract in the next Congress and he has *"a feeling the contract will never go into effect."*

Kefauver also said he "would support" any move by a Senate antimonopoly subcommittee to investigate the Dixon-Yates group, as part of a general investigation of alleged monopolies.

Anderson declined to say whether the Atomic Energy Committee will conduct a new inquiry. But he said "the next round probably will start when Congress gets back."

Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association, has termed the contract "a bad one which could not be improved sufficiently" to make it worthy of support because it is "designed to destroy the TVA 'yardstick' of low-cost electricity."



ALMOST GOT IT, BUT NOT QUITE—Here are the Dixon and Yates of the Dixon-Yates power deal by which the GOP Administration is moving in on TVA. Edgar H. Dixon (left) and Eugene A. Yates listen at Joint Atomic Energy Commission hearing, before contract waiver was voted.

Tub-Thumpers Of The Far Right, Retired Brass Join Manion Group

AN UNIMPRESSIVE collection of far-right wing tub-thumpers and apologists for the ultra-rich, leavened by a handful of militarists, has been dredged up by the For America organization to serve as its national policy committee.

For America is the tory outfit welded together by Gen. Robert E. Wood, retired board chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and one of the original and loudest America Firsters, behind a facade of states' rights, "enlightened nationalism," and opposition to communism, "super-internationalism," and everything that has taken place since McKinley.

Wood is co-chairman with Clarence Manion, former dean of the Notre Dame Law School, whose ardent support of the nationalistic Bricker Amendment reputedly cost him his job as director of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee.

AMONG THE OTHER old-line viewers with alarm on the policy committee are Frank E. Gannett, publisher of 23 newspapers and founder of the notorious Committee for Constitutional Government; Sumner Gerard, CCG treasurer; Dr. George S. Benson, proprietor of Harding College, at Searcy, Ark., and of forums for teaching anti-unionism to business executives.

Also former Rep. Sam Pettengill, Indiana Democrat who bolted the New Deal to become a right wing Republican and one of the fairest ornaments of the CCG; Frank Chodorov, associate editor of the magazine Human Events and a CCG pamphleteer; Edward F. Hutton, millionaire New York financier and "angel" for many tory causes; Robert M. Harriss, who was Father Coughlin's broker and is now one of the warmest supporters of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.); and former Rep. Thomas H. Werdel (R. Calif.).

CLARENCE MANION

For America is largely made up of CCG and America First stalwarts, supporters of the proposed constitutional amendment to limit the federal taxing power to 25% of income (a device to kill things like social security), and rabid opponents of practically all New Deal and Fair Deal legislation.

MILITARY MEN on the policy committee include Gen. Mark W. Clark, Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer; Gen. James A. Van Fleet; Gen. Bonner Fellers, who was named executive director of the group; and Adm. Ben Moreell.

Manion has another iron in the fire, the Manion Forum of Opinion, for which he has been soliciting funds from prominent Milwaukee industrialists, according to Press Associates-PAI.

The letter asks money to "cut our monster federal bureaucracy to size . . . restore rights to the states . . . rip away confiscatory taxation . . . and purge colleges, schools and labor unions of Communist bile."

The Milwaukee Labor Press pointed out that the emphasis on states' rights means enacting the right to scab law.

Bigot Bowles' Trial Delayed

The trial of Bryant D. Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, was delayed in Delaware when his attorneys filed a motion to dismiss charges based on remarks which sparked demonstrations against admitting Negroes to Milford schools.

UPWA Member Dies A Hero

George Washington, a CIO Packinghouse Worker, died a hero's death at Syracuse in a vain attempt to save a seven-year-old girl from drowning. Charlene Ayers fell into the Oswego River while picnicking with her family.

Steel Union Lists 2 Scholarships

Dist. 31 Dir. Joseph Germano of the CIO Steelworkers has announced that two scholarships, each worth $3000, will be awarded annually to high school graduates from the Chicago, Calumet and Gary area. A seven-man board of trustees will administer the program.

Stalling On Integration Is Protested

ATTORNEYS for the Negro parents who won the original ruling against school segregation and for the American Veterans Committee filed briefs with the Supreme Court last week asking for immediate integration.

CIO took the same position in its "friend of the court" brief filed prior to the court's history-making decision last spring.

"There is an impressive body of evidence which supports the position that gradualism, far from facilitating the process, may actually make it more difficult," the parents' brief said.

"Our submission is that this (segregation), like many wrongs, can be easiest and best undone, not by 'tapering off,' but by forthright action."

AVC's argument was that only by allowing children to select any school where geographical districts are not established, or by assigning children solely on the basis of geographical proximity to a school could the Constitution be complied with.

All four states affected by the original court ruling filed briefs asking for a gradual ending of segregation.

Price Prospects for Christmas (See Page 6)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., November 29, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 48

CIO Hears Welfare Policing Plans

By GERVASE N. LOVE

BROAD agreement on some general principles intended to keep union health, welfare and pension funds operating honestly and at top efficiency came last week at precedent-setting hearings conducted by the CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

After two days of discussion by committee members, union leaders and technicians, insurance company executives, independent experts and educators, and a pat on the back from Sec. of Labor James Mitchell, the areas of agreement were outlined by Arthur J. Goldberg, committee director and CIO general counsel.

Goldberg made it clear the areas of general agreement would not necessarily cover the recommendations the committee will make to the National CIO convention opening Dec. 6 in Los Angeles, as other evidence and studies have to be taken into consideration. But as he summarized them, they were:

1. The area of union health, welfare and pension funds, because of its rapidly growing importance, is one of the major public interests of the times.

2. Such programs must be honestly and efficiently administered at the lowest cost commensurate with the benefits received by the CIO members they protect.

3. Because of variations in the conditions under which they are negotiated and administered, and the benefits they yield, no rule of thumb for a proper administrative cost is possible.

4. There should be the fullest possible publicity on all phases of operations, with disclosure to union members, in layman's language, of all details including salaries, expenses and commissions paid, if any.

5. Commissions should be paid to insurance agents and brokers only when they are actually earned.

Union witnesses testified that all too frequently huge commissions are paid for which no work is done, in some cases because of state legal requirements. Insurance company spokesmen defended the agency system, which was not under attack as such, and disclaimed knowledge of unconscionable unearned commissions.

6. Unions, at both international and local levels, must undertake education campaigns among their members to give them greater familiarity with the protections they have and how they operate for the individual's benefit.

7. All funds should be audited regularly by outside auditors, with the audits given wide publicity. Some witnesses maintained that appropriate legislative bodies should enact laws requiring the filing of such audits with the proper authority.

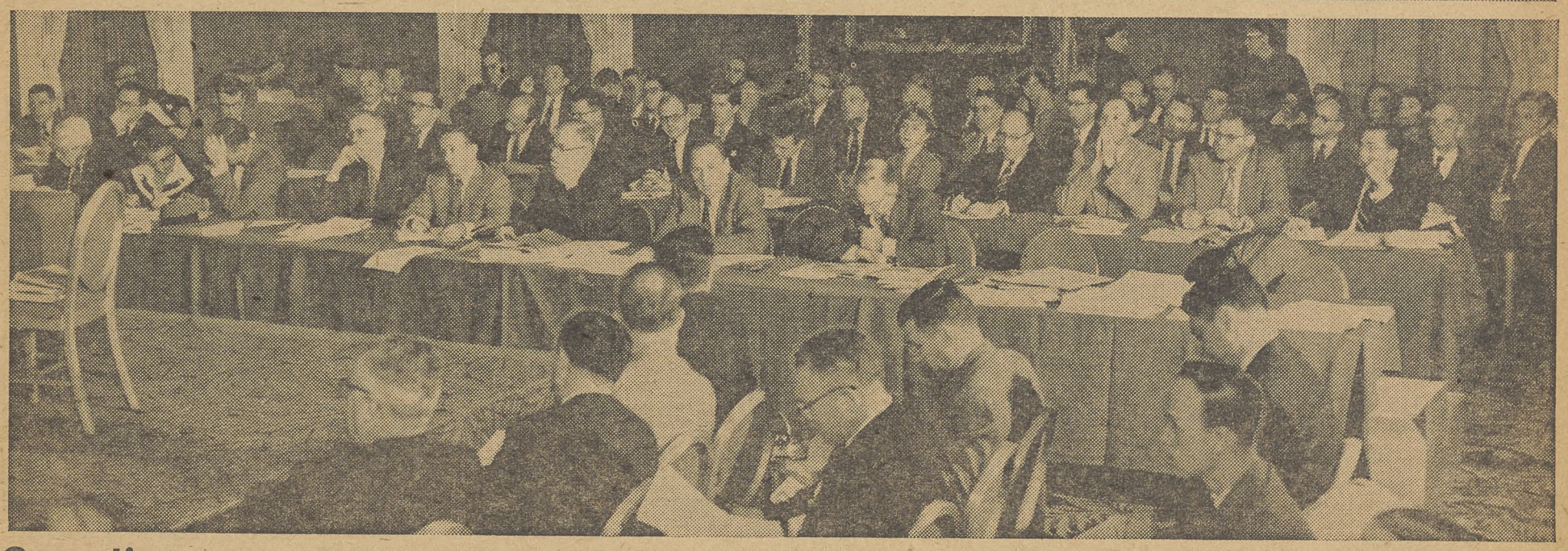
8. Union officers paid salaries by their unions and company representatives paid salaries by their firms should not be paid any salaries whatsoever from any health, welfare or pension fund.

9. International unions should have the authority to supervise and control the administration of welfare funds negotiated by local unions, with revision of international constitutions to provide such power where it does not now exist.

There appeared to be no general agreement on the desirability of legislation at either state or federal levels aimed at assuring honest and efficient administration of the funds. However, a number of witnesses—including educators and independent experts—said they felt self-regulation by the unions was preferable to regulation by government.

The hearings were held in the Hotel Commodore, New York. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, the committee chairman, was unable to attend because of illness. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, sat with the committee throughout the session.

The Committee was created as an outgrowth of charges involving the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. Recommendations will go to the CIO convention opening in Los Angeles Dec. 6. **(More details and pictures, Page 2.)**



Operation Goldfish Bowl— The CIO invited everybody and his brother to take a hand in its study of health, welfare and pension fund operation—and everybody came, from union leaders to business leaders, when the CIO Ethical Practices Committee held hearings in New York last week. At top left are (left to right) CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Committee Members James G. Thimmes and Joseph N. Curran, and Committee Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg. Sec. of Labor James Mitchell (top right) praises the CIO's determination to protect its members. Some of the press and audience are shown below. Recommendations of the committee will be presented to CIO convention.

Reuther Hits Insurance Firms On Kickbacks

THE GUILT of union officials who "milk" union health, welfare and pension funds must be shared by employers and insurance companies, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the CIO Ethical Practices Committee at its hearing on the administration of such funds in New York last week.

"Corrupt union officials who have disregarded their sacred trust belong in jail," he said bluntly in a statement read by his assistant, Victor G. Reuther.

"We insist that those employers or insurance company officials who have provided the bribes or ignored their trustee responsibilities are equally as guilty and belong in adjoining cells.

"The payment of high commissions, even when agents and brokers perform no service to earn them, is a constant temptation to split fees with anyone—management or labor—who helps throw business to an agent or broker. . . Yet some state laws compel insurers to pay such commissions."

He defended the right of unions to participate in the administration of funds, basing it on "their well-founded distrust of management's handling of insurance matters." But he declared that "CIO unions are prepared to shoulder their responsibility for elimination of abuses."

Sees Greater Gains

And while cleaning house, he added, CIO unions will make "even greater gains in retirement and health security."

Reuther's statement was one highlight of a two-day public session without precedent among union techniques.

It involved an open hearing by the committee on ways and means of making the Administration of health, welfare and pension funds fool-proof against dishonesty, corruption and inefficient administration.

It was open to the press. A wide range of people who ought to have an interest in the operation of such funds was invited to appear and give any testimony they wanted.

The invitations brought out employers, insurance company executives, union officials and technicians, educators; experts from the fields of insurance and fund administration, accounting and education, and representatives from fields as far apart as medicine and investments. Many others sat through the sessions.

Give And Take

Arthur J. Goldberg, director of the committee and general counsel for the CIO, described it as *"Operation Goldfish Bowl,"* and that's what it was.

There was constructive give and take between union experts and insurance company executives, honest advice from the authorities on safeguards against both dishonest and inefficient operation.

There was no agreement on the need for legislation to prevent maladministration in any form from eating into the benefits that belong to the workers, but a lot of those present indicated they believe nothing will ever take the place of honesty.

The meeting got under way with brief statements by the two committee members present, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the CIO Maritime Union and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the CIO Steelworkers; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey—who has administered the finances of the CIO since 1938—and Goldberg.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, in a brief statement offering his department's facilities for the committee's investigations, described the hearing's "openness and frankness" as "refreshing," and warmly commended the CIO for "admirably seeking" to solve its problems.

There followed a panel discussion with Murray Lattimer, insurance consultant and former Railroad Retirement Board chairman, as presiding officer.

Insurance Firms Hit

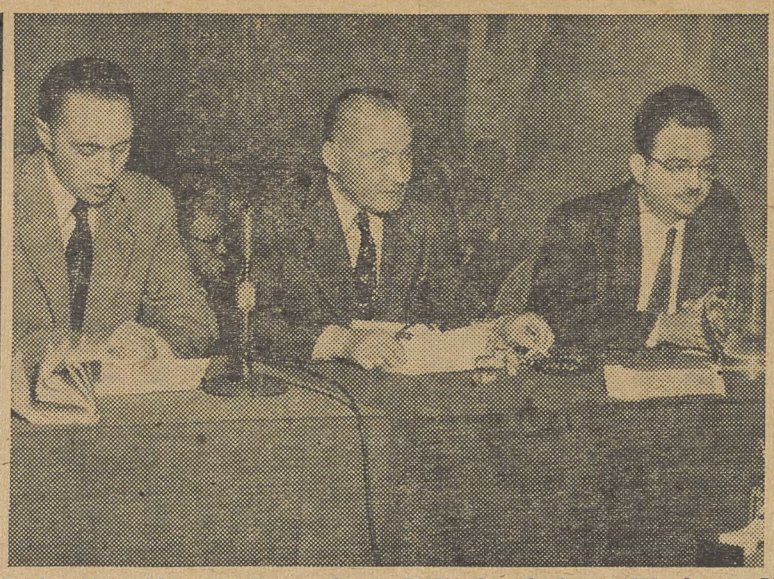
The union technicians who participated were sharply critical of some insurance company practices—payment of commissions where no work is done, refusal to give information on the ground the employer is the "customer," failure to be specific about different expense items, and others.

Joseph Swire, welfare expert for the CIO Electrical Workers, pinpointed one of the union gripes, huge and often unearned commissions that are "an inducement to kickbacks and corruption."

"There's just too much loose money floating around in the insurance business," he asserted. ". . . I think the high commissions paid brokers provide too much incentive for seduction."

Executives representing some of the country's companies defended the agency system and denied all knowledge of excessive commissions either earned or unearned.

Union officials outlined health, welfare and pension plans that operate for their members. Among them were Curran, Carey, both as CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the Electrical Workers, and Hyman Blumberg, executive vice president of the Clothing Workers. John Tomyko and Bernard Greenberg of the Steelworkers, Jerome Pollack of the Auto Workers and Dena Wechter of the Amalgamated Insurance Co. also testified.



DETAILS of CIO Clothing Workers' welfare and pension plans were explained for CIO Ethical Practices Committee by Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg (left). Technical discussion included (left to right, center photo) Jerome Pollack of Auto Workers, Vice Pres. N. E. Horelick of Equitable Life, and Bernard Greenberg of Steelworkers. At right, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's statement is read by his assistant, Victor G. Reuther.

Excused

Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Ethical Practices Committee and president of the CIO Clothing Workers, was unable to attend the committee's sessions in New York last week.

He became ill shortly before the hearing was due to open, and went into a hospital for a complete physical checkup. He is not seriously ill.

Summary Of Welfare Plans Gained By CIO Unions

Main points summarized from answers to the questionnaire on the conduct of union health, welfare and pension plans, sent to all CIO international unions by the CIO Ethical Practices Committee, follow:

A total of 4,623,000 CIO members are protected by union-negotiated hospitalization plans; 4,549,000 by life insurance programs; 4,495,000 by sickness and accident benefits; 2,851,000 by surgical benefit plans; 2,233,000 against accidental death or dismemberment; and 2,221,000 by medical protection programs.

Health and welfare programs affecting only about 3% of the CIO members covered are administered exclusively by unions.

In addition, 3,283,000 CIO members are protected by union-negotiated pension and retirement plans. About 75% of the workers covered receive their benefits through trust funds, with the trustees selected exclusively by the employer in about 90% of such cases. About 20% have benefits protected by insurance companies, and about 5% appear to be covered on a pay-as-you-go basis of financing.

Testimony

Copies of testimony at the New York hearings of the CIO Ethical Practices Committee, in slightly abridged form, will be available soon after the first of the year.

They may be ordered now from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

VAST COMMISSIONS, earned or unearned, on union health and welfare insurance were protested by Joseph Swire (left), of CIO Electrical Workers, as Murray Lattimer, panel chairman, listened.

Greenberg Tells Hearings How RWDSU Cleaned House

CREATION of the CIO Ethical Practices Committee by the CIO Executive Board to recommend rules for the administration of health, welfare and pension funds—and to make sure they are administered properly—was touched off by charges involving five New York City locals of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

How the international union handled the situation was described by Pres. Max Greenberg at the committee's hearings in New York last week.

"The five local unions were suspended and administrators were appointed," he said. "Three of the local unions acceded to the international's suspension order.

"In a fourth, we had to take physical possession of the local offices, an action that was approved by the membership of the union at a meeting a few days later.

"The fifth local was expelled from the RWDSU for refusing to accede to the suspension and to the appointment of an administrator."

The administrators, in charge while the locals' books and records are being examined, will make recommendations aimed at avoiding future dishonesty to the members, Greenberg said. If justified, they will file charges against the officials.

EXPERIENCE of CIO Retail-Wholesale Union in meeting dishonesty was described by Pres. Max Greenberg.

"DISCRIMINATION IN JOBS Is Labor's Enemy" said poster at recent CIO-AFL sponsored human rights conference in Philadelphia. From left are Joseph Schwartz, AFL Garment Workers Local 190 manager; Mildred Philips, ILG-AFL; CIO Council Pres. Joseph Kelly; AFL Central Labor Union Manager Norman Blumberg and Sheppard M. Lyles, CIO Steelworker and Philadelphia human relations commissioner.

Carey Raps Move To Name Upton To NLRB

THE PROPOSED nomination of former Sen. Upton (R. N.H.) to NLRB membership was denounced last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who challenged Upton's fairness and impartiality.

"On the record of his Senate voting," Carey declared, "Upton is a reactionary whose sympathies and attitudes are those of big business and management."

Carey recalled that Upton was soundly trounced in the New Hampshire primaries by Sen. Cotton, the only GOP senatorial candidate who had CIO-PAC endorsement.

"The irony, of course," said Carey, *"is that we of labor helped defeat a reactionary in the Senate only to have him thrown at us in an even more crucial position—the NLRB."*

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, reminded that labor opposed appointment of Albert C. Beeson to the NLRB. He said it had been hoped that Pres. Eisenhower would "this time nominate somebody not pro-labor but somebody impartial, somebody without heavy prejudices . . ."

THE NLRB, meanwhile, ruled that a company which pleads poverty in turning down a union demand for a wage increase had better be able to prove it can't pay. The decision was unanimous, a marked contrast to the usual 3 to 2 split decisions these days.

The ruling involved the AFL Ironworkers and the Truitt Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C. The firm said it couldn't afford a 10c increase.

The board's decision said denial of "reasonable proof" to the union of its inability was refusal to bargain. It emphasized that company failure to substantiate its claim does not mean it must accede to the union demands.

First Rivers Pact Gained By CIO-AFL Organizing Drive

THE FIRST agreement between the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee (CIO-AFL) and an unorganized towing company was signed last week, RJOC Coordinator Charles Barranco, Jr., announced.

Mid-Continent Barge Line Co. of Alton, Ill., signed a stipulation with Barranco for the RJOC and the participating unions, agreeing to grant recognition, the union shop, substantial pay raises and to rehire three crew members previously fired.

Mid-Continent said it would begin negotiations with the CIO Maritime Union, the CIO Marine Engineers and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots for all crew members within 30 days of signing the stipulation.

The towing company agreed to a wage scale equal to that paid by American Barge Lines, a union company, which amounts to raises of $100 to $200 monthly for crew members.

BARGES that the M/V Mid-Continent Queen had been towing were struck in St. Paul after the vessel pulled away from the bank, leaving three crewmen ashore. The three were the first ones off the boat when the walkout began. Barranco said the barges were released to the company on signing of the stipulation.

Meantime, Barranco released text of a memorandum to the U. S. Coast Guard, accusing the service of "giving protection to strikebreakers" in connection with another strike at Gallipolis, O.

That tieup involved the M/V Frank W. Banta, which had been picketed by the unions in a strike that resulted in the shooting of NMU organizer Gordon Knapp at Cairo, Ill.

Barranco was to meet with the Coast Guard at week's end to discuss its "refusal" to check port security cards of Banta crews, its "refusal" to take steps "to ameliorate the situation" after strikers at Cairo had been fired on and local police had requested its assistance, and the "apparent protection of the Coast Guard" for an "illegal strikebreaking attempt."

Barranco said police in Cairo, Ill., "still haven't served the warrants" against the Banta family for the shooting, "even though all four of them are at large in Louisiana." He said that he had received an acknowledgement from the Justice Dept. of the RJOC complaint in which the department agreed to check the Banta case for federal law violations.

CIO Officers Meet Before Convention

Meetings preparatory to the CIO convention will be held this week in Los Angeles.

The CIO Executive Committee will meet Tuesday and the CIO Executive Board Wednesday.

Some 700 delegates are expected to attend the convention, which will be held Dec. 6-10 in the Statler Hotel.

Beirne Urges Granges To Meet With Labor

A PROPOSAL for annual meetings of state Grange organizations with state CIO Councils to work out joint programs was voiced to the National Grange by CIO Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Beirne said such meetings should produce "programs beneficial to the farmer, the worker and all other citizens within the various states."

"Speaking for the CIO, I guarantee participation if we get such programs underway," the CWA president told the 88th annual national meeting of the Grange in Spokane, Wash.

REFERRING to the recent congressional election, Beirne said that "American farmers and working people went to the polls to confound the teachers of national discord."

"I hope that their action in repudiating big-business government has proved to both political parties that they can ignore the people's needs only at their own peril, and that farmers and workers will unite to insure government of, by and for the whole people."

Beirne, who is a CIO vice president, was severely critical of the loss to the American economy of "an $8 billion drop in wages and salaries in 1952." The farmers gained no benefit from this drop, he said.

"It has not meant lower prices to the farmer. Quite the contrary, living costs have continued to inch upward."

Instead, he pointed out, "with an increased standard of living for America's urban population, there would be no artificial food surpluses." Millions of American families still have incomes of less than $3500 annually, Beirne noted. He said that this is "below the minimum standards required for healthful living."

THE CWA president reminded the Grange of CIO's strong support of fair parity prices, saying that "parity guarantees the farmer an equitable relationship between the prices he pays for manufactured goods and the prices he receives for his products."

The past two years, he said, have been "marked by a revival of the trickle-down theory of national welfare, which holds that if enough meat is fed to the fat cats, sufficient gristle will be left over for the people."

The CIO, Beirne said, joins with the Grange in supporting programs designed to maintain the welfare of the family-size farm as essential to the welfare of America.

Recount Set In Close Ohio Senate Race

POSTING $75,000 with Ohio election officials, Democrats will obtain a partial recount of the state's Nov. 2 ballots to determine if incumbent Sen. Burke (D.) actually was unseated by GOP Rep. Bender's 6100-vote margin.

A recount is already under way in New Jersey, where Clifford Case (R.) had an announced plurality of 3370 votes over Rep. Howell (D.). The results may not be known until January.

Ohio law requires a $10 deposit for each precinct to be recounted. Counters will work on ballots at 7500 polling places in 22 counties that include the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Toledo and comprise 75% of the state's vote.

Democratic Chairman Stephen Mitchell said there was "strong indications of errors and irregularities" in the Ohio returns and predicted victory for Burke in the recount.

McCoy May Quit

Whitley P. McCoy, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, was reported to have resigned, effective Dec. 1.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

N. Y. News Unit Authorizes Strike

The CIO Newspaper Guild's unit at the New York Daily News has voted 535 to 22 to authorize a strike call "should management refuse to agree to an improved contract consistent with the best settlements on other papers and without any retrogression."

'Operation Reindeer' Is Rolling

CIO'S "OPERATION REINDEER," which is making Christmas food packages available for overseas trade unionists, picked up speed as new contributions came in from a number of international and local unions.

The CIO Auto Workers contributed 10,000 packages to be assigned to various countries.

The CIO Utility Workers have arranged to send 400 packages to Indochina, Korea, Greece, Italy and Guatemala, while the CIO Furniture Workers contributed 100 packages.

Various Locals of the CIO Textile Workers arranged for distribution of 740 packages in 16 different countries; the CIO Packinghouse Workers sent 200 packages to Haiti; and the CIO Free World Labor Fund, directly, is sending 2000 packages to Honduras for flood victims.

Other CIO unions including the Clothing Workers, the Communications Workers and the Oil Workers are soliciting their locals for contributions.

The solicitation produced one individual contribution, too. One of the CWA office employes who was stuffing envelopes with the mimeographed solicitation letters, picked one out of the stack and forwarded it to the CIO Dept. for International Affairs with her check for $5 to pay for 10 packages.

The food packages, which cost 50c each, contain from 13 to 15 pounds of basic foods from U. S. surplus food stocks. CARE distributes the parcels to free trade unions which, in turn, distribute them to individual members.

Checks should be made payable to the CIO Free World Labor Fund and sent to the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Ship Unions Sign Pact For N. Y. Harbor

A NO-RAIDING agreement covering several thousand railroad tugboat workers in the New York harbor was signed last week by the CIO Transport Workers and the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots.

Both unions pledged "to cooperate with each other jointly, in organization" and to fight raids jointly "against each or both of our respective organizations."

William Smith, field assistant to CIO Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, who presided at the ratification meeting in New York City, pointed out that the agreement was prompted by the raiding attempts of Dist. 50 of the Mine Workers.

THE CHIEF OBSTACLE to the agreement was removed when it was agreed that TWU-CIO Local 1463 would petition for a National Mediation Board election among the Jersey Central captains and Baltimore & Ohio deck hands, who are now represented by the AFL union.

It was agreed that "this election will be conducted strictly and solely on an organizational basis, without any reference to personalities and character assassination on either side."

Heading The Wrong Way

The built-in bias (and heads-in-the-sand clarity) of the big business members of Commission on Intergovernmental Relations named by Pres. Eisenhower was demonstrated again last week, in the matter of what to do about improving unemployment compensation benefits.

A task force of this commission—through which some people want to repeal the New Deal and the Fair Deal—is coming up with some recommendations. According to unofficial reports, the task force by a 6-5 majority wants to reduce sharply such federal standards as now exist over state jobless pay practices and to cut deeply taxes paid by employers toward the program.

The composition of the task force majority is interesting: The Shivercrat head of the Texas Unemployment Div. and officials of General Electric, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Standard Oil of Calif., and A. & P. chain stores—a blue ribbon collection from Dun & Bradstreet. It's to the credit of CIO's representative on the group, Leonard Lesser of the Auto Workers, that five task force members dissented.

Actually, the nation needs not the whittling down of unemployment compensation, which big industry wants, but rather a building up of the state systems. And with a majority of legislatures meeting later this winter, that's a job for State CIO Councils throughout the nation.

Some Advice To Consider

Speaking of the businessmen who want to use an ax on unemployment benefits in a period of continuing recession, Prof Sumner Slichter, the Harvard economist, says that the nation will not recover from the present recession until wages are increased and prices are lowered.

The reluctance of the Eisenhower Administration "to fight recession with fiscal policy" was condemned by Slichter at a recent Boston bankers' conference. He made these points:

- "A recovery which does not push production in 1955 well above the levels of 1953 cannot be regarded as satisfactory." (Note: Industrial production now is 5% below October a year ago and 9% below the 1953 peak.)
- "The government blundered badly in not making greater tax cuts last winter and spring when the economy needed more stimulus than the government gave it." (Note: Wage and salary income now is off $5.5 billion from last year's peak. And the fight for a fair tax cut law will be renewed in the next Congress.)
- "Another year must not be permitted to pass without wages rising to keep pace with gains in efficiency." (The recent collective bargaining and economic conference of the CIO Auto Workers is but one of many demonstrations of labor's concern in that basic field.)

Prof. Slichter has offered some good advice for government and for management. Labor can add some convincing clinchers.

Moving Forward

The recent representation victory of the CIO Chemical Workers at the Goodyear Atomic Corp. plant at Portsmouth, O., is the result of hard work under the leadership of CIO Organizational Dept. representatives. For months, atomic energy workers have been getting a kicking around from the Atomic Energy Commission and the big corporations which operate its plants. Now that the bulk of the basic production workers in three big atomic energy plants are in CIO, they've a chance for a better deal.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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'Yes, Virginia, There Is A Santa Claus'

In Other Words—

Freedom In An Age Of Business

Big unions are essential to match big business, declared Solomon Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers, in an address at Wellesley (Mass.) College. A portion of his talk, "Freedom In An Age of Business," follows.

By SOLOMON BARKIN

BIG BUSINESS is a challenge to the American people. Its power and dominance must be kept under constant surveillance. The new prestige it cultivated in the post-war years has served it well in acquiring new privileges and incentives and in extending its authority.

BARKIN

The influence of big business upon our political and cultural life has increased greatly. Our present day economy requires a strong trade union movement, a high level of taxes and a federal administration responsive to many equalitarian and diverse interests to maintain a reasonably balanced society.

The essentials for countervailing pressures have waned, as a result of the present Administration's responsiveness to big business. We have no systematic procedures or adequate countervailing force to pressure big business constantly, so that it will act in the public interest, promote national efficiency, assure adequate utilization of resources and the lowest possible prices for services and goods needed to maintain and expand a full employment economy.

This force in our democratic society can only be made a reality with a national Administration which is not allied to big business.

The enforcement of the anti-trust laws is inadequate. The courts have not been too helpful and the Dept. of Justice has not always been sufficiently vigilant. Nevertheless, these laws and court decisions have slowed up big business which constantly tends to cartelize its powers.

A simpler procedure for enforcement is imperative. We need specific legislative definitions of undesirable practice, and real power to regulate wherever abuses are shown.

The Public Interest

Continued self-examination and self-correction under leaders of integrity will insure the present place of labor unions in U. S. life, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor from 1933 to 1945, stated in the first of the Sidney Hillman Memorial lectures at the University of Wisconsin.

"Labor unions are private associations fraught with the public interest and as such they are expected to perform certain functions and services and to set high standards of conduct," Miss Perkins said.

Big corporations must be incorporated by the federal government and subject to an identical system of limitations. The federal agency should be furnished with regular reports on policy performance and results, and should be entitled, on its own motions or on public complaints, to survey individual corporations for behavior in conflict with the public interest.

The beneficiaries of public privileges and financial incentives should be particularly responsible for meeting tests of constructive business practice, progressive management, reasonable price levels and genuine collective bargaining. Where the market itself cannot effectively operate to pressure prices and production to efficient levels, we must substitute public review.

The Use Of Tax-Exempt Funds

The present Corrupt Practices Act prohibits corporations from intruding into our political life. A code is necessary for limiting the use of tax-exempt funds and corporate payrolls to influence our social, cultural and communal institutions.

Big corporations are public institutions dominated and governed by private interests. Those who abuse their power should be dissolved. The others should be subject to constant public scrutiny.

Our growing national economy and the era of high employment we have enjoyed produced new opportunities for the individual worker. The union was able to bargain for him an ever-rising standard of income, a more independent and dignified status on the job and greater participation in the determination of his conditions of work. These gains should not be lost.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE NEW CONGRESS that meets in January, liberals face a double obligation in regard to the notorious Dixon-Yates contract. The first is to stop the contract itself, the second to develop a substitute to fill the power vacuum in the Western Tennessee section of the TVA country.

It is of major importance to kill the contract if for no other reason than to rescue the Atomic Energy Commission from the political mud in which it is now mired up to its neck.

No one would have complained had Pres. Eisenhower ordered the AEC to contract with a private-utility syndicate for power needed for its own requirements. The AEC already has such contracts.

But the President was not satisfied with such an arrangement. He told the Budget Bureau to tell the AEC to make a contract with Dixon-Yates in behalf of TVA—*in effect, to force TVA to buy Dixon-Yates power whether or not it wanted to.*

Testimony before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee made it clear that this order created bad blood between AEC and TVA leaders and engineers.

Two presidential nominations to fill AEC vacancies are now blocked, at least temporarily, because Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) knows or suspects that with little study they have approved the AEC role in Dixon-Yates.

One may argue that Kefauver "shouldn't" allow this consideration to carry weight. Inevitably, however, it does carry weight, and it is Eisenhower's responsibility.

Suffering A Political Kickback

He tried to use the AEC for a political objective—the curbing of what he describes as TVA's *"creeping socialism"*—and any agency that allows itself to be used politically is going to suffer a political kickback.

David Lilienthal has pointed out that the AEC never was previously involved in politics, that its members served as nonpartisans devoted to a single purpose—atomic energy for defense and for peace. Eisenhower's own initiative has destroyed this nonpartisanship and this proper devotion to a single objective.

The Dixon-Yates deal is bad simply as a power operation, forcing money out of taxpayers to hem in TVA with what might become a network of private utilities owned by long-time TVA enemies. As policy, thrusting the AEC into politics, it is an example of gross mismanagement of public affairs.

Congressmen who have fought Dixon-Yates this year, however, face a further obligation to come up with a sound alternative.

There is no doubt that Memphis and West Tennessee will have a power shortage in 1957 unless new steam generating facilities are constructed promptly.

The best solution would be an appropriation to the TVA allowing that agency to go ahead with its earlier plans for steam-generating facilities at Fulton, Tenn.

These facilities were recommended in Pres. Truman's last budget in January, 1953, but knocked out of the revised budget proposals submitted by Eisenhower. Congress can take affirmative action, however, without an Eisenhower recommendation.

Chance For Affirmative Action

TVA has been built in the past with federal advances, all of which are being repaid with interest on or before schedule. There is no sound reason for discarding this tested system. Democrats and liberal Republicans who have fought Dixon-Yates negatively have a chance for affirmative action on the TVA appropriation bill.

If White House opposition blocks funds for TVA, another alternative would be to revise the basic law and give TVA clear authority to finance the Fulton plant with revenue bonds based on its own earnings.

Gordon Clapp, the able former TVA chairman, thinks that if necessary TVA ought to accept a temporary power shortage, to do nothing rather than allow itself to be forced in the Dixon-Yates matter. He may be right—and the mere blocking of the private deal would at least salvage the AEC from its present ugly situation.

The constructive thing, however, would be for Congress to speak its mind so clearly in granting TVA the power of expansion that the White House would abandon its mistaken attitude of hostility. *This is one goal to which the new Democratic majorities in the upcoming 84th Congress should devote themselves insistently.*

Out In Open

A new political party that is to be "pro-McCarthy" and "anti-Eisenhower" is being organized by a group of Oklahoma Republicans.

John W. Beck, financial editor of the Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman, is chairman of the group, now known as the Constitution Club. He said supporters are circulating petitions to gain official recognition for the "Constitutional Party."

The new party, Beck said, would be affiliated with the Constitution Party which entered four candidates in the recent Texas general election.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM
John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS
every weekday evening on the ABC Network

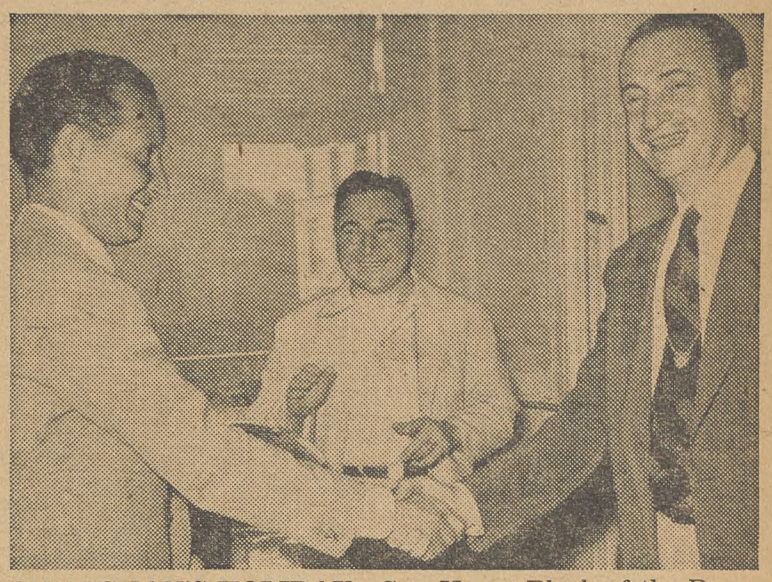
Labor's World—

ILO Puts Forced Labor Question On Next World Parley Agenda

THE QUESTION of forced labor will be placed on the agenda of the 1956 Intl. Labor Organization's general conference, the ILO Governing Body unanimously voted last week at its meeting in Rome.

The decision was agreed to by the representatives of 20 governments—including the Soviet Union—and by 10 worker and 10 employer delegates. The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with the support of the CIO and other elements of the U. S. labor movement, has been pushing for such action for years.

The ILO adopted a convention (treaty) on forced labor in 1930, but it was aimed principally at non-metropolitan territories. The Governing Body instructed Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse to consult ILO government-members on their reaction to extending the same standards to self-governing countries.



ON BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY—Sec. Harry Block of the Pennsylvania CIO, also a vice president of CIO Electrical Workers (right), meets Bruno Storti, of secretariat of Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL) at its Rome office. Other man is O. Bartelli of U. S. Operations Mission.

Britain

The General Council of the British Trades Union Council has voted to suspend the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers for violations of TUC rules growing out of alleged raids on the membership of the Transport and General Workers Union. NASD units touched off the last month's dock strike, which eventually involved some members of the Transport and General Workers, but this action was not involved in the suspension.

Israel

CIO and AFL unionists gave Israel "invaluable aid" in "the most bitter days of our history," Mrs. Golda Myerson, Israel's Minister of Labor, said in a speech in Los Angeles. Mrs. Myerson, one of the founders of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, said the aid of U. S. union leaders and members "helped make it possible for us to lay a solid foundation for a Jewish state."

ICFTU

The Regional Activities Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, set up to help free trade unions in underdeveloped nations, has received voluntary contributions from affiliates totaling more than $780,000, according to a report to a recent meeting of the Regional Activities Fund Committee in Brussels. The CIO has given $160,000. —G.N.L.

Reuther To Lead CIO Delegation On Visit With Mexican Unionists

TOP CIO officials, headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, will pay an official visit to Mexico's largest trade union federation, the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) in Mexico City Dec. 11-13.

The delegation will visit the Mexican capital on the invitation of Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velazquez on behalf of CTM's more than a million members. Announcement of the visit was made by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, who is also chairman of the CIO International Committee.

The visit will emphasize the close ties that have been established between CIO and CTM in implementing the "good neighbor" policy. Mutual problems affecting hemispheric labor relations will be discussed by leaders of the two labor federations.

A group from the CIO Auto Workers will also make the trip to continue parleys begun last June when a delegation of Mexican auto workers visited Detroit. A liaison committee was formed to coordinate activities in the auto industry on both sides of the border, especially in plants owned by the same firms.

REUTHER'S VISIT will be the first official call by the head of a major U. S. labor federation on Mexican labor leaders since the late AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers visited Mexico in 1924.

The delegation will arrive in Mexico City Dec. 11 and will be guests of the CTM national committee at a dinner. The next day they will meet with Mexico's Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines.

Highlight of the visit will be a meeting to be attended by more than 1000 Mexican unionists. The visitors will be introduced by Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, a ranking official of CTM. Also scheduled to speak is Sec.-Gen Luis Alberto Monge of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

Besides Reuther, the CIO party will include Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is also head of the CIO Electrical Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, who is chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers; Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers; Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Clothing Workers; R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe; General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president; Associate Dir. Dan Benedict of the Dept. for Intl. Affairs; Publicity Dir. Henry C. Fleisher; George L-P Weaver, assistant to Carey; and Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the Latin American Affairs Committee.

CCL Urges Lower Taxes To Halt Growing Recession

LOWER TAXES, higher income tax exemptions and increased public investment to boost purchasing power and employment were urged on the Canadian government by the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The proposals were in a brief which emphasized the seriousness of unemployment and contained additional suggestions for action in other areas.

"We are in the midst of an unmistakable recession," the CCL said bluntly. "It is no longer merely a possible danger, as it was a year ago. It is a fact, and has been for the last eight or 10 months.

"It is no longer, as it was a year ago, just a matter of coal and textiles and agricultural implements and motor cars. The crisis in all these is still with us, and has become worse; but it has also spread, though usually in milder form, to a whole host of industries, and affects every major sector of the economy."

No-Raiding Pact For Canada Signed

A no-raiding pact has been signed by Canadian Congress of Labor—to which CIO unions in Canada belong—and The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, with which AFL unions are affiliated. The agreement will become effective next Jan. 1 and remain in force during the ensuing year.

Economic Report—

Some Trends Are Favorable, But Not Enough For Full Employment

This is a digest of the new monthly Economic Newsletter, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research:

MOST ECONOMIC indicators show slightly favorable trends this month. We do not think the improvements will continue long enough or increase enough to insure growth in the economy.

Underlying weakspots remain: Government and business spending will be lower next year. Unless consumer spending can make up for this decline, full-time jobs for all those able and willing to work won't be possible.

1. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: October's index rose to 125 from last month's 124, an increase of less than 1%. But it is still 5% below October last year, 9% below the peak in July 1953. Greater steel production accounted for most of this month's rise, as auto companies scheduled production of new model cars and stepped up their orders for steel.

2. EMPLOYMENT: October's total employment was 62.1 million, no change from September. A drop of 300,000 in farm employment was matched by a rise in non-farm employment, which kept the Census figure steady. *Manufacturing employment:* stayed at 16 million, 1.3 million below a year ago. Employment also lagged behind last year in such other important employment groups as mining, utilities, construction and trade. It rose slightly in government, finance and service.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT: October's unemployment, according to the Census Bureau, dropped to 2.7 million or 4.2% of the total labor force. This is about 2.25 times greater than a year ago, when unemployment numbered 1.2 million or 1.8% of the total labor force. Unemployment dropped 358,000 from September, while employment stayed the same. Census figures explain this inconsistency by showing a decline in the number of people looking for work.

4. CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX: September's index dropped to 114.7 from 115.0 in August, a decline of three-tenths of 1%. Lower food prices, particularly for fresh fruits and vegetables, accounted for the change. Rents continued their slow, steady, upward climb.

5. PERSONAL INCOME: Personal income, at an annual rate, rose in September to $287.4 billion, up $2 billion from August, but still slightly below a year ago. But *wage and salary* income stayed the same, still $5.5 billion below the peak of last year. The seasonal upturn in *farm income* plus increased unemployment compensation payments and old age benefits mainly caused the rise in personal income.

6. PARITY: The October farm parity ratio (relation of prices farmers receive to the prices they pay) dropped to 87, the lowest point since 1941. Prices farmers pay were down slightly, while prices they receive have decreased 1.6%, chiefly in livestock, corn, fruits, and vegetables.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

YOU WILL FIND some gift items less costly as you start your annual Christmas shopping this year, especially if you select wisely. There are some better values available in clothing and household appliances traditionally given for Christmas.

Buying For Christmas

The high cost of toys is just as high as last year. However, there is more price-cutting at the retail level. A plan recently announced by the Toy Guidance Council, Inc., to stop such price-cutting by preventing certain toys from getting into the hands of retailers who sell them for less, has been chilled by the Anti-Trust Div. of the Justice Dept., whose lawyers suggested to the council that they all first talk this over.

The council's plan was especially aimed at discount houses and "toy parties" held in private homes, where toys are offered at reduced prices to those attending. But apparently certain aspects of the plan may be in restraint of trade, which is illegal, *so moderate-income families will still be able to shop for reduced prices on toys for their kids.*

IN CLOTHING ITEMS for adults, the most noticeable savings this year over last are in the synthetics as nylon, orlon, etc. This Christmas you can buy well-made nylon tricot slips for as little as $4, compared to closer to $5 last year. *(But beware low-priced lingerie with a great deal of showy lace with disguises its basically poor quality. Better-quality lingerie generally has conservative trim.)*

Many household appliances and television sets are cheaper this year. Reductions of $10 and more are available on refrigerators for people planning a big family gift. Some brands of smaller appliances, such as pop-up toasters, are also more reasonable this year.

Here are tips on buying best gifts for your money in other items:

TOYS: Most of the toys a child will have for the rest of the year are those he gets for Christmas. So rather than novelties any major investment should go for playthings he will use all year like big building blocks, either the hollow wood ones, or the less-costly corrugated-paper ones which are surprisingly strong; science and handicraft tools; large, sturdy housekeeping toys; dolls with costumes that have easy-to-handle fastners; rhythm and musical instruments; construction and transportation toys, and sports and active play equipment.

One expert source for guidance in selecting play materials is the Arts Cooperative Service, an association of nursery teachers, which supplies schools with play equipment. You can get its catalog for 25c from the co-op, at 324 Amsterdam Ave., New York 24, N. Y.

The co-op features a double easel adjustable to three heights for $10.95; the Jonathan slide, at $9.95 (a strong, portable slide, five feet long with masonite surface, which can be used as a bridge, gangplank or in other play ideas); a strong rope ladder with metal rings for attaching to a hook or bar, at $8.95, and hobby-horse sticks on wheels for $2.95.

DOLLS: Dolls run into money chiefly because the clothes cost so much. You can buy an 18-inch doll without clothes for $5, but much the same doll with a dress, hat and parasol will cost $8.50. Each additional article of clothing raises the price considerably. Sometimes it is less expensive to buy an undressed doll and buy separate clothing—available in different sizes to fit standard-size dolls.

WATCHES: As this department has pointed out, the watch and jewelry business is notorious for its exaggerated list prices. Many retailers give discounts off these prices but beware some of the disreputable credit jewelers who get high prices for watches and jewelry.

(Copyright 1954 by Sidney Margolius.)

School Bias Cases Delayed; Local Integration Plan Asked

ARGUMENTS before the Supreme Court on ending segregation in public schools have been postponed by the Court until Justice-designate John M. Harlan takes his seat.

Confirmation of Harlan's nomination was delayed until January, at the earliest, when the new session of Congress convenes.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided not to act when Sen. Eastland (D. Miss.) objected to immediate consideration of the nomination. Party leaders agreed that only non-controversial nominations should be handled in the special session.

AT WEEK'S END, the Eisenhower Administration made its position known by urging the Court to direct lower federal courts to supervise integration on a local basis.

In a "friend of the court" brief filed by Atty.-Gen. Brownell, the Justice Dept. said that problems involving in desegregation will vary from area to area and that the program should be carried out by school authorities under lower court supervision.

The department suggested no immediate deadline for complying with last Spring's Court decision outlawing school segregation, but it said the transition "should be as prompt as feasible."

ACW Bank Ups Capital

THE AMALGAMATED Bank of New York, the city's only labor bank, increased its capital stock from $1 million to $1.4 million, Jacob S. Potofsky, president and board chairman, announced.

Founded in 1923 by the CIO Clothing Workers with an original capitalization of $300,000, the bank's current capital and surplus is $3 million. As of Nov. 1 it had total resources of $52,826,821, an increase of over $10 million in the past year.

The Amalagamated Bank has pioneered a number of progressive banking services, among them the first personal loan department of any commercial bank, instituted in 1923.

Knife Stuck Into Soil Conservation

ANOTHER hassle is brewing over further cuts in government aid to farmers.

The latest Administration move to penalize small family farmers is contained in recommendations that soil conservation functions be turned over to the various states.

The Committee on Federal Aid to Agriculture made the proposal Sept. 30 but it was kept under wraps until after the elections.

Their report went to the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and will eventually find its way to the Eisenhower desk. An even more bitter battle is expected than that touched off by Agriculture Sec. Benson's earlier moves to gut the federal soil conservation service.

THAT MOVE abolished seven federal regional offices and transferred personnel to state control. Even more far-reaching changes are now suggested.

The committee's report anticipates the strong opposition certain to result. It has been noted that if federal funds are given to the states for soil conservation work the result will be "48 different programs, some good, some bad and the majority probably indifferent."

Reuther Asks CIO Aid For Cancer Society Campaign

CIO AFFILIATES have been urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to support the American Cancer Society's 1955 fund raising drive through community federated plans, or independently where no such programs exist.

In a letter to Elmer H. Bobst, chairman of the society's campaign committee, Reuther noted that cancer is "one of the most critical public health problems menacing our nation today."

"The American Cancer Society is attacking the disease with a three-point program of research, education and training," Reuther wrote.

"Because of its record of public service in the cause of fighting cancer, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in line with the policies of our CIO Community Services Committee, heartily endorses the American Cancer Society."

The CIO president also urged "active CIO participation on the boards and committees of local Cancer Society units, and in the development of their programs and policies affecting the welfare of the entire community."

UAW-CIO Protests New Blue Cross Plan

The CIO Auto Workers in Michigan protested a new Blue Cross hospitalization plan because it would cost an individual "approximately $35 more" for a two-or three-day hospital stay than he pays presently.

The UAW charged that the new plan "puts the burden on the consumer for the failure of Blue Cross, hospitals and doctors to provide economy" in hospital service.

BLS Index Inches Down; Auto Workers Lose Penny

AN ALMOST imperceptible drop in the cost of living will cost 1.3 million CIO Auto Workers 1c an hour in wages.

The consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics declined by two-tenths of 1% between September and October, or 114.5% of average 1947-49 prices. It was barely under the record 1954 low set in April and 0.8% below the all-time high of October 1953.

The decline, BLS said, was due to falling food prices and lowered price tags on major household equipment items. UAW-CIO members will feel the impact in their Dec. 6 paychecks as a year's gains in escalator wage clause benefits are wiped out.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		Oct. 15	115.4
1943 monthly average	123.6		Nov. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Dec. 15	114.9
1945 monthly average	128.4		1954 Jan. 15	115.2
1946 monthly average	139.3		Feb. 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		Mar. 15	114.8
1948 monthly average	171.2		Apr. 15	114.6
1949 monthly average	169.1		May 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		June 15	115.1
1951 monthly average	185.9		July 15	115.2
1952 monthly average	190.6	(old index)	Aug. 15	115.0
1953 monthly average	114.4	(new index)	Sept. 15	114.7
1954 monthly average	114.9		Oct. 15	114.5

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER wants to touch briefly on two happenings this past week that represents steps forward to our goal of true labor unity. Charles Barranco, Jr., Coordinator of the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee, reports the signing of a stipulation with the Mid-Continent Barge Line, Alton, Ill.

The signing of this stipulation was achieved by the joint effort of the CIO Marine Engineers, CIO Maritime Union and the AFL Masters Mates and Pilots. All three unions were recognized by the company, which also agreed to a union shop for a bargaining unit that includes every man aboard the vessels from the captain down to the deck hands. The crews will realize wage increases from $100 to $200 a month.

Across the country in New York, a "no-raiding-general cooperation" pact was signed between the Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL and the Railroad Div. of the Transport Workers Union, CIO. The pact ruled out all interference with present contracts and pledged cooperation and joint action in furthering each other's organizational drives.

As expressed by the national officers of both unions, the pact marked a *"new stride in inter-union relations."* I am very pleased that this office, through the assistant, William J. Smith, was able to bring these two unions together so that an understanding between them could be reached.

AS WE MOVE TOWARD our national convention in Los Angeles and look back over the past year, I find that the CIO, and especially the organizational staff under my direction, has done a good job with the responsibilities with which they have been charged. Whether it has been legislative, PAC, or local union service work the staff has done well. Those men assigned to international unions have worked hard to organize the unorganized workers despite many obstacles that have been devised by the employers.

We continue to move forward even in this difficult year. We have refused to accept the attitude of *"it can't be done."* We will continue to organize the unorganized workers in all industries as long as there is a job to be done and as long as we retain the faith and the conviction that we can *"roll the union on."*

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Retail, Wholesale Union won an election victory at Jaybee Manufacturing Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 14 to 2 against. Intl. Rep. Al Bregnard was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Paul Christopher reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the Tennessee-Alabama Pipe Co., Rockwood, Tenn., by a vote of 116 for USA-CIO to 2 against.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that the CIO Auto Workers won an election at the Ames Metal Moulding Co., Inc., Paterson, N. J., by a vote of 10 to 6 no union.

Southern Dir. Carey Haigler of GCEOC-CIO reports an election victory for the CIO Brewery Workers among the production and maintenance workers at Canada Dry Ginger Ale Co., Atlanta, Ga., by a unanimous vote. CIO Rep. Waldo Rasnake assisted Brewery Rep. Ed Gerchak in this campaign.

IUMSWA Wins Lockout At Maryland Drydock Co.

THREE DAYS of round-the-clock negotiations resulted in the settlement of the 19-day lockout of some 4000 IUM SWA-CIO members at the Maryland Drydock Co., Baltimore.

The union also won a 5c an hour across the board increase, a 15c an hour additional hike for certain types of work, increase of hospitalization from 70 to 120 days and extended medical coverage through larger company contributions to the Blue Cross and Blue Shield funds.

IUMSWA-CIO also made the company back down from its attempt to weaken the seniority provisions and won the institution of the seniority clauses in effect with the Shipyard Div. of Bethlehem Steel.

The union also won on the immediate cause of the lockout, the firm's attempt to change the beginning of the work week.

Participating in the round-the-clock session were Pres. John J. Grogan, Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood. They were aided by Local 31's negotiating committee headed by Pres. Curtis Lundy and Exec. Sec. Charles Russell.

Guild To Sign No-Raiding Pact

The CIO Newspaper Guild was authorized at the recent meeting of its executive board to sign the CIO-AFL no-raiding pact. The Guild had withheld its endorsement until its effect on the union's operations could be clarified.

Lashman Joins CIO News Staff

Appointment of Ed Lashman as an assistant editor of The CIO News was announced last week by Henry C. Fleisher, editor and CIO Publicity Dept. director.

Milton Plumb, an assistant editor and chief congressional writer for the past three years, is transferring to the CIO Legislative Dept. staff. Lashman is a former member of the CIO Organization Dept. and CIO-PAC staffs.

Maryland CIO Hits Scab Laws As 'Give-Away' To Employers

By FRED ROSS

"ANOTHER give-away to low-wage employers bent on perpetuating sweatshop conditions" is the way the 16th convention of the Maryland CIO Council branded the so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Meeting in Washington, some 150 delegates representing more than 80,000 CIO members called on the Maryland Legislature to defeat a right-to-scab bill, which is expected to be introduced at the next session.

"It is a shameful distinction that southern states should have led the way in these attacks on workers' fundamental rights," declared the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

LABELING the right-to-scab laws as "utterly reactionary concessions to those opposed to health, social and economic growth with a stunted South as the main objective," the convention called on states with such laws to repeal them.

"Too many laws have already been passed that hinder organizing in states throughout the country," said CIO Exec. Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

Riffe also complimented the Council for a "wonderful job" in the November election, in which some 70 PAC-supported candidates for Congress, the Legislature and local offices were elected in the state.

"For the first time," Riffe said, "the Republicans as well as the Democrats recognized in the last election that organized labor holds the balance of power."

But he warned the delegates not to expect too much cooperation from the Administration and Congress in the next two years. Riffe called on the delegates to work with their Council and their local and international unions in organizing the unorganized and providing better service for CIO members.

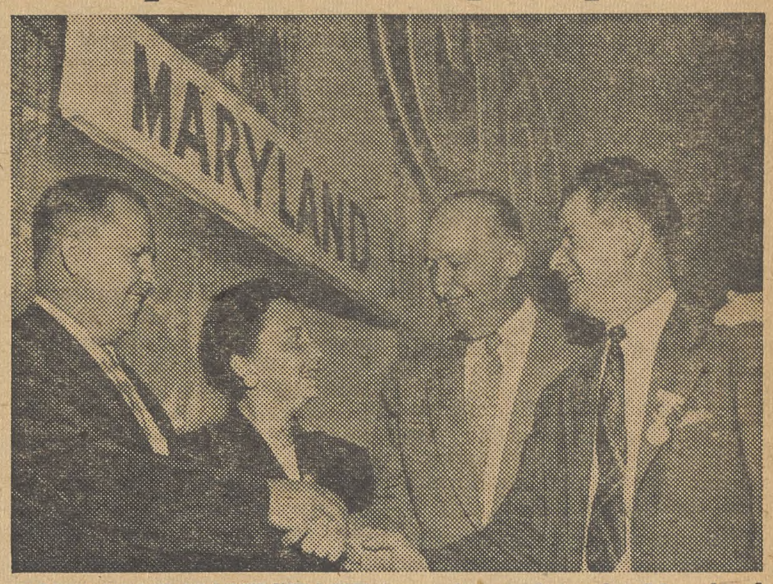
REP. BOLLING (D. Mo.), who spoke at the convention banquet, called for the support of liberals in Congress in order "to hold the line" for labor. He pointed out that even when the Democrats had a majority of 60 in the House in the 81st Congress, an attempt was made to pass the anti-labor Wood Bill. The Democrats now have a majority of 30 in the House.

"The American people have begun in the 1954 election to repair the mistakes they made in 1952," Bolling said. "A great deal of work needs to be done to assure that the American people are aware of the true meaning of events in Washington."

Fin. Sec. Robert Martin of the 7500-member CIO Auto Workers Local 738, Hagerstown, was elected Council president, defeating Patrick Zembower, Rubber Worker, Baltimore, by a vote of 436 to 89. Mrs. Audrey Smid, Communications Worker, Baltimore, did not seek reelection to the post.

Charles A. Della, Steelworker from Baltimore, was reelected to his sixth term as secretary-treasurer. He defeated Arthur Trabert, USA-CIO, also of Baltimore, by a vote of 317 to 170.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS



FOUR-WAY HANDSHAKE is exchanged at the Maryland CIO Council convention at Washington by CIO Reg. III Dir. George Craig, Council Pres. Audrey Smid, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Council Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della, who was elected to his sixth term in the post.

Council Meets In D. C. To Protest Bias

The convention of the Maryland CIO Council decided that the Council would continue to hold its annual meetings in Washington until Maryland hotels lift their racial bars.

A resolution pointed out that "many of our brothers are denied in the State of Maryland equal employment opportunities, the right to advancement, the conveniences provided by private sources for public use . . . hotels, restaurants, recreational facilities."

CWA Settles Another Pact

A SETTLEMENT has been reached by the CIO Communications Workers with another Bell System subsidiary, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia.

Some 6500 employes of the firm are covered by the agreement, which will bring immediate increase of $1 to $2.50 a week for most of them. Only two Bell System pacts remain unsettled—those with Southern Bell and Illinois Bell, covering 2000 in Chicago.

USA Defeats Mine-Mill In Tennessee

THE COMMUNIST-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers were wiped out in Tennessee as two local unions in Rockwood moved into the CIO Steelworkers in recent NLRB election victories.

The first involved Tennessee Products Corp. where employes gave USA-CIO 70 votes to 55 for Mine-Mill. They subsequently won a contract with standard benefits and general wage increases.

Workers at this plant then helped USA-CIO organizers make contracts at Tennala Pipe Co., a subsidiary, where employes had overthrown Mine-Mill a year and a half ago and formed the unaffiliated Tennala Foundry Workers Union, Local 1. That election was won with 116 votes for USA-CIO to 2 for no union with one vote void.

Horace Brook, USA-CIO representative, who worked on the campaign with M. C. Weston said that this second election "completely wipes out the Commie-led Mine-Mill outfit in Tennessee."

IUE Sues GE On Firings, Suspensions At Louisville

THE CIO Electrical Workers have filed suit in federal court to compel General Electric to arbitrate, "in accordance with the contract," two discharge cases and the disciplinary suspension of 1200 workers.

In the discharge cases, the IUE complaint said that GE dismissed two members of Local 201 in Lynn, Mass., when they invoked the Fifth Amendment in congressional hearings inquiring about Communist membership or activity.

The union said the discharges were in accord with a "unilateral company policy which was adopted without consultation with the union, and in violation of the union's contract."

The union seeks to compel arbitration, which GE refused after IUE processed the cases through the grievance procedure. The two men are Donald Morrill and Alex Gregory, long-time GE employes.

The other case involves IUE-CIO Local 761 in Louisville, Ky., where GE suspended 1200 employes for allegedly participating in an illegal work stoppage.

Their cases remained unsettled after processing through the grievance procedure. IUE also seeks to compel arbitration in this instance, in line with a contract provision for "arbitration of grievances involving interpretation and application of the contract."

California CIO Speaks Out For Civil Rights

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

THE THEME of freedom set the tone of the fifth annual convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council last week in Oakland.

The quiet, hard-working convention, attended by some 450 delegates, was highlighted by:

1. Adoption of a series of vigorous civil liberties resolutions "upholding the freedom to read" and urging "fair procedures for investigating committees."

2. Approval of a State legislative program giving "top priority" to efforts to improve unemployment and workmen's compensation acts.

3. Support for comprehensive regional development, power and conservation programs, after an address by Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) condemning the Dixon-Yates deal as "an attempt to kill TVA and give private ownership to those people who are putting up the Dixon-Yates plant."

4. A call upon California Republicans in Congress to support the pending Watkins Committee recommendation for censure of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

In approving a series of resolutions on "civil liberties and freedom," the convention struck sharply at attempts by certain groups and individuals to "remove books from sale, to censor textbooks, to label 'controversial' books, to distribute lists of 'objectionable' books or authors, and to purge libraries."

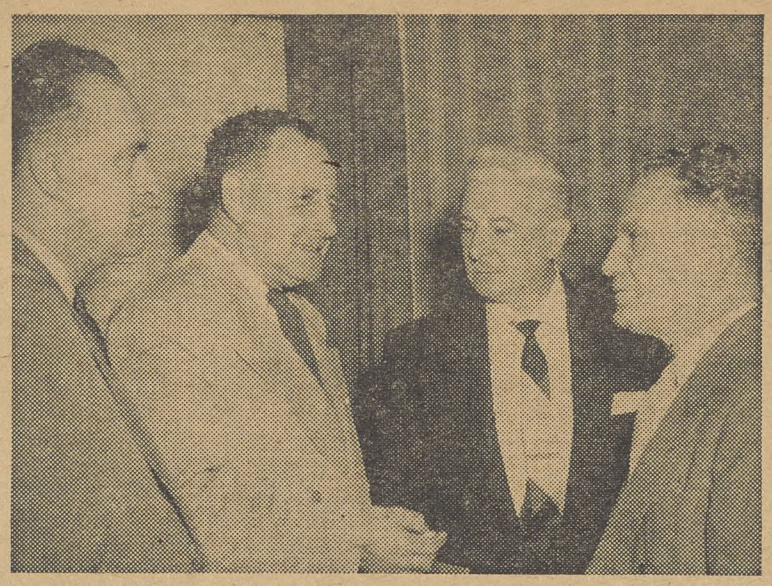
"We are deeply concerned about these attempts at suppression," the resolution said. ". . . We trust Americans to recognize propaganda and to reject obscenity. We do not believe that they are prepared to sacrifice their heritage of a free press in order to be 'protected' against what others think may be bad for them."

In supporting the Watkins Committee recommendation to censure McCarthy, the convention warned:

"FOR THE Republican Party to remain a major American political party it must meet the challenge of McCarthyism. . . . It must expel those authoritarian elements which seek to seize power in the name of republicanism."

The delegates asked that "top priority be given to attempts to amend the State unemployment compensation law to set an individual's primary benefits at no less than 85% of his weekly wage, and make benefits payable for not less than 39 weeks.

The State's workmen's compensation act was called "outdated and antiquated," and delegates asked for a "complete revision."



CALIFORNIA CIO leaders get together at convention in Oakland. From left: State CIO Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol, Pres. Manuel Dias, George Roberts, CIO-PAC western representative, and Irwin A. DeShetler, CIO regional director for the Far Western states.

Difference on one basic program measure came over a point in a comprehensive resolution on regional development and conservation, adopted by the convention.

SPOKESMEN for the CIO Utility Workers objected to a clause calling for federal transmission of power from federal dams, and giving priority to "municipally and co-operatively owned utilities."

Mrs. Esther Murray, CIO-PAC director of women's activities, told delegates the CIO and other liberal groups *"are setting the pattern of the campaign issues two years in advance of 1956."*

Franklin Williams, West Coast general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told delegates, "The fight for FEPC is a fight for a democratic nation."

Other speakers included Victor Feather, assistant secretary of the British Trades Union Congress; George Roberts, CIO-PAC western representative; and Dr. Carl Manck, Oakland educator.

California CIO Council officers are Manuel Dias, Auto Workers, president, and John A. Despol, Steelworkers, secretary-treasurer.

CIO Seeks Pact Benefits At 'A' Plant

IMMEDIATE extension of certain benefits in contracts at other gaseous diffusion plants and other Goodyear plants to employes of the Goodyear Atomic Corp. at Portsmouth, O., has been asked by CIO Nat. Rep. William B. Taylor.

Taylor's request to Goodyear, operator of the Atomic Energy Commission facility for the government, followed the NLRB election victory at the plant in which employes voted three to one for the CIO Chemical Workers. Taylor directed the successful organizing campaign for UGCCW.

He asked Goodyear for an "immediate award" of the health plan, the company-paid non-occupational accidental death or dismemberment insurance, the 10c and 15c hourly shift differentials and other fringes in Goodyear contracts with the CIO Rubber Workers, and for incorporation of the 4c wage raise just won by Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., atomic workers.

Taylor's letter to H. C. Hilliard, industrial relations manager of the plant, said that the union would shortly be certified and that a proposed union agreement would be submitted to the corporation.

11-29

Coming On Dec. 13

Big Annual Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The big annual Convention Issue of The CIO News will be published on Dec. 13, immediately after the 16th CIO Constitutional Convention in Los Angeles.

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Minnesota CIO Hears Freeman Promise Veto For Open Shop Bill

By EMIL J. KRIEG

A PLEDGE that there will be no general sales tax nor "right-to-scab" legislation during his Administration brought Gov.-elect Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota a standing ovation from the State CIO Council convention.

"If the Legislature should pass such bills," Freeman declared, "I will veto them." Passage of such legislation is considered remote because of the 26-seat liberal gain in the state House of Representatives.

The Council's 17th convention, held in Minneapolis, re-elected Sec.-Treas. Rodney C. Jacobson, amended the constitution to define major responsibilities of its two full-time officers and adopted a 43-point legislative program.

Jacobson, who had been reported to have decided not to be a candidate for re-election, defeated John Nepple of the CIO Auto Workers by a vote of 390 to 175. The term of Council Pres. Robert Hess was not up for election this year.

HIGH ON THE LIST of convention resolutions was one urging that "every possible effort be made to bring about organic unity of all labor at the earliest possible date."

The 43-point resolution on state legislation covered a wide range of subjects, from specific labor bills to taxes, and from soil conservation to cooperative community health plans.

Among the highlights were improvement of unemployment compensation, enactment of a state-wide teacher tenure law, enactment of an FEPC program, increase of personal exemptions for state income tax, opposition to sales, payroll and poll taxes and a boost in the state minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

The Council's Farm Relations Committee reported to the convention that it maintained booths at 18 county fairs during the year at which they reached 200,000 people and distributed more than 60,000 pieces of literature. Their program was accounted a major contribution to the election victories of the large group of liberal candidates.

THEY FOUND IT—Union label is in suit of Gov.-elect Orville Freeman, ACWA-CIO Reps. Edwin Smith (left) and Burt Genis found at Minnesota CIO convention in Minneapolis.

OTHER convention speakers included Jack Kroll, national CIO-PAC director; Franz E. Daniel, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Wisconsin CIO Council Pres. Charles Schultz, Dr. William Kosiak of the Two Harbors Community Hospital and Health Center, and the four re-elected D-F-L congressmen, Roy Wier, Eugene J. McCarthy, Fred Marshall and John Blatnik. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) was unable to attend because of the Senate McCarthy censure session.

Trust-Busters Are Suing RCA

The Justice Dept. has filed an anti-trust suit in New York against the giant Radio Corporation of America, charging RCA has monopolized the radio-television patent licensing business.

The complaint said that RCA owns, controls or possesses licensing rights under approximately 10,000 U. S. patents. The suit alleges that actual and potential radio and television manufacturers not licensed by RCA have been harassed by more than 250 suits instituted by the company.

Pre-Convention Issue

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., December 6, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 49

CIO Gains Hailed In Tough Year

—See Page 3

Labor Unity 'Closer Than Ever,' Reuther Says As CIO Meets

A PREDICTION that unity of the CIO and the AFL is certain and "closer than ever" came from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as he arrived in Los Angeles prior to the opening of the CIO convention.

Reuther said he felt confident the convention would approve unity steps taken to date as he expressed optimism about unification of the two federations.

The CIO Executive Board, at its pre-convention session, announced that it had accepted *"with reluctance and regret"* the resignation of Nathan P. Feinsinger as impartial arbitrator of the CIO Jurisdictional Disputes Agreement.

PRIOR to the Senate vote to censure Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and the preceding substitutes and amendments, the board wired Republican Majority Leader Knowland (Calif.) and Democratic Leader Johnson (Tex.) urging members of both parties to vote for censure (See It's Your Washington, Page 12.)

The Feinsinger statement said that since 1951 the CIO Jurisdictional Disputes Agreement "has operated with notable success in diminishing jurisdictional friction among the various affiliated organizations of the CIO." It paid tribute to Feinsinger for having *"demonstrated a statesman-like administration of complex and difficult problems that have come before him."*

NATHAN FEINSINGER
Resigns as arbitrator

"He is a distinguished American whose service as the outstanding expert in the field is widely recognized," the board said in complimenting him for his "honesty, fairness, impartiality and integrity."

Feinsinger said he was resigning in order to be able to "devote more time to other types of work in the field of labor-management arbitration." The board said it would name a successor soon.

The telegram to Knowland and Johnson said that the CIO board "unanimously" urged approval of the Watkins and Bennett resolutions because the issue "transcends partisan politics."

"It is vital not only to the Senate's traditions and dignity, but to the well-being of democracy and the stature of America in the eyes of the world," read the wire, signed by Reuther..

McCarthy *"has been openly contemptuous of our constitutional processes of democratic procedure and of human dignity,"* the message continued, and went on:

"This is not a mere question of language, as the junior Senator from Wisconsin untruthfully and cynically declared. In the eyes of the world, it is clearly a vote demonstrating how the Senate protects or abandons the guaranteed rights of American citizens.

"We in the CIO are convinced that the least the Senate can do to demonstrate its regard for human dignity and civil liberties is to censure the junior Senator from Wisconsin."

Another major subject up for discussion will be the recommendations of the CIO Ethical Practices Committee, which held hearings recently in New York to consider problems of administering union welfare programs.

Convention speakers will include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, NAACP Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Labor Sec. Mitchell.

Among Convention Speakers

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

JAMES PATTON

SEN. MORSE

THURGOOD MARSHALL

'Immediate Action' Urged To Boost Jobless Benefits

CIO AFFILIATES and state councils have been asked to take "immediate action" to improve state unemployment insurance legislation because "every CIO member has a stake of from $4.58 to $32.48 a week" in such improvements.

That's what CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in a letter to presidents of affiliated unions, regional directors and councils.

He asked for development of specific plans to amend state laws in line with CIO proposals, and that CIO members of state advisory councils of employment security agencies be informed of CIO's position.

The latter step was advised to prevent CIO representatives inadvertently agreeing to undesirable amendments. The letter requested state groups to keep National CIO headquarters informed of local developments so that specific assistance could be rendered them as needed.

Heading the list of amendments CIO members were asked to seek was an increase in the individual's "primary benefit" to at least 65% of his own weekly wage. The maximum primary benefit under this provision should be at least two-thirds of average weekly wages of workers in covered employment.

Other changes advocated include a 39-week duration period, elimination of limits which hold down the total payments an unemployed worker may receive, reduction of the disqualification period to four to six weeks, elimination of unjustified technical disqualifications, broadening of coverage and changes in financing.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vol. XVII December 6, 1954 No. 49

Goldberg Sees Unity Of Labor Strengthening Democratic Life

A UNITED labor movement will engage in "a broader and more constructive participation in the whole fabric of our democratic life," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg predicted in an address before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco last week.

Speaking on The Future of American Labor, he decried criticism of the proposed CIO-AFL merger as "monopoly." Rather, he said, it will result in the labor movement speaking "unitedly on important issues of policy" and offering the support of a united labor movement for the government in time of national peril.

Goldberg was severely critical of the "iniquitous" Taft-Hartley union security provision which permits "state laws more hostile to union security than even the national Congress chose to be (to) take precedence."

HE POINTED OUT that this was not a "two-way street, for Taft-Hartley also provides that where state legislation is more favorable to labor, then the federal law takes precedence." He called it *"a bald invitation to state legislatures to be anti-labor."*

"We in the CIO would not want a clause which made more favorable state legislatures paramount to the federal law," the CIO counsel emphasized. "We are fighting here as a matter of principle, not as a matter of expediency. We are interested in equal justice . . . We want one brand of labor management law in interstate commerce, not 48 brands."

Goldberg said that there were other sections of the act that "complicate organizing problems in the South," and pointed to the way "deliberately complicated, time-consuming, justice-delaying provisions of Taft-Hartley are used by a band of professional legal obstructionists whose services are available to anti-union employers."

CHARGING that Taft-Hartley created "economic sectionalism," Goldberg commented that "the results of this economic civil war have already created distress in regions like New England." He added:

"What faces us in the South (is) the problem of breaking through an iron curtain of economic ignorance and bringing decent wage standards and living conditions — and consumer purchasing power—to what we can well call America's underdeveloped area."

Goldberg said that the "traditional pledge to 'organize the unorganized'" is no "empty phrase."

In the political arena, Goldberg said that labor was "very much concerned about the level of the recent campaign."

"I mean the disgusting spectacle of Republican campaign speakers — led by Vice Pres. Nixon — impugning the loyalty and patriotism of outstanding Americans and of the entire Democratic Party and all its supporters for selfish political purposes," he explained.

Highlights Of The Officers' Report

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Action Urged On Shooting

FEDERAL authorities last week were asked to issue fugitive warrants for five men alleged to have participated in the shooting and wounding of Gordon Knapp, CIO Maritime Union organizer, a few weeks ago at Cairo, Ill.

The incident occurred during a strike conducted by the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee (CIO-AFL) against the J. W. Banta Towing Co., Plaquemine, La.

State's Atty. Michael O'Shea, Cairo, requested the warrants in a letter to the U. S. Dist. Atty. at East St. Louis, Ill. Those involved are Bert, J. W., Ernest and Frank Banta, brothers, and James Dixon. Illinois warrants accusing them of assault with intent to kill have been issued.

Pres. Herbert L. Daggett of the CIO Marine Engineers and Ben Man of the CIO Maritime Committee met with the U. S. Coast Guard to discuss RJOC charges of Coast Guard "interference" in the dispute.

Report To The CIO Convention

Reuther Tells Gains In A Year Of 'Hard Fights'

THE STRENGTH of the CIO has been maintained and expanded during a year of adverse political and economic climate, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his report to the 16th National CIO convention opening Dec. 6 in Los Angeles.

It was a year *of "crucial decisions, of hard fights, of interruption to the steady economic progress"* of the last few years, he recalled.

"It is a tribute to the solidarity of our leaders and the unity of our rank and file members," he continued, "that the heavy onslaught against labor that has been the dream-wish of many sections of big business and of many reactionary political circles has not been realized.

"The CIO is a strong organization. The CIO commands the loyalty of its members. It has won millions of friends outside the ranks of labor who see in the CIO a focal point for economic and social progress in America. And the CIO has won the respect—perhaps the grudging respect—of its enemies . . .

"Certainly, the gains we have made—magnificently achieved in the face of mighty opposition—were not the result of a single year's work. *They are, in a real sense, a tribute to those great leaders of the CIO who built well a staunch ship which has safely weathered the economic and political storms of the past year.*

"And these gains have confounded those who prophesied the disintegration of CIO in the kind of climate we have known this year."

Goal Is A 'Dynamic Democracy'

Reuther cited the election results as proof that the American people support a philosophy of *"dynamic democracy,"* and will never again be satisfied with the "appalling, needless waste of mass unemployment, declining incomes and curtailed spending power."

After paying tribute to the CIO Political Action Committee and the CIO members who worked with it, he pointed out that the incoming Congress will be challenged by the "obvious needs" of the country in the fields of economics, social welfare, civil liberties and civil rights.

He pledged that the CIO, in the months ahead, will work "for the sort of Fair Deal program" on which many candidates were elected, and will insist that Congress recognize its responsibilities to the people.

One of these responsibilities, he emphasized, is unemployment. The election returns show the Eisenhower Administration *"seriously misjudged"* the people's mood on the problem—and half-heartedly admitted it is a problem only a few days before the voting, he said.

Program For Employment

"It behooves the Eisenhower Administration . . . to work with the Democratic majorities in Congress to forge an economic program that will abolish mass unemployment," Reuther said.

"This will mean the scuttling of the economically unsound and dangerous trickle-down theory of the Republican big business Cabinet, the mistaken theory that bounty for the rich will provide more crumbs for the low and middle income majority."

This means, he explained, revision of the "retrogressive," short-sighted" tax program enacted by the 83d Congress, a public works program with jobs now instead of in a decade, and action on improving the "long outmoded" minimum wage law.

CIO PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER
Tells CIO gains in year of "crucial decisions, hard fights . . ."

'It Is Better To Spill Red Ink Than Red Blood'

Total defense and total mobilization in time of war cannot be hampered by figures in Treasury Dept. ledger books, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his report to the National CIO convention—and they shouldn't be in time of peace.

"We have not yet, as a nation," he said, "fully recognized that the war against poverty and insecurity—and the helping of our friends in the free world to win their first battles against poverty and insecurity—cannot be limited by the complaints of bookkeepers in striped pants.

"It is better to spill red ink than the red blood of American boys in fighting for a stronger democracy and against Soviet Communist imperialism.

"It is better, on the home front, to have an unbalanced budget than to have an unbalanced economy in which a few are prosperous and the many are in need."

"I believe most sincerely," he continued, "that if America has the good sense to gear the productive power of the American economy to the tremendous unfilled needs of the people, we can solve unemployment in peacetime.

"We have the resources, the manpower, the talents, the skills. We can sustain our economy on a full employment basis, on an expanding basis; we can raise the living standards of the American people to an unprecedented level."

The CIO president reiterated labor's conviction that the Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed. Until it is, he said the CIO will continue to support amendments which would make it more equitable for both labor and industry.

He expressed the hope that the time will come when the act is no longer a political football. But so long as the Republicans are determined that any change must be for the worse, he went on, their party must bear *"the stigma of an anti-labor reputation."*

While the CIO is fighting on the national legislative front, he added, it will continue to oppose with all its strength "the misnamed 'right to work laws'" in the states. He described such legislation as a "sign of hatred and vengeance" by anti-labor diehards, and said the fact that many laws have been enacted constitutes a warning for labor to be vigilant and to develop still further friendly relations with farm and community groups "for the mutual protection of all."

Warns On Scab Laws

On the subject of labor unity, Reuther said that "in the year ahead, it is my solemn pledge that I will make every effort to help attain the unity of CIO and AFL on an honorable, forward-looking basis."

"A unified American labor movement, solidifying the gains of the past and preparing the way for future achievements can be of maximum service to the workers," he said. "We can do no less than strive, in a spirit of responsibility and honest endeavor for the unity of labor."

Turning to the collective bargaining field, Reuther rejoiced that CIO's "strong and dynamic" unions in mass production industries won wage and other gains during the year despite unemployment, "new anti-labor schemes hatched in the personnel departments of trade associations and great corporations," and the "care-nothing, hands-off" attitude of the Republican Administration.

In the year ahead, he added, *"our unions will be resuming at the collective bargaining table their quest for ever higher standards of living and for greater security."*

The Give-Away Boys Hit

Reuther bitterly denounced the Eisenhower Administration's give-aways. The tidelands oil bill, he said, "had no justification in terms of public good," and forces every school child to pay "a penalty, a tithe, to the great oil companies." The Dixon-Yates contract puts the government in the position of penalizing a great public agency, the Tennessee Valley Authority, he maintained, "to enrich a few insiders who take no risks and make no investments."

CIO Action Is Pledged To Gain New 'Fair Deal'

But while the Administration has been giving away some of the people's natural resources, he said, there are "heartening indications" that the people themselves are rallying to the defense of their essential civil liberties, which have been under attack by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and his followers. McCarthy's strength seems to have waned, he indicated.

The mere fact of the censure motion, he said, holds a lesson for all Americans: *we must be ever vigilant to defend our freedoms against totalitarian attack from within the country or without.*

He expressed pride in the CIO's role as friend of the court in some of the school segregation cases that led to the Supreme Court decision, which he hailed as the "most significant" civil rights gain of the year. He urged CIO members to help implement the decision, and to continue their fight against discrimination in all fields.

Warns On Russ Appeals

Reuther vigorously attacked the foreign affairs record of the Administration, with emphasis on Sec. of State Dulles, as not conducive to the prestige and strength of America's leadership of the free world.

"Simply stated," he said, *"we have had a foreign policy of bluster and blunder."*

He warned against taking Russia's new line of coexistence and friendship at its face value, called for positive U. S. policies that will demonstrate the sincerity of our desire for peace, and urged strengthening of our foreign aid program. He paid tribute to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for its role in building the strength of the free world and fighting the propaganda claims of Moscow and Peiping.

Reuther said the year saw the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation achieving its goals, "to develop living memorials to our great and beloved leader." The Foundation's gifts went to causes dear to Murray's heart, he said, and in honoring him, "the men and women of CIO have been instrumental in continuing the good fights he fought."

'No Mercy' Promised On Welfare Fund Rackets

The CIO Standing Committee on Ethical Practices, named in October at the direction of the Executive Board, will report to the CIO convention on its activities, including a two-day hearing on welfare fund administration, Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his report.

The committee was appointed as an outgrowth of charges of welfare fund maladministration against a few locals in New York City, with the Executive Board acting under the CIO Statement of Ethical Practices. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers is chairman, serving with Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers. CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg is director.

"We shall do everything humanly possible to maintain our hard-won reputation of honesty and cleanliness," said Reuther after reporting that the New York situation has been remedied. "We will show no mercy to those who prey on our members, or who sully our record."

Report To The CIO Convention

Our Economy— *Only Optimism Trickles Down*

DOGMATIC business theories about the government's economic role and politically-inspired optimism have replaced realistic economic analysis, according to the economics section of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's report to the convention.

Since January 1953 the American people have been living through a renewed government experiment in trickle-down economics. The result is now apparent.

During most of this period, the national economy has been characterized by a downturn followed by stagnation. The record of the Administration's economic forecasts is a series of miscalculations and propaganda statements.

MAKING ENDS MEET is a tough problem for thousands of unemployed workers and their families.

That the economic decline of 1953-54 has not spiralled into a full-blown depression was not due to Administration policies. The American people were saved from suffering the full consequences of the Administration's inactivity by the collective bargaining strength of the trade unions and by the legacy of social and economic legislation enacted under the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, the report said.

The Hard-Money Policy

In the spring of 1953, after warning from many economists that defense spending cuts would cause a business downturn, Treasury officials embarked on a hard-money campaign that dried up financial resources. After the damage to economic activities became apparent, this policy was reversed but its effects had already been worked into the economic scene.

By January 1954 Administration spokesmen dismissed rising unemployment as "a corrective process" and "a minor readjustment" which would soon pass.

Pres. Eisenhower in February indicated he would take action in March if things did not improve.

March came and went without either a pickup in economic activity or government action.

In May, Gabriel Hauge, White House economic adviser, declared that the "downward drift" had been arrested and we could "look forward to going ahead again."

The next month, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, expressed a conviction an upturn would be coming shortly. And in the final days of the election campaign, Administration spokesmen frantically made proud claims that the recession they had ignored for so long was finally over.

Since mid-1953, the gross national product—the total production of all goods and services—has declined. By the third quarter of 1954, it had declined by $14.4 billion, or almost 4% below the level reached in the spring of 1953.

Instead of rising as it should to provide job opportunities for a growing labor force in an increasingly efficient productive system, the nation's production of goods and services declined in the last half of 1953 and the first quarter of 1954.

During the following half year the gross national product failed to rise—indicating a state of economic stagnation.

For five months following October 1953, unemployment continued to rise. In March, 3.7 million were reported to be unemployed. Since then, the reported number of jobless has edged down slightly, to 3.1 million or 4.8% of the civilian labor force in September.

The officially reported figures on employment and unemployment, however, fail to indicate the full extent of the decline. In addition to those persons reported as unemployed, there are many more who are temporarily laid off and yet more who are on short work-weeks.

Figures Are Misleading

In September, for instance, when 3.1 million were officially counted as unemployed, the Census Bureau reported that there were over 360,000 workers on temporary layoffs (less than 30 days) or with a new job but not at work. These workers are not officially counted as unemployed.

The Administration and many newspapers have attempted to indicate an economic pickup by pointing to the decline, since June, in the number of unemployed compensation claimants. What they conventiently ignore is the simple fact that a large and rising number of persons have exhausted the unemployment compensation payments to which they are entitled under inadequate state laws.

The Eisenhower Administration's policies consistently follow the trickle-down theory of economics.

Trickle-Down Theory

The trickle-down theory was widely held before the 1929 crash. Unfortunately, there are still those in business and government who believe that all is necessarily well with the economy so long as profits are high and increasing.

But it is consumers who are the largest bloc of buyers in the economy. From 1946 until 1949, consumer spending accounted for an average of over 69% of total production. It is upon this great base that general economic activity largely depends.

Consumer spending, then, is the major factor in the economy—not the only one, but by far, the largest. And in the long run, business spending rests on consumer spending.

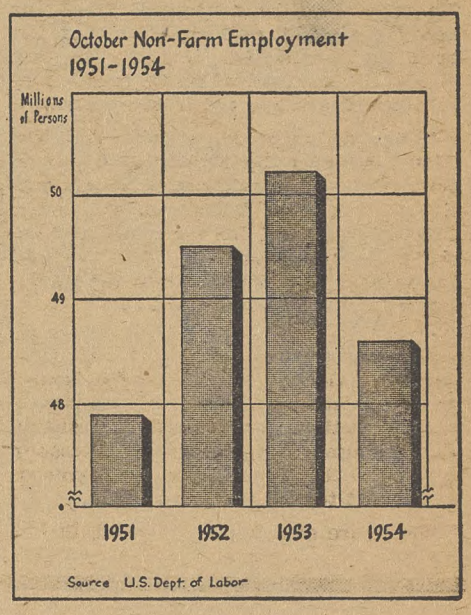
Annual Wage— *New Urgency For Pay Security*

RENEWED URGENCY has been given to demands of CIO unions for a guaranteed annual wage by recent economic developments.

The report of the Guaranteed Annual Wage Committee to the CIO convention noted that distress from unemployment has been great, while profits of many companies have continued to rise. Farmers, small businessmen and all other groups have suffered as industrial payrolls declined.

The committee reported that CIO affiliates are asking that guaranteed annual wage payments and unemployment insurance be appropriately integrated.

Proposals of some CIO unions have been further developed, each affiliate setting its own proposals in the light of conditions in which it operates. The committee continued to serve as a liaison for exchanging information on common problems and union policies.



The report carries a detailed outline of the guaranteed annual wage proposals of three of the larger CIO affiliates, the Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Electrical Workers.

The Guaranteed Annual Wage Committee: Otis Brubaker chairman; Katherine Ellickson, secretary; Solomon Barkin, Lyle Cooper, Gladys Dickason, Joseph Joy, David Lasser, Henry Paley, Stanley Ruttenberg, Rosalind Schulman, Joseph Swire, Nat Weinberg and Woodrow Ginsberg.

Economic Policy— *Full Employment Meet Was Highlight*

HIGHLIGHT of the year's activity by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy was the Full Employment Conference held in Washington last May.

The committee's annual report noted that over 300 delegates attended the two-day session, and adopted a 10-point program to halt growing unemployment.

In the period that followed, the CIO continued to urge strongly on the Administration the necessity for a recovery program. When Pres. Eisenhower's mid-year economic statement was made public Aug. 12, Chairman Rieve of the Economic Policy Committee, who is also president of the CIO Textile Workers, described it as "selective optimism."

The committee in October issued a statement which chronicled the dismal series of Administration pronouncements on the state of the economy during the past year. It pointed out that the President's *"self-styled dynamic economic program has proved to be a complete fizzle."*

Committee on Economic Policy: Emil Rieve, chairman; Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, James B. Carey, David J. McDonald, Jacob S. Potofsky, Walter P. Reuther; Everett M. Kassalow, secretary.

WHAT THE GOP THINKS—A revealing demonstration of what the GOP "Cadillac Cabinet" thinks about the American people came last October when Defense Sec. "GM Charlie" Wilson sounded off about unemployed workers being "kennel dogs" instead of "bird dogs." These CIO unionists picketed him in Chicago during the height of the campaign.

Carey Winner In Debate On GAW

CIO SEC.-TREAS. James B. Carey won a hands-down decision over Merryle Rukeyser, financial and business editor of the New York Journal-American, in a televised debate last week on the guaranteed annual wage.

Rukeyser, choking on his own choler, marshalled neither an argument nor a fact during the entire half-hour of NBC's American Forum of the Air.

It was in the middle of Rukeyser's first strangled cry, of *"fantastic . . . bombastic . . ."* that Carey interrupted the pundit to quote one of his own 1935 columns at him to demonstrate that Rukeyser had been equally vehement in his spluttering opposition to social security.

Carey, who is also CIO Electrical Workers president, scored the coup of the afternoon when Rukeyser asked why unions weren't going to government for increased unemployment compensation instead of *"proposing this bunk."*

With a smile like a cat who has just swallowed a singularly juicy canary, Carey expressed mock surprise at the suggestion and purred that *"unions believe in the free enterprise system and feel that it is the responsibility of management in private industry to insure workers against unemployment."*

Report To The CIO Convention

Political Action— '54 Saw 'Most Effective Work'

CIO'S POLITICAL Action Committee said that its "most effective work was done in the 1954 elections."

JACK KROLL

"It should be noted at the outset," the report to the CIO convention said, "that PAC's effectiveness cannot be measured alone in terms of the number of recommended candidates elected and defeated. Equally important is the effect of PAC's activities on the issues discussed in the campaign and on the strategy adopted by the two major political parties within whose framework PAC's activities are contained."

Measured by both standards, the report said, "the 1954 elections contain a truly impressive tribute to the work of CIO-PAC."

Buttressing the argument that CIO political action affected campaign issues, the report noted that "in the later stages of the election campaign, the President of the United States found it necessary to espouse the cause of full employment, in contrast to an earlier stand."

The entire campaign, PAC said, in the industrial areas of political importance, *"turned upon the question of which party could best guarantee full employment and full production."*

GETTING OUT THE VOTE—Throughout the nation, CIO-PAC block workers helped to get out a big '54 vote.

"The states in which there was concrete evidence of the inability or unwillingness of the Administration to achieve a full employment economy were the states in which the outstanding liberal gains were made," the report noted.

PAC said that "the emphasis placed by both parties on the government's responsibility for the maintenance of a full employment, full production economy" was "perhaps the most significant fact of the entire 1954 election."

"Notice has been served that unemployment will never again be accepted as inevitable and a matter of concern to the individual alone," PAC's report declared. "The election of 1954 demonstrated that the economic welfare of the citizens of the country is as much a matter of government responsibility as the national defense.

"It should be noted that this would not be so if it were not for the fact that organized labor has its own political organization to give weight to its views.

"This organization consists of tens of thousands of active citizens, informed in the techniques of politics and unafraid of the role they are called upon to play in the election process. Their number is growing daily."

Gains In The State

PAC pointed to the sweeping gains of liberal forces in the various state election contests. The Democrats picked up eight new governorships and "liberal forces gained ground in virtually every state legislature."

Particularly highlighted in the report was the *"accelerated pace"* of the *"trend toward liberalism"* in the 12 Southern states.

Singled out for special comment in the report was the PAC-sponsored conference on family participation in politics held in Washington. It was attended by 181 wives of CIO members and women members of CIO unions. The conference was followed, during the year, by 24 other conferences held in all parts of the country and attended by CIO women members and wives of CIO members.

"Close Man With A Razor, Isn't He?"

The report noted, in conclusion, that PAC was disturbed by the tendency, evidenced during the closing weeks of the campaign, to substitute "appeals to emotion for appeals to reason."

"We view the raising of the level of political campaigning as one of our most immediate tasks," the report declared.

Political Action Committee: Walter P. Reuther, chairman; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer; Jack Kroll, director; John V. Riffe, James B. Carey, I. W. Abel, Joseph Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, John Chupka, Joseph Curran, Al Hartnett, O. A. Knight, Emil Mazey, T. M. McCormick, Jacob Potofsky, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James Thimmes, Desmond Walker, Carlton Werkau, and Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel.

Labor Unity— Renewed Efforts Seen For Merger

"IN THE YEAR ahead, it is my solemn pledge that I will make every effort to help attain the unity of CIO and AFL on an honorable, forward-looking basis."

So said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in his speech at the CIO convention. The remarks were in his appraisal of the past year's developments toward labor unity.

Reuther, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald comprise the CIO Unity Subcommittee which is *"to explore still further the methods of bringing about unity in the American labor movement."*

CIO and AFL unity discussions have taken place within both organizations since the 1946-47 post-war period. A series of unity meetings was held between CIO and AFL leaders in the spring of 1947 which achieved agreement only on the fact that "organic unity should be established within the American labor movement."

DAVID McDONALD

A number of other attempts culminated in the establishment, in December 1950, of the United Labor Policy Committee, the purpose of which was to "develop a common approach to the problems arising out of the mobilization and stabilization program." The ULPC disintegrated Aug. 28, 1951, after the AFL withdrew.

No-Raid Pact First

The current unity moves grew out of conversations between Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany during the latter part of 1952 and the beginning of 1953. Both CIO and AFL conventions subsequently ratified a No-Raiding Agreement as *"the first essential step toward the achievement of organic unity . . . a goal to which both organizations wholeheartedly subscribe."*

Reuther's report noted that the agreement went into effect in June of this year at a meeting of the Unity Committees of the two organizations, at which time the ratification documents of the various participating unions were exchanged.

"A number of cases have already been settled by CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey and AFL Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler," Reuther said. Only one case has gone to the impartial referee, David Cole, former federal mediation chief.

The ratification and successful application of the No-Raiding Agreement "greatly enhanced" prospects for further progress toward unity, the CIO president noted.

Then, on Oct. 15, the CIO and AFL Unity Committee, after a three-hour meeting in Washington, issued the following statement:

"It is the unanimous decision of this joint committee of the AFL and CIO to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger, which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union.

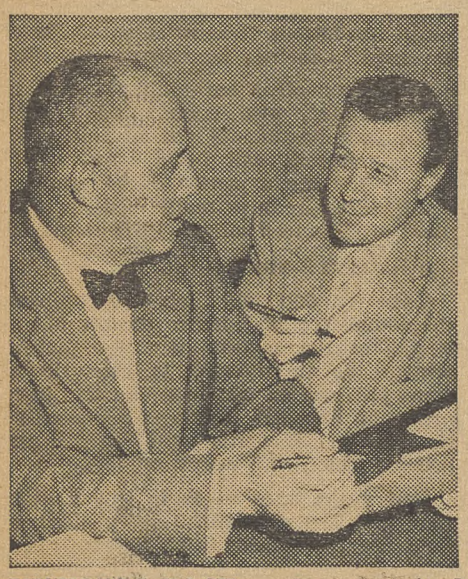
"Further, the presidents of the AFL and CIO are authorized to appoint a joint subcommittee to draft a detailed plan to achieve this objective and to then report its recommendations to this committee at its next meeting."

Reuther's report said that the CIO is "looking toward the establishment of a type of unity that will stimulate growth, not result in stagnation."

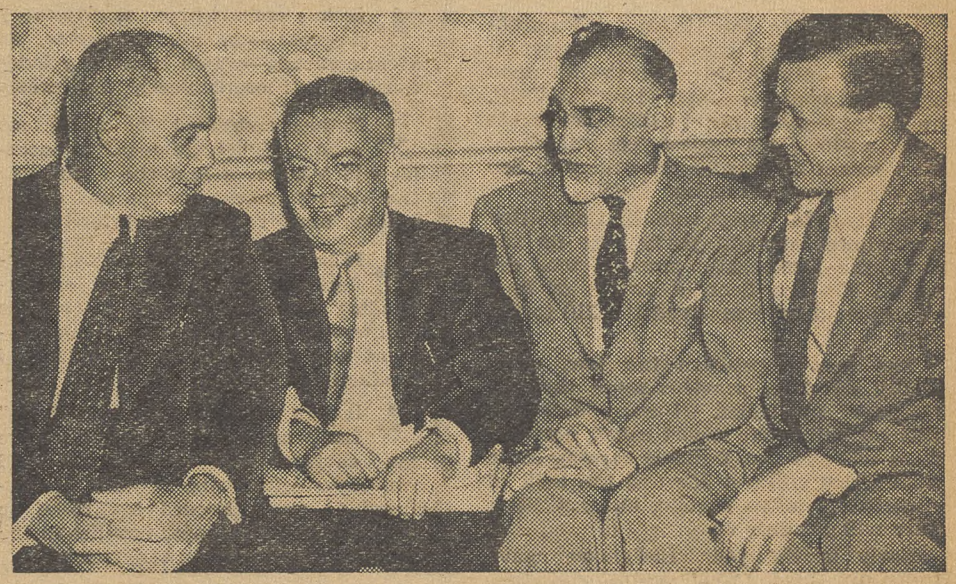
"We seek, through unity, more success and more efficiency in organizing the unorganized, in our legislative and public relations activities, in our political action work, and indeed in every phase of democratic trade union activity," he said.

"As President of the CIO, let me emphasize I have no vested interest in disunity; I have a strong desire to get on with the job of unifying American labor and of strengthening the entire trade union movement in America."

CIO Unity Committee: Pres. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Sec.-Treas. Carey, Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve and James Thimmes, and Pres. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.



HISTORIC PACT — Long-awaited CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement became fully effective after signing by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) and AFL Pres. George Meany.



THE NEXT BIG STEP—Good progress toward real labor unity through a "single trade union center" was reported at fall AFL-CIO meeting. In this group (from left): AFL Pres. George Meany, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky, and CIO Pres. Walter Reuther. Another meeting will be held soon.

Report To The CIO Convention

Congress— *Tax Cuts Were Decisive Issue*

CONFRONTED for the first time in its history with a Republican White House and a Republican Congress, the CIO had uneasy premonitions which unfortunately were justified.

ROBERT OLIVER

The report of the CIO Legislative Dept. declared that the 83rd Congress *"defaulted in its responsibilities to the American people."* The best that could be said, it went on, is that it did not dare go quite as far as some of its extremist elements desired.

The department is headed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and includes the full membership of the Executive Committee. The work of the department is headed by Dir. Robert Oliver.

"The few positive achievements of the 83rd Congress," the report said, "resulted from bipartisan support and represented continuation of policies initiated during earlier Administrations. The St. Lawrence Seaway, for instance, was approved by as many Democratic as Republican Senators and by almost 100 Democratic members of the House. The modest Social Security improvements received solid bipartisan support."

On The Hill

CIO spokesmen made over 40 appearances before more than a dozen committees of the House and Senate in a six-month period this year. They spoke on a variety of issues affecting the public needs. They established high standards of testimony and received considerable public notice.

The major tax battle of the 83rd Congress was over the Administration's "omnibus" tax reform measure—the so-called "cornerstone" of the Eisenhower legislative program.

The Clash Over Taxes

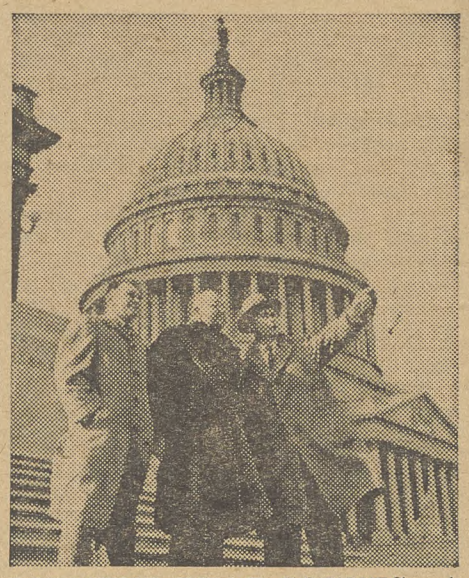
No issue in the session, the report said, brought into such sharp focus the clash in the underlying economic philosophies of the two major political parties. Few issues in history have been fought so clearly along party lines.

Democrats in the House tried unsuccessfully—first in committee and then on the floor—to substitute for the dividend stock tax bonanza proposed by the GOP, an increase in personal exemptions from $600 to $700. This modest proposal would have meant an annual tax saving of $80 for the average American family.

By straight party vote in Committee and almost straight party vote on the floor, the Democratic proposal was defeated. On the floor, a switch of four votes would have reversed the 210 to 204 vote.

The new Republican tax law, when finally effective, provides more than $3 billion of tax relief. Of every dollar of this tax relief, the report noted, corporations will get 75c, families earning more than $5000 will get 18c and the bulk of American families earning under $5000 a year will get only 9c

Early in the year, Eisenhower gave verbal recognition to the need for liberalization of unemployment compensation when he urged the adoption of minimum standards regarding the level and duration of benefits. Instead of urging the Congress to do this, however, he urged the states to do so.



LOBBYING THAT COUNTS—A trio of Textile Workers looks over Washington, one of several CIO delegations to the Capitol.

As predicted, very few states (and most of them are ruled by the GOP) took the request seriously and only four made any improvements whatsoever. None went as far as the President requested. During the second session of the 83rd Congress, attempts were made in both Houses to adopt liberal federal standards.

In the fall of 1952, the legislative report went on, Candidate Eisenhower went on record as against Taft-Hartley's union-busting provisions. Two years later, the first Eisenhower Congress adjourned, and Taft-Hartley had been neither repealed nor amended. In the light of what happened in those two years, this can be considered a "victory."

The record of the 83rd Congress in the crucial matter of housing likewise is woefully inadequate.

Housing Falls Short

Most experts on housing agree that America needs at least two million new homes a year if we are to make any sizable dent in our tremendous housing shortage. Yet today there are only about a million housing units being added annually.

In the field of public housing, the 83rd Congress has, to all intents and purposes, at least temporarily killed the program. Changes were made in the law affecting private housing but these fell far short of the needs.

But Not Good Enough

The record of the 83rd Congress on social security, the report admits, is good. Not good enough, but good. The CIO is happy to join in the general applause. As one of the principal supporters of liberal social security programs, the CIO welcomes all forward steps.

The last year saw such a forward step. By almost unanimous bipartisan votes, both houses of Congress in 1954 approved substantial extension of coverage and higher benefits.

Outside of voting some funds—inadequate for the most part—for health programs inherited from previous Administrations, the record of the 83rd Congress in the development of an adequate health care program for America is blank.

Labor Sec. Mitchell told the 1953 CIO Convention that his office would recommend raising the 75c minimum wage. The session has come and gone, no recommendations were made and the minimum wage is still 75c.

The Atomic Give-Away

Although not wholly successful—as the result of a bitter debate by Senate liberals which focused public attention on the issue—the Administration and Congress did succeed in enacting legislation which turns the new atomic energy industry—developed by the government with an investment of over $12 billion in public funds—over to a few large corporations for their private exploitation.

One of the worst set-backs handed the people in the fight to amend the atomic energy give-away was the defeat of the amendment which would have made impossible the Administration-ordered contract between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Dixon-Yates companies to supply power to the TVA area.

The nation's six million farm families—whose income has dropped 20% while food prices have reached an all-time high—were perhaps the hardest hit of any single economic group by the Eisenhower Congress.

MAKING A POINT—CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey testifies for bill to improve federal standards for unemployment compensation.

Social Security— *Tide Turns For Old Age Benefits*

THE TIDE of public sentiment has definitely turned in favor of social security programs and the people and their elected representatives have indicated approval of established programs.

JOSEPH CURRAN

This conclusion is reached in the report of the CIO Committee on Social Security.

A year ago, the committee was seriously concerned with defending existing social security programs against severe attacks intended to whittle away past gains and to hold benefits to minimum levels.

The cleverly developed proposals of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which would have undermined Old Age and Survivors' Insurance, have been thoroughly discredited and did not even receive serious consideration by congressional committees.

CIO's endorsement of the Lehman-Dingell Bill in 1953, the report said, undoubtedly was influential in leading the Eisenhower Administration to broaden its recommendations from mere extension of coverage to include increases in benefits.

Union collective bargaining, the committee noted, also contributed to the desirable amendments passed this year, since employers realize that workers help to pay for the expenses of government pensions, whereas in many cases private plans are financed solely by the employer.

Up Jobless Benefits

With the decline in job opportunities, the committee said, improvements in unemployment compensation are urgent to prevent human suffering, to lessen downward pressure on wage standards, and to maintain national purchasing power so that the economy may again expand and provide jobs for all who want them.

Few gains were made in this field in 1954, but the substantial votes obtained for federal standards in both Houses provide encouragement for possible progress next year.

Social Security Committee: Joseph Curran, Chairman; Katherine Ellickson, Executive Secretary; Harry Block, Joseph Childs, Jacob Clayman, Gladys Dickason, Max Greenberg, Richard Leonard, John Livingston, George Maher, Andrew Pettis, James Robb, B. J. Schafer, Joseph Swire, John Yancey.

Defaulting On People's Needs

The CIO Legislative Dept. has set forth the following 10-point indictment of the 83rd Congress for "defaulting on its responsibilities to the American people":

1. It has embarked on a give-away program — in oil, in power, in atomic energy—which is morally indefensible and economically dangerous.

2. It has embraced the dangerous school of "trickle-down" economics which believes that the welfare of the highest income groups and corporations must receive top priority.

3. It has exposed its inability to understand the needs of an expanding economy through its callous indifference to continuing unemployment and declines in total industrial production.

4. It has adopted a "trickle-down" tax program which provides huge tax savings for corporations and wealthy stockholders, while it has refused to grant needed tax relief to low- and middle-income families in the form of increased tax exemptions.

5. It has refuted Administration claims of a "liberal" approach to problems of people, by failing to provide adequate unemployment insurance standards, scuttling the housing program, refusing to adopt a school construction program, making no progress towards a meaningful health program, and doing nothing to raise the minimum wage.

6. It has defaulted on campaign promises to make the Taft-Hartley law fair to labor, but instead attempted to adopt a program that would have made this anti-labor law even more harmful to labor.

7. It has adopted a farm policy which will still further reduce farm income, thus causing even worse hardship for millions of rank and file farm families and laying the basis for general economic decline.

8. It has placed the balancing of the national budget ahead of national security in our international affairs and economic security in our national affairs.

9. It has defaulted on our international economic obligations by failing to agree to the three-year extension of reciprocal trade agreements, and by penny-pinching actions on economic and technical assistance abroad.

10. It has been more anxious to play politics than to develop sound, effective legislation to counteract Communist subversion.

Labor's World—
Free Unions, UN Get CIO Backing

A WORLDWIDE integrated program of activities geared to building and maintaining the strength of democratic trade unionism in all countries was carried on by the CIO Dept. for International Affairs during the past year jointly with the CIO International Committee and the Latin-American Affairs Subcommittee.

JACOB POTOFSKY

At the same time, the department kept a sharp eye on the many international developments which affected the United States and the international labor movement. In accordance with CIO policies, it gave support to programs intended to promote peace and prosperity.

UNITED NATIONS: The report showed that the CIO "renewed and reinforced" support of the UN and its specialized agencies in the face of bitter isolationist attacks intended to weaken and ultimately destroy the agency. The department mustered support particularly against the Bricker Amendment, and is prepared to renew the fight should another effort be made to pass similar legislation.

ILO: Cooperation and participation in the work of the Intl. Labor Organization has continued, with a number of delegates representing the CIO and some of its affiliates at its various meetings.

FOA: Advisory participation within the Foreign Operations Administration was resumed by CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods in April on the promise of FOA Dir. Harold Stassen that the agency "will not adopt any labor policy or appoint any labor personnel without first consulting the Labor Committee," which includes CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers.

Doing Anything About The Roots?

As a result, labor participation in administrative and field activities has broadened with CIO members nominated and appointed to several important positions in foreign countries.

LABOR DEPT.: The department reported a "serious breakdown" in the effectiveness of the Trade Union Advisory Committee on which the CIO is represented since the Eisenhower Administration took office

"For more than two years not a single new person from the ranks of American labor has been recruited for the labor attache program," the report showed. "The pattern of broad representation of American labor on the Foreign Service Selection Board was abruptly broken in 1953 when a highly-qualified candidate, whose name had been submitted at the request of the Dept. of Labor, was rejected for apparently partisan political reasons."

ICFTU: In cooperating actively with the ICFTU, the CIO urged that national union centers reduce their separate international activities to a minimum and work more closely with the ICFTU and that young non-Communist unions in underdeveloped countries be given greater material aid.

ITS: The CIO gave strong encouragement in the past year to CIO affiliates to join appropriate international trade secretariats, the organizations of unions in specific industries throughout the world. These bodies work closely with the ICFTU.

Help Free Unions Abroad

CONTRIBUTIONS: CIO contributions in the international field, in addition to that done through the ICFTU and similar agencies, have been made by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, the CIO Community Services Committee and the CIO Free World Labor Fund. International activities of the latter two groups are now being consolidated in the International Committee, and plans are being made for a fund raising drive under the Free World Labor Fund.

LATIN AMERICA: Relations with the Mexican labor movement were strengthened during a year that saw the CIO giving increased attention to the migrant labor problem and to closer cooperation on mutual industrial problems.

The CIO, with ORIT, the western hemisphere arm of the ICFTU, supported the strike of Honduran banana workers which brought them their first contract. In Guatemala, it has assisted in the reconstruction of a free union movement and the defense of labor against a comeback of reaction and feudalism.

COOPERATION—Dir. Victor Reuther (right) of CIO International Affairs Dept. presents check for school to Sec. Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The report also covers CIO activities on UNESCO, in international trade, the workers exchange program and the CIO Scandinavian workshop.

Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president, also heads the Dept. for International Affairs. Michael Ross is assigned to ICFTU headquarters in Brussels.

The CIO International Committee: Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; Walter P. Reuther, James B. Carey, John V. Riffe, Emil Mazey, Frank Rosenblum, Joseph Beirne, Joseph Curran, Ralph Novak, O. A. Knight, Harry Sayre, L. S. Buckmaster, David J. McDonald, James Thimmes, Emil Rieve, William Pollock, Willard Townsend, Michael Quill, and Victor Reuther.

Latin-American Affairs Subcommittee: O. A. Knight, chairman; Jacob Potofsky, Emil Mazey, R. J. Thomas, Ralph Helstein, Frank Grasso, Martin Kyne, David J. McDonald, and Ernst Schwarz, secretary.

Civil Rights—
School Bias Ban Decision Hailed

CIO'S CIVIL Rights Committee hailed the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in public schools and its application of the doctrine of non-segregation to other federal and local tax-supported institutions.

JAMES B. CAREY

"The CIO, from its birth, has associated itself with this point of view and has implemented it with every means at our command," the committee's report to the convention said.

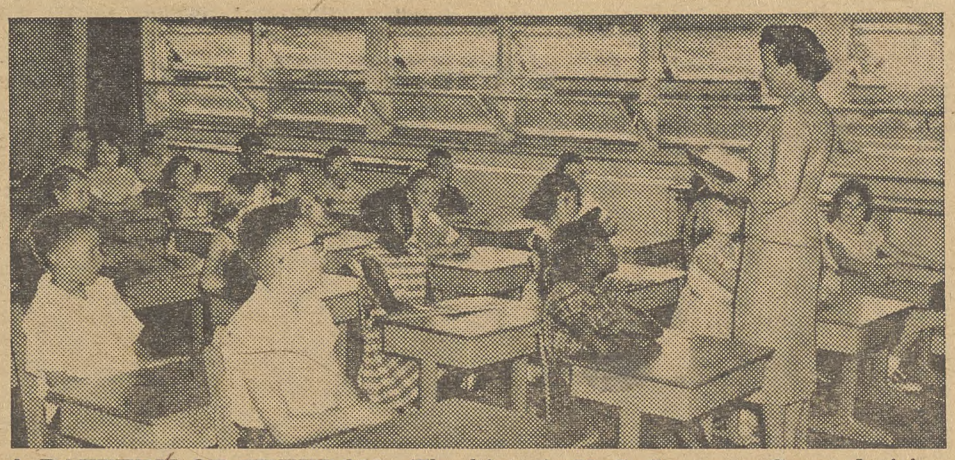
The Civil Rights Committee noted that although the National Association for Advancement of Colored People has "taken the leadership in forging the law into an instrument of social justice," the CIO has always been "closely associated and identified with the NAACP and other like-minded groups in this struggle."

The committee found that during the last two decades, America has been "giving reality to the democratic promise inherent in our ideals." This trend "reached its first peak" with the publication of the Report of Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

HST's Report Hailed

That report, the committee said, represented a recognition of the strength and determination of the "American people to complete successfully the social revolution in which we have for so long been engaged." The decisions flowing from it "were just a prelude" to the school decision.

"This historic declaration promises our children they will receive a greater and more equal share in our democracy than we experienced," the committee declared.



A PATTERN OF FREEDOM—The historic U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools is beginning to bring some changes, as in this integrated class in a Washington suburb. But there's still a long way to go to make the decision fully effective, and CIO is aiding in that fight on the legal and other fronts.

The report also took note of CIO's role in improving the opportunity of working people to attain decent housing in good neighborhoods. The committee voiced its concern over the "exclusion of Negroes and non-white families from the vast FHA-aided and redevelopment housing."

"Unless we are successful in arresting current trends, we are convinced that the pattern of racial segregation and exclusion in various forms of publicly aided housing . . . will negate the benefits of recent Supreme Court decisions."

Of the 83rd Congress, the report said that with "the conspicuous exception" of the Humphrey-Ives Fair Employment Practices Bill, the record was "shameful." The record, the committee pointed out, "refutes its leaders claims of a 'liberal' approach to the problems of people." Particularly the committee criticized Pres. Eisenhower's opposition to a FEPC bill with enforcement powers.

The Administration also came in for criticism for allowing the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission to become "inactive." Additionally targeted for disapproval was Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts.

"The results of (its) activities can be summarized as producing a pamphlet, posters . . . and negotiations with government procurement agencies" to create machinery providing for investigation of discrimination complaints, the committee reported.

As to civil liberties and the rights of government employes and defense plant workers, the committee pointed out that the position of these people "has deteriorated within the past 12 months." Defense plant security programs must be watched closely, the committee said, lest employers use them as a "vehicle of anti-unionism."

Civil Rights Committee: James B. Carey, chairman; Willard Townsend, secretary; George L-P Weaver, director; William Oliver, George Maher, Bessie Hillman, W. Richard Carter, Morris Pizer, Cecil Martin, Harry Read, T. M. McCormick, Russell Lasley, James Turner, Francis Shane, Boyd Wilson, Gustav Faber, William Munger and Arthur Goldberg.

Safety—
Factory Death Toll Tops Korea

"WHILE OUR casualty list in Korea for three years was 32,000 deaths and 111,000 battle wounds, we killed during the same period 45,000 workers and injured six million more here at home."

MICHAEL QUILL

With these words, the Committee on Safety and Occupational Health dramatized its problem in its report to the CIO convention.

The committee found that the majority of states give "only lip service" to enactment of safety codes and their enforcement. It urged passage of bills for the enforcement of safety and occupational health standards in all goods that move in interstate commerce. A nationwide standard for workmen's compensation also is lacking, the committee reported.

It said that it is adequately represented on a committee set up by the Labor Dept. to survey the nation's need in the field of workmen's compensation. "The results of such a survey will show clearly the needs for a federal system of workmen's compensation with full state cooperation to replace the hopelessly confused present system of crazy-quilt state patterns," the committee said.

It also reported that provision for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped is woefully inadequate.

Safety and Occupational Health Committee: Michael J. Quill, chairman; Harry Read, secretary; Harry Block, George Brown, Frank Burke, Pat Greathouse, John Green, John R. Kumpel, T. M. McCormick, William Pachler, Dominic Tripode.

Report To The CIO Convention

Organizing— *New Techniques Aid CIO Unions*

"DESPITE adverse conditions, CIO unions have pushed forward on many fronts to improve their bargaining position and to obtain better wages and working conditions for their members."

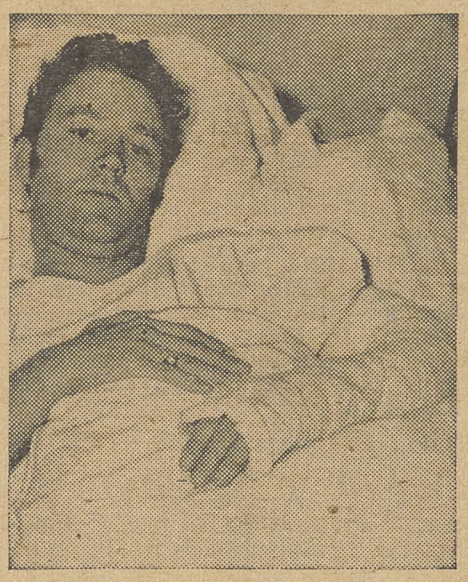
JOHN RIFFE

That's what John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, reported to the CIO convention. He described the adverse conditions as follows:

"Widespread unemployment, restrictive National Labor Relations Board decisions, and an anti-union atmosphere on both federal and state levels have encouraged employer hostility to labor."

Riffe noted the "phenomenal" growth of corporate mergers and of new productive techniques. These conditions have required CIO unions to develop new bargaining techniques and in some cases to conduct strikes "to an unprecedented degree."

"Still others have joined forces in actual mergers or amalgamations, or joint bargaining agreements," he continued.



BLOOD ON THE RIVERS—Organizer Gordon Knapp was shot by company thugs in current drive of joint CIO-AFL Joint Rivers Organizing Committee.

Riffe cited the amalgamation of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; the Distributive, Processing Office Workers, and the Playthings Workers into one union, and the Railroad Workers with the Transport Workers. He also pointed out that the Optical Workers voluntarily returned their charter, and the Electrical Workers and the newly-named United Glass and Ceramic Workers absorbed their membership.

He hailed a new affiliate, the 52,000-member Mechanics Educational Society of America, as "a valued member of the CIO family," which "has already begun to make important contributions to the development of our organization."

In the NLRB statistical year ending June 1954, CIO unions participated in 1455 collective bargaining elections, covering 279,837 workers, and won more than 50% of them. Six CIO unions took part in 19 elections conducted by the National Mediation Board in the transportation field in the year ended June 1954 and won 11 of them.

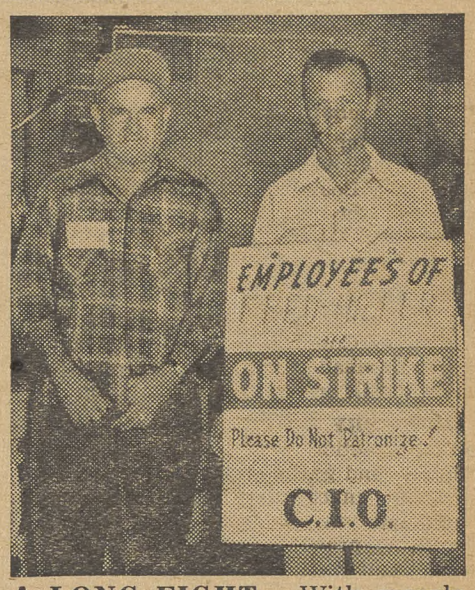
At the time the Dept. of Organization report was written, 141 organizers were assigned to 25 affiliates, the 13 CIO regional directors were assisted by 51 representatives. The remainder of the department staff was working on special projects or national programs.

New Organizing Structure

Referring to the reorganization of the department and the field structure of CIO, the report said:

"Even though we have now had one full year's experience with the new structure and operations, evaluation of the success of the new reorganization in relation to the task of basic organizing is somewhat difficult in light of new factors of mass unemployment and government hostility that have become aggravated since the last report."

The work of the special committee to transfer local industrial unions to related international unions also was outlined. At the time the committee was established by the CIO Executive Board more than a year ago, there were 216 local industrial unions.



A LONG FIGHT—With morale high, members of CIO Local Industrial Union 1814 are in second year of Port Arthur, Tex., store strike.

With the assistance of Riffe, the committee has eliminated 134 of them through transfer to international unions, and in a few cases, through withdrawal of charters of inactive locals. Efforts are continuing to transfer the remaining locals except 27 composed of office and clerical workers. No action was taken on this group in the hope that these locals would form the nucleus of an organization for office workers.

Special LIU committee members: Joseph W. Childs, chairman; John J. Moran, Russell Taylor, M. Hedley Stone, and T. M. McCormick.

Labor & The Law *GOP Labor Board Writes New Law*

ADMINISTRATIVE interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act by the Republican-controlled NLRB are making the law even more detrimental to unions than Congress intended, the CIO Legal Dept. reported to the convention.

ARTHUR GOLDBERG

"The new Republican board members," the report said, "seem to have taken office with a premeditated design to orient the board's policy along pro-management lines.

"Shortly after being appointed, Chairman Farmer and Member Rodgers declared in public speeches that they intended to replace board employes holding 'policy positions' and that they intended to reexamine and change the board's interpretation of the Act in several respects.

"They have been good as their word. In the course of a single year the board has reversed numerous prior interpretations of the statute which had stood for years unchanged by successive Congresses.

"These new board constructions of the law cover a variety of subjects. But they have one thing in common: in every instance the change favors the employer to the detriment of the worker," the report said.

Included among the changed interpretations were those dealing with the board's refusal to take jurisdiction in certain cases, captive audiences, employer threats, no-strike clauses written into contracts, collective responsibility, employer refusal of recognition, quizzing workers on union membership, terming a slowdown a refusal to bargain and stripping protection from workers who refuse to cross a picket line.

Never Darken Our Door Again

The Legal Dept., headed by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, noted in its report that the conservative business magazine, U. S. News & World Report, said of the changed NLRB attitude: *"Employers generally look with favor on what is going on."*

T-H Debate Reviewed

The report considered at some length the attempts to change Taft-Hartley through legislation.

"In 1954," it stated, "Pres. Eisenhower sought not to liberalize Taft-Hartley as Candidate Eisenhower promised in 1952 to do, but to make the law somewhat more anti-union. In this flagrant breach of faith, Pres. Eisenhower was joined by most of the Senate Republicans.

"The Senate Democrats stood solidly together, however, and with the aid of three Republican Senators and Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), they sent the Administration bill back to committee. We did not get the promised revision of Taft-Hartley, but we did defeat the Administration's efforts to make the law worse."

Noting that the Supreme Court decided a number of labor cases during the year, the report said the most important involved state courts' interference in labor disputes which are subject to the National Labor Relations Act.

During the past few years unions have been urging that if the NLRB has jurisdiction, then that jurisdiction is exclusive and employers cannot run to the state courts for injunctions or other anti-union action when a labor dispute occurs.

The court's decision banning segregation in the schools was termed "of overwhelming importance" in the report. CIO filed a brief in the case as a friend of the court and also served as a consultant to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who brought the action.

'Effective Job' Of Councils Praised

"SPECIAL commendation" for the legislative program carried out by CIO state and local councils was given in the report of the Councils Dept.

"It is generally agreed that in the legislative field our Industrial Union Councils are doing a more effective job than ever before, even in the face of an increasingly hostile legislative atmosphere," the department said.

The contribution local councils are making in developing closer relations with other segments of the community also was praised. The local groups are "displaying great insight and imagination, enhancing labor's prestige and strengthening its position of influence in the community," the department asserted.

The report said that affiliation of local unions with councils has increased, with over 200,000 new members added to state council rolls.

Publicity— *25 Million Hear Vandercook Show*

ABOUT 25 MILLION listeners hear CIO-sponsored Commentator John W. Vandercook on the ABC radio network during the course of each month, according to a national survey, the CIO Publicity Dept. reported.

JOHN VANDERCOOK

"Various audience measurement organizations indicate that the CIO's program has a very substantial audience and that the growth of that audience continues constant," the report said.

The program was renewed during the summer of 1954, and both the Publicity Dept. and the Henry J. Kaufman & Associates advertising agency "are of the firm belief that the CIO program is filling the role for which it was intended," said Dir. Henry C. Fleisher.

That role, the department recalled is "to reach a broad section of the American public with the message of the labor movement and of democratic liberalism; to add another liberal voice to radio; and to improve the public relations status of the CIO among all elements in the community."

Of The CIO News, the report noted that the paper is "read with interest and respect, not only for its news about the CIO, but also for its coverage of events in government and industry." Its news stories, editorials and cartoons have been "consistently" quoted or reproduced in other publications, the report said. A number of special articles and series of stories received "favorable comment," among them the election campaign and the Westbrook Pegler libel case.

Union-By-Union: *Organizing Gains Are Reported By CIO Affiliates In '54*

Here is a summary of gains in membership and contract benefits reported to the 1954 CIO convention by international unions and organizing committees:

AUTO WORKERS: UAW-CIO again has reached a new membership high. Allowing for exonerations for strikers and retired members, the active membership totaled more than 1.5 million. Some 30,000 new members were brought into the union during the year ended Aug. 31 through 149 victories in National Labor Relations Board elections. During the past year three more units of Communist-dominated Farm Equipment-United Electrical Workers came into UAW-CIO.

BARBERS: Faced with unique organizing and servicing problems, the Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union continued to progress steadily, chartering three additional locals in New York and Ohio.

BREWERY WORKERS: UBW won 27 NLRB elections during the year ended Aug. 31 and gained some 2500 new members. The union is conducting organizing campaigns in seven states and three Canadian provinces and among tobacco workers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

BROADCAST EMPLOYEES: The National Association of Broadcast Employees & Technicians brought many more radio, television and film workers under its banner. Key groups included 150 office employes of the American Broadcasting Co. in Hollywood and 12 privately owned radio and television stations in Canada.

CLOTHING WORKERS: ACWA marked its 40th anniversary this year, chartered two joint boards and 32 new unions during the 13 months ended Sept. 30, won 21 NLRB elections, and signed initial contracts with 63 companies employing 8000 workers. With the opening of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Health Center in New York City this fall and the completion of the Sidney Hillman Health Center in Chicago this year, the union's health facilities will provide medical care to more than 100,000 members and their wives.

COMMUNICATIONS: CWA's membership reached a new high level during the past year. The union made its first major penetration into the field of non-voice communications by winning bargaining rights for 1200 widely scattered workers employed by the American Cable & Radio Corp. Organizing campaigns are under way in seven states and Canada. CWA again set the wage pattern in communications equipment and telephone industries.

ELECTRICAL: A total of 97 collective bargaining groups representing 48,047 workers voted for IUE since the union's 5th convention. IUE has 361 local unions with more than 600 contracts in 28 states. In the General Electric chain alone, IUE added 16 new locals with 25,000 members during the past year. The pledge given to the late Phillip Murray when IUE was born Nov. 2, 1949, that the union would drive communism out of the electrical industry, has now been four-fifths fulfilled. The Communist-controlled United Electrical Workers, which once had a peak membership of more than 500,000, has been reduced to less than 100,000.

FURNITURE: Faced by stiffening employer resistance and increasing Taft-Hartley restrictions, the Furniture Workers during the past year won recognition in 23 plants employing some 5000 workers. Over 80% of the union's members are covered by health and welfare funds, the majority by the UFW Insurance Fund, which has just celebrated its 10th anniversary.

THEY DON'T WALK ALONE—Carrying banners reading "I'm the union wife in my man's life," members of auxiliary of CIO Auto Workers Local 883 take turn on the picket line in long UAW strike against Kohler Co. at Sheboygan, Wis. As National CIO convention opens, strike moved into its ninth month against the bitterly anti-union firm.

GAS, COKE: UGCCW has won 40 NLRB elections, thus gaining 3500 members. Many of these elections were in plants that are still expanding. The union's 7th constitutional convention in St. Louis last September adopted a resolution approving the proposed amalgamation of the UGCCW with the CIO Oil Workers.

GLASS WORKERS: Since the last CIO convention, this union had its largest membership expansion. The increase totaled 5000 members, 3000 in a new district in Canada, where it is affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES: Despite prejudice and legislation against the right of public employees to organize, the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee continued to obtain statements of policy and contracts.

INSURANCE: The Insurance Workers won bargaining rights for agents of three additional life insurance companies, defeated the decertification efforts of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in Pennsylvania and eliminated the last remnant of Communist control over insurance workers in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

LITHOGRAPHERS: Most ALA contracts negotiated during the past year provide increases ranging from 7c to 10c an hour during the first year and slightly less during the second year. Fully 70% of the membership is now working the 35-hour week or is under contract to work 35 hours with no pay cut by late 1956.

MARINE ENGINEERS: MEBA won wage gains and other improvements in renegotiation of dry cargo, tanker and collier contracts in the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast Districts, and improved contracts in the Western and Southern Rivers, and Great Lakes District.

SHIPBUILDING: IUMSWA won collective bargaining rights for close to 4000 workers in 11 plants during the past year. Wage increases and other benefits were won in all contracts opened for wage review or renegotiated. The union obtained congressional action to aid the depressed industry.

MARITIME UNION: Despite the loss of 5000 jobs in the depressed American shipping industry, NMU still holds contracts covering practically half of the American ocean-going merchant marine. In negotiations with passenger and freighter companies in June the union won a number of improvements including a fourth week of vacation for crewmen employed by one company a year, and pension and welfare contributions from all ocean-going shipping companies ranging from 60c to 75c a day.

OIL WORKERS: OWIU won 21 NLRB elections during the past year and increased its membership at an annual rate of 12% through a program by which members are awarded premiums for signing new members. OWIU participated through the Coalition of Oil Unions in taking positive steps to form one union of oil workers.

PACKINGHOUSE: UPWA gained 5000 new members through the affiliation of LIU 78, Salinas, Calif., on the recommendation of the CIO Committee on Local Industrial Unions and by victories in NLRB elections which boosted its membership by 25% during the past year. The union also negotiated two-year contracts with Swift, Wilson, Cudahy and Armour which brought a 5.5c general wage increase, and reductions of female and geographic differentials.

PAPERWORKERS: Since the last CIO convention 19 units of workers received UPA charters, most contracts were negotiated with substantial gains and the average dues-paying membership rose almost 10%.

RADIO: ARA organized the radio officers on vessels of the four new steamship companies formed last year. A brief strike of radio officers on East Coast freight and passenger ships last June won a fourth week of annual vacation, agreement to provide adequate pensions before the end of the year and other fringe benefits.

RETAIL: A merger convention last June brought into the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union 70,000 members, who formerly belonged to the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers and the Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers. Since then pension plans were established for employes of Borden Dairy Co. in Ohio, Gimbels and Stern's department stores in New York City; several organizational drives were started.

RUBBER WORKERS: Long strikes of URWA at the Goodyear and Firestone chains netted a wage pattern of a 6.5c general wage increase and elimination of some of the area differentials. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 24 charters were issued or reinstated and the membership rose by 35,041.

SHOE WORKERS: This union negotiated union shop agreements with the two largest manufacturers in the industry.

STEELWORKERS: A total of 1,157,658 USA-CIO members employed by 2030 companies are under contract. Since last January the union signed 36 new contracts covering 3557 new members. An organizing campaign in four Southern states netted victories in 17 NLRB elections covering 3376 employes. Continued success was reported in the drive designed to bring seamen on Great Lakes ore boats into the union. Despite unemployment in the industry, USA this year won approximately 12c an hour increase in wages and other benefits and the complete elimination of the southern differential.

STONE WORKERS: During the past year USAPWA chartered seven local unions, one directly affiliated group and a district council for Vermont marble workers, won eight NLRB elections and negotiated wage increases ranging from 2.5c to 15c an hour and other benefits.

TEXTILE WORKERS: Despite the anti-union rulings of the Republican-dominated NLRB and the resistance of employers, TWUA won certifications for 10,000 workers in 84 plants during the past year. TWUA believes that it can turn to its advantage renewed interest in unions in the South, where it has been assisted by CIO organizers.

TRANSPORT SERVICE: In the past year UTSE organized red caps employed by the Metropolitan Coach Lines in Los Angeles and the employes of the Dixie Chemical Corp., New Bern, N. C., and became bargaining agent for red caps at the New Orleans Union Passenger Terminal. The union recently resisted a raid on Boston & Maine Railroad dining car employes by an AFL union which did not sign the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement.

TRANSPORT WORKERS: TWU's 20th year was highlighted by an election in which it won collective bargaining rights for workers on New York City's transportation system. As a result of this victory, TWU obtained a $9 million package in negotiations with the Transit Authority. Through an amalgamation with the Railroad Workers Organizing Committee, the union gained 40,000 new members.

UTILITY WORKERS: Since the last CIO convention UWUA gained substantial wage increases and other benefits for its members. It is conducting organizing campaigns in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

WOODWORKERS: IWA made substantial organizing progress in the past year despite increased employer resistance, and gained hundreds of new members in operations where it did not have the union shop.

5 Jurisdiction Disputes Were Settled Voluntarily

Five of 13 jurisdictional disputes referred to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe during the past year were voluntarily settled in the first stages of the disputes procedure.

In one case a local industrial union charter was issued with jurisdiction to be determined lated; the arbitrator, Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger, heard two cases; one dispute went to an election, which neither union won, and four cases are at various stages in the disputes machinery.

Progress On Several Fronts Reported By Auxiliaries

"The National CIO Auxiliaries have made progress on several fronts" during the past year, the Organization Dept. reported to the CIO convention.

New auxiliaries are being established, and "old auxiliaries are noticeably increasing in size and strength," the report said.

"The wives of CIO members through their continued daily contacts," it continued, "are the best means of publicizing the aims and objectives of the CIO and all meetings are planned with this in mind.

"Some auxilaries have organized tours to their state capitals and this is going to be a continued activity to acquaint CIO wives with political action."

Fr. McGowan Retires From Church Position

RETIREMENT of Rev. Raymond A. McGowan as director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference was announced last week. He has been in ill health for several years.

Father McGowan had been with the NCWC since it was organized in 1920. For 25 years he served as assistant director under the famous Msgr. John A. Ryan, succeeding him in 1945.

His successor is Msgr. George G. Higgins, a member of the Social Action Dept. staff for more than 10 years, its assistant director since 1946, and widely known for his weekly column syndicated by the NCWC News Service.

Report To The CIO Convention

Resources— A Vision Of Atomic Plenty

"A BLANKET of electrification for the entire country" was urged by the Committee on Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development in its report to the CIO convention. The committee said:

O. A. KNIGHT

"In our electrical future, use of refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, home freezers, washers, ironers, vacuum cleaners, dishwashers, driers, radios, television sets and air-conditioning will depend in part on the availability of low cost power . . .

"In this connection the CIO has urged the use of atomic energy for power purposes and has continued to support the development of available hydro-electric power sites for generation of additional power."

The committee opposed handing over atomic production to private industry and called for the development of hydro-electric sites "according to the most productive proposals." It condemned "the Administration and private utility company proposals to reduce production by either low dams or high financing costs for their development."

Committee representatives set forth its views at hearings of governmental committees. Committee Chairman O. A. Knight told a Hoover Commission Task Force that the Administration should "encourage active participation in the development of our natural resources, including electric power, because this will in the long range bring the greatest benefit to the greatest number."

Dixon-Yates Deal Hit

The committee supported the Langer subcommittee on monopoly in urging that the Dixon-Yates contract with the Atomic Energy Commission be suspended pending a thorough investigation.

It was concerned with the problems of workers in plants owned by the AEC and operated through contractors. Its report mentioned particularly the strike of the CIO Chemical Workers for better conditions at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., plants operated for AEC by the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Co.

"An alleged national crisis was developed and used as a threat to secure a return to work," the committee reported.

The Subcommittee on Collective Bargaining Liaison was joined in its efforts to aid the striking workers by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The committee called for demineralizing sea water by atomic electric power "to make the desert bloom."

It also pressed for a forest conservation program based on federal regulation of timber cutting on privately owned timber lands, except small holdings, and the protection and enlargement of the national forest system.

The committee also backed soil conservation efforts and watershed management in hydroelectric power projects.

Committee on Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development: O. A. Knight, chairman; Leo Goodman, executive secretary; James B. Carey, Emil Mazey, A. T. Jones, Elwood Swisher, Joseph Childs, I. W. Abel, John Chupka, Joseph Fisher and A. F. Hartung.

Subcommittee on Conservation is: O. A. Knight, chairman; Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary; Russell Letner, James Click, A. F. Kojetinsky, Claude Ballard, J. William Belanger, Rodney Jacobson, James Davis, Harold Garno, D. Roy Harrington and Mathew Lynch.

Makes The Old One Look Like Peanuts

Maritime— Lack Of Concern On Shipping Hit

DESPITE the uncertain international situation, the U. S. Merchant Marine is not getting enough consideration by our government. It is withering to a dangerously low level, the CIO Maritime Committee reported to the convention.

HOYT HADDOCK

The unions comprising the committee include the Maritime Union, Marine Engineers, American Radio Association, Shipbuilding Workers and Dist. 4 of the Steelworkers (Great Lakes). Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union heads the committee and Hoyt S. Haddock is its executive secretary.

The report noted that from February 1952 to September 1954, our merchant marine was decreased by 717 ships and 36,000 jobs were lost by our seamen. The depressed industry will continue to sink unless the U. S. government acts to save it or the world tension rises drastically.

The committee and AFL unions, through the Conference of Maritime Unions, spearheaded the drive to save the Marine Hospitals slated to be cut by the Eisenhower Administration. The fight is not over and the Administration is expected to substitute the attrition method of slashing appropriations and functions for the plan of eliminating the hospitals in one stroke.

Victory On Hiring Halls

During the recent session of Congress the committee blocked an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act that would have killed the union's hiring halls.

One of the reasons the privately owned and operated merchant marine is sinking, the report said, is the competition it receives from the merchant fleet of the Military Sea Transportation Service. This has been greatly expanded during and since the Korean war while the private fleet has been allowed to languish. Legislation to curb MSTS growth is needed, the committee said.

Support was given the Coast Guard's port security program in the report. The elimination by the GOP-controlled Congress of maritime upgrading schools and courses utilized to increase the skills and rating of seamen was condemned.

Besides Curran and Haddock, the Maritime Committee includes Herbert L. Daggett, William Steinberg, John Grogan and Joseph P. Molony.

Housing— Builders Gain Under New Law

THE CIO HOUSING Committee condemned the Housing Act of 1954 as "reflecting the predominant influence of spokesmen for the builders, the real estate boards and the financial institutions."

JAMES THIMMES

These groups, the committee said, "scored their greatest victory at the expense of the people by the virtual destruction of public housing."

The committee's criticism was somewhat mollified by its satisfaction that longer FHA mortgage repayment periods, reduced down payments and requirement of a warranty on new houses had been achieved. The changes, the report said, reflect the impact of ceaseless pressure of CIO and other consumer-minded groups.

Shortcomings In Law

The chief shortcomings of the 1954 Housing Act were summarized by the committee in six major points.

First was the fact that Congress only authorized 35,000 new public housing starts for the ensuing year, "and then voted to approve none thereafter."

Second, the committee pointed out, this action "jeopardizes the future of the entire slum-clearance and urban redevelopment program."

Third, the liberalizing changes in home financing are "still inadequate" to bring "millions of families with incomes ranging from $2500 to $6000 into the new housing market."

Fourth, cost of home ownership has been "substantially raised." An increase of "as much as 5% in interest rates" for VA and FHA mortgages "has delighted the bankers" but it "has added millions of dollars to the long-run indebtedness of home purchasers."

Fifth, the committee was especially critical of the failure to ameliorate the housing problem of minority groups. "Even families who can afford to pay for better housing at present high costs find themselves faced by almost insurmountable obstacles," the report noted.

Sixth, the failure to encourage cooperative housing "sufficiently" was criticized. The report called cooperative housing an "outstanding means by which home-ownership costs can be reduced for moderate income families."

Fail To Meet Home Needs

Although new housing starts in 1954 will "approximate 1.1 million, as compared with the 1.4 million record of 1950," the committee said that "America should now be building at least two million new homes each year."

The report said that the CIO Housing Committee believes that "the most productive and resourceful nation in the world" can achieve "a decent home in a good community for every American family." Additionally, it pointed out, "a vast expansion in home construction can be a major factor in restoring the economy to a state of full employment and full production."

Housing Committee: James G. Thimmes, chairman; Richard Gosser, John J. Moran, William Snoots, John Duffy, Elwood Swisher, Burl Phares, Andrew Pettis, Ralph Helstein, James J. Thomas, Sam Scott, Willard Townsend, A. F. Hartung, and Ben Fischer, director. Technical advisers; John Edelman, Frank Fernbach, Hyman Bookbinder, Everett Kassalow, Don Montgomery, and others.

PHILIP MURRAY
New portrait of late CIO leader

Memorial— Awards Honor Late CIO Leader

GRANTS of close to $1 million "to a wide variety of projects in which the late Philip Murray was keenly interested" were made during the past 18 months, the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation reported to the CIO convention.

EMIL RIEVE

Funds for the foundation — whose chairman is Emil Rieve, a CIO vice president and head of the Textile Workers — were given by various CIO unions and a number of individuals. The story of these grants is told in a separate report published by the foundation for distribution at the CIO convention.

The foundation sponsored publication of the book, Human Dignity, a record of the careers of Murray and his friend, the late Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president. It also commissioned a portrait and a sculptured plaque of Murray by outstanding artists.

"Through these constructive contributions," the foundation reported "the man and the spirit of Philip Murray will be perpetuated and associated with the good works that interested him throughout all the years of his life."

Union Label Unit Sets New Drive

EDUCATION of union members about the power they wield through their pocketbooks, so they can use their dollars to protect their own standards, is the job of the newly-reorganized CIO Union Label Committee.

By using its dollars to help itself, labor can make great strides in overcoming the effect of restrictive laws and runaway plants, the committee said in its report to the CIO convention.

The committee said it will use educational and publicity techniques to increase union label consciousness among members and among all enlightened consumers so they will demand union label products when they buy.

The Union Label Committee: Frank Rosenblum, chairman, Karl Feller, John Blackburn, Fred Fulford, Milton Weirauch, Ernest Hebert, Frank Grasso and Harry Read, director.

The Community—CSC Helps Gain Surplus Food Plan

ONE OF THE key jobs of the CIO Community Services Committee during the past year has been its cooperation with the Agriculture Dept. in developing a program for "full utilization of surplus foods."

JOSEPH BEIRNE

This "practical program of aid and assistance" was designed primarily to help families in need as a result of unemployment and partial employment.

Other services to CIO unions included providing help in organizing strike relief programs and expansion of the union counselling program. There are now approximately 20,000 union counsellors in more than 100 communities across the country.

A great many of them, CIO-CSC said in its report to the convention, function in the plants on a day-to-day basis, helping their fellow workers with their personal problems.

In the committee's program for CIO representation on agency boards, the report noted "constant improvement." The problem now, though, is that in many communities "there are not enough CIO members who have either the time or the training to serve effectively on the governing bodies of community agencies."

In summarizing CIO activities on behalf of voluntary fund-raising campaigns, CSC said that CIO members contributed more than $25 million to community chest and united fund drives.

Need Labor Members

CIO-CSC has also been responsible for "directing a successful overseas relief program through trade unions and other channels in 21 foreign countries, totalling more than $15 million," the report said.

The committee report also called attention to the lack of CIO participation on the boards of Blue Cross organizations and hospitals.

Community Services Committee: Joseph A. Beirne, chairman; John Brophy, treasurer; Leo Perlis, national director; Irving Abramson, Harry Boyer, Joseph W. Childs, Frank Grasso, John J. Grogan, William J. Hart, Al Hartnett, Bessie Hillman, Louis Hollander, Joe Joy, Emil Mazey, Thomas Rusch, August Scholle, Sol Stetin and M. Hedley Stone.

Voice Urged On Manpower Policy

IN A SECTION on Manpower and National Defense, the CIO Officers' Report scored the Administration's "lack of recognition of labor's concern with such planning and potential contribution to it."

CIO's representation on the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee "is the only phase of the work of the Office of Defense Mobilization on which active CIO cooperation has been requested in the last year," the report said.

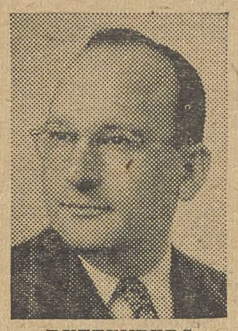
Even there, the report noted, "management representatives repeatedly express doubts as to the value of labor-management committees." Employer spokesmen are attempting "to get the Administration to revise its policies so that it would consult with labor and management but not through permanent committees."

The report also said that present arrangements for meeting demands for migratory farm labor are "unrealistic." Importation of "several hundreds of thousand" Mexican contract workers to meet the demands of large-scale farms in the Southwest has idled U. S. workers or made them take jobs at substandard pay.

COMMUNITY SERVICES problems are discussed by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe with CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis at conference.

Education—U. S. Statistics Are Deteriorating

CURTAILMENT of budgets for research in the name of economy and reduction of government activities has resulted in a "deterioration" of government economic statistics, CIO's Education & Research Dept. said.



RUTTENBERG

The Research Div., in cooperation with research directors of CIO affiliates, prepared congressional testimony about the inadequacy of government statistics and research for the Subcommitee on Economic Statistics.

The testimony set forth CIO's goals for high standards of "integrity, consultation with labor and compulsory reporting of basic data" so the material might be made available to the American people. Specific proposals were made for improved reporting on employment and unemployment, wages, productivity, the Consumer's Price Index, business finances, economic structure, levels of income, savings and wealth.

The report by Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg cited the example of the Labor Dept's. Bureau of Labor Statistics whose "service to labor has become highly restricted." Funds for industry wage surveys "are completely inadequate to provide current data for collective bargaining purposes in most industries," the report pointed out.

In cooperation with various other CIO departments and committees, the research division prepared a variety of materials in important fields. Chief among them were a comprehensive Handbook on State and Local Taxes and a manual on state "right-to-work" laws.

Education Work Reviewed

The Education Div. received the first UNESCO grant ever given a U. S. trade union group to cover travel expenses between countries in Scandinavia in connection with its third Scandinavian labor workshop.

The 25 CIO and CCL members who participated in this year's workshop were able to learn about Scandinavian cooperatives, social and economic legislation, labor education and foreign policy during their three-week tour.

Additionally, it provided assistance to other CIO departments in helping to build understanding of the role of free trade unions in international affairs and in providing materials to help local unions and community groups interested in implementing the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

Veterans' Job Needs Increasing

PROBLEMS in the field of reemployment rights for returning veterans have reached an "all-time high," according to the Labor Dept., the CIO Committee on Veterans' Affairs said.

To meet this need, the committee has prepared a program to protect the job rights of veterans so that all local unions may have a uniform policy. It deals with such matters as full accumulated seniority, promotions, wage increases, pension service credits and eligibility for vacation pay for the year of entrance into the service and the year of reinstatement.

The committee's program, its report said, is designed to benefit not only the 30-35% of CIO members and their family members who are veterans, but also to "aid all American citizens who have served their country."

The 83rd Congress, the report said, was "definitely anti-veteran."

The CIO Committee on Veterans Affairs: L. S. Buckmaster, chairman; Emil Mazey, secretary; James C. Gildea, director; Al Barkan, Herbert D. Dawson, Frank Hoffman, Martin Hughes, Harold Near, Wesley Steinhilber.

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John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

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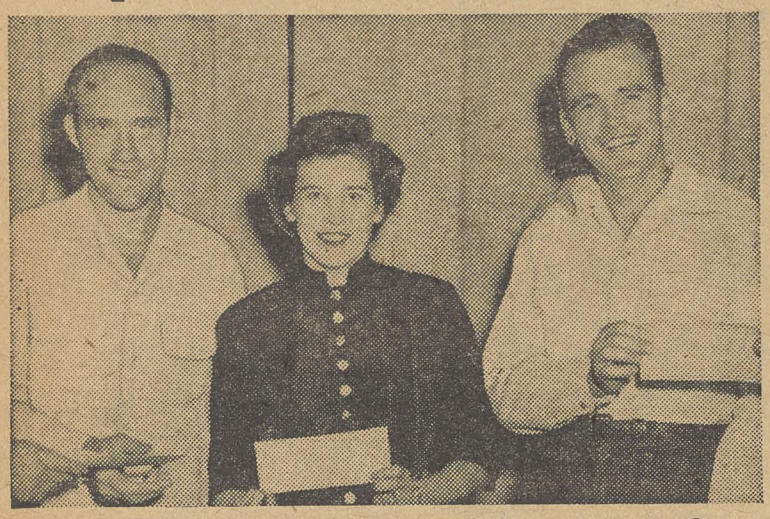
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Greenville	WGYV	1400	9:45
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Flagstaff	KGPH	690	4:00
Kingman	KGAN	1230	6:45
Phoenix	KPHO	910	7:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KLRA	1010	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
Los Angeles	KABC	790	6:00
San Diego	KCBQ	1170	6:00
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630	7:00
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	7:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WGTH	1410	7:15
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Torrington	WTOR	1490	7:00
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	WMAL	630	7:00
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15
Miami	WQAM	560	7:00
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:00
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	7:45
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Peoria	WIRL	1290	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:15
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KANSAS			
Topeka	WREN	1250	7:45
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	6:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	8:00
Gardner	WGAW	1340	8:00
Springfield	WSPR	1270	8:00
Worcester	WORC	1310	8:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:15
		Mon thru	Thurs
Lansing	WILS	1320	10:00
Muskegon	WKBZ	850	7:15
Sault St. Marie	WSOO	1230	10:45
MINNESOTA			
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:30
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	7:00
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	8:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	8:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:00
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	7:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	7:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	7:00
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Buffalo	WKBW	1520	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	7:15
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WVET	950	7:00
Syracuse	WHEN	620	7:00
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Goldsboro	WGBR	1150	10:15
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	7:00
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	8:15
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:15
Canton	WHBC	1480	10:00
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:15
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	7:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:15
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Pendleton	KWRC	1240	10:15
Portland	KEX	1190	7:15
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WERC	1330	7:00
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	7:15
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WEAN	790	8:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	8:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:00
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:15
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	7:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	7:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:00
Roanoke	WROV	1240	7:15
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	7:00
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:00
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont	WVVW	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	7:00
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:00
WISCONSIN			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:00
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	7:00
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:00
Cody	KODI	1400	7:00
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:00
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:00
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Riverton	KWRL	1450	7:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:00
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:00

UAW Settles Chrysler Dispute, Raps Arms Contract To Kohler



$18,000 SMILES are worn by these three reinstated employes of Magnavox Co. at Greeneville, Tenn. That's amount of back pay award won for them by CIO Electrical Workers in Federal Court after company appealed NLRB decision. From left, Estel Hensley and his wife, Naomi, and J. C. Ward, show checks.

IUE Wins 1950 Firing Case

THE CIO Electrical Workers have won back pay awards for three Greeneville, Tenn., employes of the Magnavox Co. who have been reinstated after being fired in 1950 for union activity.

The three, Estel Hensley and his wife, Naomi Bowman Hensley, and J. C. Ward, were awarded a total of $18,000, before taxes, by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 6th Dist.

Magnavox appealed the NLRB finding of discriminatory discharge to the court and threatened further legal action after this decision, but then reversed its plans and paid off the money.

12-6

THE CIO Auto Workers settled its contract dispute with the Chrysler Corp. Body Div. in Detroit last week—just one hour before 30,000 employes were scheduled to walk out.

Meantime, the UAW accused the Defense Dept. of "actively participating in strike-breaking and union-busting activities" by giving a $2 million ammunition order to the Kohler Co., now in the ninth month of a strike.

Biggest issue in the Chrysler dispute was the demand for a union contract for 850 Body Div. office workers. They had been represented by the UAW when they worked for Briggs Manufacturing Co., which was bought out by Chrysler last year. The new agreement is similar to an earlier one negotiated with salaried engineers, also former Briggs employes.

WORKERS at Chrysler's Plymouth and De Soto Divisions have voted to strike over a number of grievances, but neither strike vote has yet been acted upon by the UAW executive board. Both union and management sources privately expressed hope that the disputes would be settled before a strike deadline is set.

Latest development in the UAW strike at Kohler, Wis., was a letter from UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey to Defense Sec. Wilson in which he said the union was "shocked to learn" the order for 155 mm. artillery shells had been placed in a plant "where a strike for economic justice has been in progress since Apr. 5, 1954."

He called the order a "stab in the back" to Kohler workers.

MAZEY SAID the company "has the most vicious anti-labor policies of any company in America." Unfair labor practice charges are pending against Kohler before the NLRB, Mazey wrote.

He called on Wilson to cancel the contract "in the interest of fair play," until the company sits down with the union and works out a fair and equitable bargaining agreement.

QUESTIONERS Henry J. Langdon (left), AFL Machinists, and John Sheehan (right), CIO Steelworkers, discuss fine points of talk with Chester Bowles, former U. S. Ambassador to India. Unionists from CIO, AFL, independent unions and six foreign nations attended week-long school on UN held under auspices of American Labor Education Service in New York City.

Radio Free Europe Assists Workers In Czechoslovakia

DIEHARD free democratic trade unionists in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, stifled for years, have been given a voice by the Free Europe Committee for use in heckling the two nations' Communist regimes.

Through Radio Free Europe broadcasts and a coordinated balloon-dropped leaflet campaign by the Free Europe Press, they are now able to express their resentment at the failure of the Reds and their puppet unions to deliver on promises.

This is being reflected in Czechoslovakia, where workers are now electing some 300,000 union shop officials. A few months ago such an election would have been a joke—straight Communist tickets with unanimous votes.

Now, however, Czech workers who through Radio Free Europe know what a free trade union stands for have a means through the committee's work of showing their dissatisfaction with candidates who do not represent them.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT WAS NO HAPPENSTANCE that the heaviest blows struck against Sen. McCarthy, prior to the censure vote, were delivered by deeply conservative men, men profoundly devoted to the American system, to senatorial traditions, to the more gracious and courteous habits of American public life.

> **Quote**
>
> **"What happened to Joe McCarthy's elbow? Well, imagine what would happen to your elbow if you had spent the last five years patting yourself on the back."—Fletcher Knebel in the Washington Star.**

The Senate is often called **"the world's most exclusive gentlemen's club,"** and there is substance in the name. All the senators are prima donnas, or they would not be there. They are jealous of their prerogatives, of their powerful position as co-makers of foreign policy, of their ancient custom of full deliberative debate.

The seniors finally turned their backs on Joe McCarthy, and the senior senators are not men to be reckoned lightly.

Sen. Johnson of Colorado arose for his valedictory, he is returning to the governorship of his state. Johnson is not much of a speech-maker; he does not thunder like Webster; he can barely be heard in the galleries.

But from his 18 years of experience he solemnly warned that McCarthy's tactics could disrupt American democracy just as Hitler and other demagogues disrupted the democracies of Western Europe.

Sen. Watkins of Utah, Republican chairman of the select committee that recommended censure, is a junior in experience but a senior in years, a man of unchallengable personal rectitude, and he conveyed a sense of shock and shame that McCarthy's brutalities had so long been allowed to overawe American political life.

A Flood Of Filth And Hate

Sen. Fulbright of Arkansas, before reading the filthy letters flooding the Senate from McCarthy's lunatic-fringers, earnestly declared that the Wisconsin senator may have started a **"prairie fire"** that neither he or anyone else could smother.

Look at the list: Watkins, Johnson and Fulbright. These men are not flaming disciples of the New Deal; they blow no trumpets for sudden social change.

They are simply men of honor, men of integrity, sick unto death of the McCarthy-Jenner evil pretense that anyone who refuses to adopt their language and thought-habits is a "handmaiden," whether "unwittingly" or otherwise, of the internal Communist menace.

The simple fact is that there isn't, and never has been, any internal Communist menace, within or outside the government, justifying McCarthy. The business of catching the inevitable Soviet agents who commit overt crimes is a job for the FBI.

The federal government of the New Deal and Fair Deal days was an honest government, deeply devoted to America. **The horrible suspicion that our own leaders were or are traitors is an induced nightmare, conjured up by knaves for fools.**

The logical thing to have done with McCarthy, on Jan. 3, 1953, was to deny him a seat following his re-election—to deny him a place as a result of his arrogant refusal in 1951-52 to answer questions about his finances and personal integrity before the Hennings subcommittee. **The Senate failed itself and failed the country.**

The censure resolution was a substitute, however belated, and the question of McCarthy's fitness to remain in the Senate was inevitably projected from the moment the man's seniors pronounced judgment condemning him.

Coming Next Week

Big Annual Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The big annual Convention Issue of The CIO News will be published on Dec. 13, immediately after the 16th CIO Constitutional Convention in Los Angeles.

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Convention Issue

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

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CIO Sets Program Of Courage

Jobs, Unity, Organizing Are Our Tasks

—See Page 3

'Citizenship In Operation' A call for "faith in the attitudes" of the New Deal and Fair Deal and courage in the atomic age was voiced by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in an address which was a highlight of the 16th CIO convention in Los Angeles. FDR's widow, "first lady of the world," confers with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right), Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (left) and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. The convention approved negotiations for CIO-AFL unity on a fair and principled basis, set a vigorous and independent political action program, emphasized need for the guaranteed annual wage, and called for an expanding employment economy in peacetime. (See story on Page 3.)

International

Sabre-Rattling By Knowland Is Condemned

STRONG condemnation of Senate Republican Leader Knowland's views on Red China, coupled with a determination that that government not be allowed to shoot its way into the United Nations, was voiced by the CIO convention in a resolution on the Far Eastern crisis.

The delegates charged the California Senator and the group about him with *"ill-chosen words and ill-conceived actions . . . inflammatory and reckless proposals . . . (and) hysterical sabre-rattling."*

The "one, inevitable result" of his policies, the resolution said, would be "the outbreak of immoral, so-called preventive war and the ultimate destruction of civilization."

"The Senator is heedlessly and irresponsibly urging this nation into an isolationist position which would leave us without friends or allies in the most crucial moment in world history," it maintained.

"On the other hand, Pres. Eisenhower has demonstrated restraint and realistic understanding which reflects the thinking of the overwhelming majority of the American people and our allies."

The tragic spectacle of the President being opposed by the leader of his party's majority in the upper house of Congress, the resolution said, has worried the American people and frightened our allies.

"In times of crisis," CIO stressed, "America cannot tolerate irresponsible, divided leadership in the party of the Administration."

The delegates made it clear that they "deplore" as vigorously as Knowland does "the uncivilized, inhuman actions" of Red China.

"The recent imprisonment of American airmen, as well as the continued acts of aggression, both open and indirect, in Southeast Asia, have added new and dangerous obstacles to the eventual peaceful resolution of these already serious tensions between East and West.

"We abhor, as strongly as does Sen. Knowland, the totalitarian and anti-democratic character of the Red Chinese government.

"While we are as determined as he that no despotic government shall be allowed to shoot its way into the councils of the United Nations, we will not be swept into an hysteria that leads step-by-step to all-out war."

While disclaiming Knowland's stand, the resolution expressed equal opposition to appeasing Red China.

The choice, it made plain, is not between war and "naive co-existence with an ideology we detest."

Rather, it added, it lies between policies which threaten war and *"a realistic, sustained policy of pro-democratic deeds and actions, as well as mutual military security arrangements,"* which will win the uncommitted nations to the Free World and give hope to those behind the Iron Curtain.

Organizing

Leather Workers Swinging Back To CIO

ANOTHER blow at Communist-led unions was struck by CIO at its convention with the formation of the Leather & Tannery Workers Organizing Committee in response to requests from democratic elements in the Fur & Leather Workers Union.

Nucleus of the new LTWOC will be the 4000 members presently in Local 21 of the Fur Workers in Peabody, Mass., a major tannery center. They are expected to reject their affiliation with the union which was expelled from the CIO in 1950. The action, it was indicated, will be taken at a mass meeting early next month at which they will join LTWOC.

Cheers greeted Local 21's Business Manager Richard B. O'Keefe as he pledged himself to the task of bringing *"all the leather workers back to the CIO."* He said his local was the union's largest and its loss would be a crippling blow to the Furriers.

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther said that the CIO, investigating the Fur and Leather Workers, found it was the most Communist-dominated of the unions expelled and its officers ranked highest in the councils of the Communist Party.

"I want to make it very clear," Reuther declared, "that CIO welcomes the democratic, anti-Communist rank and file of the Fur and Leather Workers but it will have none of its Communist leadership.

O'Keefe was accompanied to the convention by Arthur Cecelski, business agent of Local 21.

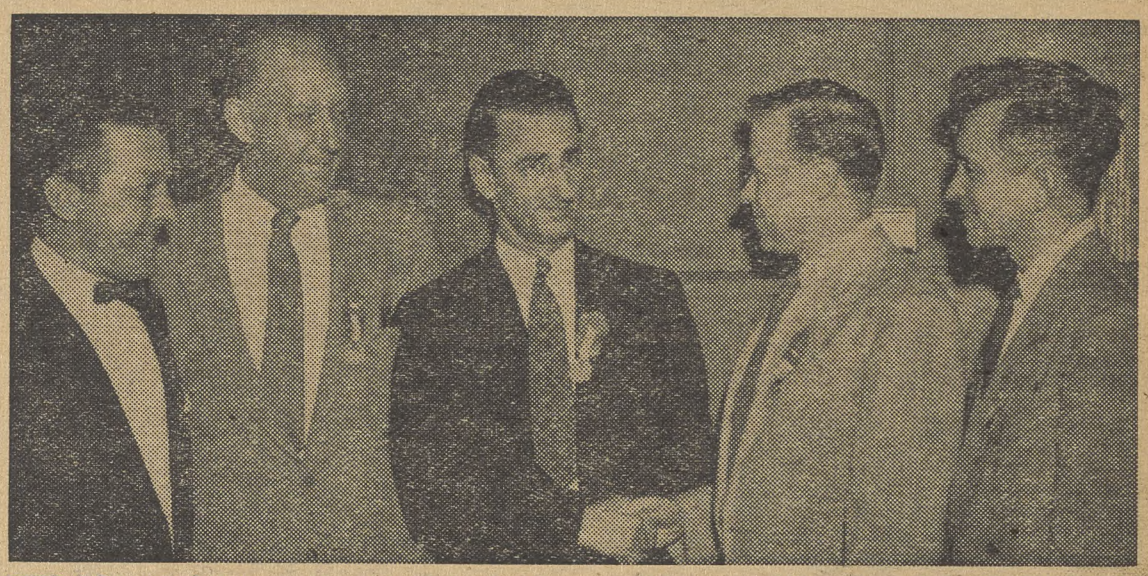
The quick affiliation of approximately 10,000 workers in tanneries and leather plants in New England was predicted by O'Keefe. His aim, he said, is to realize the full organizing potential of 42,000 in the leather industry, about 35,000 of whom are in the Fur and Leather Workers.

"Leather workers want their own union," O'Keefe told the convention. "They don't want to be a division of any other union, especially the AFL Meat Cutters."

O'Keefe said he had been a member of the Fur and Leather Workers executive board for 12 years and was invited to attend a meeting last week in Chicago where details of amalgamation between his union and the Meat Cutters were being worked out.

"We've been organized since 1933," he said, "first as an independent union, then with CIO and then independent again. I speak for the thousands of workers in New England who are pro-CIO. Instead of going to Chicago, I thought it was more important to come here so they could again be in good standing as CIO members with their own union."

O'Keefe said that word of his action spread quickly and he received a telegram expressing interest in developments from officers of a large Midwest local of the Fur Workers.



WELCOME HOME—Arthur Cecelski (left) and Richard B. O'Keefe (center) discuss return of leather workers to CIO in new organizing committee. With them, from left, are Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who endorsed the anti-Communist move.

6 Cone Mills Won By Textile Workers

Good news on the organizing front was reported to the CIO convention by the CIO Textile Workers. They scored a clean sweep in NLRB elections held at six mills of the Cone chain in Greensboro, N. C.

TWUA-CIO won a total of 2818 votes in the separate elections. There were 1704 no-union votes and 123 for the AFL Textile Workers which has been the bargaining agent in five of the mills since 1952. The sixth plant had never been organized.

'Organizing Is Our First Job'—Riffe

INTENSIFIED efforts to organize all workers within their jurisdictions were urged on all CIO unions by the CIO convention.

Organization of the unorganized remains "a basic objective of CIO," a resolution stated.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe called for "a living resolution" to do the job for which CIO was created.

He named many CIO affiliates who have made great organizational strides since the last convention.

JOHN RIFFE

Riffe, who also is director of organization and councils, said that CIO unions were involved in 1500 NLRB elections last year, winning 745, and establishing collective bargaining agreements for 200,000 workers in a number of industries.

"I am proud of what we have done this year," Riffe continued, "but I am sure we can do a much better job by all of us working at this job."

RESTRICTIONS imposed by Taft-Hartley and state "right to scab" laws, especially in the South, were cited by Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers as roadblocks to organization.

"The employers . . . absolutely refuse to accept the philosophy that the American worker has a right to organize and bargain collectively," Pollock added.

Although the paper industry is the nation's fifth largest, only about 300,000 or approximately half of its workers are organized. "This will have to be corrected," promised Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers made a plea for organizing help from the "big brothers," the larger CIO unions.

"We need you to go down south, put in your big resources there, your best organizers, and together we can be successful," Pizer said.

THE ORGANIZING record of the CIO Electrical Workers was recited by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett. He said IUE-CIO refused to believe the South was a challenge but an invitation to organize, and had made significant gains in that section during the year.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther challenged the delegates to show him a basic industry that was unorganized "where the employers brought organization of a union on a silver platter."

"We had to go out and fight to build these unions," he reminded, "and that's the way we are going to have to organize the unorganized—whether they be in the North, South, East or West."

Ike Says Unions Help Strengthen The Nation

Two messages of greetings to the CIO convention were sent by Pres. Eisenhower to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. In a message read by Sec. of Labor Mitchell, the President said in part:

Through the opportunity afforded by the presence of Sec. of Labor Mitchell at your meeting. I should like to extend to all attending it my warm personal greetings.

EISENHOWER

Trade unionism has become a vital part of American life. The activities of the American labor movement have brought about social and economic reforms which have enriched the lives not only of union members but of millions of other Americans.

Union efforts to help strengthen our general welfare, our national prosperity, and our democracy have earned sincere gratitude among our people.

You have my good wishes for a highly successful convention.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

CIO's Goal For '55

Program Of Courage Set

By GERVASE N. LOVE

Blazing in yellow and black, the CIO emblem dominated the stage above the ballroom in Los Angeles' Hotel Statler, and above it a banner proclaimed: "Citizenship In Operation."

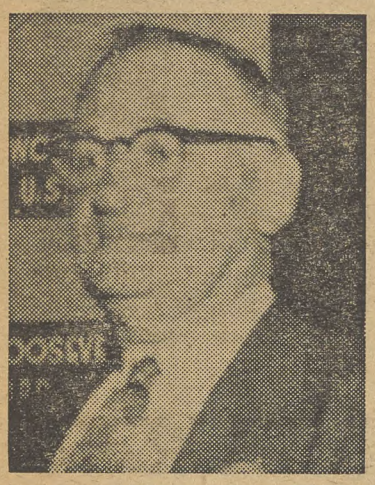
And when the 16th national convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations ended last week, a program had been set to fulfill the responsibilities of "Citizenship In Operation."

At home, the CIO's program looks toward fair and honorable unity with the American Federation of Labor, to a continued drive to organize the unorganized, and to domestic economic and social legislation designed to end stagnation.

Abroad, it looks toward building peace—without appeasement—and security in a world marked by cold war and the lengthening shadow of atomic developments for both good and evil.

A Better Life

It was a program reflecting the courage that went into two decades of building strong unions and a better life for their members, a program reflecting confidence in an age of uncertainty, one reflecting the determination of the CIO and the people who make it up to meet whatever challenge the future holds.



PRESIDING—As CIO's "senior" vice president in length of service, Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve presided for election of the CIO officers.

It was a convention that spoke out boldly against the real prophets of gloom and doom who occupy high places in the nation's councils, and it laid down specific plans for the restoration of an expanding economy at home.

It was a convention that reiterated CIO defiance of Communist dictatorship in all parts of the world, spelled out steps to counteract it without the need of a shooting war, and extended the warm hand of friendship to all who believe in peace, freedom and democracy—wherever they may live.

The Organizing Job

And it was a convention that pledged again the continuing time and effort of the CIO to bring the benefits of unionism to the country's unorganized workers, and to raise their living standards despite restrictive laws and the opposition of feudal-minded employers.

In one of its most significant actions, the convention again endorsed the efforts of affiliates to negotiate guaranteed annual wage plans.

This was one phase of a frontal attack on economic problems that included a re-statement of the CIO's 10-point full employment program and was geared to pulling the country out of the economic doldrums and their accompanying unemployment.

Action on the guaranteed annual wage came after CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in his keynote address, expressed confidence that the Auto Workers, of which he is also president, **"will nail down a guaranteed annual wage"** when major contracts in the industry open next year.

Time For Action

The resolution pointed out the CIO has never claimed that guaranteed wages are a cure-all, but maintained they are "an important lever for raising the sights of business leadership so that their planning takes into account the needs of the workers . . . and the community for a steady flow of income and purchasing power."

The unanimity of opinion on the annual wage was pointed up by the unanimous approval of the resolution and summarized by Reuther's terse statement just before the vote:

"This is the kind of resolution on which there has been sufficient discussion and on which we need more action. I think that is what we're going to get in the period ahead."

The convention's economic program was aimed not only at meeting the problem of economic stagnation, but at safeguarding the national economy against what threats there are in automation.

It called on the one hand for a program that includes higher wages through both collective bargaining and a higher minimum wage, and a complete reversal of GOP Administration economic policies.

On the other, it welcomed automation but warned that if it is "irresponsibly introduced and exploited, it can result in unprecedented unemployment and an economic depression." It called on Congress to investigate the impact of automation and prepare for its expansion.

Labor Unity Moves

The delegates gave vigorous support to labor unity. They hailed the progress already made, commended the decision of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee to "create a single trade union center in America," and directed CIO members of the committee to continue negotiations "in the constructive spirit that has already been displayed."

During some two hours of discussion, they cheered the prediction of Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers that a united movement will bring "another renaissance" in labor's ranks.

Reuther stated bluntly that "the CIO wants organic unity," and predicted that problems impeding it will be solved. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, seeing in unity an opportunity to make new strides forward, declared that the problems to be solved will be solved, although they are difficult ones.

The convention endorsed the alertness of the CIO Executive Committee in moving against maladministration of union health, welfare and pension funds, and unanimously adopted an eight-point program recommended by the CIO Standing Committee on Ethical Practices.

Based on an extensive investigation by the committee and on testimony at a two-day public hearing in New York, the program is intended, in the words of the resolution, to assure "clean, decent and honest" administration of such programs.

Leather Workers Act

Plans for intensified organization were highlighted by another in the series of sledgehammer blows the CIO has dealt Communists in the labor movement.

This was the establishment of a Leathery & Tannery Workers Organizing Committee in response to pleas from democratic elements that have sickened of Communist leadership in the Fur & Leather Workers Union. The latter was expelled from the CIO in 1950 because of Red domination.

John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, pleaded for a "living resolution" to do the job for which the CIO was created—spreading organization in the mass production industries.

The convention took heart from liberal successes in the 1954 elections, but concurred in Reuther's statement that "the CIO is not a tail to the Democratic kite." In reviewing the results, Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee expressed the belief they indicate greater political maturity among the voters.

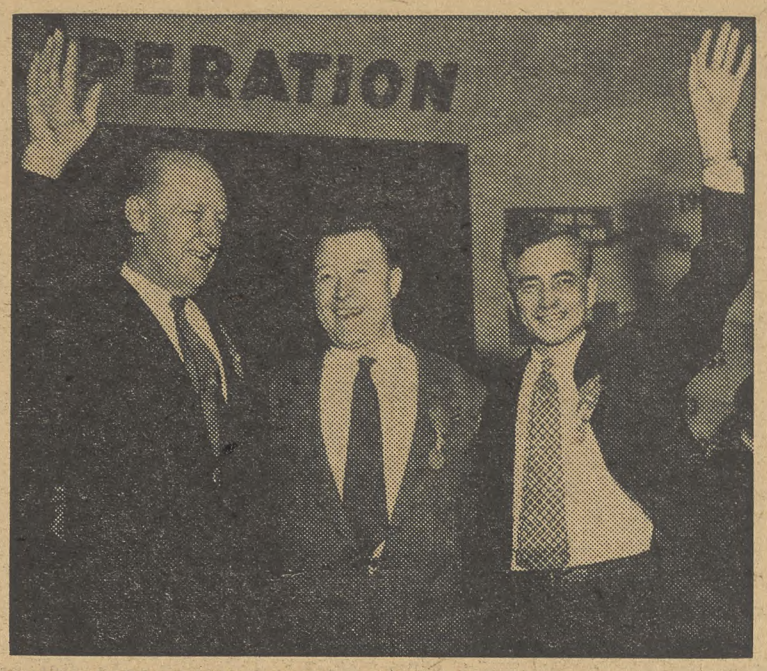
Third Party Rejected

A proposal for a third party voiced by Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers found no support. But a resolution asserting that "political action is indivisible," and uniting it with a legislative program of action by state and local CIO councils, was heartily endorsed.

In addition to acting on some 60 additional resolutions, the delegates heard speeches by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sec. of Labor Mitchell, Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union, and Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

And in its final action, the convention unanimously reelected CIO officers for another year. The delegates broke up with Reuther's words of acceptance still echoing—

"I pray in the days ahead to be worthy of your trust and confidence, and pledge myself to give the CIO the best that's in me."



WAVING A GREETING—CIO's three top officers—from left, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey—greet delegates after their unanimous re-election at finale of convention in Los Angeles.

Potofsky, Townsend Sent Get-Well Wires

"This convention doesn't seem the same with you absent," Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers was told by CIO's top officers.

A wire wishing speedy recovery from his minor illness was sent to the ACWA officer by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

They also sent a telegram to Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employees wishing him a speedy recovery from illness.

This TV Bid Was Politely Rejected

Los Angeles has seven television channels, and TV-radio-press coverage was a big feature of the 16th CIO convention.

But there was one invitation which was politely turned down by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. It was for a filmed interview with Jack Latham on a KRCA-TV evening newscast.

It turned out the advertising sponsor for the show was Richman Bros.—with whom the CIO Clothing Workers have had a long organizational dispute. So Reuther didn't appear.

'McCarthy's Blast At Ike Shows GOP Is Incapable'

THE INEVITABLE charge by Joe McCarthy that Pres. Eisenhower is soft on communism was finally voiced last week.

The claim by the Wisconsin Republican that Eisenhower has demonstrated a "shrinking show of weakness" towards Communists brought this comment at the CIO convention:

Pres. Walter P. Reuther: "This is further proof . . . that the Republican Party is seriously and deeply divided. It is a tragedy that it is incapable of efficient leadership in this period of world crisis."

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey: "Perhaps now the President will belatedly reject McCarthy's support which he cultivated in his 1952 hunt for votes . . . It's about time Eisenhower also rejected the McCarthy cult before they, too, denounce him."

P.S.: At his press conference next day, Eisenhower declined comment on McCarthy's blast.

Pictorial History Of Murray Given To Chicago School

THE PHILIP MURRAY Memorial Foundation last week presented a display to the Philip Murray Branch of Kenwood School, Chicago, as the school, named in honor of the late president of CIO, was dedicated.

The display, containing pictorial highlights of Murray's life and a brief tribute, was presented through Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, a long-time friend of Murray.

Foundation Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg said the presentation to the modernistic 12-room school was "in keeping with the spirit of Philip Murray, whose proudest public office was that of school board member in Pittsburgh, his home town."

The Thing We Are Going To Fight For

From CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's keynote address to the CIO convention in Los Angeles:

If America has the resources and the productive know-how and the will to provide full employment in making the weapons of war and destruction, then pray tell me why we haven't got the courage and the good sense to find a way to give our people jobs in peacetime making the good things of life for our people? This is the question we ask and that is the thing we are going to keep fighting on.

Labor Unity

CIO Leaders Discuss Merger Problems

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

"The CIO wants organic unity."

The hope moved closer to fact in Los Angeles last week as the CIO convention unanimously adopted a resolution which echoed the statement made a year ago and endorsed the decision to create a joint CIO-AFL trade union center in America.

A succession of speakers held the attention of delegates for nearly two hours while the labor unity resolution was under discussion. The tension broke as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther put the issue to a standing vote and it was carried without dissent.

Reuther was the concluding speaker, after Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers who served with him on the CIO Unity Subcommittee with the AFL.

Speakers cited the problems still remaining to be solved before unity is an accomplished fact. They gave reassurances that no small unions from either group would be "gobbled up" in the amalgamation promise.

As one example of growing harmony, Reuther reported that he had sent greetings to the recent AFL convention, the first

UNITY would give "double strength" to American labor, predicted Pres. Joseph Curran of CIO Maritime Union.

such exchange between the two groups in 17 years. He instructed Carey to read a telegram from AFL Pres. George Meany conveying the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the AFL membership.

He said the pact was "basically significant only to the extent to which they promote the greater goal of achieving organic unity . . ."

McDonald

"Another renaissance" in labor's ranks when a new trade union center comes into being was envisioned by McDonald.

The CIO's desire for organic unity with the AFL was termed *"not a mere pious hope"* but *"a firm declaration of intent"* by the USA-CIO head.

Unity, he declared, is most important "because the people want it." He predicted that the subcommittees from the two labor federations will devise recommendations to bring it about.

"There are millions of people who need to be organized in this country," McDonald told the convention, "some in craft unions, many in industrial unions. Sixteen million of us united in one labor movement can do that job of organizing — far better than we are able to do it now."

He pledged the Steelworkers "to do more than our share" in providing manpower and money for the conduct of "great organizing campaigns."

"When this new trade union center comes into being," McDonald forecast, "and it will come into being, there will be another renaissance in the ranks of labor as there was a renaissance in 1936 when the CIO came into being."

"On the chart behind me," he said with a gesture to the convention backdrop, "there are indications of milestones of progress. *And this I desire to see, that when the next line is drawn in that chart, the figures will read, '1955 — organic unity achieved.'"*

Reuther

The cardinal principle on which a unified trade union center would be based is the protection of every affiliate's integrity, Reuther emphasized.

Early in his discussion of the labor unity resolution, the CIO head traced the *"real," "difficult"* and *"human"* problems involved in the achievement of organic unity. *None of them, he reassured, are beyond solution.*

He called for a "sound, honorable and principled basis" for unity with the AFL, seeing this as a reality if those responsible approach the task "in a spirit of good faith and good will."

"The labor movement is not a loose federation of private empires but is a great opportunity," he declared, "a great opportunity for those in positions of leadership. If we measure the things we have in common they will give us the vision to overcome the small areas that we have in conflict."

The declaration to create a national union center that will protect the integrity of every union, large or small, is not an automatic principle, he said.

"It will not implement itself just by good will, no matter how much good will there may be behind the principle," he asserted.

Reuther outlined the unity talks to date, hailing the No-Raiding Agreement as clearance of "the most important single hurdle. He said he could not discuss before the press all of the details thus far, adding that "the best way to advance the cause of labor unity is keep some of these things within our family during the period of delegate discussion."

Reuther said that early meetings with Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers Union, the AFL unity team, are planned.

Carey

"The CIO is not going out of business," said Carey in the debate.

He promised that a unified labor center would go forward in the work of organizing "and complete the task we started before and that we recognize as a never-ending struggle."

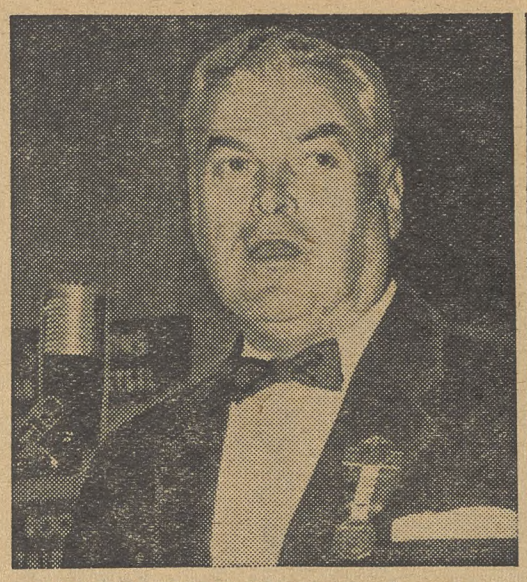
Carey recalled that the three CIO Unity Subcommittee members "represent more organized workers that pay dues into their unions than the whole membership of the American labor movement 20 or 21 years ago . . . unions that did not exist before the CIO.

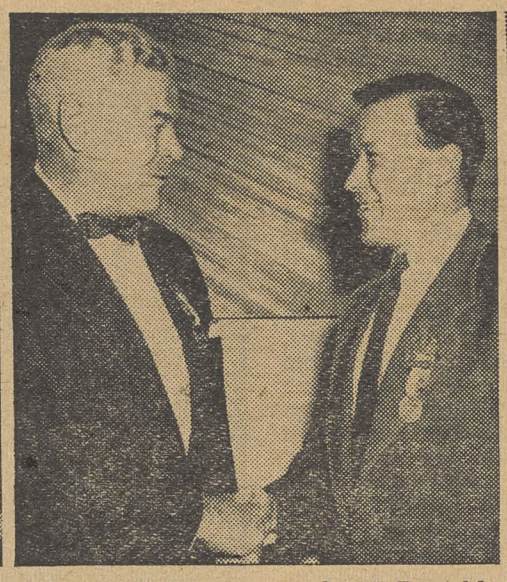
"They quite properly symbolize not only what they, as your representatives, seek to do to bring about a bigger, better home for American workers," Carey told the delegates.

He praised the promise to defend the integrity of every union. Referring to the CIO Electrical Workers which he heads, Carey said his organization feared no raids from some AFL groups.

"We may need a little help from a raid by the Teamsters Union," he admitted. "I am not too sure the Teamsters are ready to join the agreement of helping to defend the integrity of every other union. They would not even agree to defend the integrity of other AFL unions."

Carey conceded there would be problems and difficulties on the road to unity. But, he added, *"I think the committee can provide the affiliated unions of the CIO with the kind of confidence that our organizations need to press forward to complete this task."*





"THE PEOPLE WANT IT"—A major issue before CIO convention was further negotiations with the AFL for organic unity in the U. S. labor movement. "The people want it," said CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald (first photo). He predicted unity would bring "renaissance" in organizing and more strength in legislative-political action work. McDonald was congratulated by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center photo). Reuther pledged "the best that we have" toward gaining unity on a principled basis. At right: CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (third CIO member of joint unity subcommittee) predicted unity negotiations will "move forward as rapidly as possible."

More Power

Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union scoffed at reports that he headed a bloc of smaller CIO unions opposed to labor unity.

"We came out in 1936 and trod many rough roads," Curran said. "We expect to go back into a unified labor movement which will have double the strength of the labor movements divided as they are today, to go after better conditions on a double strength basis; to go after organizing the unorganized.

"Yes, and to clear out . . . parasites in the form of racketeers, gangsters and Communists who may be clinging on the backs of any part of the labor movement."

Good Thing

Labor unity was called "a good thing" by Labor Sec. Mitchell.

Some employers may think it undesirable, he told the convention, but he said that if they considered it carefully they would realize it would lead to greater responsibility on the part of unions.

Meany Asks Early Meeting On Unity

In a message of "fraternal greetings and best wishes" to the CIO, Pres. George Meany of the AFL urged an early meeting of the Unity Committee representing the two federations. His wire to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

Please convey to the delegates in attendance at annual Convention of Congress of Industrial Organizations the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the members of the American Federation of Labor.

I know you share our gratification over the successful operation of the no-raiding agreement between our two organizations. It has served to reduce strife in the labor movement and promote greater good will among the affiliated unions who have become parties to it. It is a matter of record that in the first six months of this agreement, only one dispute has had to be referred to the impartial umpire for decision. A total of 75 AFL affiliates, representing the great majority of our membership, has now signed the pact.

As we all realize, the constructive results to date of the no-raiding agreement are basically significant only to the extent to which they promote the greater goal of achieving organic unity between our two organizations. I sincerely believe that the time is now ripe for action toward that goal.

It is my earnest wish that we can have a meeting of the full Unity Committee as soon as possible following your Convention.

DuPont Wins Trust Suit

BIGNESS alone does **not** constitute monopoly, Judge Walter J. LaBuy ruled **in** U. S. District Court in Chicago in dismissing anti-trust charges against the duPont industrial empire and individual members of the family.

The suit was started by **the** federal government in 1949.

The government alleged duPont forced GM and U. S. Rubber to buy its products, and in turn forced GM to buy U. S. Rubber products.

After a trial of 102 days LaBuy issued a 220-page decision. In a summation, he said the government failed to prove "conspiracy, monopolization, a restraint of trade, or any reasonable probability of restraint."

The Fight For Jobs

Automation Adds Peril To Economy

A MULTI-POINT program intended to end the stagnation into which the Republican Administration has allowed the country to drift, with safeguards against threats to the workers inherent in growing automation, was spelled out by the National CIO convention.

The delegates warned that the economic downturn stemming from lower defense expenditures, the drop in business investment and farm income, and a halt in expansion of personal consumption, may grow worse in 1955.

"If the economy is to be lifted out of its current stagnation and renew its forward progress toward abundance," they said in an economic policy resolution, "personal consumption will have to rise substantially above present levels.

"The persistence of economic stagnation presents a threat of mounting unemployment. With productivity and the size of the labor force increasing each year, the economy must expand on a continuing basis if mass unemployment is to be avoided."

The resolution recalled that the Eisenhower Administration has acted as if the country's economic problems do not exist, and has failed to fulfill its obligations under the Full Employment Act of 1946.

"Politically-inspired optimism has been substituted for sound economic analysis, and stagnation has been hailed as economic stability," he said.

"Ostrich-like behavior has been the pattern, rather than bold action to stimulate economic activity. Trickle-down policies of special privilege have been followed, instead of strengthening the mass consumption base.

"The time is long overdue for a sharp reversal in the economic policies of the federal government. Inaction must be supplanted by positive acts. Trickle-down policies must be replaced by policies designed to strengthen the economy's mass consumption base."

In a resolution on technological progress and full employment, the convention made it clear the CIO welcomes automation and other developments if they are wisely used.

The New Technology

"If wisely used," it said, "(they) hold great promise of advance to new levels of prosperity and abundance for all people. But if we repeat the mistakes of the past, and allow them to be recklessly and irresponsibly applied, they hold also the threat of great suffering.

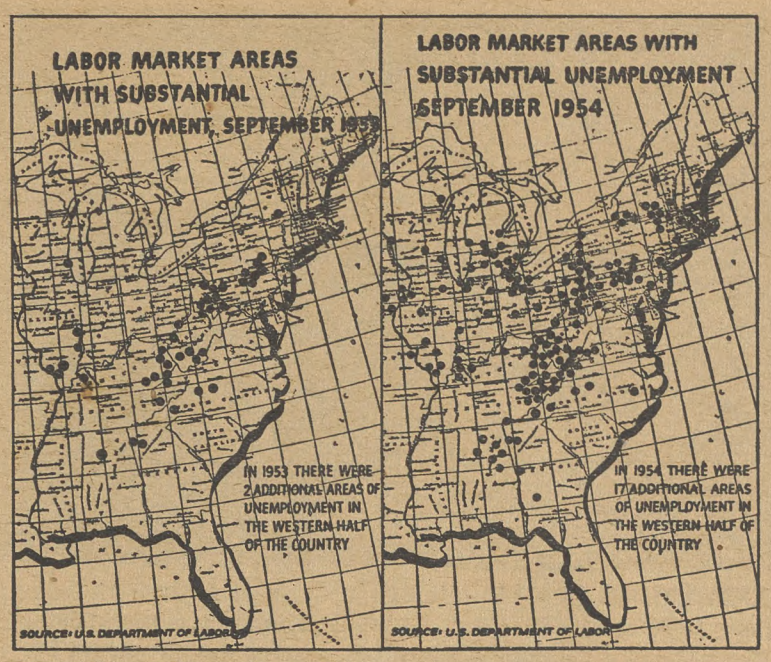
"Responsibly controlled in the interests of human welfare, the new technology can not only make possible a vast improvement in the material standards of living of all the people, including a rapid rise of living standards in the underdeveloped areas, but can permit at the same time an increase in human leisure to enjoy the new abundance.

"Irresponsibly introduced and exploited, it can result in unprecedented unemployment and an economic depression which may threaten the very foundations of our free society."

In a third resolution dealing with the economy and full employment, the convention denounced the 1954 revision of federal tax laws as benefitting only the upper strata of taxpayers. It called on the incoming Congress to "grant tax relief where it is needed" by:

- Repealing that section of the law drastically slashing the tax on income from dividends, and the provision which increases depreciation allowances.
- Increasing individual income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800, and eventually to $1000.
- Permitting excise tax cuts scheduled for Apr. 1, 1955, to become effective as a step toward their eventual elimination.
- Continuing the 52% corporation tax rate for another year.
- Closing loopholes in the 1954 act which permit the loss of more than $7 billion in tax receipts.
- Disallowing rentals paid for plants built from the proceeds of municipal bond issues; and eliminating the tax exempt status of local bonds when the proceeds are used to build plants for runaway shops.

The convention also vigorously opposed a federal sales or manufacturers' excise tax, and called on its affiliates to fight such levies at the local level.



CHANGE FOR THE WORSE—Maps based on Labor Dept. reports show how the number of job crisis centers with substantial unemployment has increased in past year. Twelve months ago they were concentrated in coal and textile areas; now they dot the industrial states of the East and Midwest.

Text: 'We Will Do Everything In Our Power To Achieve Unity'

Here is the full text of the key CIO convention resolution hailing progress toward labor unity and renewing support for continuing efforts toward that goal:

SINCE OUR last convention, important developments have taken place in the labor unity discussions between the CIO and the AFL.

Following our 1953 convention, and pursuant to its unanimous authorization, the No-Raiding Agreement was formally executed on Dec. 16, 1953, in Washington by the officers of the CIO, and, the AFL likewise having unanimously ratified the Agreement, by the officers of the AFL.

The official signatures of the officers of the CIO and the AFL bound the two national organizations, the CIO's local industrial unions and the AFL's federal local unions.

The Present Truce

Following this signing, adherences were obtained from CIO affiliates and AFL affiliates, and on June 9, 1954, in Washington, Pres. Walter Reuther signed the No-Raiding Agreement on behalf of 29 of the CIO's international unions and AFL's Pres. (George) Meany signed on behalf of 66 of the AFL affiliates. At that time, in a joint statement, Presidents Meany and Reuther said:

"This agreement represents a cease-fire. During the truce the joint CIO-AFL Unity Committee will go to work on the manifold problems involved in bringing about a merger of the two major labor federations into a single united labor movement . . . We are confident that this goal, so beneficial to the workers we represent and to the nation as a whole, can be accomplished before the truce expires."

On June 29, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, several hundred leaders of both CIO and AFL attended a dinner celebrating the signing and ratification of the No-Raiding Agreement. The dinner was designed to "pave the way toward closer fraternal bonds" between the two organizations. It was presided over by David L. Cole, former Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, who was named Impartial Umpire under the No-Raiding Agreement.

Raid Ban Hailed

Since the June 9 ratification ceremonies, six additional AFL unions have adhered to the No-Raiding Agreement and one additional CIO union. At the present time, therefore, 72 AFL unions and 30 CIO unions have adhered to the No-Raiding Agreement.

The No-Raiding Agreement has achieved significant results since its ratification. Raiding between the signatory unions has virtually ceased, to the great benefit of the membership of the unions, employers in established contractual relationships with unions, and the general public.

Only a score of cases have arisen where charges have been made of violations of the Agreement. Virtually all of these cases have been amicably settled through the mediation machinery provided in the Agreement and without recourse to the arbitrator. Only one case has gone to decision by the arbitrator and the officers of the two federations are cooperating together in the effort to secure compliance with the arbitrator's award in that case.

Favorable Climate

In the favorable climate engendered by the successful operation of the No-Raiding Agreement, the joint CIO-AFL Unity Committee met in Washington on Oct. 15 to carry forward unity discussions. After a long and harmonious session, the unity negotiators of both organizations announced:

"It is the unanimous decision of this joint committee of the AFL and CIO to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger, which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union.

"Further, the presidents of the AFL and CIO are authorized to appoint a joint subcommittee to draft a detailed plan to achieve this objective and to then report its recommendations to this committee at its next meeting."

Pres. Reuther then designated Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and himself as the CIO members of the joint subcommittee. The AFL members are Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates.

The CIO members of the joint AFL-CIO unity subcommittee are now engaged in drafting proposals to submit to an early meeting of the joint AFL-CIO subcommittee for a detailed plan to achieve the objectives of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee to create a single trade union center in America through a process of merger which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union.

In drafting these proposals the CIO members of the subcommittee are mindful of the unanimous resolution of the last CIO convention that:

"In the unity discussions that are in progress we will not sacrifice any of the basic principles for which the CIO stands, and which are essential to the building of a strong democratic and socially responsible labor movement.

"In these negotiations we will not sacrifice the interests of any union, big or small, within the CIO.

"In these negotiations we will not permit the interests of any individual for office or power to stand in the way. We recognize that the good of the whole labor movement transcends that of any individual or group."

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

We hail the progress that has been made during the last year toward the goal of seeking organic unity.

We voice our approval of the successful operation of the No-Raiding Agreement which we have always regarded to be a touchstone of our larger goal of seeking organic unity.

Endorse Decision

We commend the constructive progress that has been made by the members of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee and endorse their decision to *"create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union."*

We direct the CIO members of the Unity Committee to continue the unity negotiations in the constructive spirit that has already been displayed and repeat to them what we said at our last convention:

"The CIO wants organic unity. We seek unity in the American labor movement firmly based on the principles of free democratic unionism. We will do everything in our power to achieve this goal."

Wage Gains, Fair Tax Cuts Highlight Economic Program

THE 10-POINT economic policy program adopted by the National CIO convention provides for:

1. Encouragement of free collective bargaining geared to assuring workers an adequate share in the fruits of production; annual wage guarantees to cut needless employment fluctuations and promote stability in workers' expenditures; and reasonable price policies.
2. Tax legislation aimed at strengthening consumer buying power, including an increase in the federal income tax exemption from the present $600 to $800 now and $1000 later.
3. An increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.
4. Improvement of the Social Security Act to increase benefit payments to a figure commensurate with the cost of living, give protection against disability, strengthen the public assistance program, and establish a national health program.
5. Modernization of the unemployment compensation system.
6. A housing program geared to yield two million new units a year, with adequate provision for low income families and slum elimination.
7. A farm program to strengthen the income position of the family farmer and increase the consumption of farm products.
8. A liberal credit policy as an essential to an expanding economy.
9. A full employment program aimed at lifting the economy out of a state of stagnation.
10. A comprehensive public works program.

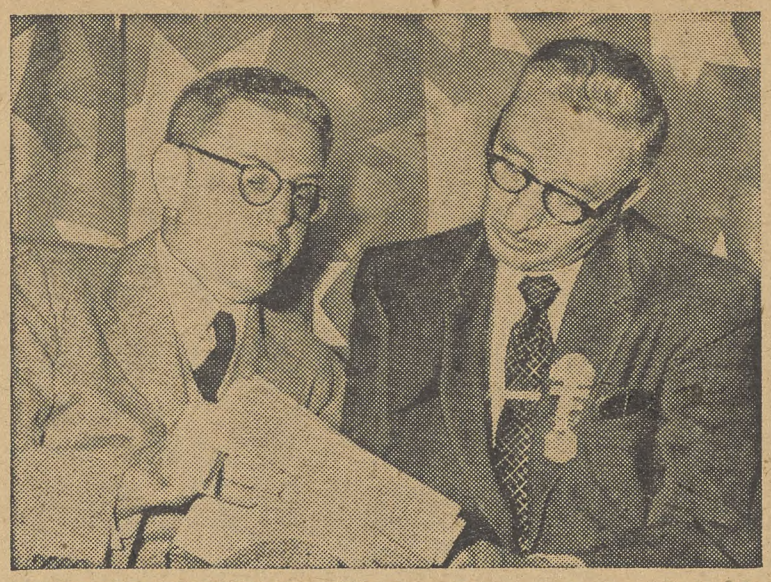
Welfare Funds

CIO Sets Plan To Keep Program 'Honest'

AN EIGHT-POINT program reflecting the CIO's determination to keep the administration of health, welfare and pension programs "clean, decent and honest" was unanimously adopted by the convention on recommendation of the CIO Standing Committee on Ethical Practices.

The committee is headed by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and includes Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers, with CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg serving as director.

Its recommendations were based on answers to questionnaires sent all 11 CIO international unions, and on testimony given at an unprecedented two-day open hearing in New York at which union and independent experts, insurance company officers and government representatives appeared.



KEEPING IT CLEAN—CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg (left) and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, a member of the Ethical Practices Committee, confer on program for preventing racketeering in health, welfare and other funds.

Proposals Adopted

The program, which Goldberg said makes "policy in a field of paramount importance not only to the CIO as a whole, but to each affiliated union and to the 5.5 million members of the CIO," follows:

1. The trustees or administrators of health, welfare and pension plans of any kind have the obligation to make sure that maximum benefits are provided from the money available, with their administration meeting "the highest ethical standards" for handling of such funds.

2. All funds should be audited at least semi-annually by outside independent auditors.

3. The trustees or administrators should make a "full disclosure and report" to the beneficiaries at least annually, showing "detailed financial reports and audits which shall specify the salaries, expenses and fees paid . . . to whom paid, and how much and for what purpose."

4. Persons having full-time paid positions with unions or companies should not receive additional pay for acting as trustees or administrators of such funds.

5. When benefits are carried through insurance, a responsible insurance company should be selected by competitive bidding on the basis of the lowest net cost for benefits provided. Also, the company "should warrant that no fee has been paid directly or indirectly to any representative" of union or management.

6. Insurance companies should be required to file statements with trustees or administrators showing claim experience, commissions paid, to whom paid, retentions, and amounts of dividend received and to whom paid; this information should be made available to the beneficiaries.

7. Brokers performing no service should receive no commissions or other fee payments, with savings resulting from nonpayment of unearned commissions utilized for greater benefits. State laws requiring such payments should be repealed.

8. International unions should establish and enforce specific standards and conditions of performance incorporating the above recommendations; have expert advice available for negotiating and administering such programs; provide for both internal and independent audits by locals; train union representatives in the techniques and proper administration of programs; educate members as to the contents of the program and their rights under it; and act promptly to correct abuses when they occur.

Goldberg urged adoption of the committee plan on the ground that it was the result of "the most searching inquiry into the field to date."

"This is only the first report of the Standing Committee," he emphasized. "If this convention approves this report and authorizes continuation of the committee, the committee will make other reports. Probably the next will deal with a proposal for legislation in the field."

Unions Can Save On Welfare Funds

An estimate that union-administered health and welfare funds can be run at half the cost of those operated by insurance companies was voiced by Frank Rosenblum, CIO Clothing Workers secretary-treasurer.

Rosenblum said cost of the ACWA welfare program is 4.9% of total premiums collected. Similar coverage by private insurance companies, he said, runs as high as 12-14%.

The ACWA officer noted that its welfare fund now has $102 million in reserves.

Farm Union Chief Slaps Benson As Poor Shop Steward

THE FARMERS of the U. S. are represented in the Dept. of Agriculture by the owner of "the finest 18th century economic mind on the Washington scene today," Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union told the National CIO convention.

Patton declared that Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson would not make a very good bargaining agent for a labor union.

"But in a sense he is bargaining agent for some four to five million farm families," Patton went on. "Farm prices are made in Washington, and Congress and the Dept. of Agriculture make them.

"CONGRESS SETS a great deal of store by what the farmers' bargaining agent, the secretary of agriculture, has to say. This last year Mr. Benson seemed to argue that farmers were making too much money.

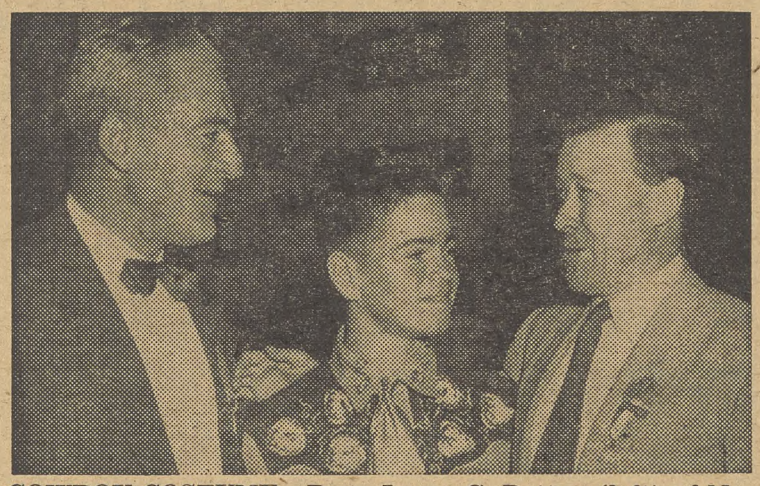
"Congress should, Mr. Benson continued, reduce the farmers' take-home pay. Not only that, but some 30 million acres of land should be taken out of production.

"Just how long would a CIO official last if he met with a bargaining committee and complained that the people he represented were making 90% of a fair wage, and should be cut to 75%?

"PARITY means equality, a fair price. And 90% of parity is nothing more or less than 90% of a fair price."

Patton said his group has adopted a slogan, *"Farmers Union Fights Back"* for the next years because of the "terrific beating" it took from the 83d Congress.

"We're going to fight back against the farm price flexers," he explained, "the false front farm organizations; against the rapidly forming American War Party, led by (Sens.) McCarthy (R. Wis.) and Knowland (R. Calif.)



COWBOY COSTUME—Pres. James G. Patton (left) of National Farmers Union and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther meet Vernon Sandusky, 15-year-old winner of Kansas CIO Council's state-wide talent contest.

"We're going to fight the utility combines seeking to cripple our valley authorities and rural electrification programs; the union busters, and we're going to fight gutter politics with every resource at our command."

The fight against gutter politics, he said, "is an area where farmers and labor can well find a common ground," an area of education and information.

"Perhaps we should pool our resources to educate each other to our problems, our ways of life and our goals," he said.

"And when the gutter politicians take to the air and television waves with their small dogs and toothpaste smiles, perhaps we should follow, and soberly and frankly portray the issues as they are."

Patton recalled the tie-in between prosperity for farmers and workers which the CIO has long recognized. He urged the Eisenhower Administration to adopt a full employment program, which closely parallels that of the CIO, in order to bring about a $500 billion national economy with jobs for everybody.

Educational TV Stations Urged

The Federal Communications Commission was urged by the CIO convention to reserve all of the 251 channels for educational television, already designated for that purpose. A resolution also called on CIO councils and local unions to participate in the development of educational TV.

McCarthy Petition Lays A Goose Egg

The highly-publicized petition drive of "Ten Million Americans" for Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) was called off last week with a total of 2,281,000 signatures claimed by the sponsoring committee, which is headed by retired Army and Navy brass.

H.S.T. Backs Program To Conquer Poverty

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman sent this wire of greeting to the CIO convention to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

Please express my sincere regret that as much as I wanted to, I could not be with you for this meeting.

TRUMAN

I want to and I intend to help you in every way I can in the program to conquer hunger, ignorance and disease. The future of America as well as the future of the world depends upon the successful achievement of such an objective. You know very well my belief and attitude on this subject.

I send you my greetings and wishes for a successful meeting. Please give Mrs. Roosevelt my kindest regards and tell her that I wish I could be with her on the platform.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Mrs. FDR Calls For Sanity, Courage In Atomic Era

A CHALLENGE to individual and group responsibility to meet the problems of war and peace in an atomic era with sanity and without fear was made to the convention by one of the CIO's best-loved friends, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The widow of the wartime President and father of the New Deal was given a heart-warming welcome by delegates and guests.

At the end of her appeal for courage and understanding in meeting the known problems of the present and the unknown ones of the future, she received another ovation which attested to the affection and respect in which she is held.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she has been told by scientists that the potentialities of destruction which may be developed in another two years are so great that no sane ruler will make war because the world might be destroyed.

Try New Answers

If we are fortunate to avoid war, she went on, we must meet the problems of peace—and that calls for the attitude behind the New Deal and the Fair Deal, a willingness to try new answers to problems *"when you were not sure any particular solution would be right."*

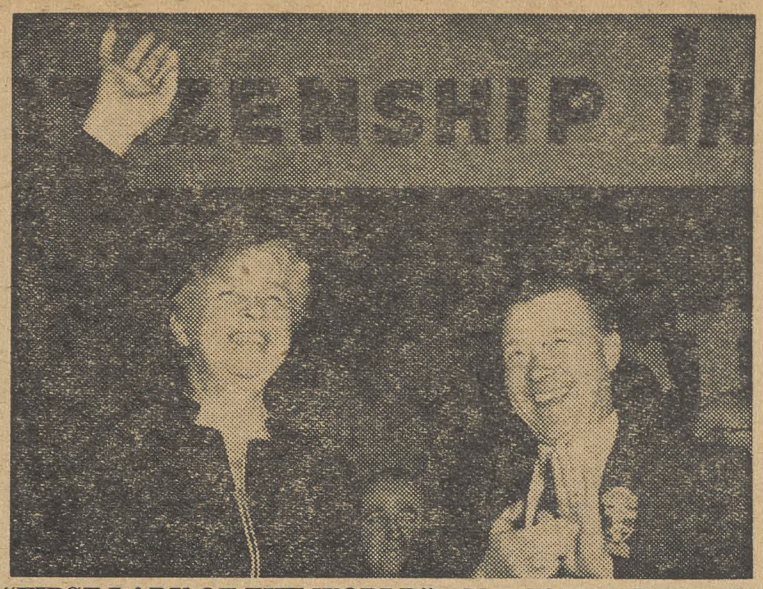
"First, we have the great problem of choosing our leaders so that they act with sanity—and it takes courage today to keep us out of war," she said. "It takes courage to be willing to have patience and to try to work out decisions in a peaceful way.

"Then you have to look at the problems of peace. Labor has a great role to play. You are growing stronger and stronger, and with your strength you are getting more responsibility.

"You always have the responsibility each of us carries as a citizen in a democracy. But as a group, as you grow stronger, you have a greater responsibility for the policies of your nation, for what your nation does at home, and how it will develop in relation to its leadership in the world."

The responsibility is heavy because we did not look for world leadership, she said.

"We often do not realize," Mrs. Roosevelt went on, "that communism is fought here in the U. S. not only by having greater military power and greater economic power, but actually by the example we give in our own country of the way we handle our problems, the way we live."



"FIRST LADY OF THE WORLD"—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt waves a greeting to delegates and CIO Pres. Walter Reuther applauds her vigorous address.

She pointed out that the growth of labor's strength parallels the increase of U. S. influence in the world.

Thus, she went on, it becomes more and more important that labor regard "what happens at home as a demonstration of what can be done in a democracy by a sense of responsibility" in the individual—"always remembering that communism makes alluring promises, but that we have to demonstrate what we actually accomplish."

With peacetime use of atomic energy and automation, she said, we must meet "all kinds of things that will change conditions of our lives."

One phase of the solution, she believes, is a new education to meet the problems of a new world, an education that prepares Americans—adults and juveniles both—to live in a world in which their nation is a leader.

New Atomic Age

"The new atomic age is to some people a rather frightening thing," she observed. "Well, I think we have to think of the opportunities it will give us, of how we can plan and choose our leaders, how we can develop a greater sense, a growing sense, of social responsibility."

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the hope that "in the future, there will be greater unity in labor and you can accomplish even more." She concluded by wishing *"members of a great and strong group of people . . . the vision to imagine and see possibilities in the future, and the strength not to be afraid."*

Civil Rights

Now Is The Time To Speed Up War On Bias

"THIS IS NOT the time for slowing down. Now is the time to accelerate our program against segregation."

That's what Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the CIO convention.

He said that "a major job rests on organized labor" during the "final stages" of the fight against discrimination.

"The nearer we get to ultimate victory," Marshall warned, "the more we will find the opposition seeking to divide us and use sugar coated words to delay action.

"It is time," he also cautioned, "we realized that neither the CIO, organized labor in general, the Negro, the Jew, the Mexican nor any other minority group can exist alone. The only solution is to remove all race and caste as determining factors in any part of American life—and it can be done if we want it."

MARSHALL SAID that looking at the future was required by the Supreme Court ending segregation in public schools.

"If this decision is to be made a reality throughout this country individuals in local communities will have to make it so," he said.

Marshall hailed as helping "in this task" the grant of $75,000 by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. He said that this was one of the many ways the CIO has helped fight discrimination throughout the years.

THE CONVENTION later pledged "the total resources of the CIO to help implement this (the Supreme Court) decision in our local communities."

The civil rights resolution also urged:

- International unions and CIO councils "to accelerate a quick and peaceful transition to an unsegregated American educational community."
- Pres. Eisenhower to extend federal aids in housing only to those housing facilities that agree to a non-discrimination policy.
- Each CIO affiliate to make sure that the anti-discrimination provisions of contracts be administered vigorously.
- The Government Contracts Committee to use fully its resources to require fair employment practices by firms holding government contracts.

Federal FEPC Law Urged By Reuther At Auto Meet

A RENEWAL of the long-standing CIO demand for a federal fair employment practices code was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at an Auto Workers' regional fair practices and civil rights conference during the National CIO convention in Los Angeles.

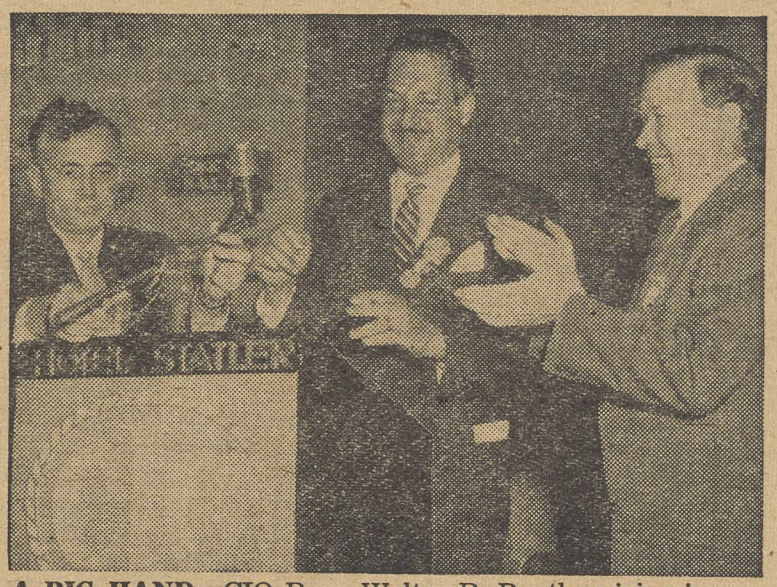
"The practice of discrimination is sharpest," said Reuther, who also is UAW-CIO president, "where the worker is denied the right to work because of the color of his skin.

"Negroes are not alone as victims of discrimination. We find that in this area, people of Spanish and Mexican descent are discriminated against—and this is equally bad.

"The ultimate answer will be found in federal legislation, an FEPC with the kind of teeth that can be enforced in every state."

The opinion of Pres. Eisenhower that fair employment practices are a responsibility of the states is *"a convenient way to pass the buck,"* Reuther said. He explained that where discrimination is most vicious, "relief cannot be found on a state or local basis."

Not only is legislation necessary to combat job discrimination, Reuther told the conference, but education programs, like the safe driving campaigns which are supported by traffic laws, also are needed.



A BIG HAND—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther joins in applause for Thurgood Marshall (center), general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, while CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey adjusts the mike. Marshall urged intensification of anti-bias campaign.

Marshall Has A Word For Bigot Bowles

Pres. Bryant Bowles of the National Association for the Advancement of White People was characterized as "making a living" preying upon the bigotry and prejudice that is deep in a lot of people's minds."

He was thus described by General Counsel Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "He is under suspended sentence right now in three cases in Maryland, and people still believe that he can give them leadership," Marshall said.

NAM Asks Tax Whack

"Button up your overcoat when the wind grows freezing." The National Association of Manufacturers has come out with its ideas on tax legislation, and they're designed to put the chill on any hopes of workers to get their exemptions raised and their income tax bill cut.

The place to start, the NAM said at its recent "Congress of American Industry" in New York, is up on top, 'natch.

The NAM wants whopping reductions in taxes paid by top income brackets and by corporations. It urged a five-year program for putting a federal income tax ceiling of 35% of income.

This 35% tax ceiling scheme of the NAM bears a close resemblance to the "millionaires' amendment" proposal.

State Councils Open Drive To Improve Jobless Pay

A KICK-OFF meeting to open a campaign to improve state unemployment compensation laws was held by the CIO Councils Dept. during the convention.

Executive Sec. Katherine P. Ellickson of the CIO Social Security Committee said aims of the drive include increasing the maximum payment to at least two-thirds of the worker's average wage and making the duration of payments at least 39 weeks.

The period of disqualification should be not more than four weeks, coverage of workers should be as broad as possible, and as a general rule experience rating should be eliminated.

It was brought out that time for improving the laws is running short, because 44 legislatures meet in 1955, many of them in January.

STATE CIO council leaders filled out questionnaires to determine the status of their efforts for improving the laws and how National CIO departments could help them in their campaigns.

Assistant Dir. Carl McPeak of the Councils Dept. presided. Participants in the discussion included Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO Education and Research Dept.; Hyman Bookbinder, chief, congressional research, CIO Legislative Dept.; and Paul Sifton, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers.

WAVING A GREETING as convention opens are California CIO Sec.-Treas. John Despol, Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Los Angeles CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford. "Welcome CIO" banners were on streets.

STAR SPANGLED Banner was sung by Roberta Linn.

PHILIPPINE mahogany gavel was presented to Pres. Reuther.

PRESIDENTS' WIVES—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt meets the wives of three veteran CIO unionists. From left: Mrs. Walter Reuther, Mrs. Bessie Hillman (widow of the late Sidney Hillman, long president of the Clothing Workers), Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. James B. Carey.

Reuther's Keynote

'We Want Unity

By WALTER P. REUTHER
President of the CIO

WE MEET today in the same city and hall we were scheduled to meet in two years ago. But a great tragedy struck the CIO, and a great, good man, our beloved friend and dedicated leader, Philip Murray, was taken from our ranks.

In Atlantic City, it was with a heavy heart, filled with sadness, that I assumed the responsibilities that Philip Murray laid down when he passed away, and everyone in the CIO left the convention fully conscious of the fact that we had suffered an irreplaceable loss.

We had no more than dried our tears when tragedy followed tragedy, and we lost our good friend and fellow worker, the happy CIO warrior, Allan Haywood.

In a real sense, the only true and lasting and living memorial to these two great men is the CIO, is the admiration and affection and devotion and respect that dwells deep in the hearts and minds of millions of American workers.

Those are the kinds of monuments to which we want to dedicate ourselves, by building our movement stronger, by winning for our membership and for all people that better tomorrow that Philip Murray and Allan Haywood fought for and gave their lives for.

Next Cells

From CIO Pres. Reuther's keynote address:

We have said many times that when you find a corrupt labor leader, he ought to be kicked out of the labor movement and put in jail.

But we go farther than that. We believe that the employer who bribed the corrupt labor leader ought to occupy the next cell in the same jail.

And where insurance brokers are guilty of bribes and kickbacks, there ought to be a third cell reserved for them so that they can put the three of them in a row because they belong together.

★ ★ ★

Steps To Unity

I'm happy to report that in the past year, we have made substantial progress toward establishing a united labor movement.

The no-raiding pact was a historic step forward. The principle is the cardinal principle around which organic unity must be built—this principle around which we believe the architects of labor unity can work.

We in the CIO leadership want labor unity. We want labor unity not just in name but in fact and in substance. We shall work sincerely and in good faith and do everything within our power to bring about that kind of labor unity, because we have no vested interests in disunity.

We want an honorable principle basis for unity, and as we have said, we shall be unwilling to trade our basic principles for political expediency in the struggle for labor unity.

We want labor unity that will assure growth, not stagnation. We want labor unity that will mobilize greater resources, greater power, and we want that power used in greater dedication to the job of organizing the unorganized, building our unions stronger and giving more people the glorious opportunity to participate in building that stronger and better labor movement.

WALTER P. REUTHER

"What we want is good government, government with a heart instead of a calculating machine."

We pledge to this convention that we shall do everything humanly possible to bring such a sound, principled and honorable basis for labor unity about at the earliest possible time.

★ ★ ★

Ethical Practices

The past year has brought into focus another serious problem inside the labor movement. The question of unethical and corrupt practices on the part of certain anti-social elements that found their way into the American labor movement has been called to our attention.

I am proud to be able to join with other CIO leaders in saying that the CIO is clean, and I am equally proud to say we are going to keep it that way.

If there is corruption in the CIO, it is in a few isolated places that we haven't found yet. When we do find it, we will deal with it without fear or favor because we will not tolerate it.

The convention, I am confident, will take action to make it crystal clear not only to CIO members, but to the public generally, that we in the CIO will not tolerate Communists or crooks in the leadership of our movement.

We will either clean the house of American labor with a stiff, strong broom, or our enemies will try to clean it with an ax in an effort to destroy or weaken the labor movement.

★ ★ ★

Our Economy

Despite many real difficulties during the past year, I can report that CIO unions have made progress at the bargaining table. This progress has been made despite serious obstacles.

In many cases, CIO unions had to struggle on the picket line because socially irresponsible management groups, attempting to exploit the economic and political climate, resisted labor's just demands.

We in the CIO have said for many years that collective bargaining in a free society ought to be based upon economic facts, not economic power. But you will find many segments of American industry, many large corporations, who still prefer that bargaining be a contest of economic power rather than a joint exploration of economic facts.

We look at collective bargaining essentially as an instrument of broad social policy, and we will use our collective bargaining power in the interests of advancing those kinds of broad economic and social policies that come to grips with the basic problems of all the American people.

We say this not as a matter of rhetoric, we say it because we believe it; in a free society neither labor nor management in a true sense can make economic or social progress except as they work out collective bargaining decisions that reflect progress for the whole community.

★ ★ ★

Out Of Balance

We get in trouble in America because there is a dangerous imbalance between expanding productive power and our failure to expand purchasing power to keep abreast of our expanding productive powers.

That is why we have said that the demand for our guaranteed annual wage transcends the question of economic justice to the worker and his family, and deals with the basic principle of economic necessity in terms of our total expanding economy.

I would like to advise my good friends in the CIO that early in 1955, the UAW-CIO will have an opportunity to sit across the bargaining table with General Motors, Ford and other big corporations.

I want to say now, as we have said to our rank and file, we pledge to you that in these negotiations we will work harder and harder at the job we have to do in the vineyards of collective bargaining.

And we are confident that, because this demand for a guaranteed annual wage is both economically sound and morally right, *in 1955 we will nail down a guaranteed annual wage plan in our basic industries.*

★ ★ ★

Political Scene

During the last political campaign, CIO members demon-

'What's Good For Th

From CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's keynote address:

We believe in a free society in a free economy. We don't argue with that. There ought to be a just reward and encouragement for initiative and incentive, but what we can't understand is why this becomes purely a one-way street.

We are at a complete loss to understand what kind of moral and mental gymnastics one must go through to justify economically and morally the r who makes $4 tive and the i year, but wh who makes $4 through colle with his fello a year, that be morally wrong

We believe what is good gander.

That Will Assure Growth'

'—There Is Plenty Of Work To Be Done'

From CIO Pres. Reuther's keynote address:

There is plenty of work to be done in America. There is just no logical reason why any American able and willing to work cannot have a job.

There are the housing needs; there are the school needs. On the medical front, on the problem of developing our resources, on social security, giving our people security and dignity in their old age, on minimum wages, increasing unemployment compensation—on all these things there is plenty of work.

But what happens? They say these are wonderful things, but we cannot afford them. Well, we can afford these things. The one thing we cannot afford is mass unemployment.

We wasted in the last 12 months $30 billions of economic wealth that we could have created if the unemployed had been fully employed.

If the unemployed had been fully employed, we could have built 500,000 $12,000 homes. We could have built new hospitals with 250,000 beds. We could have given our old people $200 a month for 12 months' social security. We could have doubled our educational budget. We could have spent $12 billion instead of $6 billion for education and we still would have had a lot of money left over to help fight communism by fighting poverty and hunger in a world where people are hungry.

strated a higher sense of citizenship responsibility than in any other political campaign.

I want to commend Brother Jack Kroll (director of the CIO-PAC) and the people of every level of the CIO for the great contribution they made during the last campaign, because what happened would not have happened if it had not been for the work and the dedication of thousands of CIO members doing PAC work.

We have said in CIO many times that politics is the people's business, and we believe that we gave real substance to that slogan during the last election.

We have said that politics is the practical housekeeping job of democracy and that if people want their house kept properly, then they must involve themselves in that practical housekeeping job by being active citizens.

We in the CIO are not interested in political power or patronage. What we want is good goverment, government with a heart instead of a calculating machine.

We want a government sympathetic and sensitive to the needs of the people; a government that will use its resources and power to see that every American gets an opportunity to share in the great abundance that we have; that every American, regardless of race or creed or color, will have that measure of dignity to which every citizen is entitled.

★ ★ ★

The Tragedy

From CIO Pres. Reuther's keynote address:

Instead of taking encouragement from what the U. S. Senate did, let us not be unmindful of the fact that the basic and serious problem in America is not Joe McCarthy but rather McCarthyism.

This evil, ugly, immoral political phenomenon that attempts to exploit people's fears and their hatreds and their hysterias is an instrument to gain political power.

The greatest tragedy of McCarthyism is not that Joe McCarthy has smeared innocent people, but that it has corrupted the intellectual and moral climate in America.

The Changing World

The American economy is freedom's greatest material asset.

What we do with it, how intelligently and effectively we mobilize its productive potential and how we gear that potential to the needs, the hopes and the aspirations of the people of America and throughout the world, can be the most decisive single factor in the struggle to preserve peace and freedom in the face of the threatened forces of Communist tyranny.

What we really need is to find a way to match our technical know-how with comparable human and social know-why. The great productive power of our economy, unrelated to human and moral values, is of no importance because power without morality is power without purpose.

What we need to do is to say that this great expanding power is going to be used for moral, human purposes . . . facilitating man's growth as a spiritual and cultural and social human being.

We work with the ICFTU (Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions), our brothers of the free labor movement of the world, because they are in the vanguard of this struggle to gear our economic resources to the practical struggle against poverty, hunger and human desperation. They are the vanguard of freedom's fighters against Communist tyranny.

The Administration just doesn't understand the dynamics of this changing world. That is why we have to constantly fight to get policies that reflect the realities of the world situation.

I am confident, although the challenge is great, that we shall be equal to the opportunity, and together with people of good will, we can build a better world in the image of peace and freedom, social justice and human dignity, and in the image of human brotherhood.

e Goose—'

t of a corporation executive 000 a year to have the initiaentive to make $5000 more a a worker in these factories a year exercises his incentive e bargaining, in conjunction orkers, and tries to get $5000 mes economically unsound and

incentive and in initiative, but r the goose, is good for the

CONGRESS made "a terrible mistake when it adopted the evil provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg told the convention.

Debate on the Taft-Hartley Act was featured by sharp criticism of the Eisenhower Administration's labor policy or lack of it.

"I think the hour is late for Pres. Eisenhower to make up his mind as to what the labor policy of his Administration is, and I think by the time he makes up his mind, perhaps we will have another Administration," Goldberg said.

He offered a suggestion that the Administration listen to its Secretary of Labor, who, he said, ought to express government labor policy.

"I don't think executive policy is made by a debating society between a Secretary of Labor charged with . . . administering his department and a Secretary of Commerce who consistently is manifesting an anti-labor attitude . . .," Goldberg continued.

Action On T-H

He added that if the Administration decides to accept the "sensible suggestion" made by Sec. Mitchell in his denunciation of states' right-to-work laws, it only has to repeal the provision of Taft-Hartley which invites the states to pass more restrictive laws.

The CIO continued its press for repeal of Taft-Hartley and called for a sound and fair labor law based on the policies of the Wagner Act.

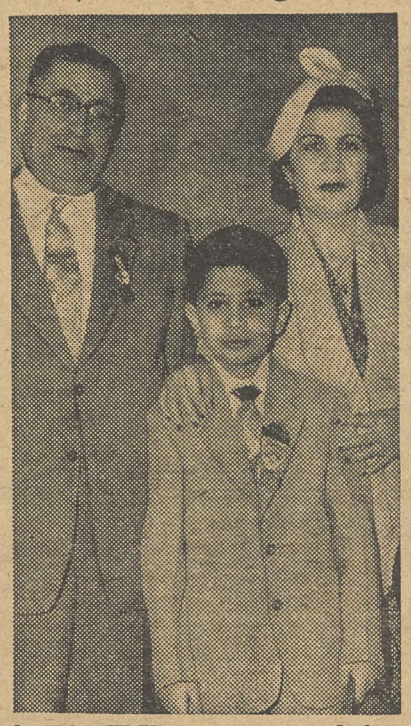
"All of us were shocked," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said, when Mitchell's statement at the convention was repudiated by the White House the next day.

"If Sec. of Commerce Weeks stands before a convention of the National Association of Manufacturers and states a policy, you will not find that he is repudiated by the White House," he said.

"We have a right to know why the Secretary of Labor in a department affecting the welfare . . . of more Americans than any other department of our government cannot also be a first-class Cabinet member," Reuther went on. "I believe the people of America ought to recognize the political fraud that is taking place in Washington. The Secretary of Labor is not a member in the Cabinet."

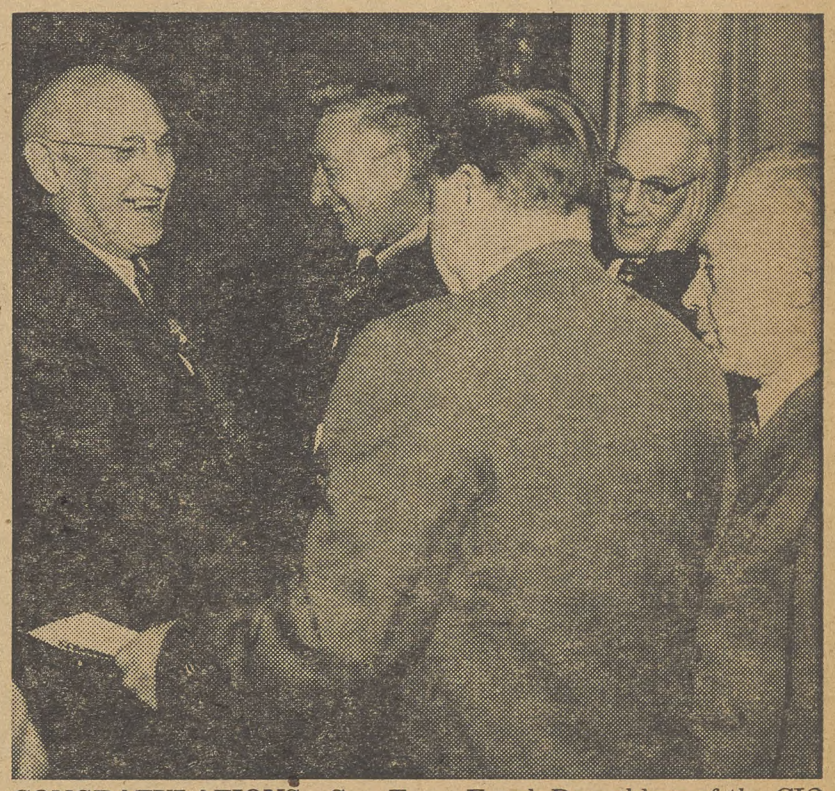
Another resolution scored the NLRB for "the rash of anti-union policy changes" it has made and its "irresponsible" legislating through administrative action contrary to the plain intent of Congress. The board, it said, "has forfeited the confidence of labor and the public."

GUEST SECTION—The Hotel Statler's convention ballroom was crowded daily with delegates and guests, with women predominating in the group. In center foreground is Mrs. George DeNucci, wife of CIO regional director in Ohio-West Virginia.



A FAMILY group paused for the cameraman at convention.

TELEVISION and newsreel photographers were on hand.



CONGRATULATIONS—Sec.-Treas Frank Rosenblum of the CIO Clothing Workers receives congratulations of his fellow CIO vice presidents and other union leaders after his re-election. Others in group include Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg of the ACWA.

'Right To Scab' Laws Flatly Opposed By Mitchell

STATE right to scab laws are opposed "categorically" by Sec. of Labor Mitchell, he told the National CIO convention.

"I believe that when employers and unions representing a majority of their employes agree on a union shop," he said, "they should have the right to have one."

Commenting on Mitchell's address, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the *"test of the Administration's good faith"* is the way in which they seek to amend Taft-Hartley provisions which encourage the open shop laws.

Reuther noted the Administration "had no responsibility" on State legislation. "If they mean it," he added, "they will amend T-H, for they do have responsibility in the federal field."

Opposition to such State legislation was one of several tasks Mitchell listed for the labor movement in the year ahead. He pointed out that 17 states, 12 of them in the South, have passed laws barring union shop agreements.

"They call these 'right to work' laws, but that is not what they really are," he said.

"I hope that the states which have these laws will give them further consideration. If they do, I believe, they will find that they do more harm than good.

"In the first place, they do not create any jobs at all. In the second place, they result in undesirable and unnecessary limitations upon the freedom of working men and women and their employers to bargain collectively and agree upon conditions of work. Thirdly, they restrict union security and thereby undermine the basic strength of labor organizations."

Employer Drive

Mitchell described as "disquieting" reports that national and state organizations are being formed to promote or extend right to scab laws.

"Good relations between labor and management must be developed at the plant level," he added.

"Certainly an organized effort by employers to promote state laws undermining union security is not conducive to harmonious working relations between employers and their employes."

Among other tasks Mitchell listed for labor and government are elimination of the "last vestiges" of Communist-dominated unionism; vigorous enforcement of laws like the Fair Labor Standards and Public Contracts Acts and improvements in unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance standards.

He reviewed the long legal fight to raise minimum wages for textile workers under the Public Contracts Act.

Other areas he listed for action were the strengthening of state labor departments; expansion of safety and apprenticeship programs; improvements in child labor laws; action against discrimination in employment, and consideration of the employment problems of older workers.

"It is also encouraging," Mitchell continued, "that both the CIO and the AFL are seeking to admonishment that there is no room for crooks in the CIO shows clearly where the CIO stands on this question."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said he was shocked by Pres. Eisenhower's "repudiation" of Mitchell's stand. "It is obvious that Mitchell is in the cabinet merely as convenient window dressing to make workers think they have a voice in government decisions."

"CATEGORICAL" OPPOSITION to state right to scab laws was voiced by Sec. of Labor Mitchell, shown chatting afterwards with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The Labor Dept. head also urged improvement in unemployment compensation benefits, among other recommendations.

assure proper administration of welfare funds.

"I am pleased that a number of union officials have endorsed Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation of last January that there be legislation 'to protect and conserve these funds for the millions of working men and women who are the beneficiaries.'

Hails Welfare Action

"I am more pleased, however, by the prompt and efficient way in which the CIO is investigating possible maladministration of welfare funds. Pres. Reuther's

Disavowed

Pres. Eisenhower disavowed Sec. of Labor Mitchell's opposition to state right to scab laws when questioned at the White House press conference last week.

The President said he knew of Mitchell's belief that there was a paradox in such laws, but that the latter's speech before the National CIO convention did not represent Administration policy. Cabinet members, he said, have a right to present their own views while a policy is being formulated.

Getting Worse

The job situation took a turn for the worse during October, the combined report of the Labor and Commerce Depts. showed last week. Unemployment increased by 79,000 to 2,893,000, the report disclosed, while employment declined by 410,000 to 61,731,000.

Drive Urged For Better State Laws

"POLITICAL ACTION is indivisible," the CIO convention declared in calling for a double-barreled program in the states.

In a series of resolutions, CIO pledged:

1. A fight for repeal of existing "right to scab" and other state anti-labor laws, and to block further employer moves to hamper unionization.

2. A call on state and local CIO councils and political action committees "to apply the lessons of the 1954 campaign and to mobilize their resources on behalf of progressive state laws."

3. To participate to the fullest extent in more than 600 city and county elections scheduled for 1955—a preliminary to the next presidential campaign.

The "right to scab" laws—outlawing all forms of union security—which now are on the books in 17 states are a direct result of Taft-Hartley sections atomizing labor relations.

SINCE 1947, when T-H was enacted, there have been two waves of state action to curb unions. In all cases they take advantage of the T-H provision which allows state laws to be more restrictive against union security.

All of these state laws, and the parallel willingness of many local courts to grind out anti-strike injunctions, the CIO warned, "mean only one simple thing: the destruction of union power so that an employer can pay his workers less for the same work than organized workers are getting in other states."

While emphasizing legislative action on labor measures, the convention pointed out that the improvement of unemployment and workmen's compensation, taxes, school funds, highway construction, civil rights and health and safety are of equal concern.

AS RESULT of the 1954 elections, labor's legislative efforts in the states will be aided by the election of liberal governors in eight states and a larger number of pro-labor lawmakers.

However, CIO warned, the legislatures always *"have been the particular target of special interest groups"* and this will be truer than ever since the Republicans lost control of the 84th Congress.

A Million Exhaust Jobless Benefits

Remember the Republican cry, from early last winter and on through the spring and summer, that everything was entirely o.k. with the U. S. economy?

Now that the election is over, the GOP Administration itself is revealing figures supporting CIO's year-long warnings on the danger of growing unemployment.

From Labor Sec. Mitchell himself came the revelation—more than six months after the fact — that some 1.3 million workers were unemployed for such long periods in the first quarter of this year that they exhausted all claims to unemployment compensation benefits.

Labor's '20 Century Brotherhood' Hailed At Church-Union Meet

"LABOR unions are the 20th century expression" of man's age-long aspiration for brotherhood, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told some 250 clergymen, union leaders and seminarians at Los Angeles.

They were attending a luncheon meeting sponsored by the National Religion and Labor Foundation and the Los Angeles Religion and Labor Council during the CIO convention.

Reuther traced the idea of "living together" from its more primitive form to that of the present nations.

"Now we are trying to live together throughout the world," he said. "We are trying to harness material values to feeding and clothing mankind, and thus facilitate man's growth as a moral, spiritual and cultural being.

"The CIO is hated because it seeks to give substance to the ideal of brotherhood. Together we can go out into the dark corners of America, preach the good gospel and fight to make it live."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, paid tribute to Joseph Schlossberg, former secretary-treasurer of the CIO Clothing Workers, who was the first labor co-chairman of NRLF.

Carey said that at Schlossberg's request, he urged aid to Israel, an ideal which he saw realized when he visited that nation.

"We may all have to die before our time" unless mankind learns to cooperate, according to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. "We must learn to live, plan and work together around the world," he said. "Nothing else will do."

CHURCH-LABOR cooperation was theme of luncheon of National Religion and Labor Foundation and Los Angeles Religion and Labor Council. From left, LARLC Pres. George Pratt; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Dir. John Ramsay, CIO community relations; Joseph Schlossberg, former NLRF labor co-chairman, and CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe talk over various programs.

Advice From Other Side Of The Street

CIO editors and public relations directors got some advice from the other side of the street —Wall Street, that is—when the labor correspondent of The Wall Street Journal addressed a pre-convention session of the CIO Press & Public Relations Conference.

Stephen Galpin, a Washington staffman of the Journal, spoke informally and off the record on the pros and cons of labor's public relations.

Other conference speakers included Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC national director, and Hyman Bookbinder of the CIO Legislative Dept. Editor Ray Davidson of The International Oil Worker is the conference chairman.

Congress

Morse Urges 'Massive Retaliation' On Jobs

A PLEA for continued labor support for a congressional program of "massive retaliation" against unemployment and recession was made by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) in a speech that received enthusiastic support from the CIO convention.

Morse warned that as winter approaches, unemployment again is growing to serious proportions —and that government has a responsibility for doing something about it.

"During the past two years, the executive branch has closed its eyes to these problems," he said. "The Republican leadership in Congress saw no further than its closed lids.

The Blindfold Era

"With a Democratic Congress, we no longer have a case of the blind leading the blind.

"Put another way, the federal government is no longer monopolized by those whose vision is so selective they cannot recognize unemployed human beings, but only see bird dogs and kennel dogs."

He said the economic philosophy and programs of Pres. Eisenhower, Sec. of Commerce Weeks and Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey "have been devoted to pulling plums out of the national pie for big business and the banking fraternity."

"Weeks and Humphrey had that job in private life," he added, "and just can't get out of the habit. The only solution is to get them out of office."

Morse recalled that in the 83rd Congress it was the Democrats, with whom he cooperated, who worked for tax relief for moderate and low income families.

Tax Fight Praised

"The fight will be waged again," he promised. "The CIO worked hard at the grassroots to put the program across. It was defeated by a handful of Republicans. We must win it in the 84th Congress."

He called for lower individual income taxes; reduction and elimination of "consumption-depressing excise taxes — the national sales tax in disguise"; a "substantial" increase in the minimum wage; higher and longer unemployment compensation benefits, and a public works program.

The Oregonian commended the CIO for informing the public on these problems, and especially for aiding the Pacific Northwest in the fight for maximum development of the Hells Canyon dam site. This assistance, he said, helped elect Richard Neuberger as Senator from Oregon, first Democrat to win the post in 40 years.

"Labor did a tremendous job in Oregon and elsewhere in the elections—and the nation will be the beneficiary," he said.

Turning to international affairs, Morse warned that "hot heads will not thaw out the cold war," and that "we cannot go it alone."

"While the certainty of war may seem less trying than the constant tension of continued, long-term resistance," he said, "it is no solution for anyone.

"If the cold war is to be won, it must be won on the economic front. Let me say to the Secretary of the Treasury, who reportedly is opposing a new economic aid program for Asia, that human life and hope cannot be subordinated to a balance sheet."

Tribute

Sen. Morse paid tribute to former Pres. Truman for having "done more to stop the danger of communism around the world than all his Republican detractors put together."

"PLUM PULLERS"—Oregon's Sen. Wayne Morse receives congratulations of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther after address charging Eisenhower Administration has "devoted itself to pulling plums out of the national pie for big business and the banking fraternity." CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey applauds at right, while PAC Dir. Jack Kroll watches.

Monopolies Grab For Atomic Rule; CIO Raps Power Give-Aways

OBJECTION to the efforts of a few monopolistic corporations to get a stranglehold on atomic energy patents was voiced by the CIO convention.

Similar blasts were directed at Eisenhower Administration giveaway policies in the electric power and natural resources fields.

"Until the most economic methods of use for the benefit of all the people have been determined," the resolution said, "we believe all patents in the field of atomic energy must be held by the federal government."

The convention called upon Congress to repeal those portions of the atomic give-away law passed by the 83rd Congress relating to patents, the Dixon-Yates contract and the isolationist restrictions for developing international cooperation in atomic energy.

THE CIO committee on Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development was instructed to consult with scientists and experts to get information on the use and control of atomic energy for industrial, non-military purposes.

The significant contributions made by CIO in the fields of regional development and conservation of natural resources were marked by the convention in noting the organization's entry to these fields 10 years ago.

CONTINUED SUPPORT for a strong public and cooperative power movement was pledged, despite what a resolution noted was "increasingly heavy attack" since the advent of the Eisenhower Administration.

Opposition, similar to that voiced at previous conventions, was voiced by the CIO Utility Workers to the public power development features of the resolution.

Harold J. Straub, UWUA vice president and organization director, argued that public power should be supported only when utility needs are "beyond the capacity of private industry."

The UWUA spokesman contended that public power agencies deny collective bargaining rights and union recognition to their workers, and said *"we don't want our people to have disqualifications and second class citizenship."*

Dixon-Yates Deal Legality Doubted

"Substantial doubts" about legality of the Dixon-Yates contract—by which the Administration seeks to move private power operations into the TVA area—have been voiced by the State of Tennessee and three municipal power districts. Their brief was presented to the Securities & Exchange Commission.

CIO's Goals In The New Congress For 'Peace, Freedom, Security'

ENACTMENT by Congress of a program "aimed at peace, freedom and security for all Americans and for all the world" was urged by the CIO convention. Highlights of the legislative resolution are:

Program To Implement Employment Act Of 1946

Replacement of the Taft-Hartley Act with "a fair and just labor relations law," because "a strong labor movement is a powerful incentive for economic growth," modernization of unemployment insurance, and a fair tax bill to provide higher personal exemptions and the closing of tax loopholes.

Raising the minimum wage to at least $1.25 an hour; repealing the Fulbright Amendment to the Public Contracts Act; creating a public works program and a farm program "geared to a full economy;" re-establishing a federal agency to aid small business, and legislating for a larger U. S. Merchant Marine.

Program To Provide For General Welfare

"Maintenance of our natural resources for all the people, not for a privileged few;" increased public housing, with the removal of present restrictions; funds to end the present school room shortage and enactment of Sen. Hill's (D. Ala.) "oil for education" proposal; improvement of social security "to meet changing needs;" and "a national health plan, including national health insurance."

Program To Strengthen Democracy

Civil rights legislation such as a fair employment practices law, outlawing poll taxes and lynching, and implementation of the Supreme Court's decision barring segregation in the schools; liberalization of immigration policy by legislation and administration; statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, and home rule for the District of Columbia; strengthening the civil service system, and continuation of the present Selective Service Act, with inequities eliminated.

Program To Resist Communist Imperialism

"Adequate protection of our national security, regardless of costs;" a foreign policy with a reasonable balance between military aid and economic and technical aid, strengthening of the United Nations, and extension of international trade programs, with enactment of legislation "to ameliorate any harm resulting affected workers, areas, industries."

Social Security

The nation cannot be content with accomplishments already achieved in social security protection, the convention declared.

It called on Congress to enact further improvements in federal safeguards which will "adequately protect" all Americans against penury in old age or after the death of the family breadwinner, long-term disability, temporary sickness or injury, unemployment, and the cost of medical care.

Housing

A housing program with a goal of two million new homes a year for 20 years, including a minimum of 200,000 new units of public housing for low income families each year, was urged in a five-point housing program that won unanimous endorsement of the convention.

The resolution also urged more aggressive local and federal action to clear slums and replace them with modern housing and community facilities, but warned that "the first concern" be the relocation of families displaced by such programs.

It called for reactivation of the Housing Act of 1949 to spur public housing construction, and pledged support of a program based on lower down payments and interest rates and longer mortgage terms to make housing available to families of moderate income.

UMT

The Universal Military Service and Training Act of 1951, and the experience of the country under the draft, were reviewed by the convention, which resolved that:

- The CIO opposes the institution of any form of universal military training.
- The CIO supports continuation of Selective Service as now operating for as long as it is necessary.
- The CIO will constantly and vigorously work for fair and equal treatment for all citizens subject to Selective Service.

National Defense

Short of agreement on international control of atomic weapons and honorable settlement of difficulties between Russia and the free world, the convention urged that:

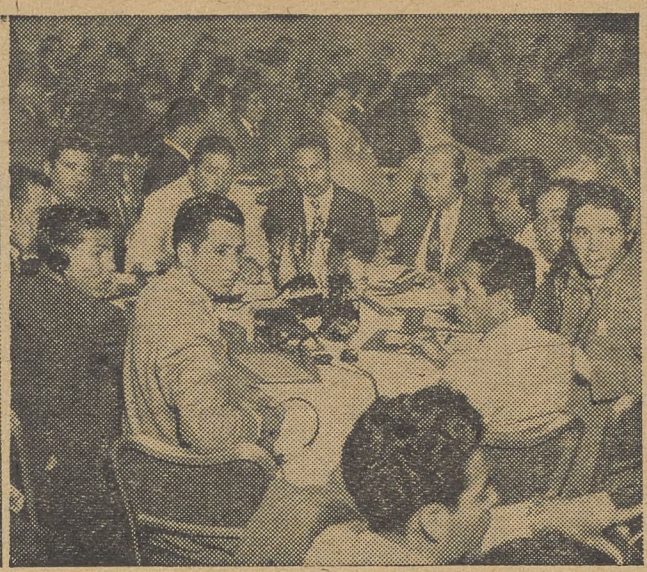
- The federal government take the people into its confidence and "explain" the nation's defense requirements.
- The federal government make every effort to meet defense requirements, regardless of difficulties, instead of measuring defense expenditures against revenue receipts.
- The industrial base of national defense be broadened so as to give smaller businesses defense contracts and experience in defense production.

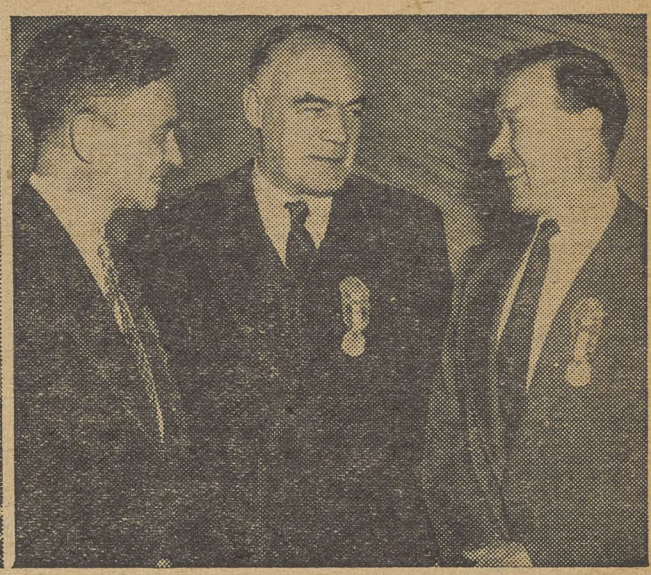
Butler Picked As Demo Chief

Paul M. Butler of South Bend, Ind., was elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee at a meeting in New Orleans. He succeeds Stephen Mitchell.

Labor's World

There Was International Flavor To Parley





INTERNATIONAL TONE of the convention was characterized by exhibit of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions (left), being inspected by a couple of delegates. A group of Latin Americans, typical of visitors from many foreign nations, is seen (center) listening to a translation of the proceedings, while at right CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter P. Reuther bid a goodbye to Sir Archibald McDonald Gordon (center), the world's first labor attache, who is going home after 13 years of service at the British Embassy in Washington.

Bold Action In Foreign Affairs Demanded To End World Fears

BOLD ACTION in the Eisenhower Administration's foreign program was demanded by the National CIO convention as the only way to recover the ground lost in the last two years.

It was in January, 1953, delegates recalled in a broad foreign policy resolution, that the then incoming Administration adopted what it called a policy of "seizing the initiative," and "promptly lost the initiative in both Southeast Asia and Europe."

The convention maintained a U. S. foreign policy must be based on the "decent aspirations" of people everywhere. These it listed as the desire to live in peace, friendship and harmony with other nations, "working in harmony to raise living standards, to promote freedom and to achieve personal security."

"INSTEAD of progressing in that direction," the resolution held, "the Administration in its first 23 months achieved an impressive record for vacillating and contradictory policies.

"Threatening some of those we need as allies, ignoring others, these policies at once confused America and our friends abroad, and gave comfort and advantage to the enemies of democracy."

The delegates rapped some Republicans, such as Senate Leader Knowland (R. Calif.), for playing into the hands of the Communists, who are attempting to isolate us from the rest of the world.

"CIO welcomes recent post-election evidence of a new willingness by the Administration to establish a bipartisan foreign policy," the resolution said, "and to turn its back on the handful of military adventurers who would risk throwing the U. S. into preventive war.

"Such an affirmative program for peace, freedom and security can win the support of the peoples of the world."

IN A COMPANION resolution, the delegates reaffirmed CIO support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and called for strengthening the world body so it will be strong enough effectively to take collective action for peace.

The convention called for greater support for the "greatly needed and constructive activities" of the specialized agencies, particularly the Intl. Labor Organization, and expressed continued support for the work of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the UN.

Tunisian Warns On 'Half Measures'

Tunisian workers are faced with three basic problems—French colonialism, communism, and the fight against all prejudices, Ahmed Ben-Salah, secretary-general of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor, told the CIO Executive Committee at a luncheon during the convention.

Ben-Salah, a fraternal delegate from his union, said the new French North African policy under Premier Mendes-France "cannot possibly succeed if it limits itself to half-measures designed simply to gain time."

World's First Labor Attache Leaves U. S. After 13 Years

A MODERN social pioneer, Sir Archibald McDonald Gordon, the first person in the world ever to serve as a labor attache, is leaving Washington after more than 13 years of service in that post at the British Embassy.

Despite his title, he is familiarly known as "Archie" to hundreds of CIO members and leaders whose conventions he has attended and whose homes he has visited as a friend. His pioneering role he lightly dismisses as that of a "guinea pig."

Since he was named to the newly created post of labor attache by the late Prime Minister Ernest Bevin of Great Britain, in 1942, he has seen the labor attache program expanded in his own country and adopted by most other industrial nations, including the U. S.

A barrister-at-law, he had been doing manpower mobilization work in Britain's war effort.

"I shall go back to England with at least some knowledge of the American people and their organizations, and I hope I shall be a faithful reporter of the way of life, the aims and ideals of Americans."

Gordon attended every National CIO convention since he came to this country. At Los Angeles, he was the guest of the officers at a farewell luncheon.

Israel Praised By Reuther As 'Great Democratic Bastion'

PRAISE for Israel as "this great democratic bastion of the Middle East" was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a message to the 31st convention of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

In a message to the recent New York conference, which was read by CIO Vice Pres. Michael J. Quill, Reuther said:

"We count as our friends all who aid this great democratic bastion of the Middle East in its continuing fight for national survival; for prosperity; for security; for brotherhood; for peace.

"The achievements of the State of Israel and of Histadrut (the Israeli labor federation) have won the admiration of all who truly believe in democracy. We are confident that in the years ahead these successes will be multiplied many-fold."

Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers, condemned current policies of the Republican Administration in the Middle East. He charged that the State Dept. *"spoon-feeds the Arab landlords and kowtows to countries with oil."*

A report on the recent visit of CIO and AFL unionists to Israel was presented by Harry Block, vice president of the CIO Electrical Workers and president of the Pennsylvania CIO Council.

Arming Arabs Hit By CIO As A Threat To Israel

"ANGRY opposition" was voiced by the convention to the policy of the Eisenhower Administration of arming the Arab nations.

This sentiment was expressed in a resolution which reaffirmed CIO's solidarity with the people of Israel and Histadrut, that nation's trade union movement.

"To supply arms to Israel's enemies in the face of their declared objective of wiping her from the face of the earth, is to seriously weaken the cause of democracy in the Middle East," the resolution said.

It urged the U. S. to use the United Nations to obtain negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations to establish peace and expand the Point Four program in the Middle East.

The convention praised Histadrut for raising living standards, receiving Arabs as members, developing cooperative housing projects and health activities, vocational training and educational and cultural programs.

New Report

The United States has a "tremendous stake" in Israel, according to four CIO leaders who recently returned from visiting that nation.

They tell why in the new pamphlet "We Saw Israel." The visitors were Vice Pres. Harry Block of the Electrical Workers, who also is secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council; Vice Pres. Ray Dryer, Communications Workers; Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford, Los Angeles CIO Council, and IUE Vice Pres. William Snoots.

TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL—Vice Pres. Harry Block of CIO Electrical Workers reported on recent Israel trip at session of American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. Seated at right (in background) is Joseph Schlossberg, chairman of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Political Action

CIO Urges Vigorous, Independent Work

By FRED ROSS

"THE CIO is not a tail to the Democratic kite," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the convention in a spirited debate over political action.

Reuther rebuffed a plea for a labor third party, but called for a "basic political realignment in America."

His remarks were in reply to Vice Pres. Michael J. Quill, who said that "we should give serious consideration to building up a third party."

Quill, who is also Transport Workers president and head of the New York City CIO Council, said "the ring that runs Tammany" decided in favor of Averell Harriman over Rep. Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination for New York's governor. (The New York State CIO Council first backed Roosevelt, but supported Gov.-elect Harriman after his nomination.)

'A Practical Job'

Answering assertions that CIO is the captive of the Democratic Party, Reuther said "it is not our fault that it takes a microscope to find a Republican who is willing to support the platform and fight on the issues we support."

"What we have got to recognize," he said, "is that politics, just like collective bargaining, is not an exact science. It is a practical job. You can only win political campaigns by building political forces in the neighborhoods, in the precincts, in the counties and in the states.

"In Europe where you had society developed along fixed political lines," he said, "labor parties are a natural political expression because of the highly fixed class society.

"In America where social groups are in flux we do not have this rigid class structure. A labor party would commit the American political system to the same narrow class structure upon which the political parties of Europe are built.

MICHAEL J. QUILL
They took opposite sides . . .

"What we are trying to do is to pull like political forces together and try to build these forces into the kind of political structure so that we will have the answer to this question:

"Do the people believe in a government that wants to use its power to meet the welfare of all the people, or, on the other hand, do they want a government that believes that to help the few is the only way to help the many?"

During the discussion Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers said:

"I believe that we can make the greatest progress at the present time by continuing the policies of CIO, endorsing the best qualified candidates for office, by analyzing each individual political situation.

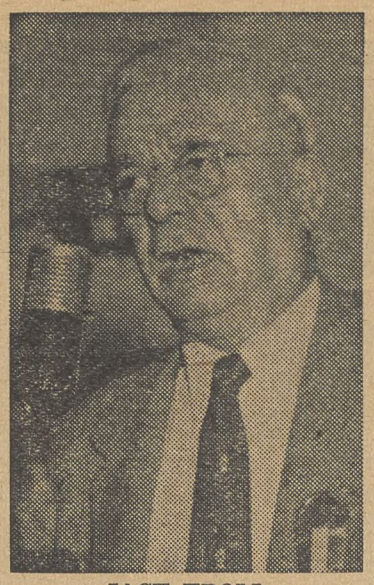
"I believe that we can only solve the broad social questions of our time by increasing our political activities, by intensifying our political education, by doing a better job of organization on the ward and precinct basis in every section of the country where we have members, by more clearly bringing these issues to our people.

The Job To Do

"The kind of domestic programs and policies we have, the kind of foreign policy that we have, depends to a great extent on the kind of job we do back in our own neighborhoods in the election and selection of candidates to Congress and to other parts of our government.

"And I say to you that CIO has done a good job this past year. We have made progress, but we still have a long, long way to go."

Like Mazey, PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, who was the first to speak on the resolution, said he believes that American voters are growing more politically mature. He said that increased ballot splitting in this year's election *"means that the people of America are demanding performance as well as promise from their candidates."*



JACK KROLL
. . . on the question of PAC.

"And it means," Kroll said, "that political parties in America are going to have to work harder and work better to hold the allegiance of the voters. We are growing up—politically speaking—and I think it is fair to say that we in the CIO have contributed to this process."

He said that in the November election farmers, like workers, "voted their economic interests. Those who had been hard hit by the agricultural policies of the Eisenhower Administration voted against Republicans in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and other states."

'54 Gains Listed

Political gains listed by Kroll included 21 congressional seats picked up by Democrats, Democratic control of one or both houses in five state legislatures, eight Republican governors defeated by Democrats and three reactionary Democrat governors replaced by liberal Democrats.

"Let me now turn to the political job ahead," he said. "Next year in over 600 cities and counties there will be local elections.

"They offer CIO citizens splendid opportunities to build our political organizations, to make alliances with other public spirited groups, to demonstrate our interest in the local issues that for many citizens are the yardstick of government."

Big Business Failed In '54 Vote Despite High Pressure Drive

BIG BUSINESS failed to achieve its major political objectives in the recent elections, according to a series of resolutions on politics and political action at the CIO convention.

Despite the mobilization of press, radio and television, and the exploitation of the prestige and personal popularity of Pres. Eisenhower, a number of liberal senators and representatives escaped the political hatchet aimed at them by corporate interests, the convention said.

This "conspicuous failure" was laid to the Administration's inability to maintain a full employment-full production economy, the give-away program, tax relief handouts to the wealthy, inattention to the problems of the farmer and small businessman and surrender of the "high moral leadership of the free forces in the world."

"Many of the races were decided by a margin of one vote per precinct or less," one resolution said, "which makes even more emphatic the necessity of year-round activity directed towards registration. No individual can say that his vote or failure to vote did not influence the course of the election."

THE MANY CIO members who engaged in the political life of the nation were saluted for their patriotism and good citizenship. CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, CIO unions and councils, regional directors and members were commended for their work "to raise the standards of government to higher levels of public service and responsibility."

The recent campaign, another resolution said, saw a "further deplorable and dangerous deterioration in political ethics."

Honest and vigorous presentation of the facts and reasonable debate of the issues was supplanted by the Republican Party with "the use of innuendo and insinuation and deliberate propagation of half-truths and outright falsehoods."

CIO DEPLORED this tactic and called upon both major parties to resist the practice of impugning the motives, patriotism and loyalty of their opponents. It called on the new Congress to investigate the use of such unethical practices and to take adequate measures to curb them.

Another resolution called for abolition of the electoral college system of electing the President and the substitution of direct popular vote. Other electoral reforms called for included democratic election of congressional committee chairmen.

The Women's Angle

New Spirit Speeds Growth Of Auxiliaries

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A GROUP of women representing around 10,000 CIO housewives held their own convention at another hotel in Los Angeles, while the CIO convention met at the Statler.

No spotlights glared in the eyes of speakers, no band played, no long press table crowded with reporters stretched across the hall.

Yet the 13th annual convention of the National CIO Auxiliaries indicated that the organized women folk of CIO men show promise of a developing importance that far exceeds their present numbers. For a new spirit is moving among CIO housewives these days.

"The men can't gripe about the way women voted in '54," Esther Murray, National PAC-CIO representative told the Auxiliaries delegates. "There is no doubt this time that they were a positive factor in helping elect labor-endorsed candidates."

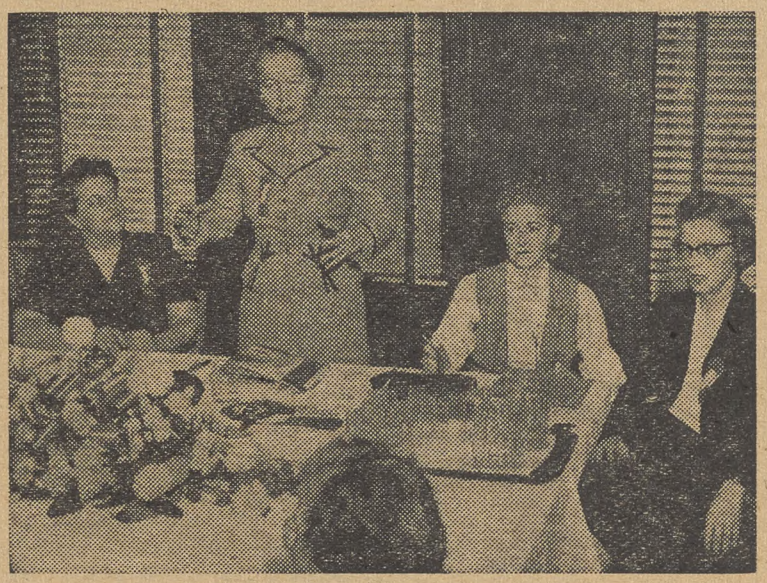
DURING THE campaign in Oregon, for example, PAC women volunteers made 78,000 telephone calls to union families that were undoubtedly a factor in the election of a pro-labor Senator, Mrs. Murray said.

"It's nonsense for people to say that women aren't effective in helping turn out the vote. Women have a very special talent in this field and should be trained to work effectively."

To help women learn how to function better as political workers, Mrs. Murray recommended that the Auxiliaries members try to get the unions and councils with which they are affiliated to set up training centers, or institutes, where they can learn the "do's and don't" of telephone campaigns, house meetings, precinct work and other political techniques.

A LEGISLATIVE program endorsed union label buying, called for an improved mental health program, better housing and recreation for the aged, urged support for the National Association for Retarded Children.

The Auxiliaries mourned the recent death of Mrs. Bertha Perrin, seretary-treasurer. Mrs. Lillian Sherwood, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was unanimously re-elected president. Acting Sec.-Treas. Minnie Zoller, of Beaumont, Tex., was named to a full term, while Mrs. Evelyn Smith, of Warren, O., was elected executive vice president.



MAKING A POINT—Mrs. Esther Murray, CIO-PAC representative, talks about women and politics at convention of National CIO Auxiliaries. Seated (from left) are Mrs. Lillian Sherwood, president; Mrs. Minnie Zoller, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Evelyn Smith, executive vice president.

PAC Work By Women Is Praised

WOMEN'S role in political activities won new acclaim in a resolution adopted at the CIO convention.

Failure to fully mobilize the women of CIO in the 1952 campaign was at least partially overcome in the recent elections, with the result that some marginal races were won by CIO-backed candidates.

The convention directed CIO-PAC to continue to strengthen its program of integrating the family voter into the CIO political action program, with emphasis on developing women as skilled workers in building alert and responsible citizenship.

Resolutions

CIO Urges Civil Liberties 'Counter-Attack'

A CALL for a "counter-attack on the civil liberties front," against demagogues who seek to subvert basic liberties, was sounded by the National CIO convention.

With *"renewed dedication to freedom and to victory in the cold war,"* the delegates offered a four-point program as the springboard for such a counter-attack:

1. Appointment of a joint subcommittee by the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to investigate infractions of civil liberties, and to recommend ways of combatting them.

2. A review by the joint committee of all congressional legislation dealing with the Communist problem to insure that federal authorities have all the powers they need to deal with espionage and subversion, and that all laws limiting what people can think and say be earmarked for repeal.

3. Adoption by Congress of a code of fair procedure, restricting investigations to their proper functions, and assuring every one appearing before a congressional committee of a fair opportunity to tell his side of the story.

4. Reinforcement of the present federal ban on wiretapping.

The resolution pointed out that the Communist movement poses no serious threat against the government, but rather serves as a recruiting ground for spies and perhaps saboteurs, and, hence, is a matter for police action.

It called congressional outlawing of the Communist Party "a sign of weakness rather than of strength." It declared that the branding and wrecking of "Communist-infiltrated unions," part of the Communist Control Act of 1954, "a dangerous first step toward state control of all unions."

Immigration

The convention noted "some disposition" toward a more generous attitude on immigration policy by Congress, but charged the State Dept. and Sec. of State Dulles have "largely nullified" such liberalizations. The delegates:

- Reaffirmed the CIO's stand for a liberal immigration policy, with the necessary revision of the Immigration and Nationality Act. of 1952.
- Demanded that the Administration and State Dept. administer the Refugee Relief Act of 1952 "as Congress intended."
- Urged that the joint congressional committee, set up under the Immigration and Nationality Act, fulfill its responsibility by reviewing the act's administration and recommending revisions.

Puerto Rico

The convention hailed political developments that have given Puerto Rico self-government, but warned that economic advances have not kept pace despite "impressive gains" won through activities of the CIO and its affiliates. It renewed the CIO's pledge to bring Puerto Rican workers the benefits of militant, democratic unionism, and:

- Urged the U. S. to recognize its continuing responsibility to promote the welfare of the Puerto Rican people with an immediate increase in minimum wages and extension of unemployment insurance to the island.
- Endorsed the program of Gov. Munoz Marin and his Administration for encouraging industrialization.
- Called on the Governor and Legislature to enact a program assuring the workers their rightful share in the benefits of the industrialization program, and outlawing anti-union practices.

Murray Foundation

The officers, directors, trustees and public advisers of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation were commended for having "truly created living memorials to the memory of a great labor leader, a great humanitarian and a great man—Philip Murray."

A resolution said the Foundation through its grants "has reached as best it could all phases of activities dear to the heart of Philip Murray."

Public Relations

A resolution approved the John W. Vandercook nightly radio program, sponsored by the CIO since September 1953; urged affiliates to continue to support the broadcast and the CIO Executive Officers and Executive Board "to continue to study the possibilities of a national CIO TV program."

Government Employes

The convention approved the work of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee in aiding workers for the federal government, the states and their subdivisions in "obtaining status with workers everywhere."

CIO declared that the "right of government workers to join unions should be fully protected" and "all government workers (should) be lifted from the classification of second-class citizens by the restoration to them of full political rights."

Community Relations

"The work all CIO affiliates have done to bring our organization and other groups together in common effort for the common good" was praised by the convention.

A resolution also called on all CIO affiliates to intensify their efforts to obtain better working relationships with other groups and individuals seeking to advance democracy and enrich community life.

Another resolution endorsed the National CIO Community Services Committee's program and urged all CIO affiliates to establish and "promote community services committees, departments and programs within their jurisdiction."

"The energies and the time of the citizen volunteer and solicitor can be conserved," a third resolution said, "if there is a sincere and concerted effort on the part of health and welfare organizations to initiate community-wide planning and fund raising."

Merchant Marine

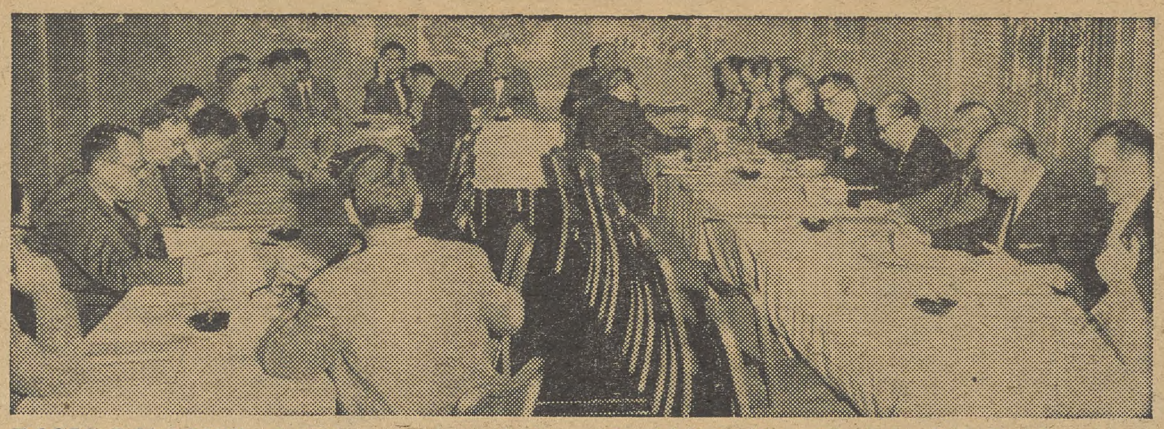
Pointing to high unemployment in the merchant marine and shipbuilding industries, the convention blamed the federal government for failure "to administer the maritime laws in accordance with their intent."

It adopted an 18-point program to aid these industries which was headed by opposition to all schemes to eliminate services provided for seamen by Public Health Service Hospitals and to prevent the transfer of American merchant ships to foreign flags. High on the program is a long range ship replacement plan for private shipyards, and legalization of the rotary ship hiring halls.

Farm Labor

A request for legislation making it a felony to hire, transport and exploit "wetback" labor was renewed by the convention. It strongly objected to a "go-it-alone" law, which threatens Mexico that it will be faced by unilateral action on admitting farm labor unless it accedes to U. S. demands in the future.

"We demand that legal foreign contract labor be guaranteed full rights and social benefits equal to those enjoyed by U. S. labor," the resolution said.



BASIC POLICIES of CIO are set forth in some 60 resolutions adopted by the Los Angeles convention. In pre-convention week, resolutions committee headed by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers (center at rear table) met several days to act on policy declarations. To right is Pres. Joseph Curran of Maritime Union, secretary.

Disputes Program Hailed As 'Success'

"The continued success of the CIO jurisdictional disputes program" was hailed by the convention.

A resolution expressed confidence that the program would continue to function well, praised Dr. Nathan Feinsinger, who recently resigned as impartial arbitrator, and CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and his staff for aiding the plan.

'Imprint Of A Man' Film Is Presented

"Imprint of a Man," a new half-hour film based on the life of Philip Murray, late president of the CIO, was previewed by the convention. The film was produced by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

Foundation Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg said the film was designed to "recall to you the face, the presence, the personality of the living spirit which will always be with us, Phil Murray."

Prints of the film, for showing in union meetings and other forums, will be available shortly.

Federal Aid Urged By CIO For Building Needed Schools

THE let-the-states-finance-school-building theory was demolished with facts at the convention.

A resolution pointed to the U. S. School Facilities Survey which indicates that "only two of the 43 states reporting could obtain under the existing laws and practices enough resources to meet the current capital outlay needs."

The resolution called on the 84th Congress for "federal aid for a comprehensive, nationwide school construction program;" general federal aid, most of it earmarked for teachers' salaries; and denial of grants to schools continuing segregation.

Congress also was urged to allocate "royalties from offshore oil developments on the continental shelf" to schools.

Also requested were federal grants to states for college scholarships for needy students, special health services for elementary and high schools, and free library service, and an adequate budget for the school lunch program.

'Economy' Hit On Aid For Children

The CIO convention warned that "the twin drives for 'economy' in governmental expenditures and for ending federal grants-in-aid for social programs gravely threaten the welfare of our nation's children."

The resolution urged expansion of maternal and child health services and public child welfare services, good medical care for dependents of servicemen; federal, state and local aid to education, and improved federal and state child labor laws.

Accident Rate Gets CIO Action

The CIO convention took steps to halt the appalling toll of accidents at work, on the highways and elsewhere after noting that 95,000 persons were killed and 9.6 million disabled in all mishaps in 1953.

A resolution called on the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health to continue its cooperative efforts to reduce the accident toll, and urged CIO affiliates to work with states and local communities to the same end.

'Buy Goods With CIO Label To Protect Gains We've Won'

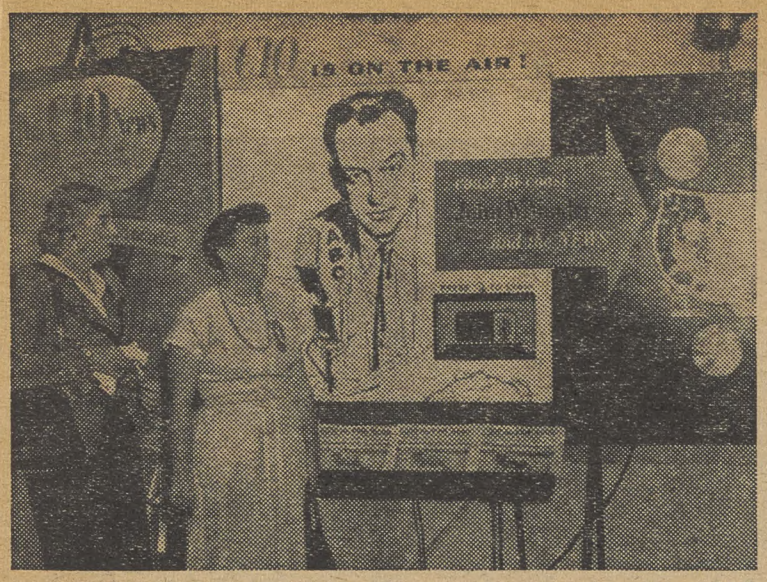
MOBILIZATION by labor of its mass purchasing power through buying goods bearing the CIO union label was urged by the CIO convention.

"Restrictive laws and the continued growth of monopoly conditions in many industries," a resolution said, "are making it more difficult for labor to organize the unorganized and even to protect the gains its has already won.

"Runaway shops, often selling their products in industrial areas, are a constant threat to union standards. By using its dollars to help itself, rather than help its enemies, labor can help meet these challenges through its consuming power."

The convention endorsed the union label campaigns of all CIO unions and pledged support to the CIO Union Label Committee in its expanded educational campaign.

In a separate resolution, the delegates called on members to buy insurance from members of the CIO Insurance Workers, and affiliated unions and locals to purchase policies from companies under contract with IWA-CIO.



TELLING CIO'S STORY—Display booths for The CIO News and John W. Vandercook's daily radio news commentary, presented by CIO on ABC, were inspected by these convention delegates between sessions of conclave.

Executive Board Members All Re-elected By Delegates

MEMBERS of the CIO Executive Board — comprising the executive officers, the eight vice presidents and representatives of affiliated unions—were re-elected at the convention's final session.

Included with CIO Pres. Walter R. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec-Treas. James B. Carey are the following vice presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum and James G. Thimmes.

NAMED TO the board to represent international unions were: Emil Mazey, Auto; Ernest Hebert, Barbers; Karl Feller, Brewery; George Maher, Broadcast; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing; John J. Moran, Communications; Harry Block, Electrical; Morris Pizer, Furniture; Elwood Swisher, Chemical; Burl W. Phares, Glass; Anthony J. Federoff, Government.

Kenneth O'Dell, Insurance; John Blackburn, Lithographers; Herbert L. Daggett, Marine Engineers; John Grogan, Shipbuilders; M. Hedley Stone, Maritime; Matt Smith, Mechanics Educational Society; Joseph L. Collis, Newspaper Guild; T. M. McCormick, Oil; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse;

Harry Sayre, Paper; William Steinberg, Radio Association; Max Greenberg, Retail & Wholesale; Joseph L. Childs, Rubber; Russell Taylor, Shoe; David J. McDonald, Steel; Sam H. Scott, Stone; William Pollock, Textile; Willard S. Townsend, Transport Service; Gustav Faber, Transport; Joseph A. Fisher, Utility; A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers.

Help Urged For 300,000 Idle In Textile

A PROGRAM was proposed by the CIO convention to aid the textile industry where "some 300,000 workers are idle, more than 50,000 as a result of permanent mill closings during the past two years."

A resolution called on the federal government to negotiate with mills in distressed areas for textiles it buys.

The convention supported the proposal of the House Ways and Means Committee "to disallow the deduction of rent from taxable income by industrial companies which lease plants built from the proceeds of municipal bond issues."

"This action," the resolution said, "would be a suitable first step in eliminating state and local tax exemptions and other subsidies to private enterprise."

The Senate Labor and Education Committee was urged "to look into the use of capital gains taxes, local subsidies and corporate mergers as stimuli to the liquidation of business enterprises."

THE RESOLUTION called for taxation at the rate of 25% of all profits and capital gains resulting from the liquidation of mills, with the proceeds to be used to finance local development programs.

Another proposal would have a federal agency set up to represent the industry, labor and the public in enforcing a basic 35-hour work week at 40 hours' pay in the industry. It also recommended that the government stockpile needed military fabrics now, the use of textiles for the relief of the needy at home and abroad, and an investigation to broaden the use of wool and cotton.

IUE Sets New Drive On West Coast

Free Unions Cripple Commie Groups—

"The decimation of Communist-controlled unions has dried up the prime source of revenue for the Communist Party itself—and drying up that revenue has meant curtailment of scores of Party activities and the activities of dozens of Communist-front groups."

That's what CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Los Angeles chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

A leading figure in the 1949 ouster of 10 Communist-led unions from CIO, Carey said that "by crippling Communist unionism—the membership of the expelled unions has dwindled from 1.5 million to less than 300,000—democratic labor has crippled the Communist party itself."

A "MOPPING-UP" drive is planned by the CIO Electrical Workers on the Pacific Coast against the Communist-controlled United Electrical Workers. That's what IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey revealed as the IUE executive board met in pre-convention session in Los Angeles.

With the five-year-old IUE now the predominant union in General Electric, Westinghouse and throughout the industry, Carey said the union is going to speed up organizing in the West, particularly California.

While IUE has organized some 2000 workers in the Los Angeles area, Carey noted that UE still holds bargaining rights in "a substantial number of defense plants" in the State. These include General Electric plants in Ontario and San Francisco and Westinghouse units in Emeryville and Sunnyvale.

CAREY WARNED that "because of its complete subservience to communism and the established Communist character of its leaders, the UE is a potential menace to our national security wherever it exists in defense plants."

He said that "right now there are at least seven known Communists working for UE in California." And he pledged that both IUE and the CIO will devote "whatever is necessary—in organizers and in funds—to insure that the UE is eradicated from the California labor scene during the coming year."

Beating Of IUE Woman Organizer Hit

FEDERAL and state investigations of the brutal beating of a young woman field representative of the CIO Electrical Workers at Jonesboro, Ark., was demanded by IUE-CIO.

Diane Sargent was beaten by a man and four women while working in an organizing campaign at the General Electric plant at Jonesboro, after participating in successful IUE-CIO drives at GE plants at Anniston, Ala., and Rome, Ga.

The IUE-CIO executive board, meeting at Los Angeles, demanded that the Justice Dept. and Gov. Francis D. Cherry investigate.

THE BOARD adopted a resolution asking that these authorities "ascertain whether GE management or its representatives instigated, provoked or in any way participated in this atrocious assault."

IUE-CIO also asked that it be determined "whether Miss Sargent's civil and constitutional protections were violated."

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

COMMUNITY ROLE—Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who heads Communications Workers and CIO Community Services Committee, speaks on CSC.

UFW Wins In Jersey City

PERHAPS the next time contract negotiations come up between CIO Furniture Workers Local 76-B and the Lignum Vitae Products Co., that Jersey City firm will decide to engage in collective bargaining.

Heretofore, the firm has forced the local into strike action in order to get a contract settlement.

The latest strike recently was settled with substantial gains for the UFW local. The new three-year pact includes a union shop agreement, a 10c hourly wage increase covering the first two years, and a cost-of-living wage adjustment if justified in the third year.

Short Strike By ARA Forces Shippers To Okay Contract

AN ATTEMPT by the Pacific Maritime Association to back out of a contract negotiated last June with the CIO American Radio Association ended last week after a five-day strike that kept about 50 ships tied up in West Coast ports.

The strike came unexpectedly during negotiations on a pension plan being conducted in San Francisco by association spokesmen and a union committee headed by Pres. William Steinberg.

When J. Paul St. Sure, association president, told the union that his group considered the June agreement non-existent, bargaining ended abruptly.

The strike call went out in a matter of hours. Soon a special meeting of the CIO Marine Engineers and four AFL unions—Sailors, Marine Firemen, Marine Cooks, and Masters, Mates & Pilots—voted to support it and respect picket lines.

AMONG THE vessels kept in port at Los Angeles was the American President Liner President Monroe, which was scheduled to leave early last week on a round-the-world cruise.

The first break for the union came when the Luckenback Steamship Co., one of the larger freighter operators, signed an agreement.

With shipping in a tangle all along the Pacific Coast, negotiations were resumed, and the association finally agreed to recognize the contract. The strike was called off a few hours later.

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You Need The CIO NEWS Every Week Of The Year

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Photo Story

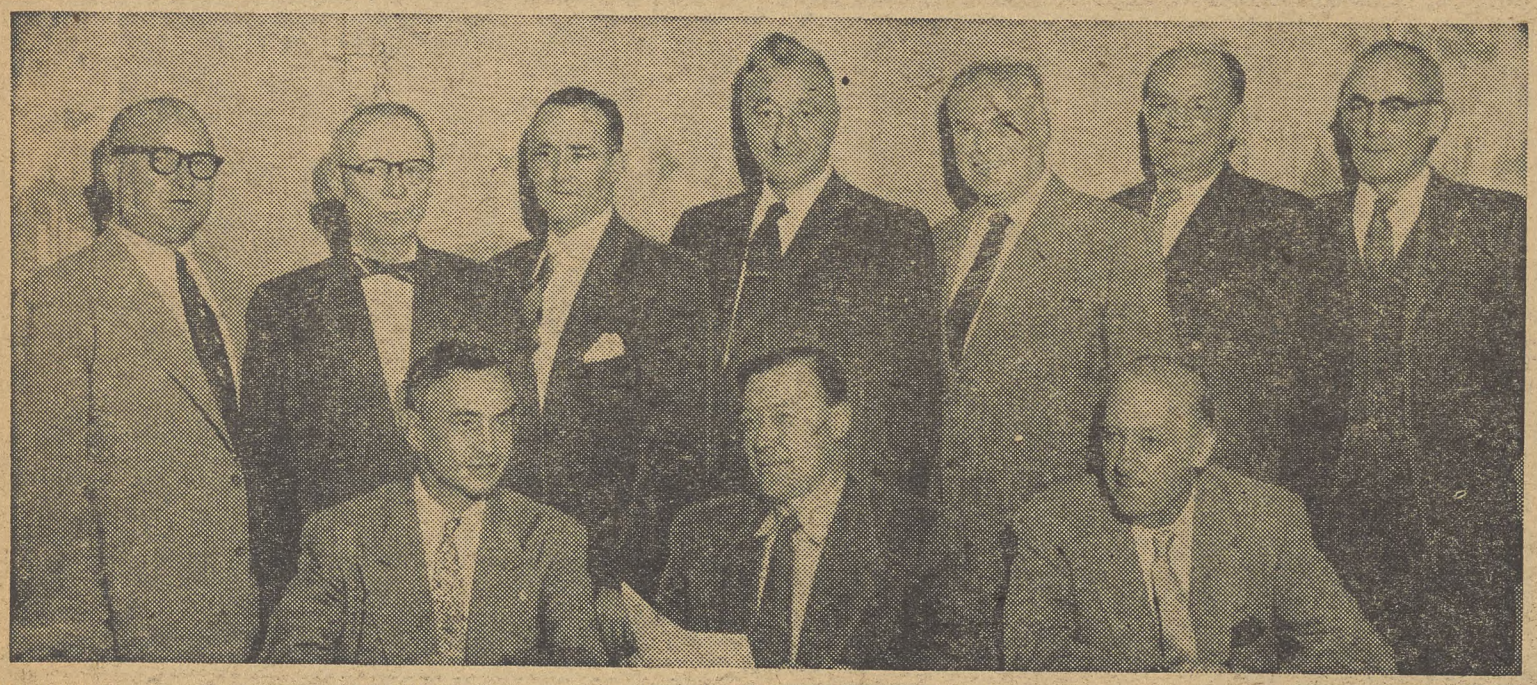
Highlights, Sidelights From Convention

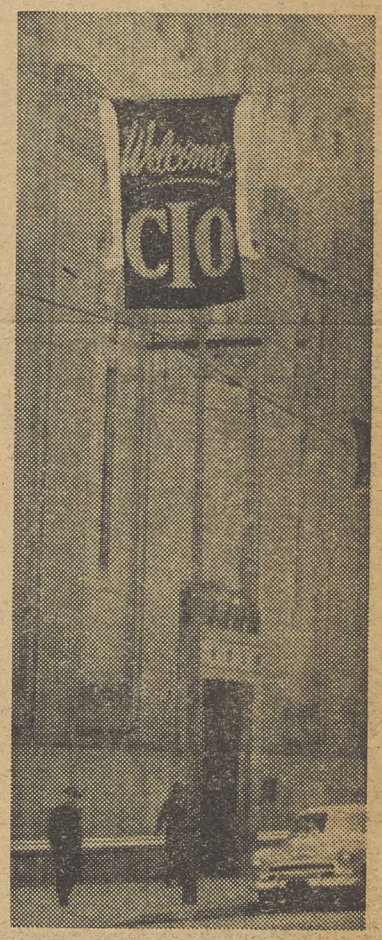
12-13

Under backdrop proclaiming "Citizenship In Operation," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther gives keynote address (top left) at Los Angeles convention of National CIO. At right, a group of delegates chats near registration desks.

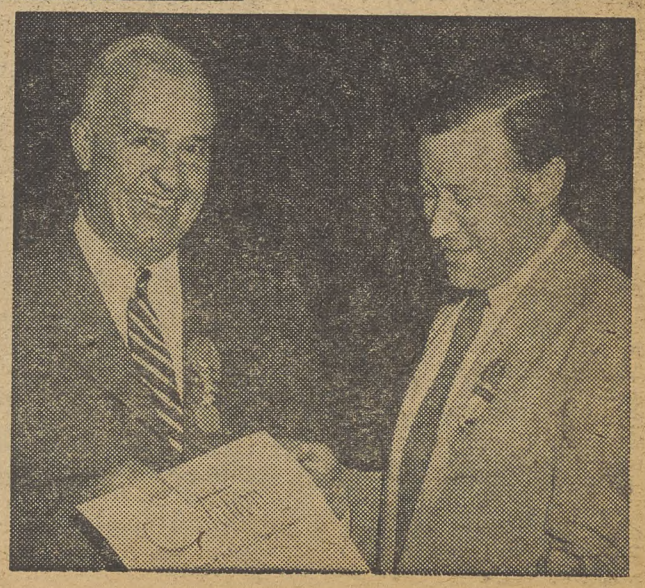
Immediately below, members of the CIO Executive Committee—composed of the three officers and vice presidents—and Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald meet before the convention to hear report on labor unity negotiations and act on issues coming before delegates.

Bottom row: The CIO Clothing Workers' "40 Years of Progress" booth is inspected by Pres. Reuther and ACWA's Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg. Joint union label display (center) drew attention. At right, Reuther receives citation from Harrison McClung for the National Committee for Educational Television for assistance to TV group.





"WELCOME CIO" banners flew over streets of downtown Los Angeles.



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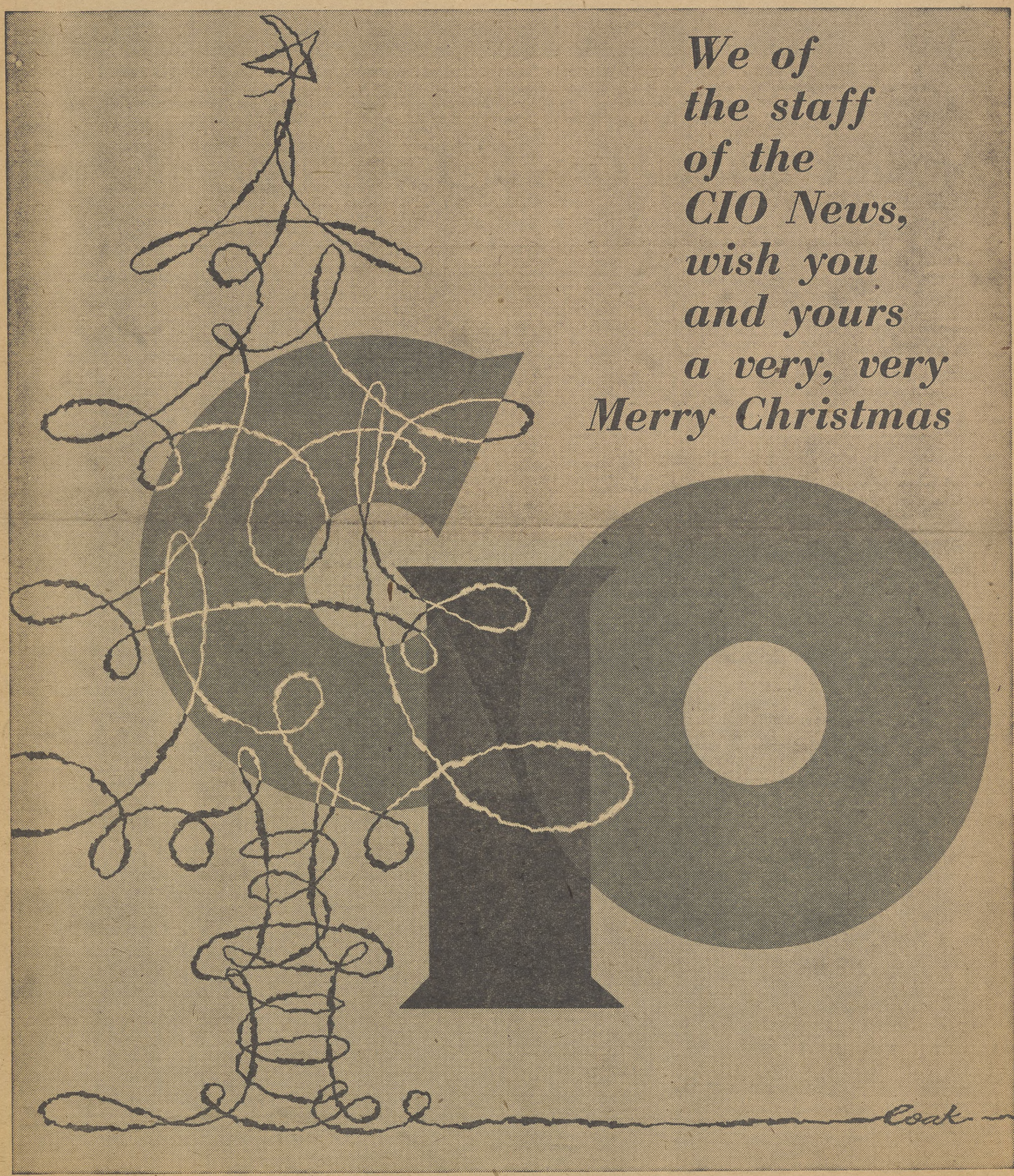
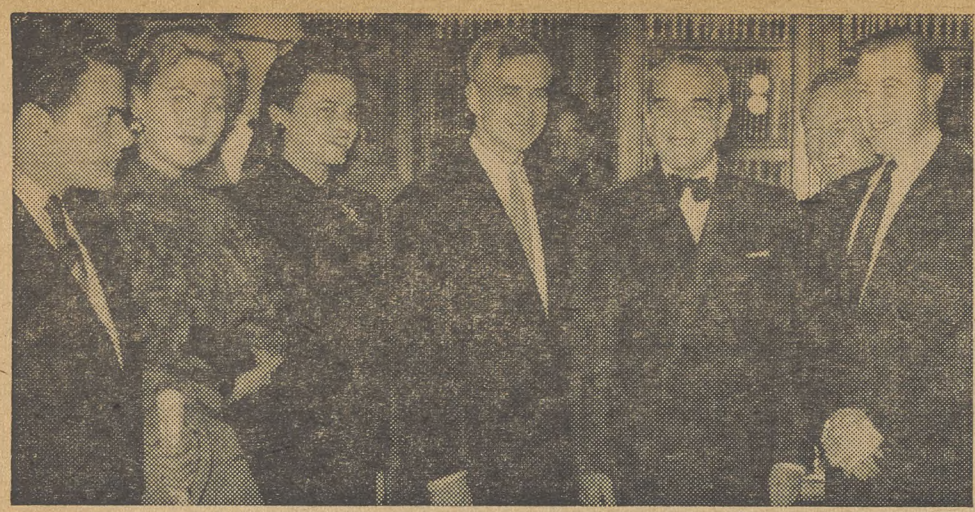
CIO Leaders Visit Mexico
—See Pages 2 & 3

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., December 20, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 51





PRESIDENTIAL greetings marked a high spot of the visit to Mexico as Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines received the CIO delegation. At left, he stands flanked by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at meeting with the group. At right, Reuther and John Brophy, secretary of the CIO Free World Labor Fund, stand beside a wreath the delegation placed at base of the handsome Independence Monument in Mexico City during visit. (More pictures of the CIO delegation's visit will be carried in next week's issue of The CIO News.)

Reuther Asks 'Teeth' For Migrant Pact

UNCLE SAM should help his southern neighbors work their way to higher living standards, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told Mexican trade unionists last week.

Visiting Mexico City as a guest of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM), the CIO head won acclaim for his strong call for fair dealing by the U. S. Government with Mexico in handling the problem of "wetback" migrant workers employed on the big farms of the West and Southwest.

Reuther's statements won resounding approval from the Mexican government, unions and newspapers—many of which usually follow a cool editorial policy toward unions.

Answering a question about the "wetback" Mexican workers who cross the border illegally to work on the big U. S. agricultural properties, Reuther said:

Asks Equal Pay

"We recognize that Mexican workers are being exploited. We have urged our government to take steps to protect these people from exploitation, *but there has been no aggressive action on this problem by our government.*

"I believe that Mexican workers in the U. S. should get the same wages as anybody else doing the same work.

"The unions of the United States are working with the CTM to get a better U. S.-Mexican treaty, with effective arrangements for policing the treatment of Mexican workers in our country.

"At the present time, the exploited workers, not their exploiters, are being punished. We believe that those big farm owners who violate the laws in their treatment of Mexican workers should be punished."

The CIO president said the present Mexican-U. S. agreement is a *"bad treaty, badly implemented." What is needed is a treaty with "teeth in it."*

CIO Disappointed

He charged that many U. S. agricultural interests in the West and Southwest hire the "wetbacks" at starvation pay levels—and then ask the federal authorities to deport them when the crop is harvested. And he indicated that enforcement of the agreement by U. S. authorities does not seem very enthusiastic or effective.

The recent economic conference at Rio de Janeiro, towards which most of the Latin American countries had looked with hope, was not successful and the actions of the U. S. delegation "disappointed" the CIO, Reuther said.

$ Diplomacy

A blast at the "banker attitude" of the U. S. delegation to last month's Rio de Janeiro economic conference was leveled by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in Mexico City.

Coincidentally came the announcement that Detroit banker Joseph M. Dodge, former GOP Budget Bureau director, had been sworn in as Pres. Eisenhower's special assistant on foreign economic matters.

He charged that Sec. of the Treasury George Humphrey, a leader of the U. S. delegation at Rio, *"acted like a banker, when the people of Latin America wanted to be treated as human beings."*

Reuther urged a policy on the part of the U. S. government for paying fair prices for raw materials sold by the Latin American nations. He added:

"The salvation of Latin America lies in the mobilization of domestic capital towards its own industries. Domestic capital cannot do everything, and that is why help is sought from other governments."

He urged a big increase in U. S. economic aid to the Latin American nations, and noted that military aid cannot by itself fight a war against poverty or the conditions that breed communism.

Statements Hailed

These statements were hailed throughout the nation. They received detailed treatment in the Mexico City press and on the radio—which broadcast a number of the events in which the CIO delegation took part.

One Mexico City tabloid filled its front page with the headline: "Sensational Statements by W. Reuther;" and another tabloid, wandering well away from the facts, headlined that the CIO president had called for the jailing of all U. S. farm owners!

But the friendly tone of the CIO statements, with their call for cooperation in solving mutual problems and seeking higher living standards for the people, won a warm, enthusiastic response from Mexican unions and the public.

Pres. Ruiz Cortines, of Mexico, expressed his pleasure at the CIO visit, and added that "we must put real life into our democratic ideals."

Reuther told the Mexican President that "we will return to the U. S. as missionaries of good will. The vast majority of the American people share our common hopes for prosperity, liberty and justice."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, addressing the Mexican union leaders, said: "Truly, we have made a great beginning in building our friendship.

"The CIO pledges to you that this is just the beginning of a broad and strong fellowship—a fraternity that must be spread through Latin American and indeed throughout the rest of the free world."

'Massive Offensive' Urged Against 'Want, Fear'

A CALL for a "massive economic offensive against want, fear and insecurity" was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in an address at the Mexico City rally sponsored by the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM).

A digest of his program follows.

1. Support for "long-range plans for the economic and social progress of Latin America," with improvement of living standards and working conditions of the people "a principal goal."

2. Financing such plans from public funds "in the form of long-term, low-interest bearing loans," with assistance from Latin American governments through "mobilizing local savings" and other investment funds, and "particularly through tax reforms."

3. Participation by Latin American unions "on all levels" in the use of the funds, and "specific and concrete guarantees" that benefits of international public loans "will go to the working people and consumers."

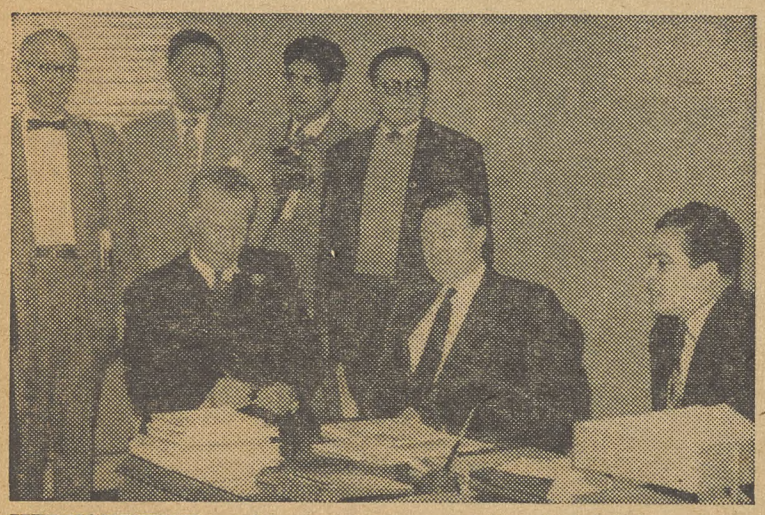
4. Substantial extension of the programs of technical aid and workers' education and training to bring "not only industrial progress, but progress in agricultural practices to small farms and progress in the fight against disease and illiteracy in the villages."

5. Support by the U. S. government for the "forces of democracy and free labor" in their "struggle for the maintenance and restoration of freedom and human, civil and labor rights."

6. Establishment of a more liberal U. S. tariff policy to "assure stable markets at good prices for Latin American exports."

7. Immediate land reform and extension of the principle of "equal pay for equal work to include employes of U. S. corporations abroad."

8. Development of closer relations with the unions of Latin America, and working with Mexican unions for a "decent human solution" of the problem of migrant workers.



HEMISPHERE problems are discussed with CIO Pres. Reuther, OWIU-CIO Pres. Knight and Mexican labor leaders by Sec.-Gen. Albert Luis Monge, right, of ORIT, western hemisphere branch of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions during visit to ORIT's Mexico City offices.

'Senor Juan Mann' Proves A Titian Surprise, Viva!

MEXICAN CTM members got a surprise at the big mass meeting in honor of the CIO delegation.

The master of ceremonies announced, for presentation to the audience, the name of *"Juan Mann."*

Up stood Mrs. Joan Man, a CIO headquarters secretary—who is recognized on both sides of the Rio Grande as an attractive red-head.

The crowd roared a good-natured shout; *and a keen ear could detect a few Mexico City wolf whistles.*

MRS. JOAN MAN

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CIO Leaders Take Mexico By Storm

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A HEART-warming welcome was given to a CIO delegation to Mexico last week by that country's democratic labor movement.

During two event-studded days, leaders of the Mexican CTM and other unions hailed the CIO visit as a major event in the good-neighbor relations of the U. S. and Mexican labor movements.

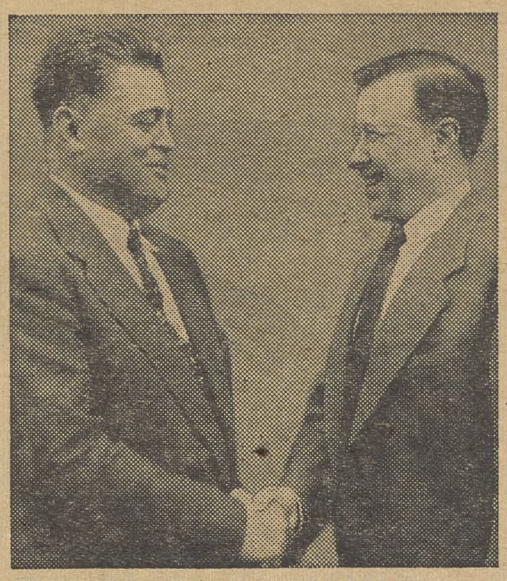
And they gave the CIO group, headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, a memorable demonstration of hospitality and friendship.

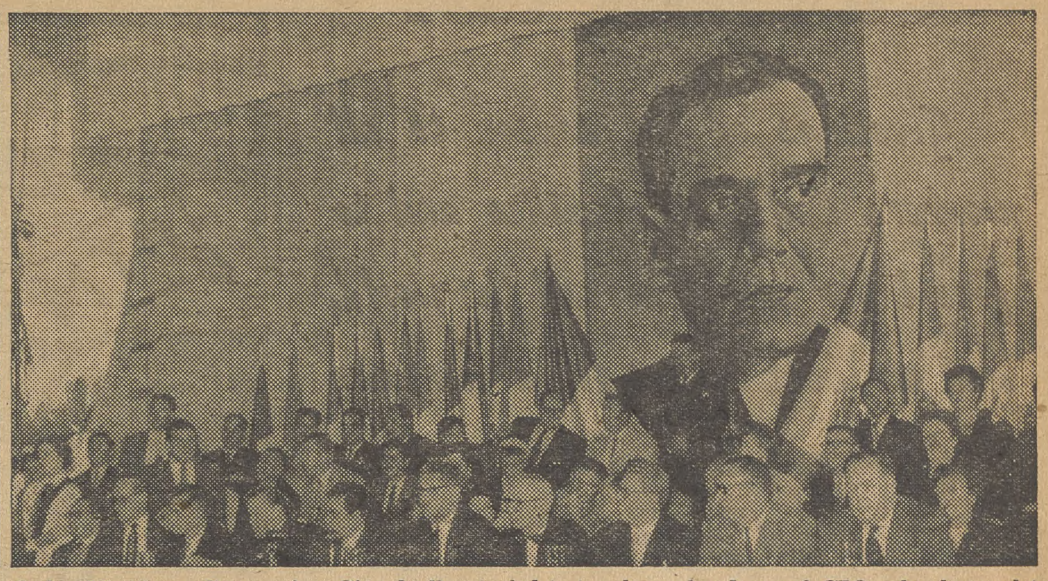
As Reuther told Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velazquez of the CTM:

"We have come to renew friendships, to cement the solidarity of our unions, and to bring greetings from the workers of the United States to the workers of the Mexican trade union movement."

Velazquez told the CIO group that "you have brought the warmest message of fraternal greetings which we have ever received from the workers of the United States."

"You have shown you understand the important role you have to perform in collaborating and helping to strengthen the democratic labor movement of the Americas," he continued,





FRIENDS—Sec. Gen. Fidel Velazquez of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM), at left, greets a guest and friend, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who headed CIO delegation to Mexico. More than 1000 people filled CTM's Mexico City hall, at right, to cheer leaders of CIO who brought pledges of friendship and cooperation. Speaking before backdrop of Mexican Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, Reuther asked for U. S.-Mexican migrant treaty with "teeth."

No Bull!

The CIO delegation's schedule called for a visit to the bull fight on Sunday afternoon.

But that part of the trip had to be cancelled. The bull fighters' union—affiliated with the CTM—was on strike!

"with a view to overcoming obstacles to the worker's attaining higher standards of living and better working conditions."

The CIO group included O. A. Knight, head of the Oil Workers and chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee Vice-Pres. David Monas of the Clothing Workers; and a number of CIO staff officials.

Midnight Arrival

In addition, four officials of the Auto Workers comprised a separate delegation to the Mexican auto union, whose representatives visited Detroit some months ago on a similar good will mission.

Flying directly from Los Angeles a day after the CIO convention, the delegation received a rousing welcome at the Mexico City Airport at midnight Dec. 11. Velazquez and other leaders of Mexican unions were on hand, together with a horde of reporters, radio men, photographers—and a Mexican folk band.

After brief ceremonies, the group was escorted to the Del Prado Hotel, in the center of the city.

The next day, the CIO delegation toured the city, appeared at a meeting of executive committee members and stewards of the independent government workers' union; attended a big 90-minute press conference, and were guests at a mid-afternoon lunch provided by the CTM.

Dec. 13 started with a mammoth breakfast given by the unions of the hotel, restaurant and culinary workers.

Then the delegation inspected the fine headquarters of the CTM—the Mexican Confederation of Labor—in downtown Mexico City; and visited the offices of ORIT, the western hemisphere branch of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which occupies a floor of the CTM building.

Visit President

Following the tour of union offices, the CIO and Mexican union groups paid a formal visit to Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico, a close friend of the CTM. After a reception in his office, the delegation inspected the Federal Palace and visited the governor of the District of Mexico City.

From there, the group traveled to the offices of the Mexican Labor Dept. to meet Minister of Labor Adolfo Lopez Mateos, a former CTM officer.

Then the CIO leaders journeyed to the imposing Independence Monument to place a wreath in honor of the men who helped Mexico win its freedom and its impressive social and economic advances.

In the afternoon, the CIO delegation was honored at a luncheon by the Mexican Auto Workers, at the swank Jockey Club.

The CIO and CTM people then went to the U. S. Embassy, where Ambassador Francis White entertained at a reception. Reuther, Carey and Knight conferred with him on problems affecting U. S.-Mexican relationships.

The delegation ended the busy day as guests of the CTM at a mass meeting in the Mexican unions' assembly hall attended by more than 1000 people. Velazquez, Gen. Sec. L. A. Monge of ORIT, and Reuther spoke.

Delegates

Members of the CIO delegation to Mexico were:

Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, Vice Pres. David Monas of the Clothing Workers, General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Victor Reuther, assistant to the CIO president and director of the International Affairs Dept.

Also, R. J. Thomas, assistant to Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe; George L-P Weaver, assistant to Sec-Treas. Carey; Dan Benedict and Dr. Ernst Schwarz of the International Affairs Dept.; John Brophy; Henry C. Fleisher, editor of The CIO News, and Mrs. Joan Man, secretary in Pres. Reuther's office.

Members of the Auto Workers' delegation included Reuther, E. S. Patterson, Ken Bannon, Research Dir. Nat Weinberg, and Guy Nunn of the Radio Dept.

Hails CIO Members

Velazquez is a big, square-jawed man who started life as a farm worker and was first elected to his office in 1941. He termed the CIO visit an event of *"outstanding importance,"* and voiced the friendly regard held by Mexican workers for the CIO.

"We hope that you get a good impression of Mexico and the CTM," he told the visitors.

"We beg you to bring our best greetings to the workers of your country; please tell them that it has been a great honor for us to act as your hosts, and please tell them that we find ourselves happily in honorable and responsible agreement."

Monge, who comes from Costa Rica, is young and handsome. He hailed Reuther for bringing *"not only greetings, but effective cooperation."* True defense of the hemisphere, he said, rests on *"continental cooperation without imperialism."*

Lashing out both at Communists and other dictatorships, he said the ideal of all-American cooperation has enemies throughout the hemisphere — enemies *"who jail the leaders of labor, deny civil liberties and thwart social progress."*

Reuther Cheered

Reuther—speaking in brief paragraphs which were then translated to the Spanish-speaking audience—was greeted with applause each time his words were repeated in Spanish by the interpreter. At the end of the meeting, the entire audience rose in a mighty cheer.

"We of the CIO are proud to associate ourselves with the humanitarian ideals of the Mexican democratic revolution," Reuther told the audience.

"Because the democratic unions of Mexico are getting stronger, and because of the foresighted leadership of Fidel Velazquez, the Mexican democratic revolution is in good hands, in the hands of the workers of the CTM."

Countering the propaganda of Communists and other foes of the United States, Reuther received a rousing cheer when he said:

"I want to assure the people of Mexico that the people of the U. S. do not want to fight a military war. The war they really want to fight is the war of humanity against poverty and oppression throughout the world."

He received a cheer, also, when he said that the "McCarthys of the world don't know how to fight communism—because they are fundamentally opposed to social and human progress."

"Together with the workers of Mexico and free democratic unions everywhere," he concluded, "we can build a world of peace, in the image of social justice, human friendship and progress for mankind.

"Salud!"

Coming To UAW

Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Mexican CTM, has accepted an invitation to address the convention of the CIO Auto Workers at Cleveland, O., in March.

Amigos

"Ceteme," the official trade union paper of the CTM unions, issued a special English-language edition to mark the visit of the CIO delegation to Mexico.

The four pages contained articles and pictures about the history of the CTM, and biographies of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CTM Sec. Fidel Velazquez and ORIT Sec. Luis Alberto Monge.

Murray Fund Gives $5000 To Mexico University

A $5000 gift from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, to be presented to the University of Mexico through the CTM labor organization, was announced in Mexico City by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

The donation—which may be used for scholarships for the children of Mexican workers or the purchase of needed equipment—will be worked out by the CTM and the university authorities in coming months.

The gift was strongly praised by CTM Sec.-Gen. Fidel Valazquez, who expressed the gratitude of the Mexican people, and said that he was "greatly impressed by the significance of this gift."

Praise for the contribution also came from Alberto Trueba Urbino—who is a Mexican Senator, a professor at the university and general counsel of the Mexican unions.

He noted that the university—visited by the CIO delegation—had been established in colonial times, and had evolved throughout the centuries as a cathedral of learning for the people of the nation.

"Built with the sweat of the workers and the taxes of the people, its function is to place science and knowledge at the service of the people," Trueba Urbino declared.

Reuther won shouted applause when he told a meeting of government union leaders:

"I have just visited your University City.

"We wish that more time and money could be spent for the development of schools and universities like yours rather than for the building of stockpiles of H-bombs."

The university is an outstanding example of modern architecture in the western hemisphere. Many of its buildings—combining glass, steel, brick and lava rock—contain great handsome mural paintings that depict the life and spirit of the people of Mexico.

At present, some 5000 students attend, but University authorities look forward to an eventual 50,000 student body drawn from all over the Americas.

Christmas, 1954

Greetings of the season to all workers and their families and to free labor unions around the world, and our best wishes for a new year of peace, full employment, and social progress . . .

—The CIO News Staff

Good Neighbors

The visit of the CIO delegation to Mexico as guests of the CTM (the Mexican Confederation of Labor) and allied democratic labor unions should do much to strengthen the friendship of two neighboring peoples and two labor movements with common aspirations for peace, bread and freedom.

The CIO visitors found a lively labor movement, devoted to the democratic ideals of modern day Mexico and keenly interested in promoting the unity, strength, and effectiveness of the free unions of the western hemisphere.

The visit was, in other words, a visit with good neighbors and good friends.

The CIO is proud that its delegation was received with such warm hospitality by the unions and the people of Mexico.

We of the CIO are also proud of our pledge to continue and to intensify our cooperation with our southern neighbors.

We are happy that the CIO visit was a sharp answer to the propaganda claims of the Communists and Latin American dictators that there is no common ground between the people of the United States and their neighbors to the south.

The visit, the spirit of our Mexican hosts, and the pledges of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to work for economic advances in Latin America—all of them demonstrate that the totalitarians lie when they argue that there can be no friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Latin America.

The CIO salutes its democratic trade union neighbors to the south; and it pledges that no wedge will ever split the friendship and cooperation that exist between the workers of the United States and their brother and sister unionists south of the Rio Grande.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Hands Across The Border

In Other Words—

Something New In Strike Settlements

This account of the strike in the Ohmi silk mills in Japan, which attracted wide interest because of its social implications and to which the CIO Textile Workers contributed $1000, is abridged from Free Labor World, official publication of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

A STRIKE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS which continued for 100 days attracted the attention of the world to the paternalistic feudalism that has not entirely ceased in certain factories in Japan.

The strike was in the Ohmi Silk Textile Co., where there were three nominal trade unions, only one of which was truly representative of the workers. This body called a strike on June 4, when about 6000 workers responded. Finally, about 13,000 were involved.

The strike was backed by public opinion; the National Federation of Textile Workers' Unions; All-Japan Seamen's Union and the national trade union centers, Zenro, Sodomei and Sohyo; and by international organizations such as the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, Intl. Federation of Textile Workers' Associations, and ICFTU.

The company was founded in 1927. Its president is Kakuji Natsukawa, who runs it with the assistance of his four brothers. It has developed into an exporting enterprise with a central office and 10 factories. Among its employes are many young girls whose average age is 18-19 and who live in dormitories; productive efficiency is not more than half of that of the industry as a whole.

A Company Union At First

Unions became legal after the war and the union movement was encouraged. In 1945 the company formed a company union and chose its officials. This is known as the "first union." It did nothing to improve feudal labor relations and working conditions.

For years the National Federation of Textile Workers' Unions (Zensen) had been trying to form a genuine union, but their efforts were thwarted by the company. In June, however, Zensen finally succeeded: the "second union" was founded and presented demands.

The president of the company flew back from Paris to deal with the revolt, as he called it. Chief among the demands were immediate recognition, dissolution of the company union, cancellation of all other so-called union agreements, the eight-hour day; cessation of enforced education in Buddhism, of enforced living apart in dormitories for married couples, of violations by the company of personal correspondence and personal effects, and of the Money System for spying activities.

The company refused to negotiate and the union called a strike. The company declared a lockout, dismissing the original workers; putting barbed wire around the factories, thus barring employes from dormitories and canteens, and employing strike breakers.

At the Hikone factory seven workers are reported to have been injured, 10 at Tsu, at Gifu there were 13 casualties, in another conflict at Hikone 200 strikebreakers became involved in a fight with the workers, of whom a dozen were injured. At Fujimiya when Natsukawa drove his Cadillac through a picket line five girls were knocked down. Altogether, about 200 were injured.

The Union's Gains

At first the company refused to acknowledge the validity of the implications in the demands. But when official investigations began, they could no longer maintain their denials. Because of this, and because more and more members of the company union were joining the "second union," the company formed a "third union." This presented demands similar to those put forward by the real union.

In July, assistance came from overseas and international solidarity began to make its effect felt.

Government intervention took the form of recommendations to Zensen and the company on Aug. 4. Finally, after 100 days, an agreement was signed which constituted a signal victory for the trade union.

The company fully recognized the union and undertook to negotiate an agreement with it; it took immediate steps to observe the human rights of employes; wages, hours and working conditions and welfare standards were to be brought up to standards of other textile firms; there was to be no victimization of (discrimination against) strikers; those dismissed during the strike were to be reinstated; closed mills were to be reopened immediately; and the company was to give the union about $140,000 for distribution as lost wages, and a further $140,000 to meet the expenses for food, lodging, etc., incurred by the union during the strike.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SAVAGE CIVIL WAR in the Republican Party over Sen. McCarthy presents more grievous problems to GOP professionals, such as Republican National Committee Chairman Len Hall, than to those who despise and oppose the junior Wisconsin Senator on grounds of principle.

Pres. Eisenhower's situation is by no means intolerable. He can get himself renominated by the Republicans in 1956 merely by refusing to raise a finger to prevent renomination.

A considerable number of the GOP senators who insulted the President by voting against the "condemnation" resolution will inevitably join those crying that the General "must" run for a second term to "vindicate" his leadership—and to "save his party."

Contrast

Remember the generous appropriations voted in the past for Sen. McCarthy's big-spending investigations?

In contrast, the committee which investigated Sen. McCarthy before the recent vote of censure is going to return more than half of its $30,000 appropriation to the Senate. Chairman Watkins (R. Utah) said he expects to return more than $17,000 unspent from the appropriation.

The nonsensical talk about McCarthy and a third party has about as much substance as the talk, in 1940 and 1944, of an anti-Roosevelt Democratic third party. Most Republican officeholders will discover, in the fullness of time, that they do not share McCarthy's political suicide impulse.

The President can whip his GOP opponents by letting himself be renominated. Or, if he decides that he is fed up, he can massacre them by simply refusing to run again. *Who among the GOP stalwarts could be found to launch a successful campaign in his place?* Never underestimate the final power of the man in the White House.

The position of the Democrats, gleefully looking at the bitter quarrel of the Republicans, is perhaps better than they deserve.

Ike Must Depend On Demos

As a matter of conscience, the overwhelming majority of Democrats will sustain the President in a wise, but firm, foreign policy. Foreign policy, and the great issue of war and peace, are the overriding questions of our time.

It is the Democrats on whom Eisenhower must depend, in the upcoming 84th Congress, to rescue him from Republican warhawks such as the alleged GOP Administration Senate leader, Knowland of California, who thinks we should chew up China before breakfast.

The Democrats will fight the President on many issues of domestic program. *They probably should fight him on more policy questions than are now contemplated.*

Eisenhower's conception of a "progressive, moderate" program is grossly mistaken. He is wrong on the Tennessee Valley Authority, wrong on public power generally, wrong on tax policy and full-employment issues. Democrats can oppose him on the Dixon-Yates contract, for example. But in sustaining him on foreign policy, they may make his own Republicans look like monkeys.

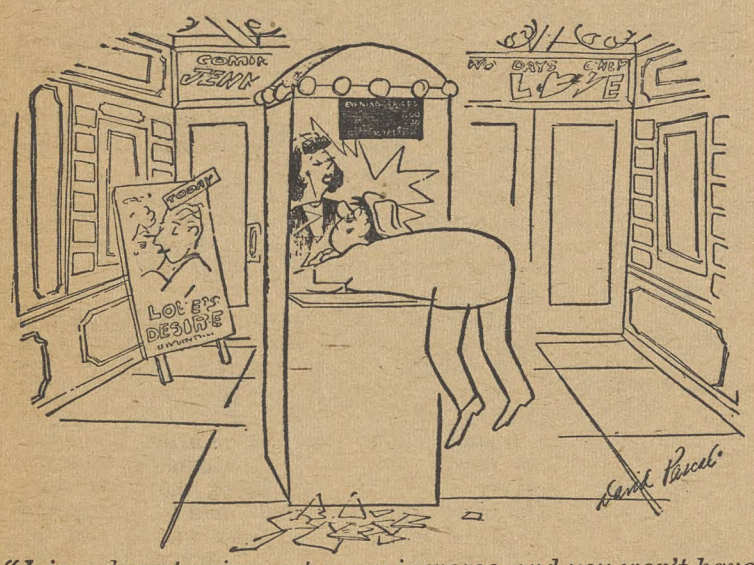
And what about Len Hall, the Republican national chairman?

Hall barely got rid of an attack on Paul M. Butler, the new Democratic chairman, before he found himself forced to fight a defensive action in support of Eisenhower against McCarthy.

Many congressional Democrats agree with Butler that Eisenhower's background and training gave him only meager equipment for the White House. *But never a one has assailed him personally; no one accuses him of a "shrinking show of weakness" in foreign policy; no one calls him a "coddler of Communists."*

These delightful epithets, this "Indian Charlie" brutality, come from Len Hall's Republicans exclusively. And the pious old politician from New York, who willingly welcomed McCarthyism as a tactic against Democrats, now has to pretend that the current savagery is just a slight little misunderstanding among friends.

Hall has a party so deeply divided that the extremist wings scarcely seem to belong on the same planet, let alone in the same broad political grouping.



"Join a decent union, get a pay increase, and you won't have to break your neck trying to make the matinee prices."

Book Reviews—

A Benevolent Protector's Story —Since When Do We Need 'Em?

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a poor Texas boy named Hugh Cullen. He worked hard, had phenomenal luck in striking oil, became one of the world's richest men.

About the time that he had acquired more millions than were probably good for him, he made Herbert Hoover his idol—and since has supported every conservative, reactionary movement and sympathetic candidate who came down the pike.

He has given away $175 million—one can't help suspecting to keep it from the nasty old government which might want some of it in taxes.

Cullen is the subject of a new book described as *"a story of American opportunity."* There is no question that any man who made the kind of money that Cullen has is deservedly a subject for biography. Cullen, however, deserves better than he got from Ed Kliman and Theon Wright, who write as though their attention to the manuscript has been constantly diverted by sidewise glances at Cullen's checkbook.

Everything But Divinity

The authors never quite dared to attribute divinity to their subject but they do credit Cullen with the election of Pres. Eisenhower, passage of the Tidelands Oil Bill and assorted other minor benefactions to mankind. He has, the reader is told, *"assumed a kind of benevolent protectorate over the political affairs of his state and country."*

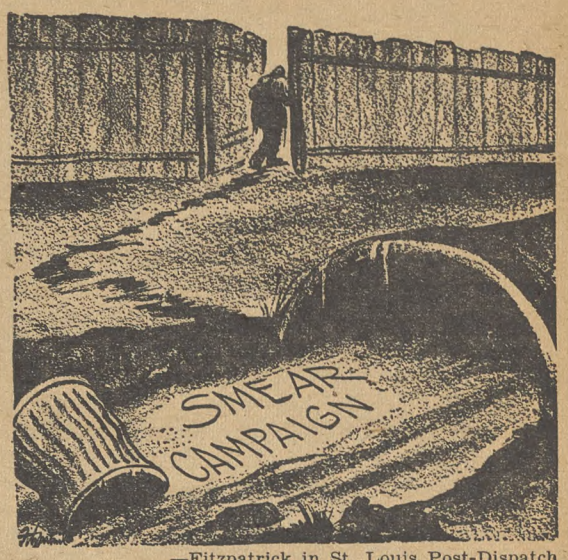
His benevolence led him in 1945, when the Senate ratified our entry into the United Nations, to mourn that "our great country is decaying politically—so fast that it is very doubtful if we can continue as a democracy much longer, unless we retrace our steps . . ."

Cullen's benevolence likewise has caused him to endow the Dixiecrats, attack TVA and champion the Bricker Amendment.

According to Cullen's biographers, Eisenhower's march to the White House began with a conversation in the Cullen living room in November 1950, when Cullen counselled the general not to talk politics. *The living room in Houston, one gathers, has long been a shrine where Republican hopefuls go in hopes of getting a Cullen benediction. Stassen, Taft and MacArthur are listed among the pilgrims.*

Cullen's ranch, 50 miles from Houston, was the locale of a mild crisis when Gov. Allan Shivers phoned to report that the tidelands bill was being shelved for consideration of Hawaiian statehood. Cullen, man of action, wired several senators. Next day Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) phoned Cullen reassuringly that the tidelands bill would be back on the Senate calendar.

Cullen's political contributions have all been financial—he has never sought office. Not all of his contributions, however, have been political. He has endowed numerous institutions heavily. He set some kind of record for philanthropy when he endowed four hospitals with $1 million each in two days.



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"For What Shall It Profit A Man—"

The Big Money

The Cullen Foundation, next largest to the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, is endowed for $160 million to be used in Texas.

Often the book is more distinguished for what it fails to say than for what it does. Strikingly, there isn't a single reference to Sen. McCarthy although Cullen gave $5000, the legal limit, and a lot of advice to the Wisconsin Senator's race in 1952 and McCarthy has been a guest in the Cullen home. It is impossible to deduce whether or not Joe has fallen from grace.

On its literary merits the book has but a dim future. It may, however, be widely distributed through the benevolence of its central figure. Cullen has distributed hundreds of thousands of books in his day, most of them by authors like John T. Flynn, darling of the arch-reactionary, union-hating set. Broad dissemination, however, will not make it a better book.

Cullen's story deserves to be told and will be someday—by authors less partisan and more detached than the present Texas Boswells.

Hugh Roy Cullen, A Story of American Opportunity, by Ed Kilman and Theon Wright; Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, N. Y., $4.00.

Satevepost Looks At GAW

NATIONAL INTEREST in the guaranteed annual wage—announced as a major target in the CIO Auto Workers' negotiations next spring—is reflected in an article in the current Saturday Evening Post.

The sharp divergence of labor and management opinions on GAW are pinpointed by Edward Maher's piece, "Can Labor Get A Guaranteed Annual Wage?" The article reports *"a battle of titanic proportions seems to be shaping on the industrial front."*

Not unexpectedly, Maher's article devotes some considerable space to countering the arguments not even yet presented by the UAW-CIO in anticipation of its meeting with the auto companies a few months hence.

"The UAW says its proposal 'fits UAW members like a glove'," says the piece. "It might add that, in the opinion of management, it fits the employers like a strait jacket."

Some of the piece's tone is indicated from the accompanying illustrations; lines of Detroit jobless, auto workers on the job, management people and an economist. By inference, the only one excited about GAW is Walter P. Reuther, president of UAW and CIO, shown while addressing CIO's Full Employment Conference in Washington last May.

"The UAW proposal, if adopted, would be the first major breakthrough of the guaranteed annual wage into the large mass-production industries," Maher says. "The first effort at such penetration was made in 1944. At the height of World War II the CIO Steelworkers demanded a guaranteed annual wage. The War Labor Board was the controlling factor in labor relations at the time, and the demand was turned down."

Meanwhile, it continues, "the Federal Government is watching from the side lines with an extremely worried look on its figurative face, praying that a blowup which can upset the whole economy can be avoided. Undersecretary of State Arthur Larson hopes the present emotional atmosphere will give way to facts and common sense before the time comes to bargain."

The article quotes UAW Research Dir. Nat Weinberg as saying GAW costs can be withstood without serious harm to the industry, and adding:

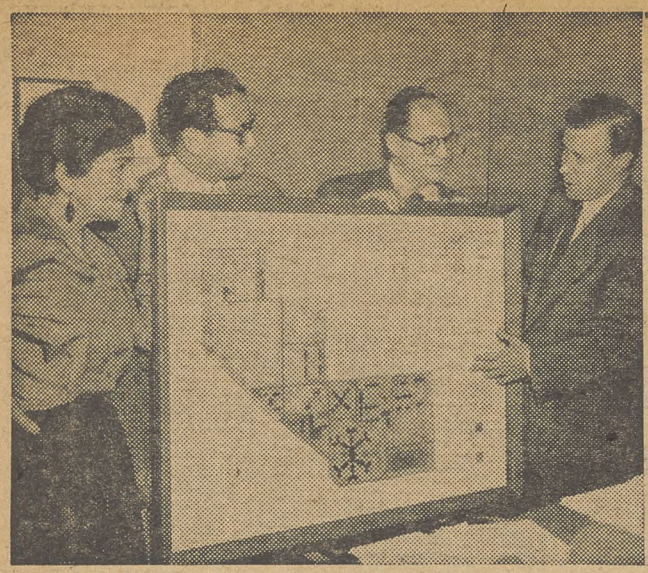
"Leaders who are responsible for the welfare of 1.5 million people don't lead them into a struggle which will be futile because the costs of the demands can't be borne."

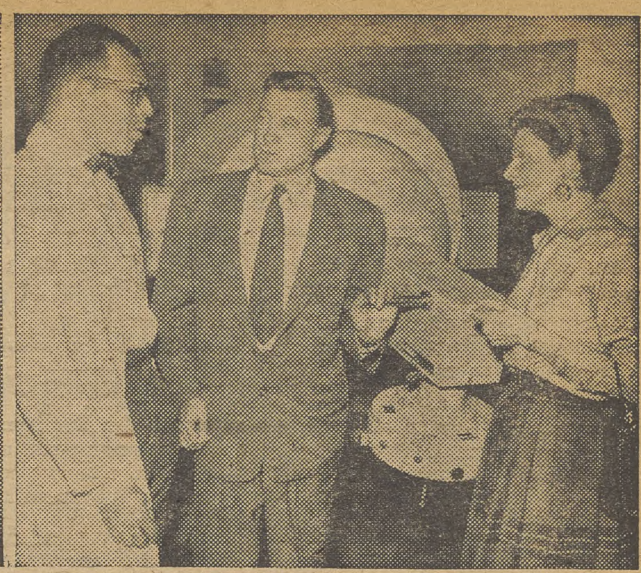
This prediction by Reuther is recalled:

"We're going to get the guaranteed annual wage; there's no question about it. We hope the issue can be resolved at the bargaining table, but we'll do what is necessary to get it."

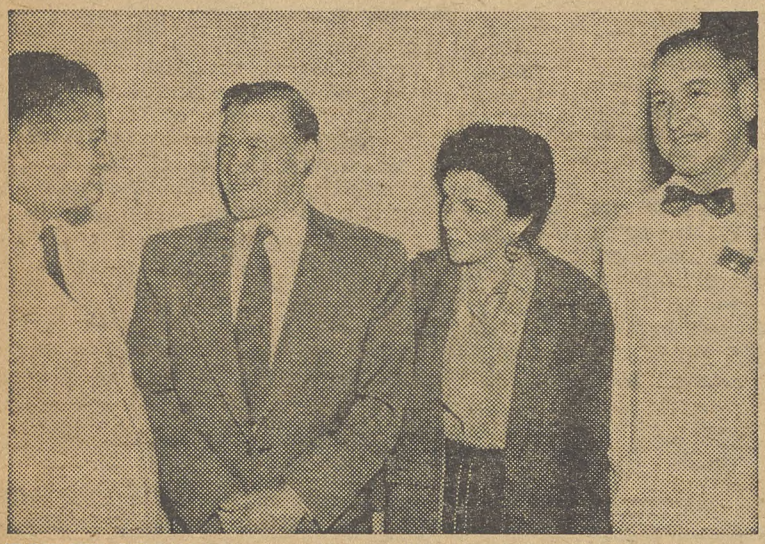
The article says "what is necessary" "means strikes, big or little ones, if, as and when strategy dictates." Weinberg's 1951 speech before the American Management Association is recalled in the same connection when he said U. S. workers want the GAW and are going to get it.

"If you make it necessary, they may acquire a lot of picket line seniority before they win wage guarantees," Weinberg is quoted, "but in the end, you will come to the bargaining table, pen in hand, to sign guaranteed wage contracts."





INSPECTION TOUR—The City of Hope, labor-supported center which pioneers in medical care, was visited by many CIO officers and delegates during the Los Angeles convention. On one visit, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and his wife, May, were shown master plan for the hospital by Mort Brondler, administrator (left center in first photo), and Sam Moskovitz, labor coordinator. Two Auto Workers meet (center) as Reuther, UAW president, greets Dan Fecketi, a UAW member. At right: Dr. Fisher, radiologist, shows X-ray equipment to the Reuthers.



TORCH OF HOPE award for public leaders "who have given their most to humanitarian causes" is presented to Reuther by Ben Horowitz, City of Hope executive director, while Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of Communications Workers watches. Beirne is CIO Community Services Committee chairman. Above, the Reuthers meet with two medical staff members.

The City Of Hope—

'House Of Good Samaritan' Gets More CIO Assistance

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A GROUP of low-slung, dusty pink buildings with red-tiled roofs grouped around a wide expanse of soft green lawns, and long walks bordered with palm trees . . .

This was the first view delegates to the CIO convention got as they approached the City of Hope in Duarte, Calif., after a 20-mile drive from Los Angeles.

This national medical center for catastrophic diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer, heart cases needing surgery, and leukemia, looks nothing like a hospital outside, and very little like one inside.

And this is as it should be, for the City of Hope is not an ordinary medical institution. It embodies ideals of health and medical care close to labor's desires and aspirations and has the warm support of trade unionists throughout the nation.

Better Standards

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, who was presented a Torch of Hope plaque in a testimonial dinner given for him by the City of Hope, called the medical center, the *"House of the "Good Samaritan."* He told the dinner guests that he was impressed by the high standard of medical care at the City of Hope, but was impressed most of all by the spirit there.

Support

Support for the City of Hope was reaffirmed by the CIO at its recent convention. A resolution also urged affiliates "to give their support to this important work."

It said that the City of Hope, since its formation 40 years ago, "has restored to health" thousands of unionists, many of them CIO members.

"The value, worth and dignity of the individual come first," he said. "Too little is done to apply these principles preached about so much. The City of Hope has attempted to put them into effect." *(Reuther is honorary chairman of the City of Hope's National Labor Council.)*

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, chairman of the dinner, said that this year's Torch of Hope award was given to Reuther for what he has done in his various official capacities "to better the health and welfare standards of men, women and children everywhere."

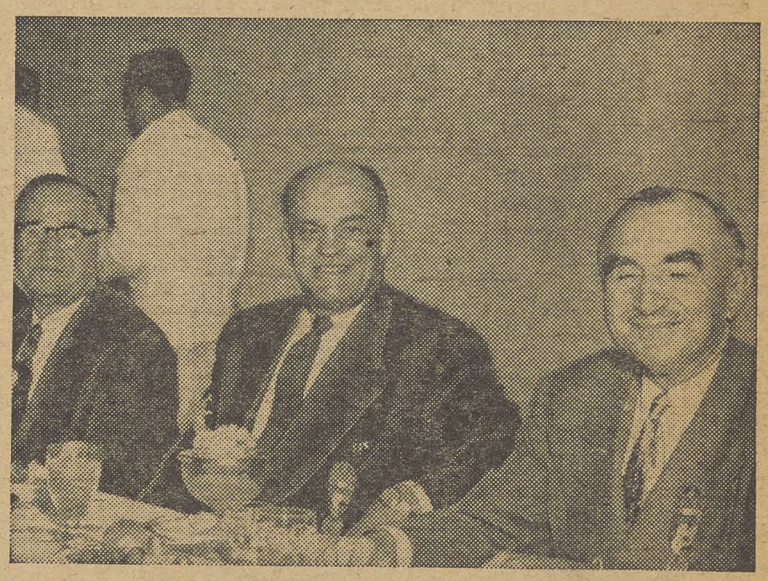
A check for $25,000 was turned over to City of Hope officials at the dinner, bringing total CIO contributions to $105,000.

Executive Dir. Ben Horowitz of the medical center told CIO officials and guests who attended the dinner ceremony that the medical center at Duarte had these unique features:

- Patients are treated as individuals and are given personalized care. They don't pay a cent for anything, but they are not treated like charity cases, or made to feel like second-class citizens. An effort is made to give a home-like atmosphere to the hospital.

Backed By Labor

- The medical center is "a people's movement," supported by trade unions as well as fraternal, religious and other associated groups scattered through 35 states. Horowitz called it the *"only democratic philanthropy in the world."*
- It is a *"pilot medical center,"* and has an influence on medical institutions throughout the country.
- It preaches and practices labor solidarity, and anti-discrimination, and is non-sectarian, accepting patients from every state in the union without regard to race, creed and color.
- It is a research institute and medical center for catastrophic diseases, and studies and develops techniques for treatment of TB, cancer, heart surgery, and most recently leukemia, under a $40,000 grant from the federal government.



DINNER SCENES—The City of Hope testimonial dinner was a social highlight of the convention. Typical scene (at left) includes Victor G. Reuther, assistant to Pres. Reuther and director of the CIO International Affairs Dept. in left foreground. Two CIO vice presidents—Emil Rieve, head of the Textile Workers, and Joseph Curran, head of the Maritime Union—and Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) were at one table.

N

WHAT'S GOOD FOR AMERICA IS GOOD FOR THE CIO

Now CIO's 16th Parley Is History . . .

"Hey, Mom, there's Pop's picture," says 2½-year-old Tommy Burke (left), as he points to photo of his father, Thomas Burke, who is health and safety director of the CIO Steelworkers in Pittsburgh.

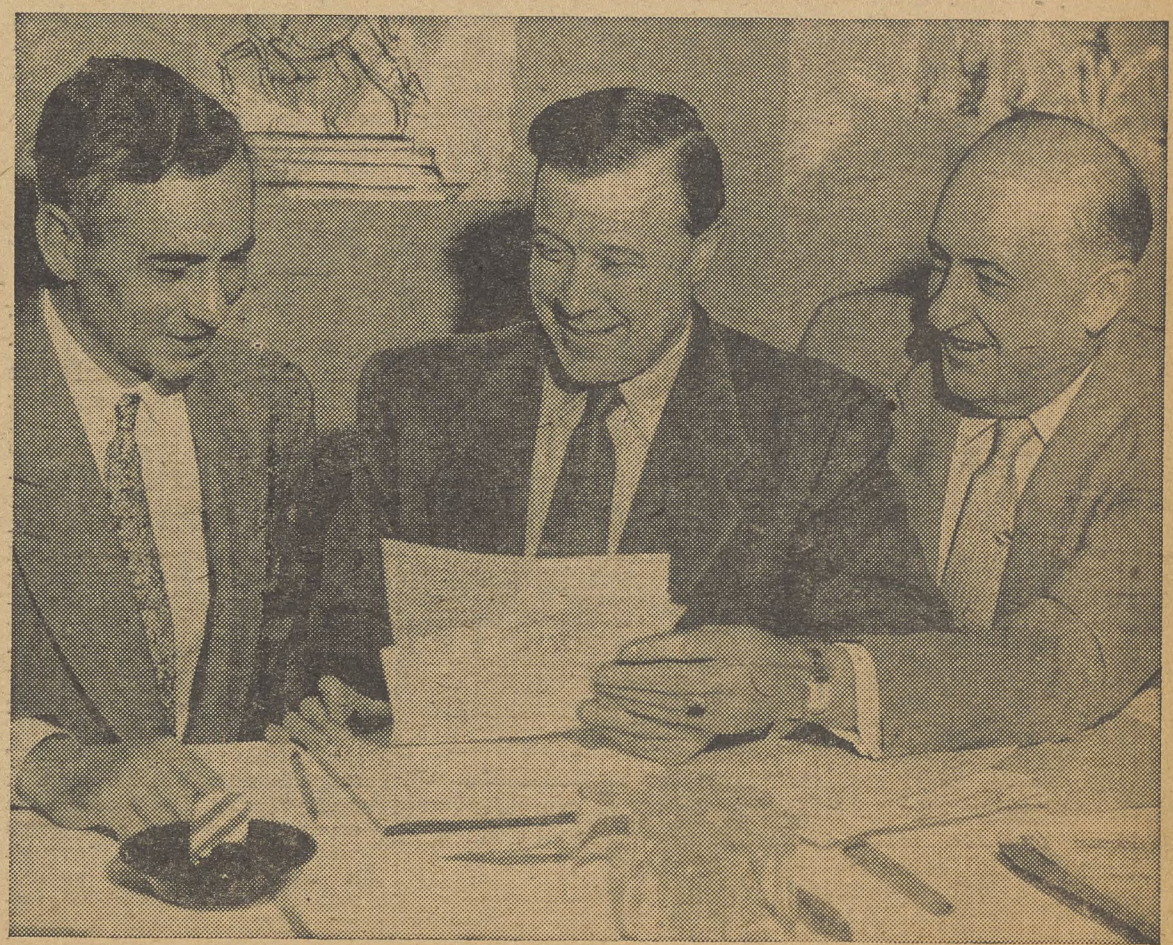
"What's good for America is good for the CIO," said banner (top of page) at 16th CIO convention hall in Los Angeles' Statler Hotel.

The confetti-hurling demonstration which marked reelection of officers is indicated (top right) while CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey exchange congratulations (in right center photo). Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey applauds.

Swapping yarns (l. to r. in far right photo) are R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO director of organization, Pat Conroy of the Canadian Embassy, and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

At left, Tunisian unionist Ahmed Ben-Salah was greeted by Reuther, while the music maker, Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers (lower left photo), was on the job.

An informal study (lower right photo) of CIO's three executive officers: Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.



The Political Scene—

Reuther Says CIO Seeks Realignment Of Parties

A clear statement of CIO's independent, non-partisan and vigorous political action program was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as a highlight of the recent CIO convention in Los Angeles.

Reuther spoke during debate on the PAC resolution after formation of a labor third party was urged by Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers. Excerpts from Reuther's remarks follow:

By WALTER P. REUTHER

TO BEGIN with, everyone who knows anything about the elementary facts of political history in America knows that building third parties will get no one anywhere.

Every try has failed miserably, not because the motives or the reasons or the morality behind it was wrong, but because we are dealing with a structure in America that does not lend itself to the creation of third party movements.

You don't organize a national party in America. You have to organize 48 state parties and try to tie them together in some sort of a national party.

I can stand before this convention and I can look any delegate in the eye and say in all good conscience that no one in our movement has worked harder or has tried to be more consistent in trying to be independent politically.

I have never participated in a single Democratic Party function as such. I haven't even to this day made a Jackson Day dinner, or some other dinner. If there is somebody in the CIO leadership who is pure, I am among those few guys.

I have stayed that way because I believe that the president of the CIO of necessity has to be in a position where he can say in all good conscience, without fear of challenge, that he has used his office not as a tail to any political party's kite, and that we have had people and candidates and parties based on issues, as those issues affected the well-being of all of the American people.

The CIO is not the tail to the Democratic kite. But, when the CIO looks at the issues and looks at the platforms and looks at the candidates who are committed to carry out the platforms, it is not our fault that it takes a microscope to find a Republican who is willing to support the platform and fight on the issues we support.

Michigan GOP Had No Good Candidates

And because we support more Democrats than we do Republicans, and because in certain states like the State of Michigan, where, in the last election for the first time, we endorsed the whole Democratic slate, we did that because every decent candidate was running on the Democratic ticket and every reactionary anti-labor candidate was running on the Republican ticket.

Now does that make us a captive of the Democratic Party, because it has good candidates committed to a platform and policies that are right, and the Republican Party has bad candidates?

We are independent because, if the Democratic Congress on Jan. 1 begins to do things that we think are wrong, does anybody remotely think that the CIO will sit back and bite its fingernails and say, "Too bad we can't criticize them because we are the tail to the Democratic kite?"

We have to recognize that politics, just like collective bargaining, is not an exact science. It is a practical job.

THE PAC STORY—Some highlights of the CIO-PAC display at the convention are shown by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll (left) to Abe Chatman of the CIO Clothing Workers from Rochester, N. Y.

You can only win political campaigns by building political forces in the neighborhoods, in the precincts, in the counties and in the states.

Politics is a job that we need to work at not two weeks before the campaign, not two weeks before the election, but 365 days in the year, building consciousness in the hearts and the minds of the people.

We must make them understand their responsibilities and the issues, and then get that consciousness reflected in terms of activity in the period before election and on election day.

Campaigns Decided In The Precincts

What are we trying to do on the American political scene? Well, we of the CIO occupy a unique position, when our brothers across the sea who come from countries that have political parties ask us, "How come you don't have a labor party in America?"

Then we have to explain the whole different political development of the American political system, of the essential difference in our culture, and the basic difference in the social structure of America.

In Europe where you have society developed along very classic economic lines, where you have rigid class groupings, there labor parties are a natural political expression because there you have a highly fixed and class society.

Trying To Work In Two-Party System

A labor party would commit the American political system to the same narrow class structure upon which the political parties of Europe are built.

Basically what we are trying to do is to work, within the two-party system, a fundamental realignment of the basic political forces so that political parties can become responsible.

We want a party to have such integrity that when it has a national convention, adopts a platform and nominates candidates, anyone running on that party ticket is obligated and bound by party discipline—if elected—to carry out the platform on which he got the popular mandate.

CIO Trying To Build Responsible Parties

We are trying to bring a sense of responsibility into the political structure of America, so that the political parties are not just convenient vehicles to get to power, and then having gained power by the use of that vehicle, to forget about the responsibilities and commitments made in the platform on which they rode into power.

That is why Joe McCarthy has his own little piece of the Republican Party and (Sen.) Welker has his own little piece, and somebody else has his own little piece. And the Democratic Party, to a degree, has the same basic problem.

What we are trying to do is to pull political forces together and to build these forces into such a political structure that we will have the answer to this question:

Do the people believe in a government that wants to use its power to meet the welfare of all the people, or, on the other hand, do they want a government that believes that to help the few is the only way to help the many?

So, what we are working on is to bring about this basic political realignment.

I can go down to the South—there is a new beginning in the South. Sure, we know about the Byrnes and the other apostles of white supremacy. We know something about the Talmadges and the Jimmy Byrnes.

We know these things, but the encouraging thing in America is the fact that we have the Kefauvers and the Sparkmans and the Lister Hills coming out of the South.

History Has Proved Viewpoint Correct

I believe that history has proved our point of view is correct, because just as Jimmy Byrnes and Mr. Shivers were endorsing the Republican candidate, so Wayne Morse, a Republican, endorsed the Democratic candidate in the last presidential election.

That is the process that must go on, and out of that process will come a day in America when political parties will stand for responsibility and integrity and internal discipline. On that day in American history, we will have matured politically as a nation.

Now what we have to do is to help that process. We can't do it alone, but we can help other people to bring about that political growing-up process, that political maturing, that basic realignment of political forces.

Why Labor Needs Allies In Politics

"America is a society in which social groups are in flux, in which we do not have this rigid class structure like in Europe," said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in opposing a U. S. labor party.

"We have small businessmen," he continued. "They don't really belong with the high priest of the Republican Party who controls big business and the party.

"We have millions of farmers. They are not wage earners.

"They don't fit into any narrow class structure. And yet they are an essential part of the vitality of our free political system and we cannot do what needs doing in America unless we get these kind of people joining forces with us."

VITAL QUESTIONS of labor law were discussed at a conference sponsored by the CIO Legal Dept. From left: David E. Feller, CIO assistant general counsel; Harold Cranefield, UAW general counsel; William Isaacson, ACWA general counsel; and Lindsay Walden, OWIU general counsel. Conduct of NLRB was sharply criticized.

NLRB 'Scraps' Rules—Goldberg

RULINGS of the Republican-dominated National Labor Relations Board are "shocking" for disregarding prior NLRB decisions under the Taft-Hartley Act, according to CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

He spoke at a two-day conference on labor law sponsored by the CIO Legal Dept. during the CIO convention. It was attended by some 100 attorneys for CIO and AFL unions and management, law school professors and company industrial relations directors.

"We have today a board," Goldberg said, "which has almost explicitly said that it counts the experience of the past seven years as virtually nothing, that it regards itself as perhaps uniquely endowed with a mandate to interpret, as if it were a fresh statute just passed, a law which has been on the books seven years."

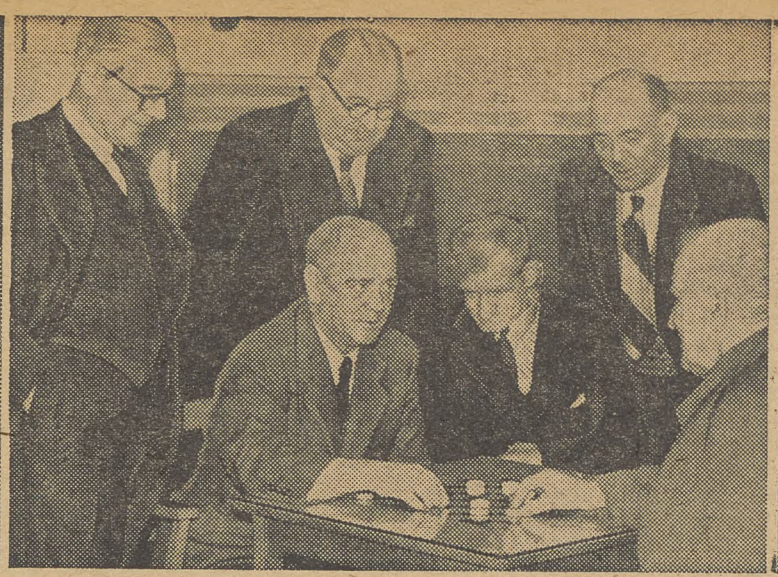
He feared that "the new board is not listening to these substantial and responsible elements of the business community but has come to regard the unreconstructed fringe as the element it must balance, in its own way, against the interests of labor."

Goldberg said the board's "acceptance of this fringe" is leading "to decisions adverse to labor" and "the establishment of rules which interfere with the wholesome relationships which we have been able to achieve with responsible members of the business community."

Prof. Archibald Cox of Harvard Law School also criticized the NLRB for its decision in the Blue Flash Express case. The board ruled that questioning workers on union membership and activities is not an unfair labor practice in the absence of further evidence of coercion.

He said the decision is "especially" disappointing "because it may indicate that the present NLRB majority espouses the theory that unions are outsiders with whom the employer should enter into competition to outsell the union."

A feature of the conference was a panel discussion on "Civil Liberties" in which two of the participants were Thomas E. Harris, CIO assistant general counsel, and Max Kampelman, legislative counsel to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). Harris attacked the Communist Control Act, particularly as it applies to unions, while Kampelman defended the legislation but said that it could be amended by the 84th Congress.



CLYDEBANK CEREMONY—In Blantyre, Scotland, British and U. S. unionists joined in dedication of Philip Murray Memorial Rooms at the Miners' Welfare Institute—honoring CIO's late president in his home town. Speaking for CIO was John Green (first photo), another Clydebank native. A game of draughts, which looks like checkers, was played by Green and Archie Murray, one of Blantyre's oldest miners (center photo). Watching are Chairman Charles Geddes of British Trades Union Congress; Sir William Lawther, secretary of the Miners' International Federation; and Dan Kellachan of Miners' Welfare Society. At right, Lawther and Green chat with Mrs. Kelly (seated at right), who is Murray's nearest surviving relative in Scotland. "Living memorial" at miners' social center was the gift of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

'Living Memorial' To Phil Murray Dedicated In His Old Home Town

IN THE GRIM Scottish Clyde Valley that was his birthplace, a "living memorial" has been dedicated in honor of Philip Murray, late president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America.

Once Murray himself was a young miner in Blantyre, Lanarkshire—and the lessons he learned there about vigorous, democratic unionism were demonstrated many times in the land to which he emigrated.

Appropriately, the Murray memorial recently dedicated at Blantyre will be of continuing service to the men and women of the coal fields, for it consists of two social rooms added to the Blantyre Miners' Welfare Institute.

One Of Many Gifts

Dedication of the Murray memorial came almost two years after the death of the late CIO president. British and American unionists joined in the ceremonies.

The $10,000 memorial was one of a series of gifts—to economic, educational, legal and religious organizations — by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

Representing CIO at the Blantyre ceremonies was John Green, a CIO national representative now stationed in New York and a past president of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers. Like Murray, Green once was a Scottish unionist.

After an informal inspection of the Blantyre Miners' Institute, with its new Murray memorial rooms, Green said *"this is just what Phil would have wanted. I know he would have been thrilled to know he was going to be remembered by the people of Blantyre in this way."*

Green paid tribute to Scotland's union pioneers, saying:

"For it was here that Phil Murray learned the great lessons of trade unionism which he never forgot—that it is the responsibility and the duty and the privilege of the strong to help the weak. And it was here that he learned that deep, abiding concern for the welfare of his fellowman."

The CIO representative also pledged that "we shall continue to strengthen and expand the unions he built in the democratic and humanitarian image which Murray gave life, breath and meaning."

A 'Magic Penny' Brings Results

The coal mines of Britain long have been one of the black chapters of industrialism, but "the miners' magic penny" has brought some changes.

Starting after World War I, a levy of a penny per ton of coal was instituted, and now totals one million pounds a year. It provides canteens, pit-head baths, ambulances, medical services and social centers like the Blantyre Miners' Welfare Institute.

As a result, Britain's miners no longer are a race apart—and it all started with a magic penny.

UAW Gains In Plane Pact

WAGE INCREASES of more than $3.5 million a year for 32,500 CIO Auto Workers were gained by the union in a new 15-month contract with North American Aviation.

The workers are employed at plants in Los Angeles and Fresno, Calif., and Columbus, O.

Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and E. D. Starkweather, NAA director of public relations, said the principal provisions of the new pact are:

- A 2.5% hourly wage increase after incorporating into base rates the present 3c cost of living allowances.
- A retirement plan for hourly-paid employes who retire at 65 with at least 10 years' service.
- On-the-job smoking privileges and two 10-minute rest periods per shift.

Big Issues Coming Up—

Here's When State Legislatures Meet

BIG ISSUES such as improving unemployment compensation, fighting right-to-scab bills and bettering workmen's compensation face state legislatures, 44 of which will meet next year.

Already state CIO councils are preparing to seek better laws. Here is a list of states whose legislatures will meet in 1955 and the opening dates:

Alabama—May 3	**Maryland—Jan. 5**	**Oklahoma—Jan. 4**
Arizona—Jan. 10	**Massachusetts—Jan. 5**	**Oregon—Jan. 10**
Arkansas—Jan. 10	**Michigan—Jan. 12**	**Pennsylvania—Jan. 4**
California—Jan. 3	**Minnesota—Jan. 4**	**Rhode Island—Jan. 4**
Colorado—Jan. 5	**Missouri—Jan. 5**	**S. Carolina—Jan. 11**
Connecticut—Jan. 5	**Montana—Jan. 3**	**S. Dakota—Jan. 4**
Delaware—Jan. 4	**Nebraska—Jan. 4**	**Tennessee—Jan. 3**
Florida—Apr. 5	**Nevada—Jan. 17**	**Texas—Jan. 11**
Georgia—Jan. 10	**N. Hampshire—Jan. 5**	**Utah—Jan. 10**
Idaho—Jan. 3	**New Jersey—Jan. 11**	**Vermont—Jan. 5**
Illinois—Jan. 5	**New Mexico—Jan. 11**	**Washington—Jan. 10**
Indiana—Jan. 6	**New York—Jan. 5**	**W. Virginia—Jan. 12**
Iowa—Jan. 10	**N. Carolina—Jan. 5**	**Wisconsin—Jan. 12**
Kansas—Jan. 11	**N. Dakota—Jan. 4**	**Wyoming—Jan. 11**
Maine—Jan. 5	**Ohio—Jan. 3**	

Job Layoffs Decline In Steel Mills

UNEMPLOYMENT in the ranks of the CIO Steelworkers has dropped 15% from its August peak, USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald estimated last week in Pittsburgh.

Jobless members of the union are now estimated at 180,000, he said, compared to a high of 212,000 in August and about 201,000 at the end of October.

In addition, he said, the number of workers on less than 40-hour weeks has decreased to an estimated 150,000 from the August peak of 188,000, and about 166,500 on Oct. 31.

THE DROP in unemployment and short work weeks reflects increasing activity in the steel industry. Steel operations, which were at a low of 60% of capacity during the summer, have been stepped up past the 82% mark, with November the best production month in a year.

McDonald also said he had "complete confidence" that the CIO and AFL will reach organic unity in 1955.

The USA-CIO will do "more than its share" in a united labor movement, he said, "in providing money and manpower for organizing."

Retail Signs No-Raid Pact With Teamos

THE FIRST no-raiding agreement between the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and the AFL Teamsters was signed recently in Chicago.

It covers 12 Midwest states and two Canadian provinces.

Signing the pact were RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg and Organization Dir. Alvin Heaps and IBT Central States Conference Chairman James Hoffa and Sec.-Treas. Harold Gibbons.

The agreement noted that in inter-union raids, "the only beneficiaries of such conflict are the employers."

TERMS of the pact include that neither organization will raid the membership of the other, both unions will respect each other's picket lines, and the two unions will seek prompt settlement of any disputes under the agreement.

Greenberg said he will seek to win similar RWDSU-Teamster no-raid pacts in other areas of the country. —(PAI)

Jersey CIO Raps Rent Lid Knifing

TENANTS would be "hoodwinked by political chicanery" if New Jersey rent controls are limited to six months instead of 18, the State's CIO Council charged last week.

Only the caucus rule of the Republican Senate majority stands in the way of passage of the 18-month bill, State CIO Executive Vice Pres. Joel R. Jacobson charged.

One additional GOP member would be required to support the longer extension bill under the caucus rules, although 10 Republicans are already recorded in favor.

Opening the State CIO's legislative conference in Newark, Jacobson urged that tenants press for Senate approval of the measure already adopted by the Assembly and supported by 14 of the 21 State senators.

"A six-month extension would be a political solution to a critical social and economic problem. The housing shortage in the 67 municipalities with rent control will not be cured in six months although it might be alleviated in 18 months since housing is exempted from rent control" under the proposed measure, Jacobson said.

"Evictions for non-payment of rent, which are due to occur on Jan. 7 and Feb. 7, in the heart of winter, are just as cruel to tenants unable to find housing at reasonable rents in the heat of summer on July 7 or Aug. 7," he argued.

"To compress the decontrol of housing into a six-month period would mean that tenants have been hoodwinked by political chicanery."

The legislative conference drew 150 delegates from CIO locals in the State. Their party's position on labor laws was presented by Assemblymen Thomas Lazzio (R.) and Frank Meloni (D.), both officials of CIO unions. State Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman, former Council president, outlined his department's legislative proposals.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

You And Your Money—

'Them As Has Gits' Is The Result Of 2 Years Of GOP Policies

By Public Affairs Institute

WHEN THE REPUBLICAN Administration took office nearly two years ago, it announced, as a primary objective of its program for economic stability and growth, the stimulation of personal savings. As Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey put it, a rise in savings was necessary to provide increased investment which in turn was needed to increase production and jobs.

How successful has that program been?

Personal savings have gone up. They are higher today than they were in the first half of 1953 and were running at a yearly rate $100 million higher in the second quarter of 1954 than they were a year earlier, even though the personal income rate of the country as a whole had fallen $700 million during that same period.

Although many factors can be said to be playing a part in this phenomenon, unquestionably a major factor has been a significant shift in the way in which national income has been distributed. There has been a substantial gain in the relative position of those shares of income which normally result in increased personal savings rather than in increased consumer spending.

Here are six broad groups which split the American income and what has happened to the relative share of each of them:

1. Interest. Those who receive interest from loans made to private borrowers. In 1952 the net interest share of the national income was 2.5%. In mid-1954 net interest had risen to 3% of the national income—a boost of 20%.

2. Rental income. This includes the net earnings of individuals from their holdings of real property, but excludes the income of corporations engaged in the real estate business. Since 1952 the rent share of national income has risen from 3.4% to 3.6%, representing a gain of nearly 6%.

3. Dividends. The ratio of dividends to national income has risen from 3.13% to 3.21%, representing a gain of 2.5%. Like the other shares, this is before taxes. However, account must be taken of the special tax relief voted dividend recipients in the 1954 tax revision voted by Congress.

4. Wages, salaries and supplementary benefits. During this same period the employes' share of national income increased 1% despite the rise in unemployment and shorter work hours. Increased wage rates for employed workers, larger supplements to wages and a rise in the government civilian payroll combined to offset the decline in employment and hours.

5. Unincorporated business and professional income. This covers most of the country's small businessmen and professionals—dentists, lawyers and doctors. Their relative position fell slightly from 8.8% of the national income in 1952 to 8.7% in mid-1954.

6. Farm income. Here we find a decided loss of ground, farmers losing 16% of their 1952 share of the national income.

FPC Ladles Out Gas Rate Hikes

IF YOU USE natural gas for heating, cooking or any other household or business chore—your bills will soon be bigger.

Reason: The Federal Power Commission has rubber-stamped, without investigation, the largest number of gas rate increases for the biggest total in its 25-year history.

And more are on the way, according to *The Issue,* publication of the National Issues Committee. *At least 100 million gas consumers in 44 states will feel the pinch. Benefits will go chiefly to some 133 big oil companies that produce 87% of the natural gas piped to consumers.*

IN THE PAST MONTH or so, the FPC has permitted about 300 rate jumps amounting to nearly $9 million a year. Close to 1000 more requests are pending, and dozens are pouring into Washington every day. Chances are that the bulk of them will be approved before the end of the year.

The flood of FPC rate increase approvals is a direct rebuff to the Supreme Court, which recently handed down a decision that was supposed to have the opposite effect.

On June 7, in the Phillips Petroleum (biggest gas producer of all) case, the court decided that the FPC has the duty to regulate prices charged to pipelines by natural gas producers.

But the FPC, according to its critics, has now amended the law by administrative action. Normally when the agency grants a rate hike, the increase is suspended for five months and then bonded when it goes into effect. This gives the FPC a chance to study the case further; if it decides finally against a rise, the bonded money is returned to consumers.

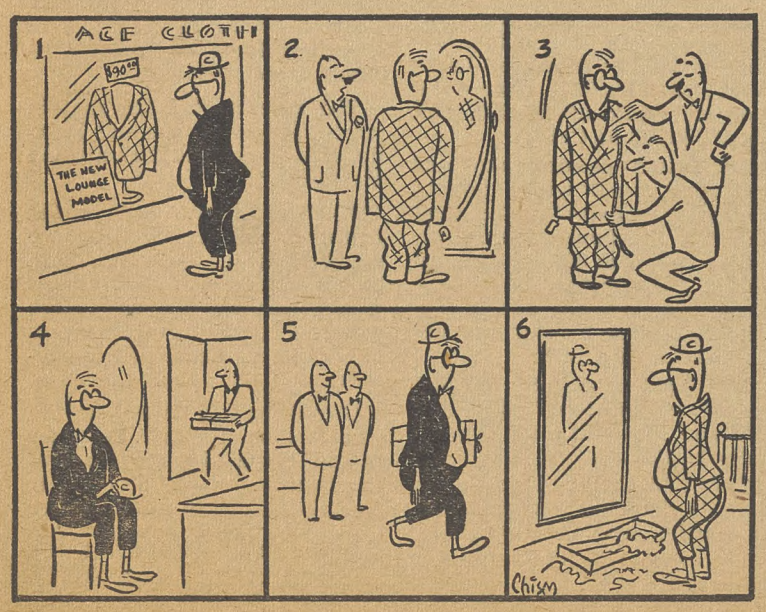
Now in most of its recent actions, the Commission has for the first time skipped both the suspension and the bond. Rate increases will go into effect at once on the basis of only the data supplied by the gas companies.

Michigan CIO To Give Yule Smokes To Vets

THE MICHIGAN CIO Council this year again is playing Santa Claus to veterans in hospitals by giving them cigarets.

The packages of cigarets are financed from a State CIO Council fund underwritten by contributions from local unions and councils in the State.

Pres. August Scholle and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins of the State Council recently sent out an appeal for funds to all affiliates which do not contribute on a year-round basis.



Want To Loaf In Rockies For 2 Weeks?

CIO MEMBERS can win a free two-week Colorado vacation for two in a contest sponsored by Colorado Travel Guide and a large number of Colorado firms serving tourists to the state.

There are *"no gimmicks, catches or puzzles"* in the contest, according to Kyle O. Counts, president of Travel Guild Publishing Co. All that's required is to complete a statement in 500 words or less reading: "I (or we) would like a Fall — Winter — Spring — vacation in Colorado because . . ."

There's nothing to buy and no entry blank is required, but contestants must include a good photograph or snapshot. The sponsors ask that each contestant mention this news item or the source of his or her information about the contest.

Entries should be sent to Colorado Travel Guide, 1950 Curtis St., Denver 2, Colo., by July 15, 1955, contest deadline.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

"You can have $300 in cash tomorrow for your Christmas shopping so don't let money worries pester you any longer."

"Your credit is good! You can buy your Christmas gifts now and pay later."

That's the way many loan companies and installment stores have been pounding away at wage-earners during the gift-shopping season. For it's almost as traditional for wage-earners to go into debt for Christmas as it is to have a Christmas tree. Unfortunately, often both get trimmed.

Beware The Fees On Christmas Bills

If you have succumbed to these offers of easy credit or cash loans for Christmas shopping, it would be wise to start planning to extricate yourself as soon as you can. Interest rates have a way of snowballing into large sums. *Many families habitually pay out $50 to $250 a year in interest charges and fees to various lenders and credit merchants.*

The actual interest charges may range from 7-12% a year interest rate charged by reputable department stores, credit unions and commercial banks, to as much as 24-30% charged by small-loan companies and the equally high, if sometimes hidden, charges exacted by some unscrupulous credit stores.

EVER SINCE THE END of World War II, there has been a trend among moderate-income families to use credit for their purchases, or borrow money rather than use their own savings, the Institute of Life Insurance has pointed out. Apparently people are afraid that if they take their own money out of savings accounts or bonds they won't replace it.

A survey made for the Federal Reserve Bank found that 60% of all families with incomes of $3000 to $7500 owe some debt, but over 80% of these same families have their own savings. The fear of using one's own savings is understandable—especially in this period of spotty unemployment and economic indecision—but costly.

Here are money-saving policies to follow to get yourself out of debt at least cost:

1. If you do decide to use your own savings to pay debts, wait until the end of the year so you don't lose the interest which will be credited to your account at that time. If you do need your cash sooner, it may be wiser to arrange for a short-term passbook loan which many banks and savings and loan associations grant, rather than draw out your money just before the end of the interest period. *However, this is the only time a passbook loan may be advisable, since otherwise you do pay the bank a higher interest rate than your own money earns while it rests in your account.*

2. If you haven't got savings to draw on, consider getting a consolidation loan from a low-cost lender like the credit union in your shop or a commercial bank, to pay off higher-cost lenders. But beware getting a consolidation loan from a high-cost lender like a loan company to pay other debts. *This is a sad mistake on the part of the borrowers.*

In fact, if your debt is to a reputable store that charges only 5% a month on the declining balance, as many department stores charge (a true interest rate of about 7% a year) it would not be wise to borrow elsewhere to cancel your debt to the store.

3. Your life insurance policy is another source for a low-cost loan to repay existing debts, if it is the kind of policy that has cash-surrender value. You can borrow from the insurance company at a rate frequently of 5%, or use the policy for collateral for a bank loan at a rate of as little as 4%. *But if the policy is on the family breadwinner, remember that the family's protection is reduced by the amount of the loan and be sure to pay back this kind of loan especially promptly.*

4. When you pay your debt to an installment store, beware the pressure such dealers often put on you to "add-on" to your account by making new installment purchases.

In states where installment selling is poorly regulated, you run the further risk that an add-on purchase may subject even your original purchase to repossession in case you default on the new debt. *As a general rule, a store that high-pressures you to add-on is a store to avoid.*

(Copyright 1954 by Sidney Margolius)

CIO Overseas Aid Role Saluted In CARE Report

CIO'S ROLE in support of CARE is featured in the ninth anniversary booklet, "People to People," just released by CARE headquarters in New York City.

The CIO Free World Labor Fund and the CIO Community Services Committee have made it possible for affiliated unions to send CARE aid abroad to strengthen the free and democratic trade union movement overseas.

Recently, CIO's participation as a CARE member agency was transferred from CIO-CSC to the Free World Labor Fund.

Under a union "Point Four" program, CIO is sending CARE-packaged organizing kits with typewriters, mimeograph machines and other office equipment to unions in Europe and Asia to help them organize the unorganized and help their fight against Communist domination.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

OUR TASK in the coming year is a big one. We must work hard at getting jobs for the unemployed, strive at setting up machinery for achieving unity with the AFL, and work hard at organizing the unorganized workers all across the country.

That's the meaning of the policies and programs adopted by the National CIO convention in Los Angeles.

To implement those plans and attain our goals, we need the help of all CIO officers and members. This is especially true of the state CIO councils and officers.

They are in the forefront of the fight to achieve improved workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation that are so inadequate today. The councils must do battle with those who are trying to pass so-called "right-to-work laws" in the various state legislatures.

Yes, our job is a big one, but a job that can be done so long as we work together as a team to build a bigger and better CIO.

THREE BIG CIO ELECTION victories in the South prove that CIO is still doing an effective job in bringing organization to southern workers. As reported last week, the CIO Textile Workers scored a clean sweep in NLRB elections at six mills of the Cone chain in Greensboro, N. C.

The CIO Steelworkers were victorious in an election at the Alcoa plant at Rockdale, Tex. The workers favored the CIO by a vote of 548 USA-CIO to 147 AFL, 2 neither, 10 void, 2 challenged. CIO Rep. Frank McCarty and the Steelworkers' staff are to be commended for a job well done.

In the third major victory, the CIO Electrical Workers won a tremendous victory at the Magnavox plant, Greeneville, Tenn., by the following vote: eligible 1796, IUE-CIO 846, against 743. CIO Rep. Edward Lingo, with excellent assistance from CIO Rep. Melville Kress and IUE-CIO Rep. George Norcross and other IUE staff members, worked hard at bringing this victory about. *Congratulations!*

THE FOLLOWING CIO election victories have been reported in the past several days:

Charles Taibi, research and publicity director of the CIO Furniture Workers, reports that in an election at the Pratt Read Co., Ivoryton, Conn., employes favored the Furniture Workers by a vote of 317 UFWA-CIO to 227 AFL, 13 neither. CIO Rep. Ed McCrone was in charge of this important campaign.

CIO Rep. James B. Touchstone reports that the workers of the Lock Joint Pipe Co., Columbia, S. C., in a representation election, favored the CIO Stone and Allied Products Workers by a vote of 72 to 1 for no union. Rendering valuable assistance were CIO Rep. B. T. Judd and USAPWA-CIO Reps. Anders, Rumley and Blaylock.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers, reports the following important election victories: Silbert Optical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Insulating & Fabricating Co., Watertown, Mass., IUE-CIO 49, no union 27, challenged 6; American Optical Co., Providence, R. I., (Boston—stockworkers) IUE-CIO 14, no union 12, (Providence—lab workers) IUE 6, no union 0; New Jersey Porcelain Co., Trenton, N. J., IUE-CIO 77, UE 16, no union 4, challenged 1; Lion Grinding Wheels, Ltd., Brockville, Ont., Canada, IUE received certification.

Russell J. Taylor, president of the CIO Shoe Workers, reports that in a representation election at the International Shoe Co., St. James, Mo., the workers favored the CIO Shoeworkers by a vote of 119 to 68 for no union. This drive was conducted by USWA Rep. Ewald Holtgriewe and St. Louis Dir. Dave Wilson.

TWUA Cracks Breach In Feudal 'Iron Curtain' At Elkin Mills

A WIDE breach was knocked into the anti-union wall the Chatham family has built around their feudal barony of Elkin, N. C., when they signed an NLRB agreement pledging to cease interference with their employes joining the CIO Textile Workers.

TWUA-CIO signed the agreement with reluctance, Boyd Payton, the union's southern organizing directer reported.

"We would have preferred to go to a Labor Board hearing where the tactics used by the company to discourage their workers from organizing could have been exposed . . . and the guilt of violation specifically established before a trial examiner," Payton said.

"We notified the NLRB of our desire for a public hearing but were told the Board's policy advised against public hearings if a settlement agreement with the company could be worked out."

THE AGREEMENT stems from unfair labor charges filed several months ago by TWUA in the town which is dominated by the Chatham family. The firm's real head and the area's congressman is Thurmond Chatham (D.).

The family-company's vicious opposition to union organization prompted Payton to say:

"It is a sad commentary on the affairs of this nation that while the U. S. Congress upholds the right of workers to organize, employes of a company whose president is an elected representative of Congress would be subjected to this kind of opposition."

Under the terms of the agreement the blanket-making company promises to cease threats against employes who join the TWUA or promise rewards to those who don't.

NO SUCH agreement can be exacted by the NLRB from another Elkin agency — the Anti-Union Committee. It is headed by the local mayor, banker and newspaper editor—all loyal retainers of the Chatham clan.

This committee recently tried to railroad TWUA out of Elkin with a petition drive, results of which never were announced although coercion was tried to get signatures.

One mass meeting staged by the committee was held in a theater whose use has been consistently denied to the union which has been forced to meet across the county line in Ronda because Elkin property owners are fearful of drawing the Chatham wrath.

Also recruited to help keep TWUA out of Elkin is an agency calling itself "Americanism Preferred," featuring hate-peddler Alston Calhoun. An Atlanta, Ga., firm helps the Chathams with distribution of a vicious paper, "Militant Truth."

A 'Miracle' Comes To A Mill Town

The Chatham brand was stamped on Elkin, N. C., as plainly as on its blankets until the CIO Textile Workers began their organizing drives several months ago.

The Chatham family dominates the town and its name appears everywhere — from streets, to bridges to hospitals. Its influence was everywhere, in the stores, the bank, the newspaper and in some of the pulpits.

More attractive than most southern mill towns but as dominated as the worst, Elkin is a strategic target in the TWUA-CIO southern organizing drive. The manner in which Chatham workers have rebelled against the Chatham variety of benevolent despotism has been called "a latter-day miracle" by a veteran CIO organizer.

Victory At Magnavox—

IUE Wins Another Plant In South

WORKERS at the giant Greeneville, Tenn., plant of the Magnavox Corp. won their four-year fight for a union in an NLRB election last week.

The vote was 847 for the CIO Electrical Workers to 743 for no union, with 1796 eligible.

Company opposition ranged from paying time and a half to captive audiences at hill-billy shows to threats and firings.

Employes also had to contend with the Greene County Citizens for More Jobs, a self-styled citizens committee that scattered anti-union leaflets from airplanes.

The Magnavox vote was the latest in a series of IUE southern organizing victories, and is now the second plant in the chain represented by the union. A third plant at Fort Wayne, Ind., currently is represented by the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, but IUE has a petition pending there for an election.

CIO Rep. Edward Lingo directed the campaign for IUE, assisted by CIO Rep. Melville Kress and IUE-CIO Reps. George Norcross and Carol Conner. Lingo also gave credit to Franz Daniel, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, for a final boost to the organizing drive in a speech at a mass meeting the night before the election.

N. Y. Guild Settles Pacts On 2 Dailies

NEW CONTRACTS have been signed by the New York Newspaper Guild with the New York Post and the Daily News, providing a $5.80 average weekly increase spread over two years.

The News management made a determined effort to weaken the union security provision of the Guild contract, but agreed —just before a strike deadline— to the old clause which provides that nine out of 10 employes in the editorial room shall belong to the union.

A new clause provides that by mutual agreement an employe with 25 years or more service may resign and collect his severence pay. The new pact changes the reduction-in-staff dismissals provision, sets up a progression schedule for employes trying out for reporter or desk jobs, and clarifies the sick-leave clause.

THE POST agreed that there will always be 409 jobs, the number the Guild represents. Severence pay for persons fired for gross insubordination and gross neglect of duty will be subject to arbitration.

Meantime, the CIO Newspaper Guild has chartered its fourth local union in Canada, and the first west of Ontario. An editorial-advertising-circulation unit at the New Westminister, B. C., British Columbian was chartered. It previously was an industrial local union directly affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Standard Oil Unions Form Joint Councils

CIO, AFL and independent unions at the world's third biggest oil refinery, the Standard Oil installation at Richmond, Calif., have reactivated the Richmond Refinery Trades Council.

Purpose of the council is "to do the best possible job of representing the individual people in our various bargaining units," Henri B. LaRue of the CIO Oil Workers, council secretary, said.

"There are many issues and problems which are common to all of the unions in the Standard Oil refinery which cannot be resolved by the individual union, but which can be resolved through concerted effort by all the unions in the refinery," he declared.

LaRue noted that there were "obvious differences in organization" between the three union groups, but said that "our goals are precisely the same."

Council president is W. J. Clark of the AFL Boilermakers, and Don Deabenderfer of the AFL Machinists is vice president. Other affiliated groups are the AFL Electrical Workers, the AFL Carpenters and the Northern California Council of the Independent Union of Petroleum Workers.

ADDITIONALLY, OWIU-CIO Local 561, which is part of the Richmond Council, and OWIU-CIO Local 547 at El Segundo, which represents Standard Oil workers at that refinery, have set up a joint council to strengthen their bargaining positions.

Coast Veteran Of TWU Is Dead

A veteran San Francisco unionist, Henry S. Foley, died last week at 65. Foley retired a few years ago as president of the CIO Transport Workers Municipal Carmen's Union. Some years ago he was a San Francisco CIO Council officer.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

AFL Slams Merger Door On Red Furriers' Union

A VIGOROUS, unanimous thumbs down by the AFL Executive Council last week greeted the proposal of the AFL Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen to merge with the independent Fur & Leather Workers, ousted by CIO in 1950 for Communist-domination.

Meanwhile, democratic leather workers in New England and the Midwest were rallying to the Leather & Tannery Workers Organizing Committee, chartered at the recent CIO convention in Los Angeles.

Despite the opposition of AFL's top body, the merger plans were being pressed by leaders of the 265,000-member Meatcutters and the Furriers, who claim 60,000 membership. Sec.-Treas. Patrick Gorman of the Meatcutters professed "absolute surprise" at the Executive Council action and said merger plans "cope with" the Communist problem in the Fur Workers.

The AFL said approval of the merger was denied because *"it would be completely contrary to the longtime position of the AFL in opposition to the control and domination of American workers by Communist agents."*

The Council said merger would bring in the Furriers "lock, stock and barrel, including many well-known Communists in key positions of leadership . . . (and this) in no way meets the problem of Communist domination from the viewpoint of the AFL."

Furriers Pres. Abe Feinglass recently succeeded Ben Gold, who resigned after his conviction for perjury in filing a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

Economic Outlook—

'Growing Menace' Of Unfair Sales Tax Hit In CIO Study

THE "GROWING menace" of sales taxes was denounced last week by the CIO, which said that such "regressive" state and local taxation is forcing low and moderate income families to bear "more and more" of the tax burden.

The reason, according to the CIO Economic Outlook, is that "despite many loopholes," federal taxes are based on ability to pay, while most state and local taxes "take more, proportionately, from those who are least able to pay."

The publication, issued by CIO's Dept. of Education and Research summarizes some of the major recommendations in the Handbook on State and Local Taxes which the department has just issued. *(See adjoining column.)*

The Outlook's prime criticism of state and local taxation was that in 1953 more than 59% of all state tax revenues came from sales taxes levied on consumers, while only 17% came from individual and corporate state income taxes.

Shifting of responsibility for civilian public services onto states and localities is a major reason for the increase in their taxes, the Outlook declared.

Such collections "already account for more than two-thirds of all tax revenue spent for schools, highways, health, recreation, police protection and the rest," it noted.

"Common sense and fairness should have led state governments to turn more and more to income taxes to meet their growing revenue needs," the CIO said. "Only income taxes with rates that move upward as incomes rise conform to the principle of progressive taxation based upon 'ability to pay.'

"The failure to produce adequate revenue from most of the state income taxes reflects the serious defects in their structure. Sometimes exemptions are unjustifiably high, while at the same time the tax rates are unduly low."

The same "defects," the Outlook said, apply to almost all of the state income taxes on corporations. "Income taxes in most states are shockingly low because the reactionaries who so often control state legislatures want it that way," it charged.

THE PUBLICATION listed a five-point plan for making property taxes fairer and more productive of revenue since "they will unquestionably continue to be the most important source of local revenue for many years to come."

Besides overhauling property tax systems, CIO said, "all cities should be granted authority by the state legislatures to levy genuinely progressive income taxes of their own," with the amount to be determined by the citizens of each locality.

Sales Levies Now Top Revenue Source

The extent of what CIO's Economic Outlook called the "growing sales tax menace," is best shown by the fact that 59% of all state tax revenue is coming from general and selective sales taxes.

General sales taxes are now imposed in 32 states, with 11 of them added since World War II. They are levied even on purchases of food and medicine and account for as much as 52% of total state revenue in West Virginia.

All 48 states collect selective sales taxes on specific commodities like cigarets, gasoline, beverages and the like. These two kinds of taxes together raise from 70% to 84% of the total revenue in 16 states.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

Ohio Jobless Pay Petitions Filed

THE DRIVE to "humanize and liberalize" Ohio's unemployment compensation laws has been climaxed with filing of over 135,000 signatures from 72 counties by the Ohio CIO Council calling for action by the Legislature.

The initiative petition, according to Council Pres. James P. Griffin, "indicates a real concern on the part of the people of Ohio for the problems of unemployed workers and their families."

The Legislature was asked to increase the present weekly maximum from $30 to $50 and the duration of benefits from 26 to 39 weeks, to eliminate indiscriminate appeals by employers and to raise dependency allowances from $2.50 per child for no more than two dependents to $3 a week per dependent and not to exceed three dependents.

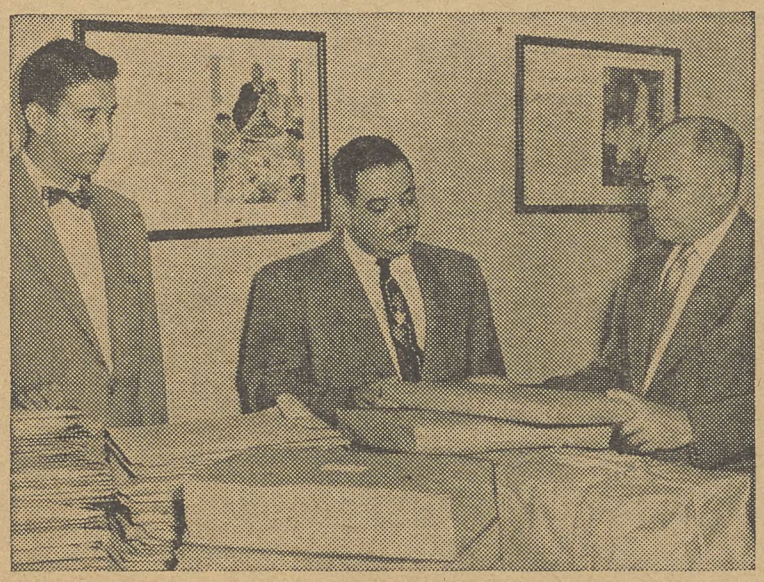
The Council has maintained that the Ohio law, which does not even match poor relief standards in the State, has been getting worse instead of better in recent years. The worker, as a result, has been forced to accept less and less in benefits in relation to his weekly wage.

It is estimated that the CIO petitions must contain about 78,000 valid signatures to comply with the law. Petitions must contain about 3% of the total vote cast for governor at the last general election and 1.5% of the vote from at least 44 counties.

If the Legislature fails to act to the satisfaction of the CIO, more signatures can be obtained and the matter placed on the ballot at the next statewide election.

Council Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman said "although we have filed enough signatures to amply comply with the law, thousands of other Ohioans also have indicated their desire for a liberalization of the present laws."

Griffin commented that Ohio's unemployed "are being treated shabbily and in a manner which doesn't add any luster to the history of the State."



FINAL CHECK—Officials of the Ohio CIO Council make a last-minute tally of the 135,000 signatures on petitions calling for jobless pay improvements by the Legislature. From left: Council Staff Reps. Julius Uehlein and Charles Mitchell and Assistant Sec.-Treas. John Rooney.

TWU Cancels Philadelphia Tieup

Local 234, CIO Transport Workers, agreed to a 30-day cooling-off period at the expiration of its contract last week with the Philadelphia Transportation Co.

In return, the company agreed not to press an injunction suit against the union to halt a strike which had been planned.

LABOR ANALYZES GROWING PROBLEMS!

Two problems of vital concern to all trade unionists and all good citizens are the open shop, "right to scab" laws in 17 states and the complexities of state and local taxation.

The Case Against "Right To Work" Laws presents a thorough analysis of the legal and economic aspects of these laws, and indicates their danger both to trade unions and the community as a whole.

A Handbook on State and Local Taxes examines these levies, points out present inequities and suggests changes to produce needed revenue more fairly.

Clip the coupon below and order these two CIO publications today!

CIO Dept. of Education and Research
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We would like to place an order for the following publications:

The Case Against "Right to Work" Laws, 171 pages, ☐ paper bound, $2; ☐ cloth bound, $3.

A Handbook on State and Local Taxes, 142 pages, ☐ paper bound, $2; ☐ cloth bound, $3.

☐ Both books, paper bound, $3.50.

Name.....

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City.....**Zone**.....**State**.....

Organization.....

CWA Says NLRB Order 'Hits Close To Home'

THE CIO Communications Workers accused the Eisenhower Administration of "not giving a fair shake to workers" in a new NLRB decision that "hit close to home for telephone workers."

The decision, by a 3-to-2 GOP majority, applied a previous doctrine of a $200,000 profit minimum as a limit on board jurisdiction over radio and television stations to telephone and telegraph companies.

The dissent, by Democratic members Ivar Peterson and Abe Murdock, said the ruling would deny board protection to 80% of the country's radio stations and one-third of the interstate telephone companies.

Replying to a majority statement that "less than 1%" of all interstate telephone employes were involved, Peterson said this was not the "critical" point. He declared that the new standard was "giving immunity in many localities to employers and unions for the potential disruption of this nation's communication system by industrial strife."

Also eliminated by the ruling, Peterson said, were nearly 5000 intrastate companies with interstate connections.

He attacked the ruling as "incongruous," saying that Taft-Hartley provisions sanctioning damage suits in federal courts against some union activities would still apply to persons cut off from NLRB protection.

Federal regulation of "all other significant aspects of broadcasting" still applies through the Federal Communications Commission, he added.

THE CASE in point involved board refusal to consider a California radio-television labor dispute between the Hanford Broadcasting Co. and Local 202 of the Radio-TV Technicians Div. of the AFL Electrical Workers.

In another action, CWA said, the board "pretty clearly called a halt" to minor splinter movements among labor groups in operating telephone companies.

The NLRB rejected a petition of the AFL Operating Engineers to carve out a five-man unit of stationary engineers in the Denver area from a group represented by CWA since 1939. **(Related story on Page 8.)**

C. Of C. Pushes For Curb On Labor

"Unreconstructed" employers are trying to cripple unions through the device of anti-trust laws.

One such demand came from U. S. Chamber of Commerce Pres. Clem D. Johnson in a recent speech.

Another Chamber spokesman took off on Labor Sec. Mitchell and announced the Chamber favors state right-to-scab laws as "sound and wise." He reported that "new interest is snowballing" among business groups for such legislation.

CWA Wins 5c At Globe Wireless

Wage boosts averaging 5c an hour were won by the CIO Communications Workers for 106 employes in a new contract with Globe Wireless, with headquarters in San Francisco.

CIO Leaders Visit Mexico
Photo Story—Pages 6 and 7

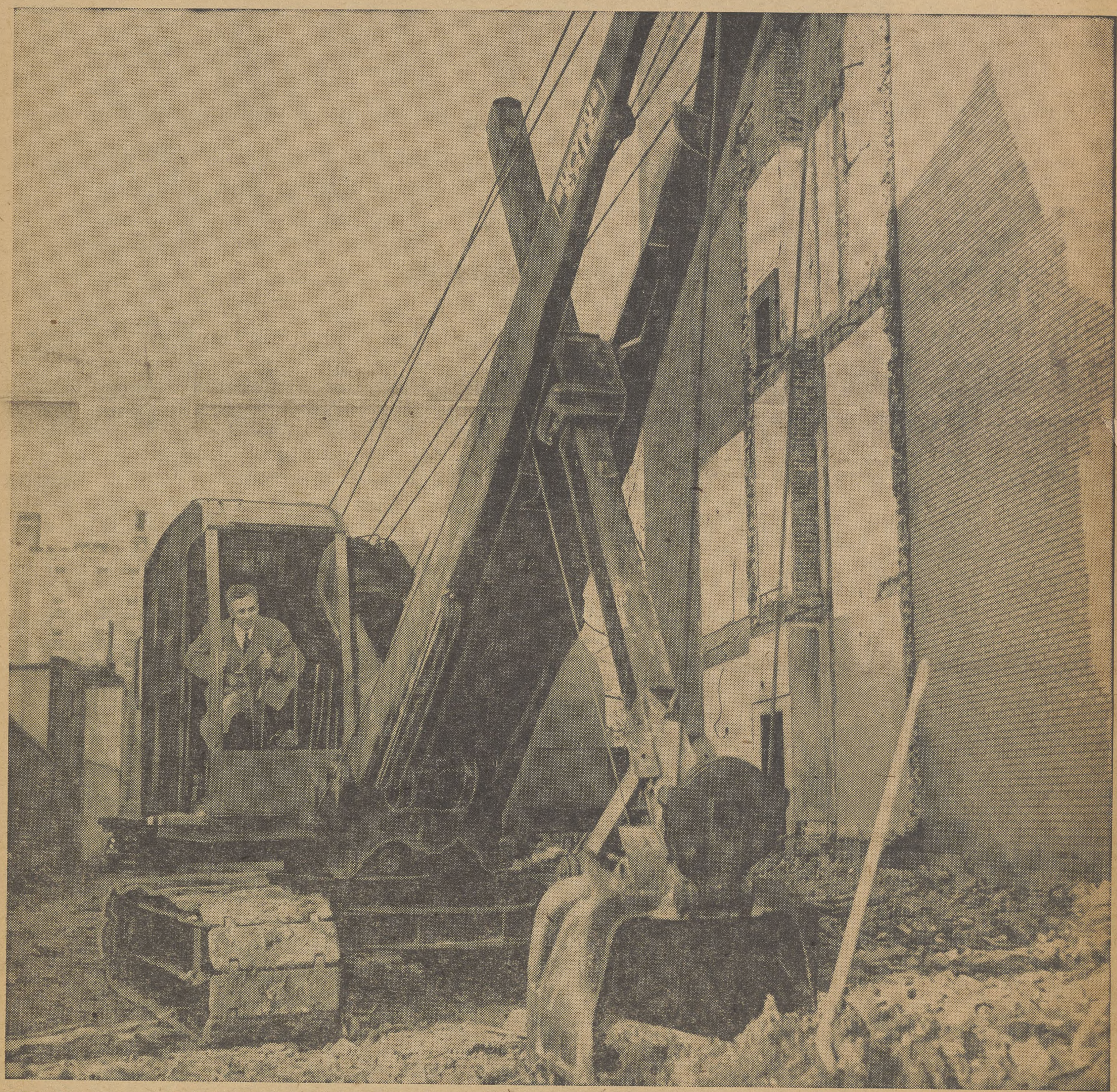
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., December 27, 1954 — Vol. 17, No. 52

'Right To Scab' Law Denounced

—See Page 2



Digging In For Sure— Making sure that the new Philip Murray Building headquarters of the CIO Electrical Workers gets off to a good start is IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, at controls of power shovel during groundbreaking for the union's new Washington home. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, said the building will be "a tribute and a lasting memorial to the late, great president of the CIO." IUE will occupy three and a half floors of the six-story structure on 16th Street. (See Story on Page 3.)

New CIO Report Says—

Scab Laws Harm States Which Adopt 'Em

STATE "right to work" laws are the fruit of "fraudulent slogans" and a "veneer of high principles" that adversely affect not only unions but the communities that enact them, the CIO charged last week.

Such legislation is "a threat to sound industrial relations and economic progress," and it "is hard to see" how it can reduce unit labor costs to any material degree, the CIO said in a new 171-page publication, "The Case Against 'Right to Work' Laws."

The volume discusses in detail the laws now on the statute books of 17 states and being advocated by anti-labor elements in other states. It covers legal and philosophical as well as economic aspects, and was prepared jointly by the CIO Legal and and Education and Research Depts.

"To organized labor," it maintains, "these laws are a menace.

"THEY PRESENT a threat to the attempt to extend union organization. They hamper collective bargaining. And they make local union administration a daily and unnecessary difficulty.

"Many people think that these laws narrowly affect trade unionists alone. But, in reality, they have adverse effects on the communities that adopt them.

"Although these laws are proposed as a means for achieving economic progress, their advocates aim at low wage incomes for working people.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Unexpected Snowball

"While they are presented in the name of justice and freedom, they restrict the rights of labor organizations and their members and impede the development of trade unions, which have proven themselves to be a bulwark of democracy in an industrial society."

When the prattle about principle and the "illusory promise" of economic progress are stripped from their advocates' claims, the volume maintains, "a reality of low wages and poor working conditions" is revealed.

"Low incomes for workers mean low living standards that affect businessmen, farmers and professionals," the CIO points out. "Rather than creating an environment that promotes economic growth, 'right to work' laws may delay expansion of the communities that adopt them.

"There is no evidence that 'right to work' laws can or do result in economic progress. Neither is there any evidence that they can contribute to the achievement of peaceful industrial relations."

The legislative histories of the 17 laws now on the books is traced. In each case, the publication notes, they were approved "in the name of states' rights and the right to work."

Both catch-phrases, it continues, are "a cloak or disguise" for anti-unionism. The people who favor such laws do not want to get rid of federal control of labor-management relations, it goes on, but seek only to add new prohibitions making the Taft-Hartley Act more anti-labor.

Use of "states' rights" as a tag for this aim, the volume maintains, is "a fraud . . . a perversion of an ancient and political slogan to ends wholly unrelated to the slogan's history or meaning."

"It is a fraud first, the CIO adds, "because those using it do not mean that the states shall handle relations instead of the federal government, or even that federal regulation shall be curtailed in favor of expanded state regulation, but only that the states shall add their restrictions on unions to those of the federal government.

"THE USE of the 'states' rights' slogan is a fraud, secondly, because those using it do not mean that the states shall have unconditional power to regulate labor unions, but rather that the states shall have this power upon condition that their regulations are anti-union."

Legislation intended to keep down wages by barring unions, the publication says, "is utterly obnoxious on two important grounds:"

"That the nation needs a high wage economy, and not a low wage economy; and that the nation must continue to function as a single-market economic unit, instead of being economically balkanized by states seeking special competitive advantages against each other," the report says.

"WHAT a few employers seek, rather, is to keep wages low for themselves. Obviously, such an arrangement, apart from its flagrant injustices, cannot, if it really serves to give these employers a competitive advantage, last very long."

"In reality," it concludes, "'right to work' laws aid no one —neither workers, business nor the community—other than a very small percentage of low-wage, anti-union employers."

Unity

The first joint CIO-AFL legislative committee in Maryland history has been established to fight the right-to-scab law threatening in the coming session of the General Assembly.

State CIO Council Pres. Robert Martin and State AFL Pres. Harry Cohen are co-chairman of the subcommittee formed to recommend a program for the two organizations. —(PAI)

Cause And Effect

Workers don't make out too well under the open shop bills that go by the pious-sounding name of "right-to-work" laws. Per capita personal income in the U. S. averaged $1709 in 1953, but here's how right-to-scab states stacked up.

State	Date of Adoption	1953 Per Capita Income
Alabama	1953	$1043
Arizona	1947	$1473
Arkansas	1947	$ 939
Florida	1944	$1368
Georgia	1947	$1184
Iowa	1947	$1518
Louisiana	1954	$1249
Mississippi	1954	$ 834
Nebraska	1947	$1533
Nevada	1952	$2175
North Carolina	1947	$1097
North Dakota	1947	$1295
South Carolina	1954	$1095
South Dakota	1947	$1362
Tennessee	1947	$1186
Texas	1947	$1480
Virginia	1947	$1361

Mayor Seeks Runaways With Open Shop Pitch

WHEN MISSISSIPPI passed its open shop law, it didn't take long for anti-union public officials to capitalize on it in recruiting runaway plants.

Take the case of the town of Pelahatchie, pop. 989, about 25 miles west of the State capital, Jackson. Immediately letters went out to northern manufacturers over the signature of Mayor H. C. Rhodes.

"The closed union shop has just been outlawed," this public-spirited booster of the thriving metropolis of Pelahatchie crowed in a letter personally addressed to the president of H. B. Ives Co., a hardware, heating and plumbing firm in New Haven, Conn., with an A-plus-A-one Dun and Bradstreet rating.

"For either a main or a branch plant, we will provide the site and building just as you want them," the mayor wrote, "making the carrying charges easy—eventually becoming as low as $1 per year with taxes being exempted up to 99 years, and you make no capital outlay for them.

"Then our wonderful labor, 98% native born, mostly high school graduates, will lower average hourly industrial wage rates 6c to 49c below other Southern States, and from 50c to 95c below Northern States. You will also get a much higher average man production, some plants even getting double what they got in their Northern plants.

"THIS LABOR is truly American, not inflicted with the 'Something for Nothing' idea and works together joyously with Management for the success of both. . . . No one will tell you whom you must employ and all detrimental State laws for industrial operations have been repealed."

The Joker

The Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer hit the nail on the head in a recent editorial when it said the "joker in the Taft-Hartley law is that it takes precedence over a state law permitting a closed shop, but is superseded by a state law forbidding a union shop."

"That provision is manifestly unfair," the editorial concluded. "Under it, the labor laws of 31 states are nullified while those of 17 states are given a higher status than the federal law."

2 CIO Books Analyze Growing Problems—

Two problems of vital concern to all trade unionists and all good citizens are the open shop, "right to scab" laws in 17 states and the complexities of state and local taxation.

The Case Against "Right To Work" Laws presents a thorough analysis of the legal and economic aspects of these laws, and indicates their danger both to trade unions and the community as a whole.

A Handbook on State and Local Taxes examines these levies, points out present inequities and suggests changes to produce needed revenue more fairly.

Clip the coupon below and order these two CIO publications today!

CIO Dept. of Education and Research
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We would like to place an order for the following publications:

The Case Against "Right to Work" Laws, 171 pages,
☐ paper bound, $2; ☐ cloth bound, $3.

A Handbook on State and Local Taxes, 142 pages,
☐ paper bound, $2; ☐ cloth bound, $3.

☐ Both books, paper bound, $3.50.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....**Zone**.....**State**.....

Organization.....

Scab Law States Low In Income

FACTS and figures on economic expansion show that no economic growth results from open shop laws, the CIO said in its book, The Case Against "Right-to-Work" Laws. An excerpt from this section of the book:

Despite rapid increases in employment and incomes between 1939 and 1953, the less developed states generally are still behind the nation as a whole.

Every one of the "right to work" states had per capita personal incomes in 1953 that were below the national average except Nevada, which has benefitted from its upper-income resort center and tourist trade.

In fact, several of the "right to work" states in 1953 were among the lowest per capita personal income states in the nation—such as Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina.

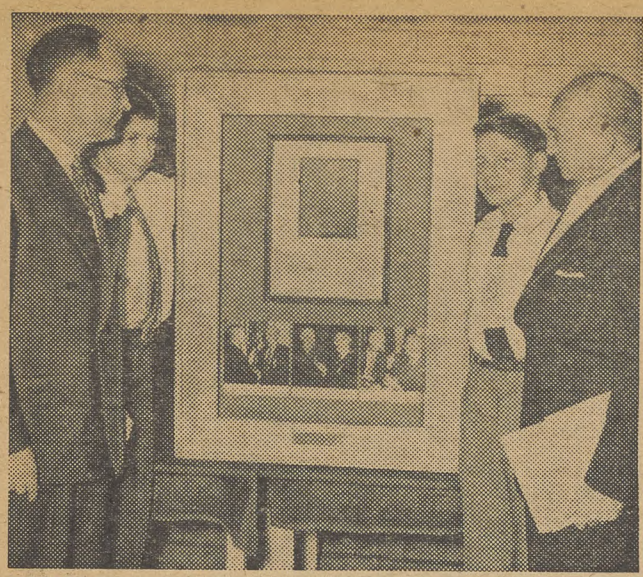
In contrast, the West Coast states, which also developed rapidly after 1939, had per capita personal incomes in 1953 which were above the national average.

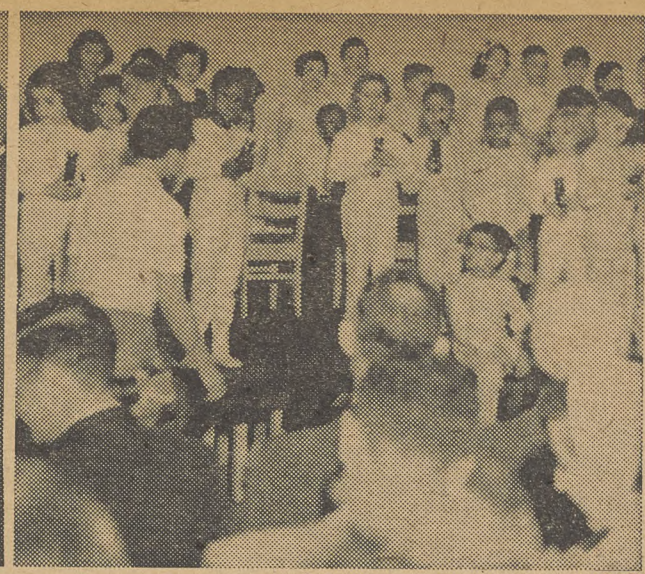
THIS comparison between the "right to work" states and the West Coast states is well worth noting. *California, Oregon and Washington experienced economic improvements since 1939 without "right to work" laws, and with relatively high wage and salary structures.*

If the laws are an aid to economic development, some spectacular advances should have been experienced in the states that enacted such legislation. There is no evidence whatsoever of any such advances in the states that adopted "right to work" laws.

Indeed, an examination of the available data shows that the rate of economic advances slowed down in those states after 1947, when most of this legislation was adopted.

Non-farm employment, for example, rose 62% in the eight years, 1939-1947, in Texas—an average yearly increase of 7.8%. And it slowed down to a rise of 29% in the six years 1947-1953—an average increase of 4.8% a year. In that same state, industrial employment rose 80% in the eight-year period, and only 35% in the later six-year period.





SCENES at dedication of the Philip Murray School, on Chicago's South Side. At left, plaque is admired by Principal J. Mel O'Rourke (far left), students and Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, chief speaker. Center: kindergarten pupils pictured during dedication pageant. Right: ceremony participants (from left) were Rabbi Weinstein; School Supt. Benjamin Willis; Cook County PAC Dir. R. J. Levin (whose son, David, attends new school); and Henry J. Henry, assistant director of CIO Reg. 8, who also spoke. The Murray school is a $500,000 structure.

Phil Murray Praised As Chicago School Is Dedicated

SCHOOL children on Chicago's South Side, who in future years will enroll in the Philip Murray Public School, will *"utter a name with the sound of a silver trumpet in it."*

That was the tribute paid the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, as the Philip Murray School was dedicated recently. Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, a member of the public advisory board of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, was the principal speaker. He also presented an illuminated picture case, to be a permanent installation in the foyer of the new $500,000 elementary school.

OTHERS participating in the ceremony were Henry J. Henry, assistant director of CIO Reg. 8, and Dr. Benjamin C. Willis, superintendent of schools.

"Philip Murray dedicated his life to restore the dignity of labor by giving the laboring man a voice in determining the conditions of his employment," Rabbi Weinstein said.

"He desired that working men and women might face illness, old age and unemployment without dread. He labored to build a storm-proof roof over the collective head of labor and a sustaining floor under its collective feet."

Henry predicted that Murray's name "will serve as an inspiration to the children who make use of these facilities" and stated that the school "will stand as a permanent monument to the noble aspirations of an outstanding American."

TWU Wins On Northwest

NAVIGATORS for Northwest Orient Airlines won a landslide representation victory as they cast a unanimous ballot for the CIO Transport Workers recently.

The navigators, who will be represented by TWU's Air Transport Div., were formerly members of the Air Carriers Navigators' Association.

TWU-ATD Dir. James F. Horst announced that negotiations for a new contract will begin as soon as Local 523 is certified by the National Mediation Board which conducted the mail balloting.

IUE Starts Construction On Philip Murray Building

CONSTRUCTION of the new Philip Murray Building headquarters of the CIO Electrical Workers in Washington got under way last week with Pres. James B. Carey at the controls of the power-shovel.

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, and IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett turned the first spadesful of earth before a crowd of well-wishers during the brief, informal groundbreaking ceremonies.

Named in honor of the late CIO president, Carey said the headquarters "will be a permanent expression of the IUE-CIO's gratitude and its affection for one of the greatest advocates of human dignity and brotherhood in the history of the American labor movement."

Set into the marble wall of the lobby of the new six-story structure will be a portrait of Philip Muray, illuminated by a perpetual light.

IUE will occupy the top three floors plus half the second floor for a board room, giving it 20,000 square feet of space compared to its present 7500 in a downtown office building. Present plans call for renting out the rest of the space, preferably to other CIO affiliates.

The $500,000 cost of the building and site in the 1100 block of 16th Street is being subscribed by IUE members.

Architect for IUE's new home is A. R. Clas. Construction is expected to be completed within a year.

Unity Committees To Meet Jan. 4

A meeting of the full CIO and AFL unity committees will be held in Washington at 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The two committees are headed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany. Last joint meeting of the committees was in Washington on Oct. 15.

'Subversion On Extreme Right' Exposed In Report To House

THE LID on the Pandora's box of neo-fascist hate groups that have sprung up since the war was tilted last week by the House Un-American Activities Committees—and out spilled some of the same old names, plus a couple of new ones.

It sharply condemned such bodies as *"subversion from the extreme right"* in a report released originally by its staff, then later formally made public by the committee itself after minor changes.

It cited the National Renaissance Party of New York, a newcomer to hate circles, and the semi-monthly publication "Common Sense," printed at Union City, N. J., by Conde J. McGinley, an old hand at promoting racial strife, and his son, C. J. McGinley. It called the party and the magazine examples of "this demagogic menace."

"The committee condemns any such resurgence of pro-Fascist and hate activity," the report said. "Subversion cannot be combatted by subversion."

THE COMMITTEE asked the Justice Dept. to invoke the Smith Act against the Renaissance group, but made no such recommendation about "Common Sense." It called the former "neo-Fascist" and "clearly subversive and un-American."

The report said the NRP is the creature of "a young fanatic," James H. Madole, Beacon, N. Y., on the Hudson River about 50 miles above New York City.

Its headquarters at first were in Beacon, where it was founded in 1949, then were shifted to the German-populated Yorkville section of New York. However, the Associated Press said no trace of it could be found at the New York address given. It has between 200 and 700 members.

"The program and propaganda of the NPR," the report stated, "is virtually borrowed wholesale from the Fascist and Nazi dictatorships."

Madole, accompanied "by a handful of young fanatics wearing dark caps and trousers, and brassards on which a lightning bolt replaces the swastika," frequently proclaims his doctrines at New York street corner meetings, the report said.

RECENTLY, according to the New York Times, he presided at a meeting of "Patriots for McCarthy" in New York. The newspaper quoted him as saying at an open air meeting on May 1, 1953:

"I am proud of being a Fascist and a Nazi. They (the Jews) have got to get the same concentration camps they got in Germany and Italy. We've got to get rid of them, the sooner the better."

The McGinleys publish "Common Sense" under the name of "The Christian Educational Association, a shrewd and growing business," the committee said.

"Through the columns of 'Common Sense' and innumerable booklets printed and offered for sale," the report said, "the McGinleys appear to serve as a clearing house for hate propagandists throughout the country. Among these are many of the native Fascists and hate racketeers who were active in the 1930's."

The publication is marked by vitriolic anti-Semitism. It has reprinted articles by some of the country's most vicious Jew-baiters, or had advertised their publications.

Among them are such veteran hate specialists as some survivors of the wartime sedition trials: Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, the "Red Network" author; Gen. George Van Horn Moseley (ret.), once regarded as a possible feurher by fellow pro-Nazis; Col. Eugene N. Sanctuary; Charles B. Hudson, "Gentile News" columnist, and Robert Edward Edmundson.

Ham Fish Starts New Fringe Group

Former Rep. Hamilton Fish (R. N. Y.), who has fronted for more reactionary, right wing groups than even he can shake a stick at, has come up with another. It's the American Political Action Committee — and it's no relative of CIO-PAC.

He announced its formation last week "to fight domination of both major parties by left wing internationalists," a familiar theme with him. More specifically, it's ag'in "communism, Marxism, socialism, left wing New Dealism, American handouts to foreign nations, one-worldism, super-nationalism" and Americans for Democratic Action. The announcement made no mention of its position on motherhood.

FIRST SPADESFUL—CIO Electrical Workers Pres. James B. Carey, second from right, and IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett pitch in on shovels at groundbreaking for new IUE Philip Murray Building headquarters. From left: contractor Joe Nebel, architect A. R. Clas and realtor James Dixon watch.

Hope For 1955

Let us hope and pray that 1955 will not be a second-best year or a third-best year—but that 1955 will be the very best, for America and the world: a year of peace, security, prosperity and good health and liberty for all the people on this planet.

The people want bread, not bombs; security, not starvation; freedom, not frustration.

And what they want, they should have and they can have.

NAM Rides Again

Just when everybody is getting full of that old Christmas spirit, the National Association of Manufacturers decides the hour has come to cast itself once again in the role of Scrooge.

This is a familiar role for the NAM—and, indeed, its latest pronouncement has a familiar Scrooge-NAM ring to it.

Says the NAM: social security old age payments shouldn't be based on *"adequate benefits"*—but rather on *"minimum subsistence."*

Having studied the 1954 improvements—moderate improvements—in the Social Security law, the NAM points with alarm to the fact that old age pension payments are getting *"bigger and better."*

Most folks would think that's wonderful. But not the Scrooge-NAM, which worries that "today's bargain benefits" will ruin taxpayers yet unborn and remove the incentive to work among people who have been working all their lives until they get those still-meager social security pensions.

We feel sorry for the stuffed shirts of the NAM. Sorry that they can't get rid of the Scrooge attitude even during Christmas week; sorry that really they can't get any fun out of watching our country make social progress.

Merry Christmas, NAM—and cheer up;-it's really not that bad.

Symbol On 16th Street

Ground has been broken for a new building on 16th Street in Washington—just across the way from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The building will be the new headquarters of the CIO Electrical Workers. The IUE-CIO building will also be a challenge and a symbol to the not-very-diplomatic representatives of the USSR across the street.

Facing the Soviet Embassy, the IUE-CIO headquarters will be a constant reminder that free workers prefer democracy, and have contempt for the type of dictatorship over the workers that the Communists have built wherever they have achieved power.

Disappointment?

We suggest you take a good look at the CIO's financial statement, published on Page 11 of this week's issue.

It shows that the CIO's income was higher for the year ending Sept. 30 than for the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1953. The deficit in CIO's operations came from expanding activities, not from lower income.

These facts will come as a disappointment to all those gossip-artists who have been "assuring" the world that the CIO is going bankrupt. The figures talk louder than the whispers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Changing Shifts

In Other Words—

The Right To Employment

The right to employment, rather than a property right in a job, is the aim of today's trade union movement, says Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers in "Industrial Conflict," a publication of McGraw Hill Book Co. Excerpts follow:

By SOLOMON BARKIN

REFORMERS and trade unionists over the years have been challenged by the highly protected position of property owners. How could workers secure an equal set of rights?

BARKIN

The historical battle for political liberty resulted in freeing property from the restraints and controls of the state. The rights of man became the immunities of property. After their release, legislation and the judiciary combined to protect property and erected a system of common law that effectively guarded property owners.

Such freedom was of no benefit to the mass of persons without property. For them a new system of rights has been sought. One was to establish a structure of inalienable rights in jobs and rights to income. These would balance the rights of property. But this course proved difficult and the results were inadequate.

The rights of individuals to a social system which produces economic security, expanding opportunities and advancing living standards has been reflected in a number of the more recent national constitutions. It has reached its fullest expression in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the United Nations, which declares that *"all of us have the right to work and the right to choose the kind of work we may desire . . . (and) are entitled to just and favorable wages ensuring for ourselves and our families an existence worthy of human dignity . . ."*

The advent of the commercial and industrial revolutions demolished the system of legal rights to jobs and conditions of employment. The medieval guilds and laws of apprenticeship disappeared or were repealed. The cruel forces of early industrialism uprooted all forms of protection for the laborer and left the employer free to hire and secure his workers at his own terms.

Out of this struggle emerged the organization of craft workers. Their labors were prized and their bargaining powers were at times considerable. Their unions were the first to survive.

Employers and our legal system have strongly resisted the rise of the system of collective property rights in jobs sought by craft unions. Even the more elementary worker rights to strike, unionize, picket, enjoy free speech and bargain collectively have been realized only after long struggles. No sooner were they gained than the courts restrained them through new interpretations. The courts have spurned attempts to provide the worker with equity in jobs and thereby raise him to a position more nearly on a par with the property owner.

The trade union in the newer industries cannot control a specific technology or job. The plant includes a vast range of jobs at which workers of the most diverse skills, experience, attitudes and personalities may be employed. Workers band together into industrial unions for the same basic reasons.

The union must reflect all their needs. It must obtain protection for all of them in face of technical changes which modify older tasks, supplant older jobs by new ones, substitute new production techniques and procedures for older ones, eliminate old products and create new ones.

Labor And New Technology

In this setting the union does not seek collective property rights in jobs. Even when it protests an employer's effort to contract out specific types of work normally performed by his own crew, such as new construction or cafeterias, it is not seeking them for its own control.

The union's basic goal in negotiation is to define the rules regulating the rights of classes of individuals to different employment opportunities.

The workers' fight for security has, by and large, except for areas in which craft unionism is strongly entrenched, been converted into a battle for an economic society which will assure an abundance of employment opportunities for all.

The rights of groups of workers to jobs and to specific terms of employment have been evolving through collective bargaining. *Individual security and opportunity are being advanced in an era where government is determining and trade unions are negotiating, terms for the use of private property.*

1954—*The Year McKinley Got Slapped Down*

By ED LASHMAN

THE YEAR the GOP's big-business Administration tried to re-make the country in the image of McKinley era economics — and got slapped down for it—that's the way 1954 looks in retrospect.

Here were some of the highlights:

- *"Gloom and doom" shouters was what Administration officials called CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and others who asked for action as the nation's toll of jobless mounted, but themselves refused to recognize the existence of the problem until election eve.*
- *CIO and AFL unity negotiators put into effect the No-Raiding Agreement, marking "an era of good feeling," and in later negotiations set the goal of creating a "single trade union center" in the U. S.*
- *A major White House-supported drive to add anti-labor amendments to Taft-Hartley ground to a halt before solid opposition of Senate Democrats, but the GOP-dominated NLRB succeeded in "amendment by decree" as a series of restrictive decisions reversed doctrines protecting workers' rights.*
- *Living costs fluttered around all-time highs, spotlighted by skyrocketing coffee prices that hit as much as $1.25 a pound, but farmers went farther in the hole while Agriculture Sec. Benson managed to ram lower, "flexible" price supports through the GOP Congress.*
- *The result was a clean-sweep victory in the November elections for Democrats, who won control of both Senate and House, along with major gains in state governorships.*
- *The one significant gain of the year was the Supreme Court's decision to abolish public school segregation as unconstitutional.*

Month by month, 1954's high spots looked like this:

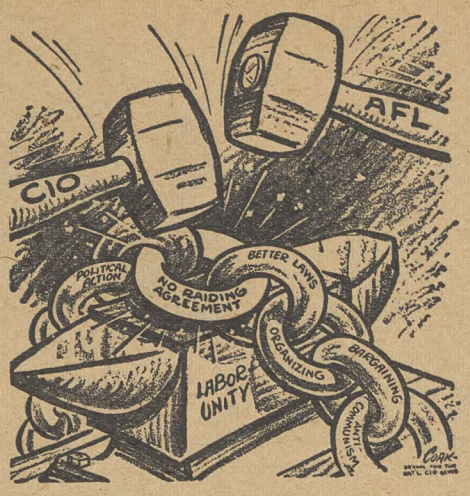
JANUARY echoed with "pious phrases" by Pres. Eisenhower as he promised "to maintain a strong, growing economy," but CIO said it would judge the Administration by "its ability to translate these fine sentiments into tangible and constructive programs to meet the problems of all Americans."

Making T-H Worse

In a special 14-point labor message to Congress, the President spelled out his notion of proper Taft-Hartley changes. These were immediately characterized by Reuther as making the law "worse" instead of "fair and just" as he promised in the 1952 election campaign. Chief target for criticism was a proposal for a pre-strike vote, termed "an open insult to unions, their leaders, and especially to union members."

FEBRUARY had its own "prevue of coming attractions" as employment dropped by one million workers in one month, the Administration appointed avowedly pro-employer Albert C. Beeson to the NLRB and the CIO charged that the GOP tax bill would give $3 billion in tax relief chiefly to a few families owning four-fifths of all stocks.

It was also the month when Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams called the CIO and all others daring to mention climbing U. S. unemployment "political sadists." The CIO News commented editorially that "all the Republican epithets" wouldn't put jobless back to work.



Forging A New Link

MARCH was the month the Administration put off again doing something about the plight of unemployed, originally promised for "the spring," and CIO called for a 10-point program to "keep America at work." On the labor scene, the shift of the 20,000-member General Electric Schenectady, N. Y., local from the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers to the CIO Electrical Workers made big news—a move later reaffirmed in an NLRB election. The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation—set up by CIO affiliates to honor the late president of CIO and the Steelworkers—was announcing a series of "living memorials" which by year's end totalled $1 million. The awards went to a wide range of labor, religious, medical and educational institutions. Among them were the National Council of Churches of Christ, Catholic hospitals and agencies, Histadrut, Harvard and Roosevelt Universities, and the American Association for the United Nations.

Jobless Rate Climbs

Unemployment climbed to a new total of 3,671,000, and CIO demanded immediate action to halt the climb, then at a faster rate than in the last recession.

APRIL saw the Administration's Taft-Hartley steamroller moving to crush any opposition to a whole series of restrictive amendments, one of the worst of which would legalize a series of anti-union laws in interstate commerce under the guise of "states' rights." CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald proposed a $17 billion national prosperity program to the White House to offset such growing unemployment as USA's own 446,000 members laid off or working only part time.

The CIO Auto Workers education conference in Chicago unveiled the union's guaranteed annual wage program, and served as a forum for Bishop Bernard J. Sheil to deliver a stinging denunciation of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) as an immoral anti-Communist playing a "shell game" with the Soviet menace to America.

In **MAY**, the nation saw itself vindicated in the eyes of the world as the Supreme Court handed down one of its historic decisions, ruling unanimously that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and must be abolished. CIO leaders hailed the decree as "a heart-warming reaffirmation of American democratic principles," noting CIO's role in the cases as a "friend of the court."

No-Raid Pact Signed

CIO also achieved a notable victory on the legislative front with the shelving of the Administration's drive for a super-Taft-Hartley. And CIO called a full employment conference in Washington designed to focus attention on this biggest national problem, which had already cost some $26 billion in lost production.

In **JUNE**, a solid foundation for peace in the American labor movement and ultimately unity of its two major branches was laid down when top officials of the CIO and AFL ratified the No-Raiding Agreement. The ban on harmful, costly inter-union raids covers more than 10 million union members. The pact, CIO and AFL officers predicted, would "usher in an era of good feeling and cooperation in the labor movement" which would speed the negotiations for organic unity.

JULY marked some notable union victories, among them the CIO Steelworkers' 12c package contract, a smashing election triumph for the CIO Transport Workers covering 35,000 New York City transit workers, and the almost 2-1 repudiation of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers by the CIO Electrical Workers in an election at the key Schenectady, N. Y., GE plant. The CIO Chemical Workers were forced into the nation's first strike against atomic energy installations and the CIO Rubber Workers walked picket lines in the first nationwide strike in Goodyear Rubber Co. history.

AUGUST brought the first hints of the political battles to come, as CIO-PAC helped bring sweeping gains in Southern primary elections. Many an issue which was to figure prominently in the fall campaign first crystallized in the dog days as Congress rushed toward a tardy adjournment, leaving behind what CIO called a "shameful record." The GOP tried to christen the 83rd Congress the "Can Do" one, but the "Give-Away" label stuck instead, highlighted by the 13-day debate over the Administration-sponsored Atomic Energy Bill. Its lack of safeguards against monopoly or exploitation, and inclusion of enabling provisions for the Dixon-Yates contract, typified the Republican record.

SEPTEMBER opened with a renewed call by Reuther for action to produce a full employment, full production economy, and blistering attacks on the Eisenhower Administration as having replaced "government for the people with government for profit." It also saw CIO move swiftly and surely to crack down on racketeering in union welfare funds, brought to light in charges against five New York City locals of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

OCTOBER: Political campaigns rose to fever pitch, with the GOP impaling itself on many a thorny issue and the barbed point of Defense Sec. Wilson's sneering reference to the unemployed as "kennel-fed dogs." CIO created a Special Standing Committee on Ethical Practices, empowered to deal with mismanagement or corruption in handling union funds. And labor unity came a major step closer to reality with the unanimous decision of a joint AFL-CIO committee to "create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger, which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union."

None So Blind

Fair Deal Gains

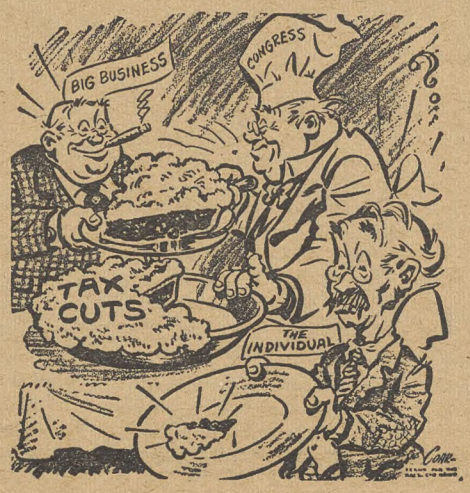
NOVEMBER election results saw Fair Deal forces "striding down the comeback trail halfway to the White House," as Democrats gained a slim one-vote control in the Senate, a 29-seat margin in the House and won six out of 10 contested governorships outside the South. The CIO Auto Workers spelled out details of the guaranteed annual employment plan they will seek from major auto makers in next year's bargaining. CIO climaxed its action on welfare and pension funds with precedent-setting hearings in New York that resulted in "broad agreement on a set of general principles designed to keep such funds operating honestly and at top efficiency."

DECEMBER brought CIO's 16th national convention in Los Angeles, which laid out a program looking forward to fair and honorable unity with the AFL, to a continued drive to organize the unorganized, and to domestic economic legislation designed to end stagnation. Abroad, it set goals of building peace, without appeasement, and security in a world marked by cold war and the lengthening shadow of atomic developments for both good and evil.

The blazing yellow and black CIO emblem, surmounted by a banner proclaiming "Citizenship In Operation," looked down on a gathering that reelected Walter P. Reuther, James B. Carey and John V. Riffe, laid concrete plans for restoration of an expanding U. S. economy, vigorously supported labor unity, backed efforts of affiliates to negotiate guaranteed annual wage plans, and adopted an eight-point program to protect against maladministration of union welfare funds.

Such were the highlights as 1954 came to an end, and CIO entered into its 20th anniversary year.

New Cop On The Beat



Unequal Proportions

The Octopus Has Grown New Tentacles

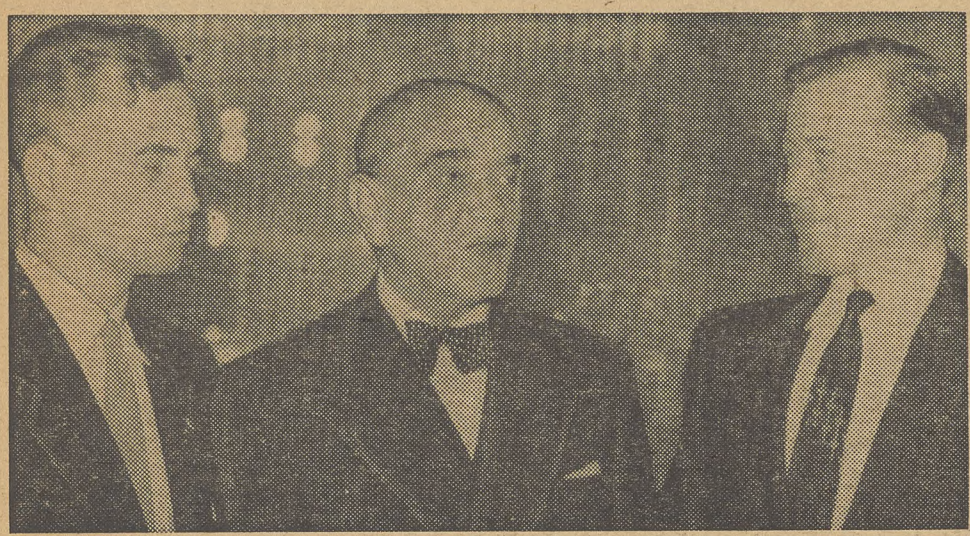
"Now What Did I Say?"

Some cartoon highlights of the year, by LeBaron Coakley in The CIO News.

'South Of T
Down Mex

**The "good neighbor"
towards nations to the sou
when a CIO delegation rec
a good will trip as guests
federation of Labor. Here
of the visit.**

MEXICAN WELCOME—Spotlights, bands, newsmen and leaders of the country's labor movement greeted CIO delegation at airport on good will visit. CTM Sec. Fidel Velazquez greets CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.



MEET THE PRESIDENT—A highlight of the trip was a reception by Mexico's labor-supported Pres. Ruiz Cortines, talking with Carey and Reuther.

SMILING WELCOME — Mrs. Fidel Velazquez, wife of CTM leader, has a warm embrace for Mrs. Reuther.

STANDING ROOM ONLY—Every se
big meeting in honor of CIO delegatio

MEXICAN 'SWING'—Sombrero-wearing musicians provided background music at luncheon for CIO delegation. Mexico radio carried visit highlights.

TWO CTM MEMBERS—Sec. Velazquez of CTM and Ernst Schwarz of CIO Latin-American Committee, who is honorary CTM member.

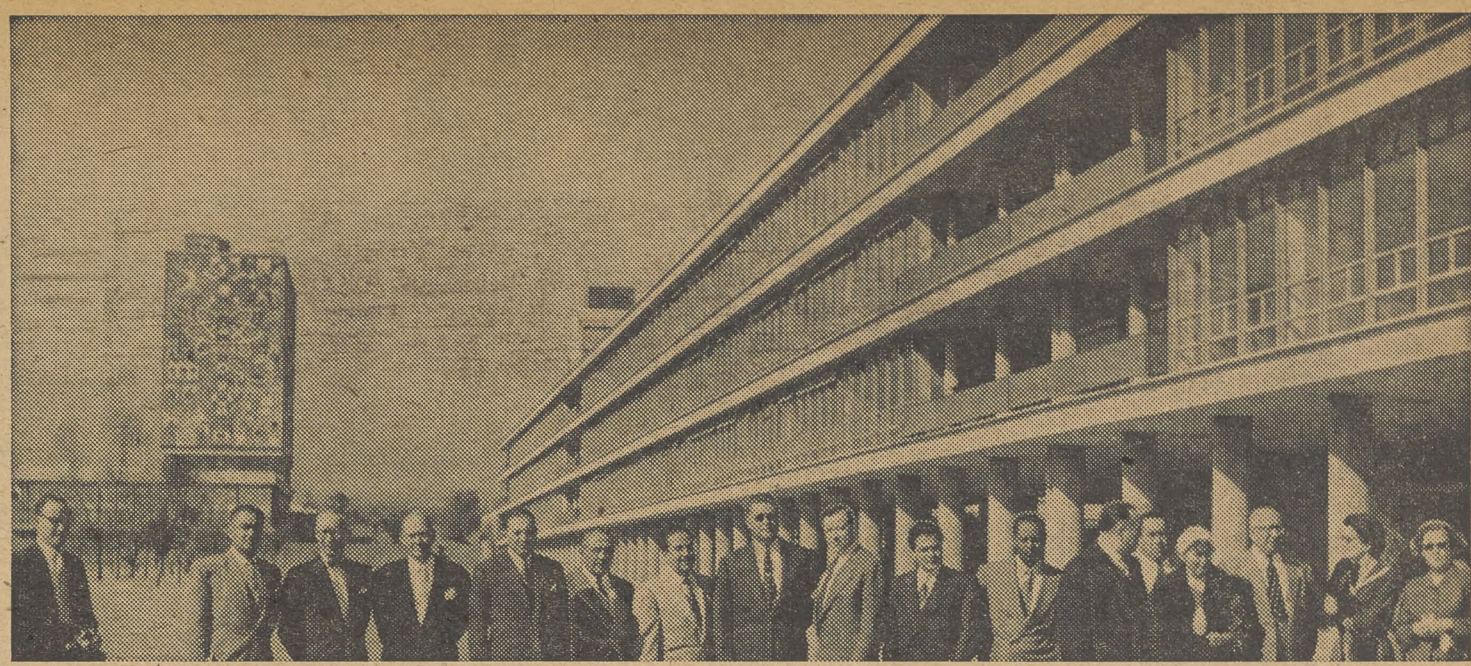
SIGHTSEEING, TOO—CTM officials
Mexico's capital city. Here they pos

CUTTING A CAKE—Mr. and Mrs. Reuther cut a friendship cake—decorated with frosting flags of U. S. and Mexico—while CTM hosts applaud.

FOR ORIT—Luis Albert Monge, secretary of ORIT, hemisphere union group, greets CIO Pres. Reuther.

e Border, o Way...'

licy of the United States was given real meaning y visited Mexico City on he CTM, Mexico's Con- some photo highlights



CENTER OF LEARNING—Trip to see modern architecture at new University of Mexico is a "must" for any visit to Mexico City. The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation gave $5000 to CTM for presentation to the University.

n the house was filled, at CTM's CTM banners decorated theater.

HAILS TIES—O. A. Knight, head of Oil Workers and of CIO Latin-American Committee, hails friendship of U. S., Mexican labor.

ANOTHER WELCOME—Mexican government workers, by law, cannot affiliate with CTM; but, like the CTM, they gave a warm reception at meeting.

k CIO delegation to see the sights of tside one of many historic churches.

EXTRA!—CTM paper published special English edition in honor of CIO visit and it pleased Reuther.

BUSY SCHEDULE—CTM hosts kept CIO group moving at fast pace through Mexico City. Most of CIO group meets with some Mexican union leaders.

SHAKE! — Hands were shaken in greeting all over Mexico City—here with a CTM leader.

MEET MEXICAN LABOR MINISTER—Adolfo Lopez Mateos, Mexico's Labor Minister, received CIO group in his offices. He is close friend of labor.

Rigged Report On Foundations Blasted

THE REECE Committee which investigated tax-exempt foundations for the House came up last week with a report which was promptly denounced by Democratic members as filled with "untruths . . . half-truths . . . (and) misleading statements."

The Republicans said they found such organizations "directly supporting 'subversion' in the true meaning of that word," with some permitting their huge incomes to be channeled to causes "detrimental" to the American system.

Other harsh charges, such as the promotion of "socialism and collectivist ideas," were hurled at foundations bearing names like Rockefeller, Carnegie and Ford which are more frequently regarded as symbols of free enterprise.

There was considerable doubt that the committee did in fact turn in a majority report. What was called that was signed by Reps. Reece (Tenn.), the chairman; Wolcott (Mich.) and Goodwin (Mass.), with the minority report signed by Democratic Reps. Hays (O.) and Pfost (Ida.).

THEN GOODWIN apparently thought better of it, and in a statement of "individual views" disavowed the bulk of it.

He said he had signed it only with "strong reservations from many of its findings and conclusions," then listed so many of his "reservations" that it caused wonder in Washington that he had signed in the first place.

The Republicans took it upon themselves to warn some of the largest foundations to "clean house" of "leftist tendencies" and "very grave abuses," or Congress would do it for them.

To all these charges—and others—the foundations were given no chance to reply. The hearings were abruptly concluded June 17, when Hays was desperately insisting on injecting some sort of objectivity into the investigation.

The most Reece—carrying the proxies of the other Republicans—would do was permit them to file statements. And even these statements were not carried in the printed report.

HAYS AND MRS. PFOST in their dissent said they "earnestly" believe the so-called majority report never should have been published.

"Each step of the proceedings of this committee placed an ugly stain on the majestic record of the House and the great tradition of the American people," they said.

They called the GOP conclusions "shocking" and "barbaric," and said they were drawn in "an arena of bias and prejudice." The "basic characteristic" of the investigation," they added, was "elemental unfairness."

Inquiry Called A 'Saturation Assault'

In an article on the House probe of tax-exempt foundations in the May 24 edition of The CIO News—a few days after hearings got under way—Assistant Editor Eugene Kelley warned the probe was a "saturation assault" on the public mind by the GOP right wing to "dragoon it into public thinking."

Based on a research report by the staff to the committee, the CIO article said that the effort "at placing intellectual pursuits in a straitjacket" reflected the bitter views of isolationist and virulent Republican extremists.

TWU Asks 17c Boost In N.Y. Transit Wage

A PROPOSAL for a 17c hourly wage increase for New York City's 34,000 transit workers was made to the New York City Transit Authority by CIO Transport Workers Pres. Michael J. Quill last week.

Under the present two-year contract, the authority agreed to consider a wage increase Mar. 15, but Quill said he was sending the union's proposal to the five-member board in time for consideration at last week's regular meeting.

The 500-member executive committee of TWU Local 100, representing most of the city's subway, elevated, bus and trolley lines, voted unanimously to make the new wage demand.

Quill said that the 17c figure was an average increase which he figured would be necessary to make up the remainder of a 25c an hour across-the-board increase demanded by the union two years ago.

"Irregular increases" of 6.5c to 11c per hour were won by the TWU last July, Quill said, after the authority rejected a fact-finding board's recommendation for a 14c across-the-board hike.

The TWU president made it clear that in the new negotiations the union would concentrate on eliminating what he called "the unfair inequities created by discriminatory T. A. wage hikes of last summer." He said the authority could meet the demand without raising fares.

MARCH OF DIMES

FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

JANUARY 3-31

NO REPUBLICAN, HE—Herbert Hoover, standing left, is good Democrat and good union man who produces union-sponsored broadcasts in Flint, Mich. At left he talks things over with Michigan Gov. Williams and Shift Break Announcer Noble Gravelin. At right center, UAW Vice Pres. John Livingston answers questions.

Who'd Think Two Herbert Hoovers Could Be So Utterly Different?

By MARSHALL BOOR

Editor, Flint, Mich., Weekly Review

OUT IN FLINT, Mich., Herbert Hoover is producing a radio program for the CIO Auto Workers.

Not the Great Engineer with the rounded collar, but a former newspaper man who's both a good Democrat and a good union man, is responsible for Shift Break, a five-day-a-week hour-and-a-quarter broadcast over Station WBBC. The program reaches 53,000 of the 58,000 Flint auto workers on their way to and from work.

Shift Break caught on in Flint in 1954 the way unionism did back in 1937. UAW members have come to regard the program as a source of news on union activities, sports events and shop chatter, all woven into a tapestry of catchy music.

Early in the summer when the UAW's General Motors Dept. decided on a radio program as a means of informing the membership about their local unions and as a way of helping make the community a better place to live in, staffer Hoover was tapped for the job.

UNLIKE his namesake, who could never recognize the fact that a problem like the depression existed, the UAW's Herbert Hoover knew he had a problem. But he set to work and came up with a show that quickly captured the loyalty of Flint workers.

One of Hoover's first projects for Shift Break was sparking a voter registration drive. From the very first, teams of unionists talking to people about registering found a receptive audience because Shift Break had brought the message into their homes and they were prepared to sign up when asked.

UAW members at the big GM Ternstedt plant give the program a lot of credit, too, for breaking up the stalling during negotiations at the new plant.

Maybe it was coincidence, they say, but when Shift Break began talking strike, management settled down and, in a day-long session, worked out with Local 326 what is regarded as the best seniority agreement in the auto industry.

While the GOP's "two chickens in every pot" Hoover was plumping for a return to reaction, Flint's Herbert Hoover was helping Shift Break and its traveling microphone play a major role in the recent political campaign which resulted in a clean sweep for labor-backed Democrats in the area.

It was Shift Break, too, which treated Flint unionists to the privilege of hearing a recording of the famous "bird-dog" remark by Defense Sec. Wilson—*a major contribution to the election of Michigan's new Democratic Sen. McNamara.*

Shift Break brought them as well recordings of such dignitaries as Sens. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and Morse (Ind. Ore.) and Gov. Williams (D. Mich.), who were on the political offensive against the GOP.

EVEN DURING the election campaign, Shift Break didn't neglect its community responsibilities. This year's Red Feather campaign, jointly sponsored by the UAW and auto industry management, was an outstanding success, with a lot of the credit given to Shift Break.

Hoover's big project for Shift Break during 1955 will be support of the UAW's drive for a guaranteed employment plan. Already Hoover has turned part of the program into a forum for explaining the plan to listeners. Featured on initial broadcasts were tape-recorded portions of the recent UAW National Economic Conference which dealt with it.

One thing is sure. Whatever good things are in store for Flint unionists around the corner, the UAW's Herbert Hoover and Shift Break will be there to help get them. *And somehow, Flint UAW members feel it will be a different corner from the one around which the other Herbert Hoover insisted prosperity lurked.*

This Program Is Really Union Made

The Herbert Hoover of Flint, Mich., who is not related to the depression President either spiritually or by blood, is producer of Shift Break, a radio program that's really CIO union made.

Hoover himself is, of course, a union man. The sponsor is the General Motors Dept. of the CIO Auto Workers, and the station, WBBC, has members of the CIO Broadcast Employees as announcers and technicians.

ANG-CIO Names Vandercook Judge In Broun Contest

JOHN W. VANDERCOOK, noted radio commentator whose broadcasts are sponsored by the CIO, will help judge the 1954 Heywood Broun Award, the CIO Newspaper Guild announced last week.

Serving with him to pick the winner of the ANG-CIO's annual award for outstanding journalistic work—"in the spirit" of the famed columnist who was the union's first president—will be Edwin A. Lahey, national correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, and Bruce Catton, winner of the 1954 Pulitzer Prize for history.

Eligible for the award are workers in the ANG-CIO jurisdiction—whether they are members or not—on newspapers, news services, news and feature magazines, and radio and television stations. The deadline for entries is Feb. 1, 1955. They should be sent to the award committee at the ANG office, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Milwaukee CIO Conducts Course On World Events

THE MILWAUKEE County CIO Council and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers are conducting a course on world affairs.

More than 40 CIO members attended the first of the four meetings. Each class is for two hours, with the first hour devoted to a lecture by a member of the university faculty and the last reserved for discussion. Chairman Charles Grunder of the world affairs committee of the Council said:

"Labor is affected by what the government does. Your taxes are affected, your sons go into service, your money is going to foreign countries for aid. Find out why."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICANS who ran investigating committees on the "subversives" beat in the dead-and-gone 83rd Congress have a beef, a grouch, against the newspapermen who reported their activities and the publishers who controlled the editorial pages criticizing these activities. *The beef, the grouch, is—like a new Detroit auto—a two-tone job.*

'Heat' Turned On The Press

The working reporters here in town are alleged to have a pro-New Deal, not to say Democratic bias. They don't write their stories exactly the way Sen. McCarthy and Rep. Velde (R. Ill.) think they should.

A Velde House Un-American Activities Committee aide once explained to this reporter that there were two reasons for taking so many of its subcommittee hearings out on the road—to Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles or particularly any place other than Washington.

Reason No. 1: the subcommittee could count on local television coverage. Reason No. 2: the hearings didn't have to be "filtered" to the country through the "pro-New Deal" Washington press corps.

That permanently-precocious young gentleman, Roy Cohn, whose private opinion of Sen. McCarthy would be extremely interesting to obtain, lectured the New York Times recently about how certain overt facts in a story should have been handled. The Times solemnly reported, in detail, that if Cohn had been managing editor (instead of a Southern-born gentleman named Turner Catledge), some "facts" would have been placed "higher" in the story and others "lower."

The Reece Report

The Republican investigators' assault on publishers and their editorial pages is more interesting, in many ways, than their suspicion of the "pro-New Deal reporters."

The assault is summed up by the report of the Reece special House committee dealing with the activities of great tax-exempt foundations bearing the revered names of Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie, of Ogden Reid and Eugene Meyer.

The rich foundations, in the view of Committee Chairman Reece (R., Tenn.), are under the control of "planners" engaged in a "diabolical conspiracy" to further "socialism."

The editorial opinions of the Washington Post, the Reece report intimated, are controlled by the activities of the Meyer Foundation. The New York Herald Tribune's opinions are dominated, theoretically, by the interests of the tax-exempt Reid Foundation. The New York Times also somehow gets into the act as an offender against Reece's idea of Americanism.

The interesting fact is that all three of the newspapers the Reece report named—the Washington Post, the New York Times and the Herald Tribune—were among the first and most vigorous supporters of Gen. Eisenhower for the Republican nomination and the Presidency.

It is time to let Rep. Reece, Velde, McCarthy and other right wing Republicans in on a secret: They are entirely correct in surmising that most of the working Washington reporters covering their activities have contempt for their activities. The percentage, I would guess, is at least 90.

Attack Defies Explanation

Nevertheless, these same reporters write the news accurately, with pride in their profession. I recall one reporter defending his lengthy story on one McCarthy episode—favorable in its implications to the Senator—who responded to criticism by a colleague by saying, *"McCarthy is news and as long as he's news I've got an obligation to report him. I chronicled his rise and I'll stay to chronicle his fall."*

The right wing Republican attack on publishers, with a pretense that the opinions of publishers are controlled by wealthy tax-exempt foundations dominated by "conspirators" pushing for "socialism," defies rational explanation.

It has never been noticed that these publishers had a kind word to say for a union on strike, or an unkind word for the Eisenhower policy of giving special tax benefits to corporation stockholders at the expense of wage earners.

The dominant persons in the great foundations—Paul G. Hoffman, Nelson Rockefeller, et al—are almost unanimously pro-Republican and pro-Eisenhower. Nelson Rockefeller spent nearly two years as Undersecretary to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby before moving to the White House, and the amount of health, education and welfare he promoted could be measured in a medicine dropper.

Maybe the Reece report, boiled down, simply means that Reece still hasn't forgiven Eisenhower for beating the late Sen. Taft in the Republican convention and getting elected. But it is ludicrous to express this lingering right wing GOP hatred of Ike in terms of an assault on publishers and foundation operators as socialistic "conspirators."

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Labor's World—

Union Chief Says Tunisians Lose Faith In French Policies

THE PEOPLE of Tunisia are strongly disappointed in the lack of action by the French government to assure them of freedom and independence, according to Ahmed Ben-Salah, secretary-general of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT).

Ben-Salah was a recent visitor to CIO headquarters in Washington, after attending the Los Angeles convention.

He is a successor to Farhat Hached, who was murdered by anti-nationalist forces in Tunisia two years ago. Like his predecessor, he is a member of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The 28-year-old Tunisian union leader was critical of French Premier Mendes-France, who, he said, "has expressly refused to admit of any evolution of Tunisia toward real freedom and independence, especially in matters like defense and foreign relations."

Ben-Salah voiced criticism of statements by M. Fouchet—the French Minister of Tunisian and Moroccan Affairs—that treaties between Tunisia and France must be ratified in Tunisia "only by the Bey of Tunis, with no democratic or parliamentary action of any sort."

HE CHARGED that Mendes-France is "trying to take half-measures in order to gain time" on the question of Tunisian independence.

That would have bad effects for the unions of Tunisia, he continued, because it means we will have "to wait for social and economic improvements until the political problem is solved, and because we'll have to fight for democracy and freedom."

Despite legal restrictions and the fact that many union leaders have been jailed or put in concentration camps, he said, the UGTT has organized about 100,000 members out of a work force of some 800,000. Approximately half is regularly employed, he explained. The other half is fully or partially unemployed, or works only in seasonal activities.

Farm workers in the predominantly agricultural country earn only an average of 60c a day, he said, and enjoy no social benefits. The UGTT has tried for many years to win a minimum wage law for them. At present it is carrying on an intensified effort, and also has proposed a program for resettlement of jobless farm workers on arable land through collectives.

BEN-SALAH talked about relationships with Jewish people in his section of North Africa.

"There is no anti-Semitism in Tunisia," he said bluntly, "and I never heard of any in Morocco.

"In Tunisia, the Jews are just as strong Nationalists as the Moslems. They belong to the UGTT, and the leader of the Jewish community served with Hached on the Nationalist Committee of 40, the guiding body in the fight for liberty.

"When the Germans held Tunisia during the war, the Tunisian government and the then ruler, Moncef Bey, refused to discriminate between Jews and Moslems in the matter of forced labor even though the French resident-general wanted to conscript the Jews for it.

"And Tunisia was the only country the Germans seized, so far as I know, where the Jews were not forced to wear the yellow star."

CIO Mourns For 2 Pioneers-- Albert Haywood, Crawford

ALBERT HAYWOOD

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD

TWO PIONEER CIO leaders, Albert Haywood and William H. Crawford, died last week.

Haywood, brother of the late CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan Haywood, was in his middle 60's. Crawford, CIO Steelworkers district director in Atlanta, Ga., was 66.

Messages of sympathy and condolences went to the two bereaved widows from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Mrs. Carey.

HAYWOOD'S career closely paralleled that of his younger brother in the coal mines of England and America. He was active in the United Mine Workers and later in the earlier days of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

He played an important role in the organizing campaign at the Ford Motor Co., and served as an organizer and director of the CIO Railroad Workers.

Crawford worked in steel mills in Ohio and Alabama in the 1920's during which period he was active in the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers, AFL, and later, in the SWOC.

He was elected a district director of USA-CIO at the organization's founding convention in Cleveland, O., in 1942. He was president of the Georgia CIO Council until his retirement this year, and served on the boards of a number of community organizations in Atlanta.

Another death recently was that of Clyde J. Massey, 42, an international representative of the CIO Chemical Workers. Massey, who lived in Decatur, Ga., suffered a heart attack during contract negotiations in Chattanooga, Tenn.

New Public Housing Bill To Be Presented By Garmatz

A BILL to restore the original public housing provisions of the Housing Act of 1949 and to repeal later limitations "intended to kill public housing" is being prepared for introduction by Rep. Garmatz (D. Md.).

"Not only those of us who have been the friends of public housing, but the organized groups which have been its worst enemies now agree that the 1954 Act is the death knell for this essential phase of slum clearance work," the Baltimore Congressman said.

Garmatz said his bill would "enable us to resume a full-scale public housing program once again."

He recalled that Pres. Eisenhower was willing last year to go "part way, at least," toward such an objective when he asked authorization of 35,000 units a year for four years.

"But a majority of his own party members in Congress refused to agree to that and limited the program to 35,000 units altogether," Garmatz charged. "They then wrote into the bill these added restrictions which make even that small program unattainable."

Steelworkers Return $3000 Overpayment

CIO Steelworkers at the Homestead Works of U. S. Steel at Pittsburgh thought Santa Claus had arrived a few days early.

Through an error in preparing their pay envelopes the Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co. dropped in too many high denomination bills in bundles. However, the union members returned practically all of the extra money—some $3000 worth.

—(PAI)

Economic Report—

Despite Sales, Production Gains, Full Employment Chances Are Dim

THE ECONOMY picked up in November but doesn't have the steam to make the complete trip to full employment, the CIO Education & Research Dept. said last week in the current edition of its Economic Newsletter.

"Retail sales were above last November's, and December's will probably show another rise," it said. "Steel production picked up from the low levels of the summer and fall. Employment did well for this time of year. Unemployment did not rise as much as expected.

"Two important underpinnings were high: December's auto production will be the highest since January 1953, and November's housing construction was greater than any month since August 1950.

"But workers' and farmers' incomes have dropped. Employment still lags behind last year. With the fall of income and employment, we can't see enough strength in the economy to keep auto production and housing construction at their present heights. Hopes for complete recovery to full employment are therefore dimmed."

1. Production: Industrial production index reached 129, equal to November 1953 but 6% below the mid-1953 peak. Steel production was the highest for any 1954 month, but 7% behind last year. Auto production for December may reach 637,999, but "we doubt that such heights can be carried on through much of 1955."

2. Employment and Unemployment: November employment was 61.7 million, or 400,000 under October; non-farm employment rose 700,000, but farm employment dropped 1.1 million, with manufacturing employment picking up but slightly and staying 900,000 below November 1953.

Unemployment was up 151,000 over October and 1.5 million over November 1953 to 2.9 million, with 4.5% of the labor force jobless. Another 2.6 million workers, or 4% of the labor force, were working part time.

New unemployment compensation claims were estimated at 1,194,848, or 103,000 fewer than in October and 57,000 under November 1953; continued claims on Nov. 30 were 1,588,000, or 142,000 above October and 277,000 over Nov. 30, 1953.

3. Income and Savings: Personal income was down $2 billion in October, including a drop of $3.3 billion, or about 2%, in wages and salaries, and a 10% cut in farm income (4% less for the first 11 months than in 1953). But cash dividends by major corporations were 7% higher in the first 11 months than a year ago, and interest and government payments, including unemployment compensation and old age benefits, went up. More $25 savings bonds were cashed in the first nine months than were sold.

Fewer Workers

The latest government figures show that 900,000 fewer workers are producing the same amount of goods:

Nov.	Industrial Production Index	Manufacturing Employment
1953	129	17,000,000
1954	129	16,100,000

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

YOU CAN EXPECT higher living costs in mid-1955 following a temporary dip in prices this winter. Your living costs will be lower in the early months of the year because of cheaper prices of meat, and the cut-rate winter sales of clothing and household furnishings.

1955 Prospects On Prices

But by spring the prices you have to pay for necessities will start moving up again, and you will find yourself with new high bills for food, clothing, shelter and medical and other services.

This situation calls for smart shopping to cushion these new blows against your family's living standard—especially, timing your buying to take advantage of the mid-winter sales, and shifting your food buying as various commodities, especially meats, become more costly later this year.

The temporary break you get this winter will be due largely to the present heavy supplies of meat. But rent and other housing costs are still climbing, and the steadily rising costs of medical care—doctors' and hospital fees and medicines—will become an increasingly severe problem for moderate-income families in 1955.

Here's what you can expect in price trends in the first six months of 1955, and suggested buying policies that can help protect you from these new living-cost problems:

FOOD: Your food bills will be a little cheaper this winter but not as low as they should be. While prices farmers get for food products have gone down 20% since 1951, in that same time the prices the public pays for food at the store have gone up about 5%. **The reason:** more of your food dollar is now going for processing, marketing and transportation charges. *One of your most valuable policies for 1955, to hold down your living costs, is to avoid being enticed by the increasing number of prepared and semi-prepared foods on the market which raise your food bills.*

This winter you'll find best buys in beef, pork, eggs and cheddar cheese, with lamb and veal also down in price. In beef, you'll get more for your money in round and flank steaks, which provide twice as many servings per pound as sirloin.

You'll also find reasonable prices for hamburger, chuck steak, pork shoulder chops, and lamb shoulder roast, breast and shank. But one of the best values to depend on this year is eggs.

CLOTHING: Except for shoes, clothing prices have gone down steadily in the past two years but there are signs they will go up a little this spring. Take advantage of the mid-winter sales and clearances to anticipate your needs in basic wardrobe items.

Look for sales of women's and children's coats in January; for men's coats in February. But one of the most important sales to watch for is the January shoe sales. You can save 15-20% on staple styles and brands in footwear.

HOME FURNISHINGS: Prices of household appliances and television sets will continue to get cheaper in 1955, with retail discounts widespread and open. There is a trend to lower prices on automatic washing machines and driers.

CARS: List prices of new cars are about the same as last year but dealers expect actual selling prices early in the year will be higher than last year, because manufacturers have cut down production.

Trade reports indicate that dealers currently are offering only about half the amount of discount on 1955 models they gave last year. But the car-price situation may well change by summer, with dealers forced to offer larger discounts again. Tire manufacturers have raised prices; if you need tires now, see if your service station or retailer can supply you at the old price.

(Copyright 1954 by Sidney Margolius)

D. C. Council Plays Santa To Local Children's Home

CHRISTMAS was a lot merrier for the nearly 100 kids at St. Anne's Infant Home in Washington, thanks to two CIO Publicity Dept. secretaries and the District of Columbia CIO Council.

So far as the children were concerned, the important event was the ice cream and cake party complete with a visit from Santa Claus, played by Harry Pollak, assistant CIO director of international affairs.

But to the sisters who operate the facility, the Council's gift of an electric dishwasher and a jungle gym was what really marked the season.

Miss Lorraine Marshall and Mrs. Dixie Pennoyer, who sparked the project, got interested through welfare work in the home, which cares for unmarried mothers and their children and places the children for adoption.

They interested their union of National CIO headquarters employes in the idea, and LIU 1695 took it up with the D. C. Council, which raised over $500 from all the CIO locals in the area.

Mrs. Maxine Lucas, CIO representative to the Community Chest, gave a helping hand in preparing the party. James Gildea, assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, presented the gifts on behalf of the Council to Sister Rose Marie of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, the home's administrator.

Farm Income Drops By 10%

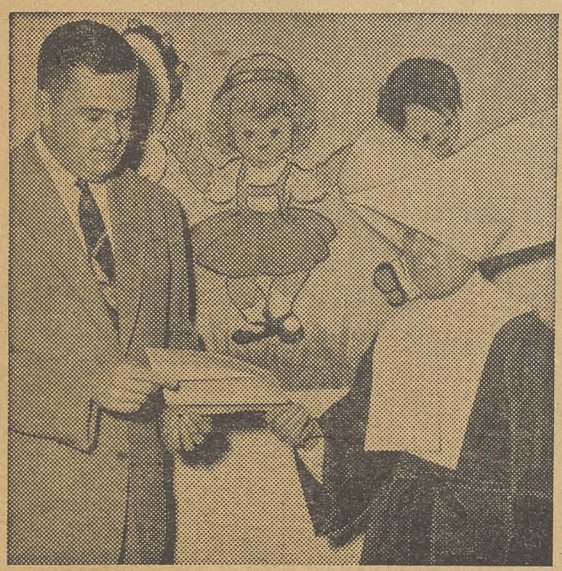
FARMERS' INCOME continued to decline, the Agriculture Dept. reported last week, announcing that they received $3.2 billion from crop and livestock sales in November. That was down 10% from October and 6% below November 1953.

The November figures bring to $27.2 billion the farmers' cash receipts from crop and livestock marketings the first 11 months of 1954, or 4% below last year.

Farmers' crop receipts in the 11-month period were about 6% below the same period last year, with "rather substantial declines" in receipts from cotton, wheat and truck crops.

Social Security Urged For GIs

A special House committee has recommended that Congress give "serious consideration" to extending social security to servicemen. They now get $160 monthly social security credit for service in the armed forces since 1940, but do not get retirement benefits if they receive military retirement payments.



CIO PLAYS SANTA — James Gildea, assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey, presents D. C. CIO Council gift of electric dishwasher, jungle gym, to Sister Rose Marie of St. Anne's Infant Home. Right: Asst. Intl. Affairs Dir. Harry Pollak plays Santa as Lorraine Marshall, Joe Evans and Ruth Valentine help serve.

Price Index Starts Up Again

IN A REVERSAL of the downward trend of the previous three months, the cost of living increased by approximately one-tenth of 1% in the month ending Nov. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The Consumers' Price Index figure went up one notch, to 114.6 from 114.5 on Oct. 15. The BLS said this was largely because of the disappearance of price concessions on new autos that had been in effect the previous few months.

Costs of food, house furnishings, reading and recreation dropped in November. Rent, fuel, medical and personal care and household operations rose. Food costs were at their lowest since January 1951.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index	Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	Nov. 15	115.0
1943 monthly average	123.6	Dec. 15	114.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Jan. 15	115.2
1945 monthly average	128.4	1954 Feb. 15	115.0
1946 monthly average	139.3	Mar. 15	114.8
1947 monthly average	159.2	Apr. 15	114.6
1948 monthly average	171.2	May 15	115.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	June 15	115.1
1950 monthly average	171.2	July 15	115.2
1951 monthly average	185.9	Aug. 15	115.0
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)	Sept. 15	114.7
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)	Oct. 15	114.5
1954 monthly average	114.9	Nov. 15	114.6

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I HAVE JUST COME from the 18th annual convention of the Texas State CIO Council. Hailed as one of the most successful conventions in that Council's long history, it is certainly one of the finest state council conventions I have attended.

There is a vigor and an enthusiasm among our members in this area which is reflected by the Council's growth in members, in influence, and prestige. This has been accompanied by increased effectiveness in its political and legislative activities.

Congratulations and commendation are due the Council's officers, the international unions whose staff representatives are rendering such great assistance to the Council, and to the whole CIO membership in the Lone Star State.

IT WAS WITH SORROW that I received notice last week of the death of two friends who were long time trade unionists and fighters in the CIO cause: William Crawford, Steelworkers' Dist. 35 director, and USA-CIO Staff Rep. Albert Haywood. All of us who knew them, and their distinct contributions to our movement, will feel their loss. I know I speak for all of CIO when I say that our sympathy goes out to the widows and families of these two CIO stalwarts.

At this time, I would like to take the opportunity afforded by the holiday season, when we exchange traditional greetings, to express my thanks and appreciation to all who have worked to help make this one of CIO's great years. It is my hope that the coming New Year will bring peace among nations, unity to labor, and health and happiness for us all.

T. M. McCormick, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Oil Workers, reports three recent election victories: Texas Co., Denver, Colo., where bulk station and marketing workers voted 12 for OWIU to 8 "no union" ballots; Standard Oil Co. at Sauk Center, Minn., where pumping terminal workers favored OWIU over another union by a 4 to 1 vote; and Great Lakes Pipe Line Co. of Grand Island, Nebr., whose terminal workers voted 10 to 1 for OWIU over a rival union.

FROM SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT of the CIO Electrical Workers we receive word of two election triumphs: In St. Louis, Mo., workers at the General Electric Service Shop, previously represented by the discredited UE, cast 47 votes for IUE-CIO to one for no union. The other victory represented a hard-fought battle at the Humphrey's Manufacturing Co. in Mansfield, O. At this previously unorganized plant, 188 workers voted for IUE-CIO, with 160 votes being cast for no union, according to IUE Dir. William Snoots.

CIO Rep. Joe Joy sends information of an important election victory for the CIO Glass and Ceramic Workers over the expelled Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. In this bitter election, the Glass Workers received 259 votes compared with 208 for Mine-Mill at the Mississippi Lime Co., St. Genevieve, Miss.

CIO Reg. Dir. Del Garst and Joy report a second recent election triumph in Missouri for the Glass Workers. At Festus, Mo., 44 Shrugg Co. workers voted for UG&CW-CIO as against 19 who voted for UE. Every eligible vote was cast in this spirited election. Joy and Garst refer in their report to the excellent work done by the staffmen assigned by the Glass Workers to this campaign.

Feller And Other Top Officers Reelected By Brewery Union

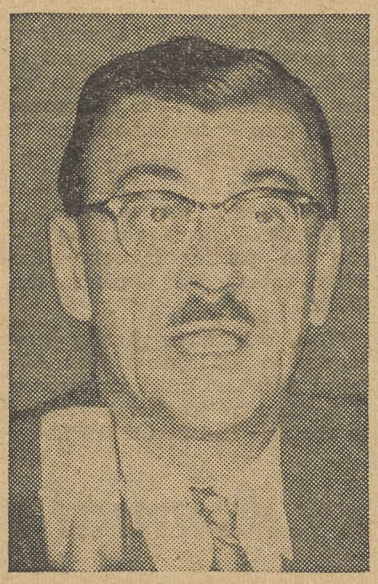
MEMBERS of the CIO Brewery Workers reelected Karl F. Feller of Cincinnati, as president by a referendum vote.

Arthur P. Gildea, Boston, and Thomas Rusch, Cincinnati, were chosen again as secretary-treasurer and director of organization, respectively.

Executive board members were reelected, as follows: Thomas E. Owens, Boston; Jack Heil, Cleveland; Clifford Schneider, St. Louis; B. M. Watts, Houston; Robert R. Person, Golden, Colo.; Albert Fotino, Peekskill, N. Y., and William J. Lawler, Allentown, Pa.

New executive board members are J. R. Humphreys, Vancouver, B. C., and Glen Cyphery, Windsor, Ont.

Joseph E. Brady was reelected as coordinator of the union's state councils, as he was unopposed. Owens, Heil, Schneider, Watts, Person and Humphreys likewise did not appear on the ballot because they were unopposed. The victor in the contest for the 4th Dist. seat on the board is still undecided.



KARL FELLER

Robert Greenock Of ANG Dies

Robert Greenock, III, a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild staff since 1946, died Dec. 16 at San Francisco. He was 47.

A veteran Guildsman, Greenock was a member of the strike committee at the Chicago Herald-Examiner where a walkout began in 1938 and continued for 18 months. He represented the ANG in various organizing projects in western states.

CWA Out 20 Weeks In Alabama

THE STRIKE of CIO Communications Workers at the independent Alabama Telephone Co. last week entered its 20th week.

Settlement was stalled by the company's apparent desire to break off all relations with the union. CWA made an all-out effort to provide the strikers and their families a Merry Christmas.

CWA locals in the Southern district voluntarily collected $3000 to buy clothing for the strikers, toys for their children and a turkey for every family involved in the walkout. The national union's defense fund is being used to take care of basic needs.

MAIN OBSTACLE to a CWA contract settlement with Southern Bell on behalf of 50,000 workers is the firm's insistence on a no-strike clause. Negotiations were resumed last week. The old agreement was set to expire Aug. 23, but was extended under its terms.

Only other Bell System contract now being negotiated by CWA covers some 2500 traffic workers of Illinois Bell in Chicago. The old agreement, which concerns only wages and other related items, expires on Jan. 2.

Los Angeles News Folds; 450 Jobless

THE MOVE to newspaper monopoly spread last week to Los Angeles, where the Daily News suspended publication.

The independent Democratic paper was absorbed by the Times and Mirror, owned by Norman Chandler. These two papers, with the Examiner and Herald Express of the Hearst chain, now dominate the daily newspaper field in the city.

The merger made jobless 450 employes of the Daily News, about half of them members of the CIO Newspaper Guild. Employes discussed establishment of another daily.

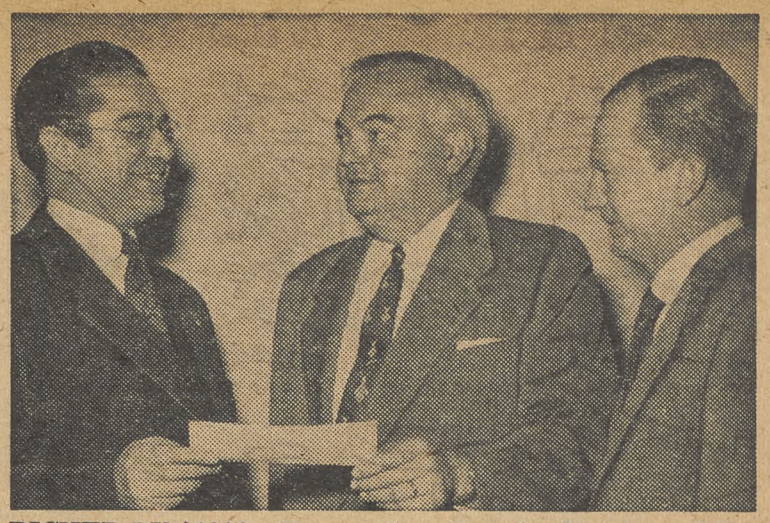
Wisconsin CIO To Hold 11th Bowling Tourney

THE WISCONSIN CIO Council will hold its 11th bowling tournament next Apr. 2 to May 15 at the American Serb Hall, 5101 West Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

The prize for the winning team will be $500, based on 300 team entries. Fourteen other cash awards ranging from $300 to $15, and 200 other prizes are scheduled.

Unions Aid Children With Summer Camp

Camp Easter Seal for crippled children at Lakeside, Ore., has been hailed by Dist. Pres. E. G. High of the Oregon Society for Crippled Children as a monument to the unselfishness of CIO, AFL and independent union members in the Northwest and Alaska, who gave it $85,000.



RICHER BY $1000—Former Pres. Douglas Lovelace of San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild (left) presents to Campaign Chairman John Neukom $1000 check for United Crusade. It was part of $4000 proceeds from world premiere of the movie "Desiree" sponsored by the local. SFONG Pres. Edward O'Connor (right) assisted in presentation.

No Wage Increase Policy Laid To Ford Of Canada

OFFICIALS of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada are carrying out a policy of no wage increases adopted by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, leaders of the CIO Auto Workers charged last week as the union's strike went into its third month.

About 10,000 members of the union, which also is affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor, walked out of Ford plants at Toronto, Oakville and Windsor, all in Ontario, when negotiations for a new contract broke down.

The breakdown actually came when the company withdrew a wage offer of 4c an hour and predicted the union would not get "a fraction of a cent." This evidence of open hostility to the union is borne out, union officers claim, by management refusal to meet with UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also is CIO president.

One union official quoted a company spokesman as predicting weeks ago that "come Christmas, and you'll still be striking." *The union's answer has been to keep its picket lines as strong as ever.*

Congress Of Industrial Organizations

Financial Statement

(October 1, 1953—September 30, 1954)

(Editor's note: Below are printed excerpts from the detailed audit of the books of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1954. These excerpts show the Organization's total resources and liabilities as of September 30, 1954, and its income and expenses for the year ending on that date.)

STATEMENT NO. 1

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES & LIABILITIES

(As of the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1954)

Total Resources	$2,336,043.39
Total Liabilities	107,547.97
Net Worth Represented by the excess of Resources over Liabilities	2,228,495.42
Net Worth—as of September 30, 1953	2,429,217.60
Net Decrease—October 1, 1953 to September 30, 1954	200,722.18

STATEMENT NO. 2

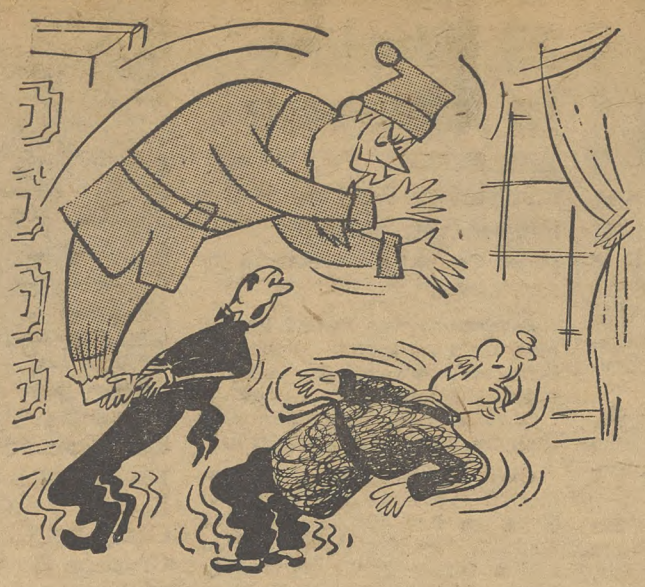
STATEMENT OF INCOME RECEIVED & EXPENSES INCURRED OCTOBER 1, 1953 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1954

INCOME RECEIVED		
Per Capita Taxes from National Unions and Organizing Committees for general purposes		$5,271,503.95
Per Capita dues and initiation fees from Local Industrial Unions		199,042.71
Dues from Industrial Union Councils		6,868.75
Charter Fees		425.00
Sales of CIO News		86,747.59
Sales of Educational and Organizational Supplies		49,040.06
Interest Income from Investment Securities		27,257.39
TOTAL INCOME RECEIVED		$5,640,885.45
EXPENSES INCURRED		
Salaries, Travel Expense, and Subsidies for Affiliated Organizations		$1,814,539.29
Regional and Field Offices		
Salaries	$606,389.09	
Travel Expense	466,415.12	
Other	377,322.59	
		1,450,126.80
Departmental Expenses		2,441,866.54
Contributions Made		135,075.00
TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED		$5,841,607.63
Excess of Expenses Incurred over Income Received, October 1, 1953 to September 30, 1954		$ 200,722.18

—And A Happy New Year!

—By Pasca

"You couldn't hurt a fly with that super cosmic death ray disintegrator. It hasn't got a union label."



"It's a novelty New Year card from the shop steward you tried to fire last year."

". . . The entertainment committee would consider a fine fraternal gesture if you would stop toasting th local with each of your 50 well-wishing resolutions."

TWU Urges Pennsy To Act On Layoffs

THE PENNSYLVANIA Railroad was urged last week by the CIO Transport Workers to come forth with a plan "without delay" to reemploy some 12,000 maintenance workers laid off during the past two years. Pressing for immediate action, TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill met last week in Philadelphia with Vice Pres. James P. Newell of the railroad.

Meanwhile, the union last week sent out a call for a full employment conference to be held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—which is subject to cancellation if the railroad takes effective action to remedy the situation.

"SOMETHING must be done about this situation without delay," Quill wrote Pennsy Pres. James M. Symes.

"We read every day now that the recession is over; the newspapers headline the story of the stock market hitting an all-time high.

"Even under the notorious 'trickle-down theory' that is so popular in some circles these days surely, unless there is a leak in the pipeline somewhere, the 'trickle' in the form of jobs and pay checks ought to be reaching the furloughed employes of your company."

Maintenance workers have been furloughed in more than 30 communities, with the layoffs particularly heavy in Altoona—where the railroad has large shops — Hollidaysburg, Philadelphia, and Enola, all in Pennsylvania, and in New York City.

Similar mass layoffs of Pennsylvania employes in Altoona have been announced for the past Christmas seasons.

12-27

Wilson Cuts Manpower, Asks UMT

HARD ON the heels of announcing a new sugar-coated universal military training proposal, Defense Sec. Wilson last week revealed plans to cut military manpower by 100,000.

The CIO at its recent convention approved a resolution reaffirming its opposition to any form of universal military service.

Wilson's plan is part of a $1 billion yearly program which would see almost every physically fit youth perform some sort of military service. It also calls for a four-year extension of the present draft law.

The program, which has top White House priority, is aimed at building up a reserve force of five million men, with three million of these in an organized group that would be called up immediately in case of attack.

MEANTIME, in line with the Administration's feeling that the threat of global war has diminished, the Secretary announced a cutback in overall military manpower to 2,815,00 by mid-1956.

The decision was immediately protested by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), who said, *"I hope the Administration isn't reducing our military strength merely to balance the budget."*

Support of selective service "as now operated" was reaffirmed by the same CIO convention resolution opposing UMT.

19 Synthetic Rubber Plants Go On Block

WANT TO BUY a synthetic rubber plant? Uncle Sam is selling them out—cheap.

The half-billion-dollar government investment which had been earning $50 million a year is going to private industry under terms of a bill passed in the 83rd GOP Give-away Congress.

Prices won't be announced until Congress has a chance to review the contracts for 60 days, but it's a cinch the giant rubber companies and oil-chemical combines snapping them up don't figure to lose on the deals.

Nineteen of the 27 plants have already been sold to such firms as Shell Chemical Corp. which bought three plants at Los Angeles. Three others at Port Neches, Tex., were parceled out between Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., owned by B. F. Goodrich Co. and Gulf Oil Corp., and Texas-U. S. Chemical Co., owned by the Texas Co. and U. S. Rubber Co.

Informed guesses are that the plants will go for a total somewhere between the $500 million investment and the present "book value" of $167 million.

Long Strike Wins Full Union Shop

A six-month strike won a full union shop for Local 452 of the CIO Rubber Workers at the Midwest Rubber Co., Warren Township, Mich.

The local also obtained seniority for officers and rehiring of strikers according to seniority.

'Blackmail' Charged On Dixon-Yates Deal

A CHARGE of "blackmail" tactics regarding the D Yates contract was leveled at Atomic Energy Commi.sio Chairman Lewis L. Strauss last week by Sen. Kefauve (D. Tenn.).

In a prepared statement, Kefauver said a press conference statement by Strauss "was one of the most highly improper things that a man holding high office in the United States has done in many, many years."

In the conference Strauss had warned that if the Dixon-Yates plant were not built, the AEC would demand power from TVA.

IN HIS ATTACK on Strauss, Kefauver asked whether it wasn't "significant" that Strauss should hold his second news conference in 18 months "at this particular moment, while the Securities and Exchange Commission is holding hearings to determine whether they will approve Dixon-Yates financing."

"And isn't it significant that he should choose this time to say that the AEC is going to take power from TVA whether or not the Dixon-Yates plant is built, and that it may do so 'at the expense of TVA customers in the area'?" he demanded.

"And isn't it equally significant that the State of Tennessee and 33 other interested parties—all TVA customers in the area—are the parties opposing the Dixon-Yates deal before the SEC?

"One can draw hardly any conclusion other than that Admiral Strauss' press conference is a form of blackmail—telling us that we had better withdraw our opposition, or he'll take our power away from us."

Meantime, the American Farm Bureau Federation went on record at its national convention as opposed to private power companies moving into the TVA area. The delegates upset a proposal of the resolutions committee to endorse use of private power to supplement TVA's supply by deleting a sentence to that effect from the resolution in a floor vote.

Heat Turned On Critical Witness

Testimony that a Universit of Mississippi professor receive a mysterious phone call fror someone who was "very muc disturbed" that he was to appea in the Dixon-Yates hearings wa introduced in the Securities an Exchange Commission proceed ings.

Dr. F. H. Kellog, engineering dean and a soil expert, wa scheduled to testify that Dixon Yates picked a poor location fo its controversial plant. But be fore giving his technical infor mation, he recounted the phon call from Jackson, Miss., whic questioned the "propriety" of hi appearance and promised con tributions for a university air port and engineering equipment

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

GM Workers Hit With Tricky Annual Wage Survey

SUSPICIOUS eyes are being cast by CIO Auto Workers leaders in the Flint and Lansing areas on a survey on the guaranteed annual wage plan, which the union has set as a goal in 1955 wage talks.

They are asking quizzed workers to report to their local unions on the questions asked, according to two CIO papers, the Flint Weekly Review and the Lansing Labor News.

As far as can be ascertained, the survey is confined to UAW-CIO members at General Motors plants. There are more than a half dozen large GM operations in the two areas.

The survey is reported to work this way:

A woman phones a worker to make an appointment to interview him. On the appointed day she asks a number of questions as to his union membership, where he works, whether he likes his job and is satisfied with his wages.

After a number of questions on unemployment compensation, she wants to know whether more workers would be inclined to draw benefits rather than work if payments were increased.

The surveyor asks what the UAW-CIO is doing to provide an annual wage and whether the worker thinks a corporation should pay a worker for 52 weeks if he is laid off that long.

The two union papers point out that "a slick propaganda artist can take a thousand questionnaires of this type and come up with whatever type of statistics he desires."

"The questionnaires are not made available for public study and the answers are known only to the surveyor and the sponsor who compiled the loaded quiz," the papers say.

"Combine a loaded quiz with letters to daily papers signed 'union man' or 'union man's wife' and you have the first steps of a formula designed to cast discredit on union goals and insert a wedge between union members and their elected leadership."